

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 29, 2010/Agrahayana 8,
1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

**Congratulating Indian contingent on its
performance at Sixteenth Asian
Games 2010 in China**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I am sure the House would join me in congratulating the Indian contingent for its brilliant performance at the Sixteenth Asian Games 2010 held in Guangzhou, China from 12th to 27th November, 2010.

India, in its best ever performance at the Asian Games, won 14 gold, 17 silver and 33 bronze medals and stood sixth in the overall medals tally.

The House applauds all the sportsmen and sportswomen who, while displaying the highest standards of sportsmanship, brought laurels and glory to the nation in these Games and conveys its best wishes to them for all their future endeavours.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the House function.

...(Interruptions)

11.01½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri P. Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

[Translation]

Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Minimum Wages to Unorganised Workers

*261. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether the Government has revised the minimum wages of labourers employed in the unorganised and agricultural sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any mechanism to ensure

*Not recorded.

payment of minimum wages to the labourers/workers fixed by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) In the Central sphere, the minimum rates of wages were last revised on 1st October, 2010 under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. In State sphere, the minimum rates of wages are revised by the appropriate Governments from time to time. Minimum wages fixed for scheduled employments including agricultural sector are applicable to organized as well as unorganized sectors.

A statement showing the latest information available on the minimum rates of wages for unskilled workers among all scheduled employments as well as for unskilled workers engaged in the scheduled employment of agriculture in the Central and State

sphere is given in Statement.

(c) and (d) Under Section 19 of the Act the appropriate Government may, by Notification in the official Gazette, appoint such person as it thinks fit to be Inspectors for the purposes of this Act.

The enforcement of the Act is secured at two levels. While in the Central sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they direct the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked as per Section 22 of the Act.

Statement

Minimum Rates of Wages for Unskilled Workers among all Scheduled Employment as well as for Unskilled Workers Engaged in the Scheduled Employment of Agriculture

(Rs. per day)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Unskilled Workers among All Scheduled Employments	Unskilled Agricultural Workers
1	2	3	4
A.	Central Sphere*	146.00-163.00	146.00-163.00
B.	State Shere		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.00	112.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	134.62	134.62
3.	Assam	66.50	100.00
4.	Bihar	109.12	114.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	100.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	150.00	157.00
7.	Gujarat	100.00	100.00
8.	Haryana	167.23	167.23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	110.00	110.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.00	110.00
11.	Jharkhand	111.00	111.00
12.	Karnataka	72.94	133.80
13.	Kerala	100.00	150.00 (for light work) 200.00 (for hard work)
14.	Madhya Pradesh	110.00	110.00
15.	Maharashtra#	90.65	100.00-120.00
16.	Manipur	81.40	81.40
17.	Meghalaya	100.00	100.00
18.	Mizoram	132.00	132.00
19.	Negaland	80.00	80.00
20.	Orissa	90.00	90.00
21.	Punjab	127.25 (with meal) 142.68 (without meal)	127.25 (with meal) 142.68 (without meal)
22.	Rajasthan	81.00	100.00
23.	Sikkim	100.00	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	87.60	100.00
25.	Tripura	81.54	100.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	100.00
27.	Uttarakhand	91.98	113.68
28.	West Bengal	96.00	96.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		

1	2	3	4
	Andaman	156.00	156.00
	Nicobar	167.00	167.00
30.	Chandigarh	170.44	170.44
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	130.40	130.40
32.	Daman and Diu	126.40	—
33.	Delhi	203.00	203.00
34.	Lakshadweep	147.40	—
35.	Puducherry		
	Puducherry/Karaikal	100.00	100.00 (for 6 hours)
	Mahe		120.00 (for light work done by women in 8 hours)
			160.00 (for hard work done by men in 8 hours)

*Under different areas.

#Under different Zones.

[English]

National Capacity Building Framework

*262. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Capacity Building Framework envisages upgradation of knowledge and skills of the elected representatives of panchayats and their officials so as to enable them to perform their responsibilities in a better way and make them more effective technical advisors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned and spent under this Scheme during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND

MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Madam. The National Capability Building Framework provides a framework for regular training of elected representatives, officials and other stakeholders in the Panchayati Raj, to enable them to perform their functions effectively. This Framework is being implemented by the States (Panchayati Raj being a State subject). Ministry of Panchayati Raj provides financial assistance under the Capacity Building (CB) component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) and the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY).

(b) Details of funds released and spent under BRGF (CB) and RGSY programme during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise including Kerala are given in the Statement-I and II enclosed.

Statement-I

*Release of Funds to States under the BRGF (Capacity Building Component) during
2007-08 to 2009-10 and Current Year*

Sl. No.	Year	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (As on 24-11-2010)	
		Amount		Amount		Amount		Amount	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised*	Released	Utilised*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.00	13.00	—	—	22.11	15.91	5.50	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	2.90	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.59	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	25.78	5.22	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	13.00	13.00	8.46	—	4.54	—
6.	Gujarat	—	—	6.04	5.51	5.47	—	—	—
7.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Haryana	—	—	3.23	2.34	—	—	0.91	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	2.00	1.96	1.96	1.76	0.46	—	—
10.	Jharkhand	21.00	21.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	9.00	—	—	—
12.	Karnataka	10.00	10.00	—	—	8.39	7.86	3.97	—
13.	Kerata	2.00	2.00	—	—	2.00	—	—	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24.00	24.00	24.00	20.28	5.66	—	12.22	—
15.	Maharashtra	—	—	29.80	20.04	—	—	1.04	—
16.	Manipur	—	—	4.60	NR	—	—	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	3.93	2.82	2.35	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Mizoram	—	—	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.27	1.07	—
19.	Nagaland	—	—	3.00	3.00	6.00	5.30	2.00	—
20.	Orissa	19.00	19.00	—	—	23.27	—	—	—
21.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	32.08	—	—	—
23.	Sikkim	—	—	1.00	1.00	0.73	0.73	0.84	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	16.32	NR	—	—	—	—
25.	Tripura	—	—	0.83	0.83	0.88	0.54	0.55	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25.30	25.30	—	—	20.26	—	—	—
27.	Uttarakhand	—	—	9.00	6.55	—	—	—	—
28.	West Bengal	5.02	5.02	16.97	16.37	10.52	10.52	9.70	—
Total		121.32	121.32	135.70	95.70	190.00	47.81	49.93	—

*Utilisation Certificates are due by 31-03-2011.

**Utilisation Certificates are due by 31-03-2012.

NR = Not reported.

Statement-II

Release of Funds to States under the RGSY (Training Component) during 2007-88 to 2009-10 and Current Year

Sl. No.	Year	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (As on 24-11-2010)	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised*	Released	Utilised*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.82	0.82	4.00	4.00	6.22	5.22	3.85	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	6.00	6.00	—	—	7.69	0
3.	Assam	3.26	3.26	5.64	1.79	2.37	NR	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	3.28	NR	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	1.92	1.92	—	—
6.	Gujarat	3.95	3.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Goa	0.34	0.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Haryana	0.07	0.07	0.95	NR	—	—	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.52	0.80	6.78	5.38	4.89	NR	—	—
10.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	0.16	0.09	—	—
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	2.39	2.39	1.27	0.94
13.	Kerala	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	3.60	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.62	0.62	11.31	11.31	—	—	17.84	0
15.	Maharashtra	—	—	3.55	3.55	3.39	NR	—	—
16.	Manipur	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	2.10	NR	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Orissa	3.14	2.43	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Punjab	4.43	4.43	—	—	—	—	3.57	0
22.	Rajasthan	2.57	2.57	—	—	—	—	2.17	0
23.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	2.36	2.36	—	—	2.36	NR	—	—
25.	Tripura	—	—	3.95	3.95	0.82	0.20	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	0.94	NR	—	—
27.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—	2.07	NR	—	—
28.	West Bengal	3.21	3.21	1.59	1.59	1.90	1.59	—	—
Total		28.27	25.22	44.76	39.79	35.39	11.80	40.00	0.94

*Utilisation Certificates are due by 31-03-2011.

**Utilisation Certificates are due by 31-03-2012.

NR = Not reported.

[Translation]

Light Combat Aircraft

*263. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had signed an agreement with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) in 2006 for procurement/induction of Light Combat Aircraft (LCA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the current status of induction of LCA into the Indian Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A contract of value of Rs. 2701.70 crore was signed on 31st March 2006, between Government and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) covering supply of 20 Light Combat Aircraft (LCA).

(c) Aircraft is yet to be inducted into Indian Air Force.

[English]

Transport Subsidy Scheme

*264. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released and utilized under the

Transport Subsidy Scheme to the various States including Assam during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether instances of mis-appropriation/diversion/irregularities/corruption have been reported during the above period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any mechanism exists to ensure proper use of the said fund; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The information is furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Complaints have been received regarding irregularities/misuse of funds/fictitious claims in the Transport Subsidy Scheme in respect of some of the States, particularly Nagaland. The Performance Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (C and AG) has also pointed out cases of suspected fraudulent/fictitious/doubtful claims; and other procedural irregularities such as payment of transport subsidy beyond eligible period of five years; payment for period prior to the date of registration, payment of time-barred claims, payment for non-manufacturing activities, illegal wood-based activities, inadmissible raw material, by-products etc. and incorrect calculation of claims.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Detailed guidelines exist for compliance by the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for scrutiny and processing of claims relating to Transport Subsidy Scheme. Under the guidelines, the Directorates of Industries are required to lay down a system of pre-registration of all industrial units eligible for the subsidy, to ensure regular inflow of information regarding movement of raw material and finished goods to and from the industrial units, and to have periodical checks conducted by the District

Industries Centres (DICs) so as to ensure that the subsidy released is actually utilized for the purpose. In compliance of these guidelines, all claims are initially scrutinized by DICs and then referred to a State Level Committee (SLC). Claims recommended by SLCs are further subjected to test-check by the nodal agency concerned before disbursement of the subsidy. In the case of the North East Region, test-check by the nodal agency is done after all the claims have been cleared in pre-audit by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

Statement

*Year-wise Releases made under the Transport Subsidy Scheme
as on 15-11-2010 since 2007-08*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Himachal Pradesh	14.20	—	15.74	46.07
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.60	—	9.55	—
3.	Uttarakhand	—	—	—	—
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.15	—	59.79	44.25
5.	Assam	297.36	—	164.83	155.58
6.	Manipur	2.93	—	1.28	1.23
7.	Meghalaya	166.19	—	148.40	117.94
8.	Mizoram	25.95	—	1.68	4.71
9.	Nagaland	55.45	—	1.79	—
10.	Tripura	6.60	—	1.26	1.29
11.	Sikkim	2.00	—	—	—
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.86	—	0.51	—
13.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
14.	West Bengal (Darjeeling District)	—	—	—	—
Grand Total		619.29	—	404.83	371.07

[Translation]

Tobacco Board

*265. SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether constitution of the Tobacco Board envisages overall development of the tobacco sector;

(b) if so, whether the Board has been able to ensure better remunerative prices to tobacco growers;

(c) if so, the details thereof in respect of the prices made available during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Tobacco Board has been reconstituted time and again by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the criteria adopted for selection of the members of Tobacco Board?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes Madam. As per section 8(1) of the Tobacco Board Act 1975, it shall be the duty of the Board to promote, by such measures as it thinks fit, the development under the control of the Central Government, of the tobacco industry. Further, section 2(a) provides for regulating the production and curing of Virginia Tobacco.

(b) Yes Madam. The Tobacco Board has been ensuring remunerative prices to the tobacco growers through its established auction platforms by generating competitive bidding among traders.

(c) The average prices realized for Flue Cured Virginia tobacco for the last 3 years and the current year are as follows:

Crop season	Qty. marketed (Million kgs.)	Average price (Rs./kg.)
2007-08	252.98	75.91
2008-09	317.94	105.66
2009-10	323.25	91.09
2010-11 (*)	23.72	94.97

*Auction sales are in progress in Karnataka. Information is as on 22-11-2010. Auctions in Andhra Pradesh will commence during February, 2011.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. The Tobacco Board has been reconstituted 7 times in last three years.

(f) The Members of the Tobacco Board are appointed as per the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 from the various categories viz. 1 Chairman, 3 Members of Parliament, 10 Government Officials representing various Central and State Governments, 2 ex-officio members and 10 Non-official members from amongst the tobacco growers, tobacco dealers and exporters (including packers) of tobacco and tobacco products, manufacturers of tobacco products and from amongst persons who, in

the opinion of the Central Government are experts in tobacco marketing or agricultural economics.

Consumption of Rubber

*266. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether consumption of rubber has shown a rising trend particularly on account of the surge in demand from automobile sector in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the tyre manufacturing industry has urged the Government to reduce the import duty levied on natural rubber;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to increase

the production of natural rubber and synthetic rubber in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The domestic consumption of natural rubber (NR) continues to rise consistently over the years as may be seen from the details given below:—

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (April to October)
Consumption	801,110	820,305	861,455	871,720	930,565	550,550

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Government has received representations from the Rubber consuming industries including the tyre manufactures' organisations for reduction of import duty on natural rubber. The Government takes policy decisions on such matters from time to time, keeping in view the interest of all stakeholders as Government is deeply concerned with the welfare and sustainable existence of the rubber sector as a whole. The entire situation including the price trends, import trends and supply of natural rubber in the domestic market is closely monitored by the Government.

(e) Several programmes covering research, extension and provision of financial assistance are being implemented by Rubber Board of India under 11th Five Year Plan to increase natural rubber production through new planting, replanting of uneconomic plantations, productivity enhancement and extension of rubber cultivation in non-traditional areas including North East Region. Moreover, the initiatives taken by the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals are aimed at increasing the investment in the petrochemical sector with a view to enhance the production of synthetic rubber.

Modernisation of Post Offices

*267. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to modernise/computerise all post offices in the country in a time-bound manner;

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

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred on the modernisation/ computerization of post offices in the country;

(d) the number of post offices computerised so far in the country, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which all the post offices are likely to be modernised?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) The Government has approved a proposal with an outlay of Rs. 1877.2 crore for the IT Modernization project of Department of Posts to be implemented in a phased manner by 2012-13, subject to availability of funds. The proposal includes computerisation, development of software for various operations of Department of Posts, commissioning of data centre, provision of network connectivity and implementation of rural technology solution. Number of Post Offices to be computerised, Postal Circle-wise including all the States, is given in the Statement-I. The number of Post offices so far computerised in the country, State-wise, is given in the Statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I*Department of Posts
(Technology Division)**Circle-wise break-up of number of Post Offices to be computerised on 31-10-2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	No. of Departmental Post Offices	No. of Extra Departmental Post Offices
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1683	13712
2.	Assam	0	3382
3.	Bihar	727	8013
4.	Chhattisgarh	189	2789
5.	Delhi	133	149
6.	Gujarat includes Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	556	7647
7.	Haryana	209	2166
8.	Himachal Pradesh	197	2316
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	131	1432
10.	Jharkhand	260	2643
11.	Karnataka	969	8037
12.	Kerala includes Lakshadweep Islands	433	3565
13.	Madhya Pradesh	583	7265
14.	Maharashtra includes Goa	999	10629
15.	North-East includes Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura	38	2600
16.	Orissa	713	6970
17.	Punjab includes Chandigarh	363	3098
18.	Rajasthan	911	8984
19.	Tamil Nadu includes Puduchery	1338	9332
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1506	15122

1	2	3	4
21.	Uttarakhand	191	2330
22.	West Bengal includes Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	812	7303
Total		12941	129484

Statement-II*Department of Posts
(Technology Division)*

*Circle-wise break-up of number of Post Offices
provided with computers and peripherals as
on 31-10-2010*

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	No. of Post Offices
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	754
2.	Assam	631
3.	Bihar	316
4.	Chhattisgarh	144
5.	Delhi	289
6.	Gujarat includes Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	769
7.	Haryana	278
8.	Himachal Pradesh	264
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	129
10.	Jharkhand	188
11.	Karnataka	816
12.	Kerala includes Lakshadweep Islands	1070

1	2	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	476
14.	Maharashtra includes Goa	1222
15.	North-East includes Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Tripura	295
16.	Orissa	479
17.	Punjab includes Chandigarh	443
18.	Rajasthan	422
19.	Tamil Nadu includes Puduchery	1450
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1034
21.	Uttarakhand	193
22.	West Bengal includes Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	942
Total		12604

[English]

Child Labour

*268. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Dr. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

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

(a) whether despite the complete ban imposed on
child labour three years ago, more than one crore

children are still reported to be employed/working in various sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State-wise and sector-wise;

(c) whether a number of persons have been reported to engage child labour and violated the relevant laws;

(d) if so, the details thereof for the above period, State-wise; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to eradicate child labour system completely from the country?

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

(a) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children in 18 occupations and 65 Processes and regulates the working conditions of the children in employment where they are not prohibited from working. According to the Census 2001 figures there were 1.26 crores working children in the age group of 5-14 out of which approximately 12 lakhs children were working in Hazardous Occupations and Processes. However, as per survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05, the number of working children was estimated 90.75 lakh.

(b) The State-wise data on working children in the age group of 5-14 years as per the Census of 2001 is in the Statement-I. However, sector-wise data is not available.

(c) and (d) As per the information available the state-wise data on prosecutions launched during 2007-08 to 2009-10 is at Statement-II enclosed.

(e) The Government is following a robust multi-pronged strategy to tackle the problem of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rescue and rehabilitation, universal primary education, poverty alleviation and employment generation scheme. The objective is to create an environment where families are not compelled to send their children to work. The

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 occupations and 65 processes. For the rehabilitation of Child Labour, Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme in 266 districts in 20 states with the coverage of 8710 schools. Under the HCLP scheme children withdrawn from work are admitted into the special schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, stipend, health care and mainstreamed to the regular education system.

Statement-I

State-wise Distribution of Working Children according to 2001 Census in the age group 5-14 years

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2001
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1363339
2.	Assam	351416
3.	Bihar	1117500
4.	Gujarat	485530
5.	Haryana	253491
6.	Himachal Pradesh	107774
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	175630
8.	Karnataka	822615
9.	Kerala	26156
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1065259
11.	Maharashtra	764075
12.	Chhattisgarh	364572
13.	Manipur	28836
14.	Meghalaya	53940
15.	Jharkhand	407200
16.	Uttarakhand	70183
17.	Nagaland	45874

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2001	1	2	3
18.	Orissa	377594	2.	Andhra Pradesh	2708
19.	Punjab	177268	3.	Arunachal Pradesh	*
20.	Rajasthan	1262570	4.	Assam	17
21.	Sikkim	16457	5.	Bihar	4089
22.	Tamil Nadu	418801	6.	Chandigarh UT	15
23.	Tripura	21756	7.	Chhattisgarh	103
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1927997	8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT	*
25.	West Bengal	857087	9.	Daman and Diu UT	*
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1960	10.	Delhi UT	703
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	18482	11.	Goa	*
28.	Chandigarh	3779	12.	Gujarat	700
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4274	13.	Haryana	486
30.	Delhi	41899	14.	Himachal Pradesh	3
31.	Daman and Diu	729	15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20
32.	Goa	4138	16.	Jharkhand	119
33.	Lakshadweep	27	17.	Karnataka	1375
34.	Mizoram	26265	18.	Kerala	1
35.	Pondicherry	1904	19.	Lakshadweep UT	*
Total		12666377	20.	Madhya Pradesh	83
			21.	Maharashtra	468
			22.	Manipur	*
			23.	Meghalaya	*
			24.	Mizoram	*
			25.	Nagaland	*
			26.	Orissa	294
			27.	Pondicherry UT	0

Statement-II

Statement showing the prosecution launched during 2007-08 to 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Prosecutions launched during 2007-08 to 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands UT	0

1	2	3
28.	Punjab	954
29.	Rajasthan	41
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	679
32.	Tripura	*
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1900
34.	Uttarakhand	6
35.	West Bengal	14
Total		14778

*Information awaited.

[Translation]

All Weather Connectivity

*269. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages yet to be connected with all weather roads, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any target for connecting villages with all weather roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and the Bharat Nirman Scheme;

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

(d) the funds allocated/released or proposed to be allocated/released for the said purpose, State-wise during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the number of villages connected with all

weather roads under the said schemes during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Under Pradhan Manti Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), unit for providing connectivity is a habitation but not a Revenue village. A statement indicating number of unconnected habitations eligible for coverage under PMGSY, number of habitations connected so far and number of habitations which are yet to be provided connectivity under the programme is given in Statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c) Unit of connectivity under the programme is not a village. However, habitations eligible for coverage under PMGSY were targeted to be connected by the year 2007. The same could not be achieved owing to various reasons including inadequate institutional and contracting capacity with the State Governments, limited working seasons and delay in getting forest clearance of the land falling in the forest areas. Under rural road component of Bharat Nirman it is targeted to provide connectivity to eligible habitations having population of 1,000 persons and above in plain areas and 500 persons and above in hill States and tribal (Schedule V) areas by March, 2012.

(d) Funds are allocated to States out of share of Cess accrued on High Speed Diesel in Central Road Fund made available for the implementation of the programme. Moreover, the release also includes funds from Plan Assistance, Externally Aided Projects and loan drawn from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. A statement indicating funds allocated and released to States during last three financial years and current year is given in Statement-II enclosed.

(e) A statement indicating number of habitations connected under PMGSY and rural road component of Bharat Nirman during last three financial years is given in Statement-III enclosed.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Eligible Habitations under PMGSY which are yet to be provided connectivity

#	States	Eligible Un-connected Habitations	Habitations connected upto September, 2010	Habitations covered by other schemes/ not feasible	Balance still to be connected
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1901	1137	363	401
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	819	226	9	584
3.	Assam	12185	5748	1316	5121
4.	Bihar	10034	3949	0	6085
5.	Chhattisgarh	9855	5723	7	4125
6.	Goa	20	2	0	18
7.	Gujarat	3661	2120	371	1170
8.	Haryana	2	1	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3861	1827	110	1924
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2792	708	68	2016
11.	Jharkhand	10006	2092	2236	5678
12.	Karnataka	274	269	5	0
13.	Kerala	454	349	19	86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19615	9746	37	9832
15.	Maharashtra	1925	995	364	566
16.	Manipur	654	148	0	506
17.	Meghalaya	756	139	0	617
18.	Mizoram	251	103	6	142
19.	Nagaland	116	80	3	33
20.	Orissa	18339	5354	208	12777
21.	Punjab	536	406	9	121
22.	Rajasthan	11235	10401	385	449

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	318	138	0	180
24.	Tamil Nadu	2402	1921	199	282
25.	Tripura	1952	997	0	955
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28842	10990	14869	2983
27.	Uttarakhand	2531	475	92	1964
28.	West Bengal	22932	6915	11127	4890
Total		168268	72959	31804	63505

Statement-II

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105.00	316.57	105.00	470.60	89.67	877.46	36.84	517.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.00	102.03	57.00	107.98	48.68	282.52	20.00	249.37
3.	Assam	181.00	555.00	181.00	982.12	154.58	1179.00	63.50	1170.00
4.	Bihar	337.00	733.06	337.00	1065.20	287.81	1750.73	118.24	1360.74
5.	Chhattisgarh	240.00	1050.89	240.00	976.12	204.97	540.03	84.20	453.52
6.	Goa	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.70	0.00
7.	Gujarat	65.00	144.56	65.00	229.67	55.51	193.80	22.80	121.29
8.	Haryana	30.00	216.21	30.00	272.02	25.62	255.49	10.53	92.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87.00	320.58	87.00	268.90	74.30	124.95	30.52	199.30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.00	72.74	65.00	191.74	55.51	372.60	22.80	92.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	175.00	0.00	175.00	210.67	149.45	417.74	61.40	501.11
12.	Karnataka	110.00	271.49	110.00	640.46	93.94	764.87	38.59	428.11
13.	Kerala	30.00	24.68	30.00	84.02	25.62	100.11	10.53	144.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	440.00	1615.66	440.00	1895.10	375.77	2135.65	154.37	855.45
15.	Maharashtra	145.00	563.96	145.00	1030.00	123.83	949.18	50.87	687.54
16.	Manipur	33.00	78.99	33.00	20.00	28.18	149.16	11.58	62.00
17.	Meghalaya	45.00	0.00	45.00	35.95	38.43	0.00	15.79	64.55
18.	Mizoram	32.00	21.96	32.00	65.00	27.33	44.58	11.23	25.00
19.	Nagaland	30.00	12.51	30.00	85.71	25.62	65.02	10.52	25.13
20.	Orissa	273.00	546.83	273.00	1251.38	233.15	1594.35	95.78	564.60
21.	Punjab	35.00	360.21	35.00	243.42	29.89	348.42	12.28	99.10
22.	Rajasthan	234.00	1646.64	234.00	1771.32	200.70	603.41	82.45	599.00
23.	Sikkim	30.00	174.51	30.00	55.00	25.62	71.80	10.53	27.27
24.	Tamil Nadu	90.00	71.03	90.00	88.68	76.86	525.00	31.58	182.13
25.	Tripura	40.00	143.00	40.00	379.99	34.16	168.49	14.03	137.85
26.	Uttar Pradesh	375.00	1228.40	375.00	1675.78	323.68	2844.51	132.97	1216.83
27.	Uttarakhand	100.00	78.74	100.00	116.66	85.40	165.95	35.08	135.44
28.	West Bengal	226.00	549.69	226.00	635.48	193.01	375.00	79.29	170.13
Total		3615.00	10899.94	3615.00	14848.97	3089.00	16899.82	1269.00	10182.02

1. Allocation is from the share of cess made available for the programme.
2. Release includes the funds released from Plan Assistance, Externally Aided Projects and loan drawn from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.
3. Expenditure for the year 2010-11 is upto September, 2010.

Statement-III

Sl. No.	State	No. of habitations connected during last three financial years (2007-08 to 2009-10) under	
		PMGSY	Bharat Nirman
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	84	50
3.	Assam	3531	2571
4.	Bihar	2099	1762
5.	Chhattisgarh	3334	2429
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	813	615
8.	Haryana	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	691	345
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	635	525
11.	Jharkhand	711	705
12.	Karnataka	12	12
13.	Kerala	122	40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5473	3711
15.	Maharashtra	164	95
16.	Manipur	83	56
17.	Meghalaya	50	33
18.	Mizoram	39	31
19.	Nagaland	44	22
20.	Orissa	4499	3170
21.	Punjab	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	4534	991

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	69	40
24.	Tamil Nadu	312	33
25.	Tripura	759	380
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3706	2067
27.	Uttarakhand	363	265
28.	West Bengal	3520	2556
Total		35730	22563

*[English]***Drinking Water Projects**

*270. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any new proposals from the various State Governments for getting funds for implementing drinking water projects/schemes in the country particularly under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned to the various State Governments during the last three years and the current year under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Government of India has received proposals from various State Governments for funding for implementing drinking water projects under externally aided projects and under the special Bundelkhand Package. List of projects received in the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 is placed below at Statement-I.

All Schemes and Projects under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) are approved by the respective State level Scheme Sanctioning Committees. Projects under NRDWP are not required to be submitted to the Government of India for sanction/ approval at the Central Level.

The details of the funds sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned to the various State Governments during the last three years and the current year under the programme is at Statement-II enclosed.

Statement-I

*Details of rural drinking water projects received from States during
2009-10 and 2010-11 seeking financial assistance*

(Rupees in crores)

Name of the State	Project Name	Amount	Current Status
Rajasthan	Chambal-Bhilwara Water Supply Project	1020.00	Project proposal has been recommended by the Department to the Department of Economic Affairs. The World Bank has agreed

Name of the State	Project Name	Amount	Current Status
			in principle to fund the project and the World Bank Mission visited the State in November, 2010.
Rajasthan	Nagaur Lift II Water Supply Project	2218.41	Project proposal has been recommended by the Department to the Department of Economic Affairs for funding by the World Bank.
Rajasthan	Aapni Yojna Phase II Water Supply Project	1330.00	State Government has been advised to prioritize different projects keeping in view the borrowing limit of the State.
Maharashtra	Jal Swarajya II Project	1322.35	The proposal has been recommended by the Department to Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) for funding by the World Bank.
Maharashtra	Proposal for tackling Water Quality Problems	422.00	DEA, Government of India has forwarded the project to the World Bank for funding.
Uttar Pradesh	Water Supply Schemes under Bundelkhand Package	100.00	The Department has forwarded the proposal to Planning Commission with recommendation for approval.
Madhya Pradesh	Proposal for Drinking Water Supply Bundelkhand Package	100.28	The Department has forwarded the proposal to Planning Commission with recommendation for approval.

Statement-II

Opening Balance, Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP during last three years and Current Year

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08				2008-09			
		O.B.	Allocation	Release	Expend.	O.B.	Allocation	Release	Expend.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.17	295.30	305.24	388.41	3.00	394.53	395.05	398.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34.87	112.41	112.41	121.31	25.97	146.12	162.46	160.97
3.	Assam	5.50	189.59	189.59	117.26	77.83	246.44	187.57	265.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Bihar	122.68	279.37	169.69	0.00	292.37	425.38	452.38	73.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	22.97	95.95	95.95	104.16	14.76	130.42	125.26	112.42
6.	Goa	0.65	3.31	1.66	2.31	0.00	3.98	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	19.85	205.89	205.89	219.12	6.62	314.44	369.44	289.33
8.	Haryana	16.13	93.41	93.41	109.54	0.00	117.29	117.29	117.29
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.03	117.46	130.42	132.45	0.00	141.51	141.51	141.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.58	329.92	329.92	361.41	18.09	397.86	396.49	176.67
11.	Jharkhand	33.06	113.88	84.46	117.51	0.00	160.67	80.33	18.85
12.	Karnataka	6.76	278.51	283.16	286.57	3.35	477.19	477.85	449.15
13.	Kerala	0.00	82.93	84.25	83.46	0.79	103.33	106.97	106.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	37.58	251.62	251.62	267.56	21.65	370.47	380.47	368.61
15.	Maharashtra	29.06	404.40	404.40	378.38	55.08	572.57	648.24	511.06
16.	Manipur	6.90	38.59	45.59	34.71	17.79	50.16	45.23	36.33
17.	Meghalaya	12.62	44.46	55.29	56.61	11.30	57.79	63.38	74.50
18.	Mizoram	0.00	31.88	38.88	30.16	8.72	41.44	54.19	45.48
19.	Nagaland	14.32	32.72	39.75	27.39	26.68	42.53	42.53	39.60
20.	Orissa	61.66	168.85	171.95	233.60	0.00	298.68	298.68	273.12
21.	Punjab	5.14	52.91	51.80	40.28	16.66	86.56	86.56	96.68
22.	Rajasthan	12.95	606.72	606.72	619.67	0.00	970.13	971.83	967.95
23.	Sikkim	1.96	13.42	20.13	15.36	6.73	17.45	32.45	28.85
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	190.90	190.90	190.90	0.00	241.82	287.82	230.58
25.	Tripura	13.71	39.43	54.43	54.30	13.84	51.25	41.01	36.99
26.	Uttar Pradesh	92.10	401.51	401.51	421.14	72.48	539.74	615.78	514.54
27.	Uttarakhand	37.12	89.30	89.30	114.14	12.28	107.58	85.87	61.09
28.	West Bengal	42.35	191.37	191.37	230.55	3.18	389.39	389.39	371.62
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35.50	0.00	0.00	4.72	30.78	0.00	0.00	30.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	1.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		804.24	4757.01	4699.67	4762.96	740.94	6896.72	7056.02	5998.28

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10				2010-11			
		O.B.	Allocation	Release	Expend.	O.B.	Allocation	Release	Expend.
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	437.09	537.37	389.79	147.58	491.02	233.23	201.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.47	180.00	178.20	198.91	6.76	123.01	58.43	26.35
3.	Assam	0.00	301.60	323.50	241.77	81.73	412.81	206.41	94.27
4.	Bihar	671.45	372.21	186.11	284.87	572.68	341.46	0.00	139.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	27.59	116.01	128.22	104.07	51.75	130.27	61.88	41.83
6.	Goa	0.00	5.64	3.32	0.50	2.82	5.34	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	86.73	482.75	482.75	484.38	85.11	542.67	271.34	185.91
8.	Haryana	0.00	207.89	206.89	132.35	74.54	233.69	111.00	38.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.02	138.52	182.85	144.50	38.37	133.71	66.86	44.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237.91	447.74	402.51	383.49	256.93	449.22	205.88	38.73
11.	Jharkhand	61.48	149.29	111.34	86.04	86.78	165.93	102.82	20.54
12.	Karnataka	32.05	573.67	627.86	473.71	186.20	644.92	306.34	106.94

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13.	Kerala	1.19	152.77	151.89	150.99	2.09	144.28	68.53	51.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33.50	367.66	379.66	347.03	66.14	399.04	199.52	147.41
15.	Maharashtra	192.26	652.43	647.81	618.56	221.51	733.27	348.30	262.41
16.	Manipur	26.69	61.60	38.57	32.19	33.08	54.61	25.94	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.18	70.40	79.40	68.57	11.01	62.83	31.42	31.94
18.	Mizoram	17.43	50.40	55.26	51.31	21.38	35.71	17.86	30.46
19.	Nagaland	29.61	52.00	47.06	76.57	0.10	51.70	24.56	12.00
20.	Orissa	25.56	187.13	226.66	198.87	53.35	204.88	102.44	53.78
21.	Punjab	6.54	81.17	88.81	95.35	0.00	82.21	41.11	34.20
22.	Rajasthan	3.88	1036.46	1012.16	680.00	336.04	1165.44	553.58	385.05
23.	Sikkim	10.33	21.60	20.60	30.58	0.36	15.45	7.34	6.87
24.	Tamil Nadu	57.24	320.43	317.95	364.21	10.98	316.91	158.46	107.21
25.	Tripura	17.85	62.40	77.40	76.51	18.74	53.88	26.94	28.26
26.	Uttar Pradesh	173.71	959.12	956.36	974.14	155.93	899.12	449.56	452.37
27.	Uttarakhand	37.06	126.16	124.90	63.83	98.13	139.39	66.21	9.78
28.	West Bengal	20.94	372.29	394.30	390.76	24.48	418.03	198.56	122.56
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00	
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.31	0.00	
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	
34.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.00	
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	
Total		1798.69	7986.43	7989.72	7143.83	2644.57	8460.00	3944.50	2674.41

*As per IMIS as on 22-11-2010.

New ESI Hospitals

*271. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals in the country, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more ESI hospitals and also to upgrade the existing hospitals for the welfare of the organised and unorganised labour community in the country Including Tamil Nadu;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide qualitative and cheap health care facilities to the labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) List of ESI Hospitals in the country State-wise and Union Territory-wise is at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) As per ESI Act 1948, the ESI Scheme is applicable only to the workers in the organized sector. The ESI Hospitals are set up as per the norms laid down by ESI Corporation. List of new ESI Hospitals proposed to be set up by ESI Corporation is at Statement-II.

Further the up-gradation of existing hospitals is an on-going process. List of existing ESI Hospitals under up-gradation/expansion is at Statement-III.

(d) Under the ESI Scheme, quality Medical care services are provided to the ESI beneficiaries covered under the Scheme through ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries. ESI Medical care services are provided free of cost to the ESIC beneficiaries. Comprehensive medical care services including primary, secondary and tertiary care services are provided. Primary and secondary care services are provided through ESI Hospitals and

Dispensaries. Tertiary care services are provided through tie-up with reputed private and Government institutions in the country.

Statement-I

No. of Hospitals State-wise and Union Territory-wise as on 31-10-2010

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Hospital
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	3
4.	Chandigarh (Adm.)	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	Nil
6.	Delhi	4
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	12
9.	Haryana	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1
11.	Karnataka	9
12.	Kerala	13
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7
14.	Maharashtra	8
15.	Pune	3
16.	Nagpur	2
17.	Meghalaya	Nil
18.	Orissa	6
19.	Pondicherry, Union Territory	1
20.	Punjab	8
21.	Rajasthan	5

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Hospital
22.	Tamil Nadu	9
23.	Uttar Pradesh	16
24.	Uttarakhand	—
25.	West Bengal	14
26.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
27.	Jharkhand	3
28.	Tripura	Nil
Total		145

Statement-II

List of New ESI Hospitals Proposed to be set up by ESI Corporation

1. Baddi, Himachal Pradesh
2. Bhiwadi, Rajasthan
3. Manesar, Haryana
4. Peenya, Karnataka
5. Haridwar, Uttarakhand
6. Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand
7. Ankleshwar, Gujarat
8. Udaipur, Rajasthan
9. Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu
10. Tirupur, Tamil Nadu
11. Angul, Orissa
12. Lalru, SAS Nagar, Punjab
13. Dubari, Jajpur District, Orissa
14. Bhillai, Chhattisgarh
15. Korba, Chhattisgarh

16. Super-speciality Hospital, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
17. Mandi, Himachal Pradesh
18. Gulbarga, Karnataka
19. Alwar, Rajasthan
20. Patna, Bihar
21. Bhubneshwar, Orissa
22. Haldia, West Bengal

Statement-III

List of Existing ESI Hospitals under Up-gradation/Expansion

1. Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore (Karnataka)
2. Davangere (Karnataka)
3. Mysore (Karnataka)
4. Hubli (Karnataka)
5. Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
6. Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
7. Choudwar, Orissa
8. Bhubneshwar, Orissa
9. Pandu Nagar, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
10. Noida (Uttar Pradesh)
11. Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)
12. Chandigarh (Union Territory)
13. Madgaon, Goa
14. Andheri, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
15. Kandivelli, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
16. MGM, Hospital, Mumbai (Maharashtra)
17. Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

18. K.K. Nagar, Tamil Nadu
19. Okhla, New Delhi
20. Namkum, Ranchi (Jharkhand)
21. Adityapur, Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)
22. Ludhiana, Punjab
23. Jaipur, Rajasthan
24. Rohini, Delhi
25. Basaidarapur, Delhi
26. Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh
27. Vashi, Maharashtra
28. Aynavaram, Tamil Nadu
29. Joka, West Bengal
30. Manicktala, West Bengal
31. Faridabad, Haryana
32. Nacharam, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
33. Peripally, Kollam, Kerala
34. Baltikuri, West Bengal
35. Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir
36. Indore, Madhya Pradesh
37. Ezukone, Karela
38. Naroda, Ahmedabad, Gujarat
39. Indira Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka

[Translation]

Backward Regions Grant Fund

*272. Dr. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has achieved the targets set under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF);

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the local panchayats and municipalities have been assigned responsibilities to execute the development works under the said scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) In respect of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme, the Government of India had set the financial targets of Rs. 4670 crore in each of the last 3 years at Budget Estimate (BE) stage which were subsequently revised to Rs. 3600 crore, Rs. 3890 crore and Rs. 3670 crore in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, respectively, at the Revised Estimate (RE) stage. The Ministry has achieved the financial targets set at the Revised Estimate stage during the three years. The State-wise position is at Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) The untied grants under the Development Grant component of the BRGF are used by the Panchayats and Municipalities for executing developmental works. In case the works are outside the administrative and financial powers of Panchayats and Municipalities concerned, they can get the works done through competent implementing agencies.

Statement*BRGF: Financial Targets Set by the Government and Achievement during 2007-08 to 2009-10*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	States	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Targets Set at BE Stage	Targets Set at RE Stage and Achievement	Targets Set at BE Stage	Targets Set at RE Stage and Achievement	Targets Set at BE Stage	Targets Set at RE Stage and Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	348.28	421.18	348.28	355.38	348.28	364.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.47	7.60	15.47	18.57	15.47	22.17
3.	Assam	168.19	113.58	168.19	128.23	168.19	56.03
4.	Bihar	638.99	639.28	638.99	721.55	638.99	541.49
5.	Chhattisgarh	248.48	271.22	248.48	205.45	248.48	216.06
6.	Gujarat	107.31	8.10	107.31	36.05	107.31	104.14
7.	Haryana	30.44	25.80	30.44	25.68	30.44	19.35
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.50	42.85	30.50	23.48	30.50	27.41
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	48.85	15.30	48.85	63.28	48.85	31.50
10.	Jharkhand	343.56	105.60	343.56	312.77	343.56	209.18
11.	Karnataka	108.17	139.97	108.17	45.00	108.17	103.27
12.	Kerala	34.33	30.88	34.33	7.50	34.33	31.71
13.	Madhya Pradesh	452.36	404.82	452.36	324.44	452.36	315.65
14.	Maharashtra	265.57	108.20	265.57	87.81	265.57	235.69
15.	Manipur	42.09	34.96	42.09	14.62	42.09	27.71
16.	Meghalaya	40.01	7.80	40.01	52.54	40.01	23.50
17.	Mizoram	24.98	34.17	24.98	2.00	24.98	21.28
18.	Nagaland	40.05	32.19	40.05	33.31	40.05	43.04
19.	Orissa	324.67	336.12	324.67	257.84	324.67	223.67
20.	Punjab	16.65	7.60	16.65	7.50	16.65	15.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Rajasthan	262.99	302.10	262.99	183.50	262.99	141.42
22.	Sikkim	13.97	7.60	13.97	12.67	13.97	11.59
23.	Tamil Nadu	114.04	23.10	114.04	113.53	114.04	62.09
24.	Tripura	13.21	7.60	13.21	11.82	13.21	8.58
25.	Uttar Pradesh	636.09	163.71	636.09	571.74	636.09	632.37
26.	Uttarakhand	44.85	30.30	44.85	31.50	44.85	0.00
27.	West Bengal	255.90	275.87	255.90	242.03	255.90	181.10
	Programme Management		2.50				
Total	4670.00	3600	4670.00	3889.76	4670.00	3669.96	3669.96

[English]

**National Centre for Universal Design and
Barrier-Free Environment**

*273. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether under the UN Convention on Rights
of Persons with Disabilities to which India is a signatory,
it is obligatory to set up a National Centre for Universal
Design and Barrier-Free Environment (NCUDBE);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up
NCUDBE in the country;

(d) if so, the details and the salient features of
the proposed NCUDBE;

(e) whether a Task Force has been constituted to
examine the need for setting up of NCUDBE; and

(f) if so, the terms, reference and composition of
the Task Force?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b)
No Madam., However, Articles 4(1)(f) and 9 of the
Convention cast obligations for the States Parties to,
inter-alia:—

- (i) "undertake or promote research and develop-
ment of universally designed goods, services,
equipment and facilities...", and
- (ii) "...take appropriate measures to ensure to
persons with disabilities access, on an equal
basis with others, to the physical environment,
to transportation, to information and communi-
cations...and to other facilities and services
open or provided to the public...."

(c) to (f) The XIth Five Year Plan Document
envisages, *inter-alia*, establishment of "a National Centre
to facilitate and support the development of universal
design and barrier-free built environment". As a follow-
up to this, the Ministry has set up a Task Force in
September, 2010, to work out the details of the proposed
NCUDBE.

Terms of reference of the Task Force are as
follows:—

- (i) To assess the ongoing efforts in the area of universal design and barrier-free environment, and in that light, to examine the need for establishment of an NCUDBE,
- (ii) In the light of (i) above, to prepare a Project Report for the establishment of an NCUDBE, which would, *inter-alia*, give the following:—
- (a) Role and Functions—including (A) the extent to which it should do R and D in house, and support this by other agencies, and (B) whether it should also do R and D in the field of assistive technology.
- (b) Structure (including whether it should be set up as an independent entity or under the umbrella of a suitable existing institution like the National Institute of Design or CSIR).
- (c) Manpower requirements.
- (d) Financial implications.
- (e) Implementation modalities and phasing.
- (f) Other incidental matters.

Composition of the Task Force is as follows:

I.	Prof. Samir K. Brahmachari, DG, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Anusandhan Bhawan, 2, Rafi Marg, New Delhi	Chairperson
II.	Joint Secretary (DD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Convenor Ex-Officio
III.	Director, Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI), Pilani	Member
IV.	Nominee of the Director of the following institutions, not below the rank of a Professor:—	
	a. National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad	Member
	b. School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi	Member
V.	Nominees of the following Central Government Departments, not below the rank of a Joint Secretary:—	
	a. Department of Telecommunication	Member
	b. Department of Information Technology.	Member
VI.	Shri Sanjeev Sachdeva, Deputy Director, Lok Sabha Secretariat, G-086-J Block, Ground Floor, Parliament Library Building, New Delhi	Member
VII.	Shri Sam Taraporewala, St. Xavier College, 5, Mahapalika Marg, Mumbai-400001	Member
VIII.	Director, Pt. Deendayal Uppadhaya Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi	Member-Secretary

The Committee may associate other experts and representatives of persons with disabilities, in its work, as necessary.

*[Translation]***Import of Toys**

*274. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether substandard and hazardous Chinese toys are being imported to India and are freely being sold/available at retail stores;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken to check import of such toys and their sale in toy stores; and

(c) the details of measures being taken to check the quality of goods imported from China and other countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Import of Chinese toys was banned on 23rd January, 2009 based on concerns relating to safety of Chinese toys and their likely adverse impact on children in India. Subsequently, after detailed examination, the import of toys from all sources, including China, was allowed subject to certain Quality Standards and requirement of being tested by an independent lab duly accredited under International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA). These conditions were prescribed in Notification No. 27/2009-2014 dated 27th January, 2010.

(c) Any goods imported into India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms. These regulations are 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. In the specific cases where Customs detect import of substandard and hazardous goods, they are empowered to seize the goods and initiate penal action under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 read with other Allied Acts.

*[English]***Development of Wasteland**

*275. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite implementation of the Integrated Wasteland Development Project, Drought Prone Areas Programme and Desert Development Programme over the last twenty years, wastelands in the country are rising;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the said programmes to remove the shortcomings therefrom; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to monitor strictly the implementation of the said programmes and to achieve the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Technical Committee on Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), under the chairmanship of Shri S. Parthasarathy (2006), addressed major issues in watershed programmes and recommended viable strategies and mechanisms for effective implementation of these programmes. Based on the suggestions of the Committee, National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA), in coordination with Planning Commission, formulated Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008 to give an impetus to watershed development programmes. The provisions in the Common Guidelines and the observations of the Parthasarathy Committee have necessitated modifications in the watershed schemes of the Department of Land Resources. Accordingly, DPAP, DDP and IWDP of the Department of Land Resources have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme

called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) w.e.f. 26-02-2009. The provisions of treatment of micro-watersheds on cluster basis, reduced number of installments, delegation of power of sanction of projects to the States, dedicated institutions, capacity building of stakeholders, monitoring and evaluation, specific budget provision for Detailed Project Report preparation, livelihood for assetless people and productivity enhancement are the major features of IWMP which will facilitate achieving the desired results.

Ongoing projects under DPAP, DDP and IWDP are being monitored periodically. An online MIS monitoring system is also in place. Besides, concurrent evaluation of the projects and Action Taken Report on the findings of the evaluation are mandatory provisions for release of further instalment for the projects that have received 45% of the project cost. In addition, a pilot project for Geographical Information System (GIS) based monitoring of watershed projects on near-real time basis, through map based visualization of the works executed in the field, has been initiated. Apart from these, evaluation studies are also undertaken through reputed and independent Research Institutions/Organizations from time to time to evaluate the performance of Watershed Programmes at the field level, to assess the impact of the programmes.

Promotion of Industries

*276. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) the number of industries in the country, state-wise;

(b) the details of the trend of industrial development in the country including rural and backward regions where some special packages have been given for setting up of industries during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance industrial production in the

country by introducing new schemes during the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) As per the latest Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), the total number of industrial units (called factories) registered under the section 2(m)(i)(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948, employing 10 or more workers, if using power, or 20 or more workers, if not using power, in 2007-08 were 146385. The number of non ASI manufacturing units covering Own Account Manufacturing Enterprises (OAME), Directory and Non Directory Manufacturing Establishments (DME/NDME), as per the survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) between July 2005 to June 2006 were estimated at 17.07 millions. State-wise distribution of ASI and non-ASI manufacturing units is indicated in Statement-I.

(b) Special Packages are given to Industrial Units in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, in the seven States of North East Regions and in Sikkim. This has accelerated industrialization in these States besides generating employment. A statement indicating details of investment made and employment generated in these states is at Statement-II.

(c) Government has taken various measures, which among others include improving the infrastructure availability, creating an enabling economic environment, appropriate monetary and fiscal policies and initiatives on skill development and training to facilitate industrial development in the country. The 11th Five Year Plan has also identified various schemes like Technology Upgradation Funds (TUFs); Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP); Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC); National Automatic Testing and R and D Infrastructure Project (NATRIP); Modernisation and Strengthening of Intellectual Property Office; Integrated Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS); Setting up of Biotechnology Incubators, Biotech parks and Small Business Innovations Research Initiatives (SBIRO); Special package for North East Industrial Development and Special category States; Integrated Leather Development Programme; setting up of National Institute for Pharmaceutical education and research; Delhi

Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and Capital Subsidy for conversion of existing Furnace oil/low sulphur heavy

stock based fertilizers plants to NG/Liquefied natural gas, etc. to facilitate industrial growth.

Statement-I

State-wise distribution of factories

Sl. No.	States	No. of manufacturing units	
		ASI Units (2007-08)	Non-ASI Units (2005-06)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	12	2316
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16741	1533239
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	859
4.	Assam	1859	370781
5.	Bihar	1783	772397
6.	Chandigarh	294	1373
7.	Chhattisgarh	1854	207481
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1014	969
9.	Daman and Diu	1487	2539
10.	Delhi	3198	97636
11.	Goa	522	10308
12.	Gujarat	15107	654358
13.	Haryana	4707	230110
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1160	107442
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	672	1173412
16.	Jharkhand	1615	585948
17.	Karnataka	8443	961761
18.	Kerala	5584	658692
19.	Lakshadweep	—	397

1	2	3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3165	854559
21.	Maharashtra	18304	1126462
22.	Manipur	69	52518
23.	Meghalaya	90	36987
24.	Mizoram	—	5101
25.	Nagaland	104	9906
26.	Orissa	1822	957229
27.	Pudducherry	703	13572
28.	Punjab	10178	293237
29.	Rajasthan	6337	636470
30.	Sikkim	—	4103
31.	Tamil Nadu	21042	1461933
32.	Tripura	340	45370
33.	Uttar Pradesh	10717	2359375
34.	Uttarakhand	1474	69087
35.	West Bengal	5987	2752793

Statement-II

Details of Investment made, Employment Generated in Respect of Special Category of States I.E. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand Since Inception of the Scheme (as reported by State Governments)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Investment (Rs. in crore)	Employment generated (Persons)
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1989.00	59621
2.	Himachal Pradesh	8758.00	90397
3.	Uttarakhand	26315.00	142835

*Details of No. of Units Registered, Investment made, Employment Generated in respect of
NER States including Sikkim since Inception of the Scheme (Interim Study of NEDFI to
assess and evaluate impact of NEIIPP 2007)*

Units Registered under NEIIPP 2007

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of units registered till 31st March 2010	Total Investment (in Rs. lakh)	Total Employment Generated (Nos.)
1.	Assam	737	586971.49	28682
2.	Meghalaya	45	285976.15	1493
3.	Mizoram	25	3805.71	745
4.	Sikkim	8	36583.86	892
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	44.87	25
6.	Nagaland	—	—	—
7.	Manipur	8	1961.74	250
8.	Tripura	42	11967.90	1846

[Translation]

Increase in Capacity of Mobile Towers

*277. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) the criteria governing installation of mobile towers in various parts of the country;

(b) whether there is a proposal to augment the capacity of the existing mobile towers for improving the quality of services in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Madam, Mobile Towers are being installed by the Telecom Service Providers and Infrastructure Providers Category-I based on their Radio Frequency Network Planning and after obtaining siting clearances from Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of Department of Telecommunications (DoT). WPC issues siting clearance for installation of mobile towers for each and every site from the point of view of interference with other wireless users, aviation hazards and obstruction to any other existing microwave links. The siting clearance is issued without prejudice to applicable byelaws, rules and regulations of local bodies such as Municipal Corporation/Gram Panchayat etc.

Further, as per terms and conditions of Unified Access Service license, the licensee is required to ensure that the telecommunication installation carried out by it should not become a safety hazard and is not in contravention of any statute, rule or regulation and public policy.

Accordingly, before installation of towers, Service providers are required to obtain necessary clearances from concerned Municipal Authorities/local bodies, wherever required. State Governments/Municipal Authorities have formulated their own policy for grant of permission for installation of mobile towers stipulating structural safety norms and levy/fee etc.

(b) to (d) To augment the capacity of mobile towers, DoT has already issued guidelines on 2nd April, 2008 facilitating sharing of infrastructure among Telecom Service Providers and Infrastructure Providers Category-I. As per the guidelines, sharing of active infrastructure limited to antenna, feeder cable, Node B, Radio Access Network and transmission system only is permitted amongst Telecom Service Providers based on mutual agreements entered amongst them. Infrastructure Providers Category-I are directed to set up the tower capable of catering to the requirement of minimum three Telecom Service Providers sharing the infrastructure for provision of mobile services.

[English]

Misuse of Concession by EOUs

*278. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports from Export Oriented Units (EOUs) *vis-a-vis* country's total exports have been declining during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether cases of alleged misuse of the rebates/tax concession by EOUs have been reported;

(d) if so, the details of such cases during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the details of action taken by the Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The details of exports made by Export Oriented Units (EOUs) *vis-à-*

vis total export of the country during the last three years are as under:

(Value in Rupees crore)

Years	Exports by EOUs	Total Exports of India
2007-08	1,63,838.78	6,55,864
2008-09	1,76,923.02	8,40,755
2009-10	71,083.27	8,45,125

EOUs were also affected by the global recession and their export performance came down during 2009-10. In addition, there were EOU units which exited which also had impact on the export performance.

(c) to (e) Cases of alleged misuse of the rebates/tax concession by EOUs have come to the notice of the Government. As per the information available, the number of such cases are as under:—

Year	2007-00	2008-09	2009-2010
No. of cases	412	262	89

Instances of violation/misuse are dealt by the concerned Development Commissioner/Central Excise and Customs authorities as per the relevant provisions of law as and when detected. Steps have been taken by the Government to curb such violations which include joint monitoring of the performance of the EOU Units by officers of Customs and Central Excise and Development Commissioners on a regular basis, action against such units under the provisions of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise Act, 1944.

[Translation]

Expansion of Broadband Internet Services

*279. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Broadband Internet Services are satisfactory in some areas only in the country;

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

(c) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has conducted any survey/study to ascertain the quality of service provided to the customers in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government;

(f) whether instances of slow speed of broadband connections and other shortcomings have been noticed due to the rapid expansion; and

(g) if so, the corrective action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Madam. Broadband Internet Services are generally satisfactory in most service areas of the country.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above

(c) to (e) TRAI undertakes Audit and Assessment of Quality of Service provided by Broadband Service Providers through Independent Agencies. As per the audit conducted by the Independent agencies during the period July to December 2009 in 11 service areas, the service providers are mostly meeting the benchmark for the parameter 'Broadband Connection Speed available (download)'.

TRAI also engages Independent Agencies for assessing the 'Customer perception of Service', against the benchmarks for the various parameters prescribed in the Quality of Service Regulations, through surveys. The Independent Agencies engaged by TRAI had undertaken Survey on Customer Perception of Service in 11 service areas during the period July to December

2009. It is seen from the reports submitted by these agencies that the service providers are generally meeting the benchmark for the various quality of service parameters.

TRAI has also laid down the Quality of Service standards for Broadband service through the 'Quality of service of Broadband Service Regulations, 2006' dated 6-10-2006. TRAI monitors the performance of the service providers through the quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by the service providers. As per the Performance Monitoring Report (PMR) for the quarter ending June 2010, service providers are generally meeting the benchmarks for various Quality of Service parameters in different service areas. These reports do not indicate that the quality of Broadband Internet Service is satisfactory in some areas only. Wherever deficiencies in achieving the quality of service benchmarks have been noticed, the matter has been taken up with the service providers for remedial action. TRAI has been pursuing with the service providers for improving the quality of service.

(f) No, Madam. As per the Performance Monitoring Report (PMR) for the quarter ending June 2010 mentioned above, Broadband Service providers are generally meeting the benchmarks for various Quality of Service parameters in different service areas.

(g) Does not arise in view of (f) above.

Production in Ordnance Factories

*280. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ordnance factories at present;

(b) the production of various defence equipment by the ordnance factories as compared to the defence requirements of the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up new ordnance factories to meet the ever-increasing requirements of the forces; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the locations identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The para-wise information in respect of the question is furnished below:—

There are 39 Ordnance Factories producing Arms, Ammunition, Explosives, Transport and Armoured vehicles, Troop comfort equipments etc. Two more factories are being set up—one at Nalanda, Bihar for production of Bi-modular charge and the other at Korwa, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh for production of small arms.

Production of defence equipment by Ordnance Factories is undertaken based on the requirements of

the armed forces. The details of targets and production for major ammunition and equipment during the last two years is placed in the enclosed Statement.

Army and MHA have indicated long term requirement of ammunition. The requirement indicated are substantially higher than the previous indents. Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) has undertaken action to augment the capacity wherever required. The production capacity for tanks, BMP, high calibre weapons and rockets is also being augmented to meet the requirement of armed forces. There is no proposal to set up a new ordnance factory at present.

Statement

Weapon Items	Target 2008-2009	Production 2008-2009	Target 2009-2010	Production 2009-2010
1. Rifle 5.56 MM Insas	55952	58152	70000	71118
2. 9 MM Auto Piston	3111	3111	585	735
3. 9 MM Carbine	2180	2180	82	82
4. 12.7 AD Gun	70	70	70	81
5. 84 MM Rocket Launcher	1000	1174	1000	450
6. 81 MM Mortar	23	21	37	30
7. T-72 Spare Barrel	70	90	70	73
8. 105 MM Light Field Gun	0	0	36	35
9. AK-630 Gun System	3	1	9	9
10. Tank T-90S	100	0	90	88
11. T-72 Overhaul	120	43	120	47
12. MBT Arjun	39	23	48	35
13. BMP (OE and OHL) and Variants	105	45	125	74
14. Transport Vehicles	3970	3750	2532	3322

Trademark Registration

2991. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding delay in obtaining Trademark registration under the present system;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with pending cases which are lying pending with the office of Trademark registration; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear the backlog of pending Trademark registration applications?

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

(b) Presently, the Trade Marks Registry has:

- (i) 1,14,547 applications pending at the examination stage
- (ii) 1,16,676 applications pending at the objection stage
- (iii) 1,50,000 applications pending at the opposition stage
- (iv) 30,000 applications pending for registration of assignment.

This backlog has arisen for two reasons. There has been a sharp increase in the applications filed. Further there are 75 vacancies in the Trade Marks Registry in the rank of examiners and above out of a total of 122 sanctioned posts in these categories.

(c) Office procedure has been streamlined and additional resources mobilized. 1,70,000 applications have been examined by the Registry during this year alone. More than 1 lakh marks have been published in the Trade Marks Journal. 70,000 marks have been registered during the first eight months of this year. The

average time for registration of a mark with no opposition has been reduced from 26 months to 12 months. Further steps are being taken to streamline the registration procedure by introducing free search facilities which will release staff for examination work. The recruitment agencies have also been requested to hasten the recruitment process.

[English]

Export of Refined Sugar to EU

2992. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed export of refined sugar to the European Union (EU) despite restrictions during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the figures for such export during the last three years; and

(c) the impact of such exports on the domestic industry and the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, the Government have allowed exports of sugar to EU under preferential quota despite restriction fix availing the benefit of CXL quota for export of sugar to EU.

Currently, the quantity of exports of sugar to EU under this quota is MTs 10,000 per annum (Sugar Year). The Government permitted M/s Indian Sugar Exim Corporation Limited (ISEC), New Delhi to export a total quantity of 10000 MTs of White sugar to the European Union for the fiscal year 2009-10 (September, 2009 to September, 2010) under the preferential quota. The permission was subject to the condition that ISEC will import equivalent quantity of sugar in the same sugar season.

As the quantity of sugar being exported under this quota is a relatively small quantity and as this is generally permitted on the condition of import of an equivalent quantity, there is likely to be very little impact of this on domestic industry and consumers.

Ammunition Dump at Gurgaon

2993. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air Force ammunition dump located in Gurgaon is endangering for the civilians living nearby;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the distance of at least 1000 yards between any ammunition dump and residential buildings is mandatory as per the provisions;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to shift the said dump from its present location; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) To safeguard life and property near ammunition dump, the Government has issued a Gazette Notification imposing restrictions upto 900 metres around the Air Stores Park at Gurgaon. There is no proposal to shift the Air Stores Park from its present location.

[Translation]

Rented Buildings

2994. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have taken a number of buildings on rent despite having its buildings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the amount spent on rented building during each of 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have taken buildings on rent due to scarcity of proper space in Departmental buildings or non-availability of Departmental buildings for opening new exchanges/Remote Switching Units (RSUs) to meet technical parameters.

The amount spent on rent towards these buildings during the last three years and the current year is as follows:

Financial Year	Expenditure incurred on rented building (Rs. crores)	
	BSNL	MTNL
2007-08	243.47	61.57
2008-09	263.57	64.48
2009-10	350.25	65.76
2010-11	125.20	31.84

(c) Efforts are being made by BSNL and MTNL to vacate the rented building wherever feasible.

[English]

Wastage of Ammunition

2995. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to minimize wastage of ammunition during training of armed forces personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Scales of training ammunition have been laid down for each weapon and category of personnel, which is the minimum essential quantity so as to achieve the requisite firing standards. The scales

of ammunition are revised from time to time based on various considerations.

Projected Employment

2996. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

(a) the details of the projected employment demand, person-days, the cost per person-day along with the number and types of proposed works/schemes in this regard;

(b) whether the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has recently advised the Government to take steps to prevent unrest caused by the manifold increase in unemployment across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard;

(d) the details of State-wise additional employment generated during the last financial year, sector-wise; and

(e) the number of employees brought under the Pension Scheme (PS) and Employees State Insurance (ESI) scheme for other benefits also in various sectors, State-wise?

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

(a) Eleventh Five Year plan has projected creation of 58 million additional employment opportunities on current daily status basis and their sector-wise details are given below:

Industry	Incremental Employment during Eleventh Five Year Plan (in million)	
	1	2
Agriculture		0

1	2
Industry	23.88
Services	34.19
Total	58.07

(b) and (c) ILO has published a special issue on the impact of the Global Economic Crisis on Youth titled Global Employment Trends for Youth, August 2010. The Report notes that in developed and some emerging economics, the crisis impact on youth is felt mainly in terms of Unemployment and the social hazards associated with joblessness and prolonged inactivity. However, the youth unemployment rate did not increase at all between 2007 and 2009 In South Asia, of which India is a part. The report also notes that the global economy is in the early stages of recovery from the largest negative economic shock since the Great Depression. In another ILO report published on the occasion of the G 20 Summit in Seoul 11-12 November 2010, it has been reported that positive employment growth has been observed in most of the countries in the second quarter of 2010 even compared to first quarter of 2010, once adjusting seasonality. Employment has regained its level of 2006 in high income countries and is some 8 per cent above that level in emerging countries. The action taken by the Government to overcome economic slowdown, such as implementation of the three stimulus packages, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, higher investment in social sector and infrastructure development programmes such as Bharat Nirman, Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana, Indira Awaas Yojana, National Highways Development Programme, etc. are contributing to the revival of the economy and creating jobs as well as helping those who were rendered jobless. Government also implements 'Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana' under Employees State Insurance Scheme wherein the insured worker and his family are entitled to about 50% of wages up to a period of one year and medical benefits in case of loss of job.

(d) Reliable estimates of 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 additional employment generated during the last financial year would be known after the results of the 61st round of quinquennial survey conducted during 2009-10 by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) become available in 2011.

(e) State-wise membership under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 is given at in the enclosed Statement-I and State-wise number of employees covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise membership under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995

Sl. No.	States	Number of Members
1	2	3
1.	Tamil Nadu	7433076
2.	Maharashtra	6785377
3.	Karnataka	5229463
4.	Delhi	3598361
5.	West Bengal	3223452
6.	Punjab	3040843
7.	Gujarat	2630794
8.	Andhra Pradesh	2544437
9.	Haryana	1492245
10.	Uttar Pradesh	1408063
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1372834
12.	Kerala	1365497

1	2	3
13.	Rajasthan	1208346
14.	Jharkhand	929871
15.	Orissa	590320
16.	Goa	584199
17.	Chhattisgarh	374460
18.	North East Region	343068
19.	Bihar	277892
20.	Uttarakhand	179814
21.	Himachal Pradesh	170376
Total		44782788

Statement-II

State-wise Number of Employees State Insurance Scheme

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	Number of employees as on 31-3-2010
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1007350
2.	Assam	65800
3.	Bihar	90050
4.	Chandigarh UT	69400
5.	Chhattisgarh	130850
6.	Delhi	856800
7.	Goa	128200
8.	Gujarat	766150
9.	Haryana	753950
10.	Himachal Pradesh	173700

1	2	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	78750
12.	Jharkhand	175750
13.	Karnataka	1543150
14.	Kerala	581100
15.	Madhya Pradesh	295150
16.	Maharashtra	1784300
17.	Orissa	236450
18.	Pondicherry	93350
19.	Punjab	696150
20.	Rajasthan	528950
21.	Tamil Nadu	1815200
22.	Uttar Pradesh	852750
23.	Uttarakhand	233500
24.	West Bengal	955600
Total		13912400

Norms for Scholarships

2997. Dr. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms prescribed by the Government for distribution of various scholarships to the SC/OBC students in the country;

(b) the amount of scholarship being given to pre-matric, post-matric, residential and day-boarding children of scavengers, cobblers and dyers and such other students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) categories along with the date on which the same was fixed;

(c) whether despite continuous demand no State Government is being given the amount as per their demand;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the mechanism put in place to monitor the schemes and ensure all the eligible students are benefited therefrom; and

(e) the assistance extended by the Government to each State for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Central assistance is given to the State Governments/UTs under centrally sponsored schemes for disbursement of scholarships to the SC/OBC students. The names of these schemes and the main eligibility criteria is as follows:—

- (i) Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to the Students belonging to Scheduled Castes—Parents/guardians' income from all sources not to exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum;
- (ii) Schemes of Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarships to the OBC Students—Parents/guardians' income from all sources not to exceed Rs. 44,500 per annum.

There is no income-ceiling prescribed under Scheme of Pre Matric Scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation (both SCs and non-SCs).

(b) The amount of admissible scholarship/maintenance allowance to the students being given under these schemes is given in Statement-I.

(c) and (d) While the Ministry is able to meet the requirement of State Governments/UTs under scholarship schemes for SC students, hill requirement cannot be met in case of schemes for OBC students due to financial constraints.

Central assistance under all these schemes is released on the basis of the proposals received from the State Governments/UTs, subject to furnishing of the utilization certificates, in respect of the grant released

in the past.

(e) The scheme-wise/state-wise details of central assistance released during last three years under these schemes are given in Statements-II to IV.

Statement-I

Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme

For children of those engaged in unclean occupations			For OBC students			
Monthly Scholarship rates (in Rs.) w.e.f. 1-4-2008			Monthly Maintenance Allowance (in Rs.) w.e.f. 1-4-1998			
Class	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Class	Day Scholars	Class	Hostellers
I-II	110	—	I-V	25	III-VIII	250
III-X	110	700	VI-VIII	40	IX-X	250
			IX-X	50		

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme

For SC Students			For OBC students		
Monthly Maintenance Allowance (in Rs.) w.e.f. 1-4-2008			Monthly Maintenance Allowance (in Rs.) w.e.f. 1-4-1998		
Group	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Group	Day Scholars	Hostellers
I.	330	740	A	190	425
II.	330	510	B	190	290
III.	185	355	C	190	290
IV.	140	235	D	120	230
		E	90	150	

In addition to the monthly scholarship/maintenance allowance, beneficiaries are also paid other allowances admissible as per provisions of respective schemes.

Statement-II

*Central Assistance released during the last three years under the scheme of
Post Matric Scholarship for SC students*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08 Funds released	2008-09 Funds released	2009-10 Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24048.4	23978.11	21182.31
2.	Assam	469.82	0.00	1014.99
3.	Bihar	0.00	2692.70	1000.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	482.85	100.00	0.00
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	240.36	1556.29	2741.34
7.	Haryana	494.93	369.52	6962.57
8.	Himachal Pradesh	78.84	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	378.47	150.00
10.	Jharkhand	35.32	0.00	514.74
11.	Karnataka	7020.59	3267.91	11819.35
12.	Kerala	4072.44	8132.43	3200.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	695.983	1699.21	3653.86
14.	Maharashtra	15953.63	1000.00	13400.00
15.	Manipur	139.95	163.76	185.70
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Orissa	0.00	500.00	0.00
18.	Punjab	539.8	200.00	0.00
19.	Rajasthan	3204.42	10340.11	5397.72
20.	Sikkim	0.00	3.44	1.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	6978.05	500.00	5369.97
22.	Tripura	180.56	410.98	410.16

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Uttar Pradesh	22313.71	4916.98	19967.13
24.	Uttaranchal	0.00	1089.36	789.70
25.	West Bengal	358.25	3250.23	3835.67
26.	Daman and Diu	0.33	0.00	0.00
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Pondicherry	200	0.00	0.00
Total		87508.23	64549.49	101596.21

Statement-III

Central assistance released during the last three years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in unclean occupations

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2007-08 Released (Rs. in lakh)	2008-09 Released (Rs. in lakh)	2009-10 Released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.00	2171.5
2.	Assam	2.9	92.38	52.17
3.	Bihar	0.0	0.00	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.0	110.79	192.08
5.	Delhi	0.0	0.00	0
6.	Goa	0.0	0.00	0.89
7.	Gujarat	262.7	2820.60	3639.90
8.	Haryana	0.0	0.00	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.00	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	15.05	24.59
11.	Jharkhand	0.0	0.00	0
12.	Karnataka	0.0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	0.0	0.00	6.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.0	296.41	232.59
15.	Maharashtra	0.0	691.12	0
16.	Orissa	0.0	35.72	0
17.	Puducherry	0.0	2.24	7.71
18.	Punjab	0.0	0.00	0
19.	Rajasthan	0.0	1042.42	598.95
20.	Sikkim	0.0	0.00	0
21.	Tamil Nadu	41.4	678.08	971.88
22.	Tripura	0.0	86.02	47.83
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.00	0
24.	Uttrakhand	2.9	14.72	1.55
25.	West Bengal	0.0	41.73	26.27
Total		309.9	5927.28	7974.02

Statement-IV

Central assistance released during the last three years under the Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship Schemes of OBC students

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Pre-matric			Post-matric		
		2007-08 Amount released	2008-09 Amount released	2009-10 Amount released	2007-08 Amount released	2008-09 Amount released	2009-10 Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	377.50	407.90	533.00	925.02	1676.89	2035.00
2.	Bihar	400.18	446.43	—	1436.49	1977.72	1752.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Goa	—	7.68	—	48.97	38.44	16.00
5.	Gujarat	175.64	267.24	290.00	223.92	288.69	568.31
6.	Haryana	—	—	79.00	396.59	491.00	563.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	27.58	28.00	—	22.00	—
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	46.12	—	—	210.22	188.77	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	30.55	—	143.50	444.78	282.00
10.	Kerala	—	—	—	560.45	161.67	—
11.	Karnataka	50.00	50.00	50.00	611.80	454.43	445.57
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	158.00	393.59	1425.34	1612.00
13.	Maharashtra	—	518.30	—	1950.36	2307.08	2587.00
14.	Orissa	—	—	96.00	51.87	441.00	—
15.	Punjab	156.00	124.35	—	468.59	552.00	—
16.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	431.68	754.49	833.00
17.	Tami Nadu	150.22	100.00	320.00	1099.55	1485.45	1140.32
18.	Uttar Pradesh	779.82	894.41	1159.00	2022.41	3962.88	4436.00
19.	Uttarakhand	—	—	135.00	—	189.58	104.00
20.	West Bengal	104.05	42.56	—	—	740.00	—
21.	Andaman Nicobar	—	—	4.40	—	—	0.23
22.	Dadar and Nagar Havali	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Daman and Diu	—	—	9.69	—	5.28	—
24.	Chandigarh	0.00	—	1.36	—	1.09	1.03
25.	Delhi	—	—	3.69	—	—	—
26.	Puducherry	0.00	—	—	84.60	41.39	—
27.	Assam	68.24	40.81	51.33	1208.32	—	659.19
28.	Manipur	100.00	125.00	108.36	120.56	120.00	25.00
29.	Tripura	91.35	127.34	146.00	128.59	193.18	230.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Sikkim	0.00	6.79	—	0.00	5.78	7.20
Total		2499.12	3216.94	3172.83	12517.08	17968.93	17296.95

[Translation]

Subsidies for Construction of Toilets

2998. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various subsidies given by the Government for construction of toilets in houses and at public places in the rural areas in various States including Bihar;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the subsidies being given to State Governments for various development schemes including 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 of Rs. 1500.00 (Rs. 2000.00 in hilly and difficult areas) for Individual Household Latrine (IHHL) to rural households Below Poverty Line (BPL) 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 in the rural areas with unit cost up to 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 including the State of Bihar.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal to enhance the incentives under TSC to any State including State of Bihar.

Mobile Banking

2999. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has sought suggestions of telecommunication companies to further streamlining and strengthening of mobile banking services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) A consultation paper has been issued by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on "Quality of requirements for delivery of basic financial services using mobile phone" on 28th October, 2010 for seeking comments of all the stakeholders.

(c) Government had constituted an 'Inter-Ministerial Group' to finalise the framework for delivery of basic financial services using mobile phones. The Group submitted its report. As a follow up of the report, various stakeholders have been identified and roles have been assigned to them for implementation of mobile banking services. TRAI and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have been entrusted with the job of regulatory oversight. A monitoring Group has been set up for implementation of the project.

[English]

**Provident Fund Deposit by
School Managers**

3000. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Provident Fund are being deposited by Public School managers of the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the management of these Public Schools who are not depositing Provident Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) All establishments including public schools covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 are required to comply with the provisions of the Act. Compliance of covered establishments is monitored for detection of default.

In Gujarat there are 2297 public schools covered with 81111 numbers of accounts. Out of this, 59 schools are found defaulting in depositing Provident Fund contribution amounting to Rs. 220.32 lakhs.

(d) Action against these defaulting establishments is taken in accordance with the provisions of the Act. This includes assessment of dues under section 7A, attachment of bank accounts, movable and immovable property and arrest of defaulters under section 8B to 8G of the Act.

Recruitment of SCs in Corporate Industry

3001. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Indian Corporate Industry to publish the data relating to

Scheduled Castes (SCs) recruits employed by them in their Annual Reports;

(b) if so, the response of the Organisations/Associations of Indian Corporate Industry thereto; and

(c) the number of such candidates recruited in the corporate so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) In the 2nd meeting of Co-ordination Committee on Affirmative Action held on 14-7-2007. Industries Chambers agreed to report data on Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employment in the Annual Report of Companies on a voluntary basis,

The industry associations had informed that the member companies of the associations have not provided the data of employees on the basis of caste.

[Translation]

Setting Up of Call Centres

3002. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any demand from the States including Madhya Pradesh regarding financial assistance for setting up of Call Centres in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has already established a 25 seat call centre through its own funds. The proposal received was towards expansion of this call centre. The proposal for expansion has not been accepted for funding because it does not get covered under any existing scheme of the

Department of Information Technology (DIT). However, DIT, Government of India has initiated a Proof of Concept (PoC) project on Citizen Contact Centre. This is being carried out in 5 States—Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.

Development of STPI Centres

3003. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for developing Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) Centres in the country including Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under the Department of Information Technology (DIT), Government of India has set up 52 STPI Centres across the country. The State-wise and location-wise list of STPI Centres including Jharkhand is given in Statement-I. Also, the status of approved new STPI centres including Jharkhand, which are in different stages of implementation is given in Statement-II.

As per policy for setting up a new STPI centre; on receipt of a proposal from the State Government, STPI conducts a feasibility study jointly with the concerned State Government. This study is undertaken to evaluate the export potential and commercial viability of the proposal. If the viability exists, further action is initiated by STPI to set up the centre. At this stage, the State Government has to provide 3 acres of land, 10,000 sq. ft. of built up space and Grant-in-aid of Rs. 1 crore to STPI. After approval of the new STPI centre, DIT/STPI provide a seed capital of Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

List of STPI Centres

Sl. No.	States	STPI Centers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.		Tirupati
3.		Vijayawada
4.		Vizag
5.		Warangal
6.		Kakinada
7.	Assam	Guwahati
8.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai
9.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
12.		Jammu
13.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
14.	Karnataka	Bangalore
15.		Hubli
16.		Mangalore
17.		Manipal
18.		Mysore
19.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
21.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
22.		Nagpur
23.		Nasik

1	2	3
24.		Navi Mumbai
25.		Kolhapur
26.		Pune
27.	Manipur	Imphal
28.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar
29.		Rourkela
30.		Behrampur
31.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry
32.	Punjab	Mohali
33.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
34.		Jodhpur
35.	Sikkim	Gangtok
36.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
37.		Coimbatore
38.		Madurai
39.		Tirunelveli
40.		Trichy
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
42.		Lucknow
43.		Noida
44.		Allahabad
45.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
46.	West Bengal	Kolkata
47.		Durgapur
48.		Kharagpur
49.		Siliguri
50.		Haldia

1	2	3
51.	Bihar	Patna
52.	Meghalaya	Shillong

Statement-II

The list of approved new STPI Centres under various stages of implementation

Sl. No.	States	Location
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
2.		Bhopal
3.	Tripura	Agartala
4.	Mizoram	Aizawl
5.	Gujarat	Surat
6.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur
7.		Dhanbad
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
9.		Agra
10.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
11.	Goa	Goa

Purchase of Defence Equipment

3004. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of defence equipment purchased during the last three years and proposed for the next three years;

(b) the expenditure estimated for the proposed equipment during the said period; and

(c) the details of equipment exported during the last three years and foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K.

ANTONY): (a) and (b) Government constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence equipment/platforms. This is a continuous process undertaken through procurement from various indigenous as well as foreign sources in accordance with the provisions laid down in Defence Procurement Procedure to keep the armed forces in a state of readiness to meet any eventuality. Divulging further details in this regard would not be in the national interest.

(c) Equipment of value US\$ 273,774,917 was exported to different countries by the Ordnance Factory Board and the Defence Public Sector Undertakings during the last three years.

[English]

Export of Agro Products

3005. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether providing exemption in export of agro produce and vegetables will create shortage in the domestic market, leading to upsurge in their prices; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government to ensure their adequate availability in domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government reviews the domestic market situation of agricultural and essential commodities from time to time through various Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) and Committee of Secretaries (CoS) taking into account the availability/deficit/surplus of these commodities in the domestic market, the trends of demand and supply, availability of essential commodities in the Public Distribution System at reasonable price, demand and supply situation in the international market and then takes a decision on allowing or putting a ban/restriction on exports of such agricultural commodities.

ILO Report on Domestic Labour

3006. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the

Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has recently released a report on the world wide problem of children working as domestic labour;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the number of children engaged as domestic help is continuously increasing in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to check this practice; and

(e) the measures proposed to recognize and regulate the domestic workers in the country?

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

(a) Though there are certain ILO publications on the subject of Domestic Workers, as per the information received from ILO, SRO, New Delhi, no report on the world wide problem of children working as domestic children has been released by ILO recently.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Government is following a robust multi-pronged strategy to tackle the problem of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rescue and rehabilitation, universal primary education, poverty alleviation and employment generation scheme. The objective is to create an environment where families are not compelled to send their children to work. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 occupations and 65 processes including children working as domestic labour. For the rehabilitation of Child Labour, Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme in 266 districts in 20 states. Under the NCLP scheme children withdrawn from work are admitted into the special schools where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, stipend, health care and mainstreamed to the regular education system.

India-New Zealand FTA

3007. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and New Zealand are negotiating for a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) in goods, services and investments to enhance economic engagement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued to the country with the conclusion of the said Pact; and

(d) the time by which the FTA is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. India and New Zealand are negotiating for a Comprehensive FTA in goods, services and investment to enhance the economic engagement between the two countries. Three Rounds of negotiations have been held so far with negotiations proceeding in line with the mandate given by the Trade and Economic Relations Committee (TERC). Areas of Indian interest include comprehensive coverage of the service sector with commitments on all modes, technology imports in the field of Agriculture, Biotechnology, Education, Tourism, Healthcare, Films, etc. The FTA is likely to be concluded by 2011.

Project Reports on SGSY

3008. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various projects submitted by the

State Governments under the Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) have not been cleared by Union Government;

(b) if so, the details of these projects during the last three years along with the reasons therefor. State-wise;

(c) whether the State Governments have submitted the detailed project reports in this regard to the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) A large number of special project proposals under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) are received from the State Governments and other Agencies for sanction. Since they are large livelihoods projects, these proposals are scrutinized for their compliance with the guidelines of Special Projects under SGSY. The project proposals which comply with the basic parameters of the guidelines are appraised through two Inter-Ministerial Committees for screening and approval. The details and status of the proposals/project reports submitted by various State Governments and other agencies for consideration as Special Projects under SGSY during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, are given in the attached statement. Receipt of project proposals, their revision by the sponsoring agencies and their appraisal and approval through the above two tier Inter Ministerial Committees is a continuous process. During the above period, 85 new Special Project proposals under SGSY have been approved for implementation.

Statement

SGSY Special Projects Received during the last three years and current year

(As on 11-11-10)

State/UT	Total Projects Received	Projects Approved	Projects Pending*	Projects Rejected**
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	11	2	2	7

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	34	0	1	33
Assam	12	0	0	12
Bihar	21	2	2	17
Chhattisgarh	9	2	2	5
Goa	1	0	1	0
Gujarat	6	0	6	0
Haryana	10	1	2	7
Himachal Pradesh	18	2	8	8
Jammu and Kashmir	5	0	3	2
Jharkhand	23	5	5	13
Karnataka	11	2	4	5
Kerala	6	1	4	1
Maharashtra	28	5	8	15
Manipur	34	3	1	30
Meghalaya	2	0	0	2
Mizoram	1	0	0	1
Madhya Pradesh	26	1	11	14
Nagaland	28	1	1	26
Orrisa	33	1	8	24
Punjab	17	3	2	12
Rajasthan	33	3	2	28
Sikkim	1	0	1	0
Tamil Nadu	5	0	0	5
Tripura	3	0	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	48	3	8	37
Uttaranchal	12	2	3	7
West Bengal	20	0	4	16

1	2	3	4	5
Multi State	171	46	46	79
Total	629	85	136	408

* Includes all project proposals under different stages of processing.

** Including Projects not found suitable as per guidelines of the scheme and returned.

[Translation]

Provision of Computers in Rural Areas

3009. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the use of personal computers in rural areas of the country especially in Himachal Pradesh and other hilly States is not upto the required level;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to enhance the use of personal computers in rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam. As per Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology (MAIT), the national average of P.C. penetration in the country is 3.2% by the end of 2009. The P.C. penetration in rural areas in the country, especially in Himachal Pradesh and other hilly States is below the national average.

(b) The cost of P.C., access charge, non-availability of suitable content in the local language, tools and interfaces and applications for the rural populace are some of the major reasons for low penetration of P.C. in rural areas of the country.

(c) Details of the steps taken/being taken to enhance the use of personal computers in rural areas of the country are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Details of Steps taken/being taken to enhance the use of Personal Computers in Rural Areas of the Country

1. In order to improve the usage of ICT, especially with regard to governance, Government of India has approved the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) which is being implemented with an objective of enabling services for citizens. Under National e-Governance Plan, the Government has sanctioned the scheme of Common Services Centres (CSCs) under which 1,00,000 Kiosks are being established in rural areas. These kiosks are equipped with computers, connectivity and trained and incentivized manpower. These centres provide public services along with facilities of internet and e-mail. The scheme is being implemented on Public Private Partnership model with Government of India providing revenue viability gap funding. Till date, about 85,000 CSCs have been established in the rural areas of the country including Himachal Pradesh and other hilly states. State-wise details of the CSC roll-out in the country are given in Annexure-I.

2. Department of Telecommunications (DOT) has established Universal Service Obligation Fund which is used exclusively for providing access to all types of telegraph services to the people in the rural and remote areas at affordable and reasonable prices.

3. The Department of Information Technology (DIT), Government of India, has a programme called the Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) with the objectives:

- To develop information processing tools to facilitate human machine interaction, in Indian

languages and multi-lingual knowledge resources.

- To promote the use of information processing tools for language studies and research.

4. The Government is facilitating the industry to make available computers at affordable prices in the country. The Government has taken a number of steps for promotion of Electronics/IT Hardware Manufacturing and cutting down the prices of electronics hardware, including computers. The details are given in Annexure-II.

Annexure-I

Sl. No.	State	CSC Rolled out as on 31st October 2010
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2135
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68
3.	Assam	3794
4.	Bihar	6974
5.	Chandigarh	13
6.	Chhattisgarh	2464
7.	Delhi	520
8.	Goa	160
9.	Gujarat	13695
10.	Haryana	1159
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2576
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	533
13.	Jharkhand	4556
14.	Karnataka	800
15.	Kerala	2234
16.	Madhya Pradesh	8686

1	2	3
17.	Maharashtra	6308
18.	Manipur	399
19.	Meghalaya	179
20.	Mizoram	118
21.	Nagaland	70
22.	Orissa	6036
23.	Pondicherry	44
24.	Rajasthan	2558
25.	Sikkim	45
26.	Tamil Nadu	3952
27.	Tripura	133
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8136
29.	Uttarakhand	1583
30.	West Bengal	5578
Grand Total		85506

Annexure-II

Steps taken by the Government to promote electronics hardware manufacturing industry in the country

1. Foreign Direct Investment:

- Approvals for all foreign direct investment upto 100% in the electronics hardware manufacturing sector are under the automatic route.

2. Customs Duty:

- Peak rate of customs duty is 10%. Customs duty on 217 tariff lines covered under the Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) of WTO is 0%.

- All goods required in the manufacture of ITA-1 items have been exempted from customs duty subject to actual user condition.
- Customs duty on specified raw materials/inputs used for manufacture of electronic components is 0%.
- Customs duty on specified capital goods used for manufacture of electronic goods is 0%.
- Parts, components and accessories for the manufacture of mobile handsets, sub-parts for the manufacture of such parts and components, and parts or components for the manufacture of battery chargers and hands-free headphones of such mobile handsets have been exempted from customs duty, to promote indigenous manufacture of mobile handsets.
- Customs duty on LCD Panels has been reduced from 10% to 5% to promote indigenous manufacture of LCD TV.

3. Excise Duty:

- The standard rate of excise duty (CENVAT) is 10%.
- Microprocessors, Hard Disc Drives, Floppy Disc Drives, CD ROM Drives, DVD Drives/DVD Writers, Flash Memory and Combo-Drives meant for fitment inside the CPU housing/laptop body are exempted from excise duty, to promote indigenous manufacture of computers.
- Parts, components and accessories of mobile handsets and parts, components of battery chargers and hands-free headphones of such mobile handsets have been exempted from excise duty, to promote indigenous manufacture of mobile handsets.

4. Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme (EPCG):

- The general Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme allows import of capital goods at 3% customs duty, subject to an

export obligation equivalent to 8 times of duty saved on capital goods imported under EPCG scheme, to be fulfilled in 8 years reckoned from Authorization issue-date. However, a Zero duty EPCG Scheme is available to exporters of electronic products. It allows import of capital goods at zero % customs duty, subject to an export obligation equivalent to 6 times of duty saved on capital goods imported under EPCG scheme, to be fulfilled in 6 years reckoned from Authorization issue-date.

- The export obligation under EPCG Scheme can also be fulfilled by the supply of Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items to the DTA provided the realization is in free foreign exchange.

5. Supplies of Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items and notified zero duty telecom electronic items in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA):

- Supplies of Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items and notified zero duty telecom/electronic items in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) by Electronics Hardware Technology Park (EHTP)/Export Oriented Unit (EOU) units are counted for the purpose of fulfillment of positive Net Foreign Exchange Earnings (NFE).

6. Special Economic Zones (SEZs):

- Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are being set up to enable hassle free manufacturing and trading for export purposes.
- Sales from Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) to SEZs are being treated as physical export. This entitles domestic suppliers to Drawback/DEPB benefits, CST exemption and Service Tax exemption.
- 100% Income Tax exemption on export profits available to SEZ units for 5 years, 50% for next 5 years and 50% of ploughed back profits for 5 years thereafter.

*[English]***India-France Trade**

3010. SHRI P. BALRAM:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) the details regarding trade between India and France during the last three years;

(b) whether India and France target to double bilateral trade to \$ 12 billion in the country;

(c) if so, the details worked out so far; and

(d) the benefit likely to be accrued to country as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of trade with France during the last three years are as follows:—

(US\$ million)

Financial Year	Indian exports to France	Indian imports from France	Total trade
2007-08	2,600	6,266	8,866
2008-09	3,021	4,632	7,653
2009-10	3,820	4,192	8,012

(Source: DGCIS)

(b) to (d) Both sides are committed to the objective of doubling of trade through a combination of measures which seek to expand and deepen opportunities in existing lines of trade and also explore new opportunities of market access with reduction of the removal of all non-tariff barriers to trade. The areas of focus are energy, environment, urban development, agriculture, food processing, high technology (including IT/telecom, aerospace industry, biotechnology and health). Work is being done by the Joint Working Groups in the different areas.

(d) the names of the agencies through which the said programme is being run and the problems being faced by the Government in successful implementation of the scheme;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to remove these problems; and

(f) the success achieved by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three Area Development Programme viz. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96. These programmes have been consolidated into a single modified programme namely 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme' (IWMP) with effect from 26-02-2009. The IWMP is being implemented to develop rainfed and degraded land including non-forest waste land in the country, including Rajasthan. The main features of IWMP include provisions

*[Translation]***Wasteland Development Programme**

3011. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is running a Wasteland Development Scheme under Non-forest Wasteland Development Programme in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the targets set for Rajasthan in this regard and the extent to which it has been achieved;

of development of micro-watersheds on cluster basis; reduced number of installments; delegation of power of sanction of projects to the States; dedicated institutions; capacity building of stakeholders; monitoring and evaluation; specific budget provision for detailed project

report preparation; livelihood for assetless people; and productivity enhancement.

(c) The details of projects sanctioned under IWDP, DPAP and DDP since 1995-96 to 2006-07 are as under:

Programme	No. of projects sanctioned	Area covered (in lakh ha.)	No. of project completed
IWDP	90	5.37	59
DPAP	1107	5.54	596
DDP	7578	37.89	3399

Under IWMP, a total number of 162 projects covering an area of 0.9256 million ha and 213 projects covering an area of 1.257 million ha have been sanctioned in Rajasthan during 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

(d) to (f) The District Rural Development Agencies/ Zila Parishad in Rajasthan are the nodal agency for implementing the IWDP, DPAP and DDP. The IWMP is being implemented through the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) notified in the Department of Watershed Development and Soil Conservation, Government of Rajasthan. At district level, Watershed Cell cum Data Centre in DRDA/ZP is implementing the projects sanctioned under IWMP. There has been necessity in changing some of the provisions in the guidelines based on experience and suggestions of the State Governments. The Department has taken up the matter with National Rainfed Area Authority to change the relevant provisions of the Common Guidelines, 2008. Accordingly necessary changes have been carried out and difficulties overcome for smooth implementation of the programme.

[English]

Advanced Jet Trainer

3012. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inability of the Hindustan Aero-

navics Limited (HAL) to meet the delivery schedule of the Hawk-132 advanced jet trainer has delayed the pilot training programme of Indian Air Force;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to meet the delivery schedule?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Hawk Mk-132 Advanced Jet Trainer (AJT) was inducted into the IAF in 2008 as a fighter trainer with the aim to replace the Kiran Mk-II/ MiG-21 route of training. Keeping in view the delay in delivery of Hawk by HAL due to receipt of defective components, jigs and fixtures from the foreign manufacturer on whom liquidated damages were levied, the original training plan by Hawk for 2010-2011 has been modified and pilots of the Indian Air Force (IAF) are being trained on the MiG-21 aircraft. Induction of aircraft for training in the Indian Air Force is a continuous process.

Sewage Treatment Plant

3013. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning for construction of one mini sewage treatment plant in every village of the country including Gujarat;

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

(c) the funds allocated/proposed to be allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) No, Madam. Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) is an integral component of TSC with a provision for expenditure up to 10% of the project outlay. Under this component activities like common compost pits, low cost drainage, soakage channels/pits, reuse of waste water, system for collection, segregation and disposal of household garbage etc. may be taken up. However, there is no provision for construction of mini sewage treatment plant in villages under the programme including Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Bonus under MGNREGS

3014. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering of paying bonus to workers of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Hacking of Classified Information

3015. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some online espionage agents of the neighbouring countries have continued their attempts to hack Indian computer system and their intelligence agencies have tried to steal defence secrets through Computer Storage Media (CSM);

(b) if so, whether the Intelligence Bureau has sounded an alert about some intelligence officers of these countries working in Indian Defence System and engaged in pilferage of classified information;

(c) if so, whether the Government has conducted a thorough review of the entire policy on the entitlement and usage of CSM device and taken action against the officials for violation of security guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Comprehensive preventive measures based on modus operandi of hostile countries/ organizations are enforced and security review is carried out on regular basis from time to time with a view to sensitize the environment for making security apparatus foolproof. In addition, the existing Counter Intelligence set up in the Armed Forces is synergized on a regular basis to meet the new challenges. Stringent action is undertaken against the accused persons and exemplary punishment is awarded. However, the modalities of the same are sensitive and of classified nature and it may not be appropriate to disclose it in the House due to security concerns of the country.

Shipping Corporation of India

3016. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing fleet of ships presently owned by the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI);

(b) whether SCI has any proposal to increase its

fleet and propose to chalk out huge expansion plans;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost of the project;

(d) whether any emphasis is laid on the development of maritime infrastructure; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) SCI owns 78 vessels of 3.12 million GT as on 24-11-2010.

(b) and (c) SCI has proposed to purchase new vessels as part replacement of its vessels and to augment its fleet. SCI has proposed to acquire 110 different vessels during 2010-20 at an expected price of about Rs. 27,668 crore.

(d) and (e) Government has a comprehensive National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) formulated in 2005. Under NMDP, 276 projects for development and expansion of the major ports in the country have been identified targeting an investment of Rs. 55,803.73 crores. To attract investment in the port sector, private sector participation and 100% FDI has been allowed. Standard bidding documents of RFQ, RFP and MCA have also been formulated to encourage private sector investment in a smooth, uniform and transparent manner. In the shipping sector, 111 projects with an investment of Rs. 44,535.00 crores have been envisaged in NMDP for tonnage acquisition, maritime training, coastal shipping, aids to navigation, shipbuilding and building up of IWT infrastructure.

Development of Missile Test Range

3017. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop the roads connecting Integrated Test Range of Chandipur and Missile Launch complex of Wheeler Islands in the State of Orissa for transportation of material in the event of necessity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the present condition of the roads is bad due to poor maintenance and development;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the total amounts provided for its maintenance and development during the years 2008-2009 and 2009-2010;

(e) whether peripheral developments undertaken over the years are meager and need additional funds for the roads particularly near Dhamara; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to develop road between Integrated Test Range (ITR) and Missile Launch Complex at Dhamra in the State of Odisha.

(c) Condition of roads (under the maintenance charge of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) or constructed on DRDO land) is good. The roads under the charge of State Government need attention.

(d) DRDO has spent Rs. 2.68 crore during the last three years on the maintenance of its roads.

(e) and (f) Peripheral development is a State Government matter.

Export Promotion Councils

3018. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding funding of Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) by the Ministry/Department of Commerce, location-wise; and

(b) the details of total amount of grants and/or any other type of funds given to all the Export Promotion Councils during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Export Promotion Councils are being sanctioned grants under Assistance to States for creating Infrastructure for the Development and growth of Exports

(ASIDE) Scheme, Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme and Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme. The Export Promotion Councils are having their headquarters in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Hyderabad besides their regional offices spread over India, the details of which are available on the website

of Department of Commerce (<http://commerce.gov.in>).

(b) The details of total amounts of grants released to all Export Promotion Councils under the ASIDE, MAI and MDA schemes during the last three years are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

*Details of Total Amount of Grants Released to Export Promotion Councils by
Department of Commerce*

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Export Promotion Council	ASIDE			MAI			MDA		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Apparel Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	1.89	3.30	1.50	2.00	1.89
CAPEXIL Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.55	2.71	2.71	3.25
Carpet Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	4.51	4.70	2.60	3.80	3.69
Cashew Export Promotion Council	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.00	0.35	0.31	0.53
Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	1.31	0.21	4.08	4.53	4.86
Council for Leather Export	0.00	0.00	1.34	1.78	1.02	2.75	2.57	2.12	2.07
Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC India)	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.39	2.78	2.96	7.08	6.73	7.42
Export Promotion Council for EOU and SEZ Units	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.44	0.11	0.16
Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.13	3.37	6.33	6.61	7.08
Electronic and Computer Software Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	2.29	0.80	2.43	0.22	2.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.42	3.61	2.40	3.00	3.07	2.73
Handloom Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	2.33	2.60	2.46
Indian Silk Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.40	1.14	1.20	1.20	1.33
Indian Oilseeds and Produce Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.15	0.27
Pharmaceutical Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	2.78	2.14	1.82	1.82	2.50
The Plastic Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	1.76
Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.40	0.38	0.83
Project Export Promotion Council	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.25	0.12
Services Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shellac and Forest Products Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	2.27	1.24	0.00
Sports Goods Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.70	1.94	3.08	0.78	0.34	0.52
Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	1.42	1.41	1.97	1.66	2.15
The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.74	0.75	0.92	0.61
Telecom Equipment and Services Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.27	0.13
Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	1.00	1.41	1.29
Wool Industry Export Promotion Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00

Impact of FTAs on Spice Producers

3019. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Spice Board has analyzed the impact of the recent Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) on the domestic spice producers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government took into account Board's opinion before agreeing on the FTAs;

(d) the issues raised by the Spice Board were accommodated in the FTAs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. While negotiating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) Government takes a number of steps to protect the interest of domestic as well as export oriented industry and farmers. These include keeping the items to which the domestic industry and farmers are sensitive in the Negative list. On such items limited or no tariff concession are granted to the trading partner. Such list are prepared after consulting all stake holders which include the Boards as well as the Apex Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Industry

Association, etc. In so far as India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement is concerned inputs were obtained from the Spices Board and considered while finalizing the Agreement. Most of the spices are kept in India's exclusion list (Negative List).

Production of Darjeeling Tea

3020. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of tea including Darjeeling Tea has drastically reduced in the last few years;

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

(c) whether steps have been taken to improve the production of the same and shift to the organic methods of production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There has not been any drastic reduction in production of tea including Darjeeling Tea during last three years as indicated below:

Year	Production of Darjeeling Tea in million kgs.	Total production including Darjeeling Tea in million kgs.
2007	10.01	986.43
2008*	11.58	980.82
2009*	10.74	979.00

(c) and (d) Government of India through Tea Board is taking various steps to increase the production of tea which include new planting, replanting and rejuvenation, irrigation and drainage, quality upgradation, research and development, training and assistance to small tea growers, etc.

Around 10 million kgs. of organic tea is being produced per annum. Many tea gardens particularly in Darjeeling (47 out of 87) have converted to organic tea cultivation. A pilot project has been initiated in 2008 to evolve a standard package of practices backed by Research Institutes and understanding the market

potential for organic tea. Under the project, three model farms, each of 100 hectare size, have been established in Assam, West Bengal and Kerala.

Manpower in Shipping Industry

3021. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shipping industry proposes to recruit women to meet the global demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the need for manpower in the global fleet will rise from the present 1.7 per cent to a new high of 14 per cent in the next five years;

(d) if so, the details in this regard;

(e) whether the owners are seriously worried about the imbalance in the supply and demand of manpower in the industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The Government as a policy encourages equal opportunities for women recruits. The shipping industry too encourages recruitment of women candidates to apply for various positions in the shipping industry. Number of women working in the shipping industry has not been estimated so far.

(c) and (d) According to a recent study, the global demand for seafarers is expected to increase from 1.1 million currently to 1.4 million by 2015. The current demand is for 5,50,000 Officers (2,70,000 nautical officers, 2,80,000 engineers) and approximately 6,00,000 Ratings. By 2015, the global demand for each is expected to increase by 20 per cent, translating into 6,60,000 Officers and 7,20,000 Ratings.

(e) and (f) The Indian Shipping companies are facing shortage of officers, especially in the senior ranks. The reasons for shortage of manpower in the industry and reaction of the Government are as under:—

1. Indian officers prefer to work on foreign flag ships due to the income tax advantage.
2. The lack of adequate shipboard training facilities.

The steps taken/being taken by the Government to remove the shortage of trained man power in the Indian Maritime Industry are as follows:—

- (i) Permission to foreign seafarers to be employed on Indian Flag Vessels is accorded by the Director General of Shipping, normally on a case to case basis.
- (ii) Ban on approval of Pre-sea officers courses has been lifted in 12th December, 2006 with a view to increase the intake of cadets.
- (iii) Vide Gazette Notification dated 12-12-2007 it has been prescribed that on completion of onboard training with a tonnage tax company and successful acquisition of a Certificate of Competency, the trainee officer shall be obliged to offer his first three years of service (after deducting leave periods) to the said tonnage tax company.
- (iv) The Government has also devised new schemes to facilitate the ratings to become officers more quickly by reducing the sea time requirement.
- (v) The Government regularly takes feedback/inputs from the Indian shipping industry and has introduced sector specific schemes for dredgers, offshore vessels, Near Coastal Voyages, etc.
- (vi) Increase of training slots/berths is under active consideration of the Government.

Pilot Scheme under PMGSY

3022. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by the Government for promoting a pilot scheme to build

and develop new approach roads in agricultural farming to facilitate better handling of agriculture produce;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) No such specific Pilot Scheme is under implementation. However, purpose of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) being implemented *inter-alia* is to provide farm to market access.

[Translation]

Industrial Infrastructural Upgradation Scheme

3023. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects under Industrial Infrastructural Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) is completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of the projects;

(c) if not, the reasons of non-completion of the said projects;

(d) whether the mode/investment of these projects are through Private Partnership projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) was launched in 2003 as a Central Sector Scheme with a view to enhancing competitiveness of industry by providing quality infrastructure in public private partnership mode in selected functional clusters. The Scheme was recast in February, 2009. 39 projects have been sanctioned under IIUS during 10th and 11th Five Year Plan, out of which one project, namely, Textile Cluster, Panipat has been withdrawn. Nine projects have been completed and remaining projects are at different stages of implementation. The detailed status of the projects are at the Statement enclosed. The IIUS faced teething problems in the formation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), arrangement of land, preparation of detailed estimates and mobilization of financial resources from the industrial units, due to which the execution of the projects was delayed.

(d) and (e) The projects under IIUS are conceived, designed and executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), a non profit company u/s 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, which is formed by the local industry association. 75% of the total cost of the project (excluding the cost of land) is provided as central grant, 15% by the local industry and remaining 10% by State Government/Financial Institutions/Banks.

Statement

List of Complete Projects:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Date of Sanction	Project Cost	Gol grant
1.	Chemical Cluster, Ankleshwar (Gujarat)	02-7-2004	152.83	50.00
2.	Chemical Cluster, Vapi (Gujarat)	25-03-2004	54.31	40.49
3.	Machine Tools Cluster, Bangalore	28-10-2004	135.50	49.12
4.	Foundry Cluster, Belgaum	28-10-2004	24.78	18.58
5.	Auto Cluster, Pune	06-09-2004	59.99	44.99

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Date of Sanction	Project Cost	Gol grant
6.	Textile Cluster, Ludhiana	06-09-2004	17.19	12.69
7.	Pump, Motor and Foundry Cluster, Coimbatore	14-03-2005	55.30	39.39
8.	Textile Cluster, Tirupur (Tamil Nadu)	09-03-2004	143.00	50.00
9.	Leather Cluster, Ambur (Tamil Nadu)	14-03-2005	67.34	43.94

List of ongoing projects:

Sl. No.	Cluster/Project	Date of Sanction	Project Cost	Gol grant
1.	Pharma Cluster, Hyderabad	04-11-2004	66.16	49.62
2.	Auto Cluster, Vijayawada	02-07-2004	30.67	23.01
3.	Ispatbhumi Cluster, Raipur	04-03-2005	55.06	31.76
4.	Chemical Cluster, Ahmedabad	14-03-2005	71.35	41.39
5.	Gem and Jewellery Cluster, Surat	04-11-2004	73.00	50.00
6.	Textile Cluster, Panipat @	04-11-2004	54.53	40.90
7.	Coir Cluster, Alappuzha	04-11-2004	56.80	42.60
8.	Auto Cluster, Pithampur	28-10-2004	73.29	49.94
9.	Textile Cluster, Ichalkaranji	14-03-2005	65.07	32.70
10.	Metallurgical Cluster, Jaipur	02-07-2004	80.60	47.00
11.	Marble Cluster, Kishangarh	28-10-2004	36.80	27.60
12.	Auto Cluster, Chennai	02-07-2004	47.49	27.74
13.	Cereal, Pulses and Staple Cluster, Madurai	06-09-2004	39.96	29.97
14.	Leather Cluster, Kanpur	04-03-2005	17.65	9.75
15.	Multi Industry Cluster, Haldia	04-03-2005	58.85	35.97
16.	Foundry Cluster, Howrah	04-03-2005	87.88	40.40
17.	Rubber Cluster, Howrah	04-03-2005	29.74	15.72
18.	Readymade Garments Cluster, Jabalpur	11-03-2008	43.93	30.68
19.	Handloom Cluster, Chanderi	11-03-2008	27.81	20.30
20.	Pandhurna Ind. Cluster, Chhindwara	02-02-2009	66.78	43.07

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Date of Sanction	Project Cost	Gol grant
21.	Engineering Cluster, Nashik	11-03-2008	67.26	42.88
22.	Auto Cluster, Adityapur	13-08-2008	65.63	47.79
23.	Marathwada Automobile Cluster, Aurangabad	31-05-2010	81.35	58.20
24.	Plastic, Polymers and Allied Cluster, Balasore	30-03-2010	81.90	58.28
25.	Hand Tools Cluster, Jalandhar	01-10-2010	79.49	58.28
26.	Handloom Cluster, Bhagalpur	01-10-2010	20.82	15.69
27.	Bamboo Based Cluster, Guwahati	01-10-2010	62.28	52.63
28.	Drug and Pharma Cluster, Baddi-Barotiwalla, Distt.-Solan (Himachal Pradesh)	19-11-2010	80.50	58.28
29.	Textiles Cluster Narol, Ahmedabad	19-11-2010	145.30	58.28
30.	Fabrication Cluster, Trichy	01-10-2010	102.81	58.28

@ Sanction withdrawn.

[English]

Passenger Water Transport in Mumbai

3024. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for allocating them Passenger Water Transport of East Coast of Mumbai at North of Radio Club in Mumbai presently under the jurisdiction of Mumbai Port Trust on Nominal Lease Rent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to expedite allocation of the said land to the Government of Maharashtra in view of the urgency needed for execution of the vital project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Mumbai Port Trust had receive a proposal from Government of Maharashtra

for lease to them, at nominal rent, water front north of Radio Club for the proposed East and West Coast Water Transport Project.

(c) and (d) The request of the State Government was considered by the Board of the Mumbai Port Trust, in its meeting held on 28-7-2009 but it was not accepted.

Vallarpadam International Transshipment Containers

3025. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposed Vallarpadam International Transshipment Container Terminal in Kerala;

(b) the proposed date for commissioning of the said terminal;

(c) whether any assessment has been made by the Union Government on the possible growth of business and economy due to the project and its impact on the Kerala economy; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Construction of 600 mtrs berth and development of Stacking area and other allied facilities under Phase-I of the International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) project have been substantially completed. Supporting infrastructure for the ICTT project includes 4 lane National Highway (NH) connectivity and rail connectivity to ICTT at Vallarpadam and also capital dredging. Two lane NH connectivity and rail connectivity except signalling and overhead electrification have been completed. Capital dredging for deepening and widening of the approach channel has been completed. Dredging work in the berth basin is in progress.

(b) The terminal is expected to be commissioned by the mid of January, 2011.

(c) and (d) With the implementation of this project, need for transshipment of Indian containers through ports of other countries will be reduced substantially thereby resulting in reduced transportation cost and time to the trade. Railways and National Highways for transportation between hinterland and port will be optimally utilized. The terminal will also facilitate in setting up of port based industries and their allied facilities such as Container Freight Station, Inland Container Depots, Port Based Special Economic Zones, Transportation of Cargo through Inland Waterways, Logistics, Warehousing Centers etc. in the State of Kerala which will generate additional employment opportunities.

Violation of Labour Laws

3026. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the duties and responsibilities of companies with regard to contractors appointed by these companies and corporations;

(b) whether labour laws are being violated by the contractors particularly in the coal sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to investigate the conditions of labourers working in coal mines, more particularly in Western Coalfields to find out the inhuman conditions under which these labourers are working and the rampant violation of labour laws by contractors;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The duties and responsibilities of companies with regard to their contractors shall depend upon the terms of contract agreement that have been agreed between them. It is obligatory on the part of the company as well as the contractor to comply with all the labour laws applicable to that establishment. Contract labour Act 1970, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, Payment of Wages Act 1936 are applicable to contract workers and the provisions thereunder are to be complied with.

(b) The labour laws are enforced by the field officers who are notified as inspectors under central sphere, including coal sector. However, whenever any violation of labour laws is observed or complaint received, appropriate action is taken, including initiating prosecution against defaulting employers.

(c) The details of enforcement of various labour laws in central sphere is as per Statement-I and in respect of coal sector is as per Statement-II.

(d) to (f) No study has been proposed to investigate the conditions of labourers working in coal mines more particularly in Western Coal Fields. However, regular inspections are conducted under various labour laws to safeguard the interest of workers and lay down norms for safety, health and welfare and appropriate actions is taken including initiating prosecution cases against defaulters.

Statement-I*Details of enforcement in Central Sphere Establishments*

Sl. No.	Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970				
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	6843	6925	9428
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	3675	3573	5181
Minimum Wages Act, 1948				
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	14039	15671	14720
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	5716	4631	4382
Equal Remuneration Act, 1976				
1.	No. of Inspections carried out	3654	3791	3340
2.	Prosecutions Launched	664	800	685
Details enforcement in Central Sphere Establishments under Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996				
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	2456	2456	2031(P)
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	2234	2031	1788(P)

Statement-II*Details of Inspections conducted under various labour laws in Coal Sector*

Period	C.L. (R and A) Act, 1970		Minimum Wages Act, 1948		Payment of Wages Act (Mines) 1936		Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	
	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10	2008-09	2009-10
No. of Inspections conducted	911	762	1525	2491	1199	1327	726	849
Irregularities detected	8751	13004	19989	23773	10115	11250	642	756

*The above figures comprise of Raipur, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Bhubaneswar, Dhanbad, Nagpur and Kolkata regions where most of the coal mines are located.

Metalled Roads

3027. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads constructed during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the number of villages and small towns connected with Highways through metalled roads during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the funds allocated and released for the said purpose during the said period;

(d) whether any study has been conducted to measure progress made consequent upon construction of roads connecting small villages and towns with State/National Highways; 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 is implementing Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) since year 2000 with primary objective to provide connectivity by way of all weather roads to all unconnected eligible habitations with a population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and habitations with a population of 250 persons and above in the Hill States, the tribal (Schedule-V) areas and the desert (Desert Development Programme) areas. The length of roads constructed and the habitations which have been provided connectivity under the programme during the last two years and the current year are as under:

Year	Length Completed (in km)	No. of habitations connected
2008-09	52,404.51	14,454
2009-10	60,116.99	7,896
2010-11 (upto Sept '10)	20,622.97	2,579

(c) The funds allocated and released for PMGSY during the last two years and current year are as under:

Year	Funds allocated (Rs. in crore)	Funds released to States (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	15,280.15	14,848.97
2009-10	17,840	16,899.82
2010-11	22,000 (BE)	10,182.02 (till October 2010)

(d) and (e) Socio-Economic impact assessment of the Programme has been conducted which revealed significant improvement in indicators like, per capita income of sample households, frequency of motor transport, number of private transport vehicle in the village, reduction in mortality rate below 5 year age, attendance of teachers in school and land value in the villages connected by PMGSY roads.

Malpractice by Contractors

3028. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether contractors in connivance with some corrupt officials sell their contracts to the third party which is the main cause of the poor quality of the road being constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak

Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken to curb this malpractice; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Rural Road is a State subject and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is one time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The projects for rural roads sanctioned under PMGSY are executed by the respective State Governments who execute the works through contractors. In order to ensure transparency in tendering process and avoid cornering of tenders the following provisions have been made:

- (i) The Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been amended to facilitate participation of small and medium as well as large contractors.
- (ii) The State Governments have been advised for e-tendering of the projects under programme.

[Translation]

Purchase of ATGM

3029. Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has purchased obsolete Anti-Tank Guided Missile (ATGM) worth several crores despite availability of third generation missiles in the world;

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

(c) whether the army required ATGM with better configuration and prices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) No obsolete Anti-Tank Guided Missile (ATGM) has been procured. Procurement of

weapons and equipment for Army is done as per the Defence Procurement Procedure, based on the operational necessity projected by the Army. Separately, case for procurement of 3rd Generation ATGM has also been progressed.

[English]

Fire at Chennai Port

3030. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out recently from an abandoned tank at the Chennai Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated loss as a result of the fire;

(c) whether any steps were taken to put out the fire and any precautionary measures taken for the future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. On 30-8-2010 at about 1500 hours, while carrying out welding work on the steps and hand rails of the newly erected two edible oil tanks of M/s Kalleswari Pvt. Ltd., spark emanated from the welding fell on the top of the adjacent deballast tank which was holed at various places and partly open to the sky and the sludge oil inside the Tank caught fire. As the deballast tank in question belongs to the same party, the question of loss to the Port does not arise. However, the cost of Water/foam used by the Trust to extinguish the fire is being collected from the firm.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Steps were taken to put out the fire and the fire was completely extinguished at 1945 hours on the same day. M/s Kalleswari Pvt. Ltd. was instructed to follow all the safety and pollution control norms. Further, Fire permit is being issued subject to the conditions to follow the Fire Safety requirements strictly. The old tank is being removed by the party.

(e) Does not arise.

Amount on Advertisements

3031. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) on advertisements during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Karnataka;

(b) the details of the list of institution/establishment/media/press in which advertisements were given; and

(c) the amount paid on advertisements in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Mobile Telephone Services

3032. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to connect all block Headquarters particularly in the backward areas of the country through mobile services;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of blocks in the country that are presently connected/to be connected with mobile services, State-wise;

(c) the strategy to connect all the blocks and villages with mobile services and the time by which it would be done; and

(d) the Grievance Redressal System established

by the Government to provide regular mobile/telephone services and various other services to the subscribers in rural areas, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. BSNL has provided mobile coverage in 6,084 Block Headquarters (BHQ) out of 6210 BHQ and 3,86,710 villages out of 6,10,769 villages in the country as on 31-10-2010. Circle-wise details are given in the Statement-I. In addition, private operators also provide mobile services in rural areas. Further, a scheme has been launched by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7,387 number of infrastructure sites/towers (revised from 7,871) in 500 districts spread over 27 States for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas Villages or cluster of villages having population of 2000 or more and not having mobile coverage were taken into consideration for installation of towers under this scheme. As on 31-10-2010, 7,227 towers i.e. about 97.83% have been set up under this scheme. The rollout services under this scheme of USOF are likely to be completed by March, 2011. Details indicating the status of State-wise commissioning of towers as on 31-10-2010 is given in Statement-II. As a result rural teledensity as on September 2010 is 28.46% as against 4% by the year 2010 envisaged in NTP 1999.

(d) Government has adopted an on-line Centralized Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) for expediting the grievance redressal process. In addition, service providers have also implemented 3-tier grievance redressal mechanism in accordance with regulation of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). However, CPGRAMS adopted by DoT or the 3-tier grievance redressal mechanism adopted by service providers as per regulation of TRAI is not meant for providing customer services like mobile connections and other telecom services to the subscribers but attends only after the grievances of consumers.

Statement-I*Cellular Coverage Data of BSNL for the Period Ending October-2010*

Sl. No.	Circle	Total BHQs	BHQs covered	Total villages (census 2001)	Total villages covered (direct or indirect)
1	2	3	4	5	6
North Zone					
1.	Haryana	116	116	6975	4111
2.	Himachal Pradesh	75	75	17495	15846
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	143	109	6652	5008
4.	Punjab	143	143	12313	9875
5.	Rajasthan	237	237	41353	25942
6.	Uttarakhand	95	95	16826	11352
7.	UP(E)	575	575	80574	68059
8.	UP(W)	238	227	23781	8652
	Sub-Total	1622	1577	205969	148845
East Zone					
1.	Andaman and Nikobar	5	5	501	286
2.	Assam	223	216	25126	17556
3.	Bihar	533	533	45098	23121
4.	Kolkata TD	22	22	437	437
5.	Jharkhand	211	208	29354	18957
6.	NE-1	101	94	7347	1487
7.	NE-2	170	114	7340	3411
8.	Orissa	314	314	47529	26986
9.	West Bengal	349	345	38405	23188
	Sub-Total	1928	1851	201135	115429

1	2	3	4	5	6
West Zone					
1.	Chhattisgarh	146	143	19744	9838
2.	Gujarat	0	0	18632	14688
3.	Maharashtra	358	358	41381	20523
4.	Madhya Pradesh	313	313	52117	27648
	Sub-Total	817	814	131874	72697
South Zone					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1126	1125	26613	19012
2.	Chennai TD	27	27	1655	558
3.	Kerala	152	152	1372	1369
4.	Karnataka	176	176	27481	16864
5.	Tamil Nadu	362	362	14670	11936
	Sub-Total	1843	1842	71791	49739
	Grand Total	6210	6084	610769	386710

Statement-II*Status of State-wise towers (As on 31-10-2010)*

Sl. No.	State	Total number of towers to be commissioned	Total number of towers commissioned	Percentage of towers commissioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	598	595	99.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68	55	80.88
3.	Assam	87	85	97.70
4.	Bihar	469	443	94.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	552	551	99.82
6.	Gujarat	59	59	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Haryana	12	12	100.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	259	255	98.46
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	82	81	98.78
10.	Jharkhand	273	273	100.00
11.	Karnataka	382	381	99.74
12.	Kerala	46	42	91.30
13.	Madhya Pradesh	932	919	98.61
14.	Maharashtra	956	956	100.00
15.	Manipur	103	46	44.66
16.	Meghalaya	108	107	99.07
17.	Mizoram	38	37	97.37
18.	Nagaland	59	35	59.32
19.	Orissa	435	434	99.77
20.	Punjab	14	14	100.00
21.	Rajasthan	403	403	100.00
22.	Sikkim	6	6	100.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	327	327	100.00
24.	Tripura	116	111	95.69
25.	Uttaranchal	186	184	98.92
26.	Uttar Pradesh	653	653	100.00
27.	West Bengal	164	163	99.39
Total		7387	7227	97.83

[English]

Women in Panchayats

3033. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state the details of the total number of women and elected women represen-

tatives in Gram Panchayats/Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): On the basis of study conducted by IRMA for State of Panchayat Report (SoPR) 2007-08 the details about

Elected Representatives including the Elected Women country is given in Statement enclosed.
Representatives in Panchayats at different levels in the

Statement*Basic Statistics of Panchayats and Elected Representatives*

Latest Status in respect of No. of Panchayats and Elected Representatives at appropriate levels in States/UTs

No. of Panchayats and Elected Representatives

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Gram Panchayat					
		Number	General	SC	ST	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21807	156714	45595	22967	225276	80518
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1646	0	0	7415	7415	2561
3.	Assam	2196	20862	1254	782	22898	8977
4.	Bihar	8463	103100	20280	959	124339	58044
5.	Chhattisgarh	9820	74498	17200	65552	157250	53145
6.	Goa	189	1328	0	181	1509	513
7.	Gujarat	13693	80349	7615	21245	109209	36400
8.	Haryana	6187	52268	14320	0	66588	24406
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3243	15383	6095	1176	22654	8864
10.	Jharkhand	4562				0	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir					0	
12.	Karnataka	5628	63871	16997	9880	90748	39318
13.	Kerala	999	14176	1755	208	16139	5701
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23051	218196	59889	110744	388829	134368
15.	Maharashtra	27893	172370	24624	26863	223857	74620
16.	Manipur*	165	1599	37	39	1675	859
17.	Orissa**	6234	52582	15746	25453	93781	33602
18.	Punjab	12447	60696	27440	0	88136	30875
19.	Rajasthan	9188	69249	23940	20248	113437	40044

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Sikkim*	166	577	52	276	905	352
21.	Tamil Nadu	12618	86325	22156	827	109308	36824
22.	Tripura	513	3653	1408	291	5352	1852
23.	Uttar Pradesh	52000	527779	174842	673	703294	273229
24.	Uttarakhand	7227	41717	10413	1858	53988	20319
25.	West Bengal	3354	31425	14492	3628	49545	18150
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67	758	0	0	758	261
27.	Chandigarh	17	91	13	0	104	34
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	11	6	3	105	114	45
29.	Daman and Diu*	114	64	1	12	77	30
30.	Lakshadweep*	10	3	0	82	85	32
31.	Puducherry*	98	695	218		913	330
Total		233606	1850334	506385	321464	2678183	984273

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Intermediate Panchayat					
		Number	General	SC	ST	Total	Women
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1097	11886	2975	1287	16148	5341
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	136	0	0	1646	1646	577
3.	Assam	189	1982	80	86	2148	791
4.	Bihar	531	9594	1881	91	11566	5371
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	1362	305	1164	2831	954
6.	Goa*					0	
7.	Gujarat	224	3049	297	815	4161	1394
8.	Haryana	119	2216	617	0	2833	962

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	75	1155	416	105	1676	596
10.	Jharkhand	211				0	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir					0	
12.	Karnataka	176	2640	678	347	3665	1519
13.	Kerala	152	1767	215	23	2005	695
14.	Madhya Pradesh	313	3958	1078	1972	7008	2393
15.	Maharashtra	351	3022	430	470	3922	1307
16.	Manipur*					0	
17.	Orissa*	314	3498	1025	1704	6227	2188
18.	Punjab	141	1689	794	0	2483	814
19.	Rajasthan	237	3220	1057	980	5257	2014
20.	Sikkim*					0	
21.	Tamil Nadu	385	5119	1358	47	6524	2313
22.	Tripura	23	206	78	15	299	106
23.	Uttar Pradesh	820	49164	16453	52	65669	24674
24.	Uttarakhand	95	2451	596	105	3152	1079
25.	West Bengal	341	5540	2422	601	8563	2953
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	67	0	0	67	25
27.	Chandigarh	1	10	5		15	6
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*					0	
29.	Daman and Diu*					0	
30.	Lakshadweep*					0	
31.	Puducherry*	10	89	19	0	108	40
Total		6094	113684	32779	11510	157973	58112

Sl. No.	States/UTs	District Panchayat					
		Number	General	SC	ST	Total	Women
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	801	205	91	1097	368
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	0	0	136	136	45
3.	Assam	20	362	10	18	390	135
4.	Bihar	38	961	192	9	1162	568
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	153	35	117	305	103
6.	Goa*	2	44	0	6	50	20
7.	Gujarat	25	586	58	175	819	274
8.	Haryana	19	302	82	0	384	135
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	168	64	19	251	92
10.	Jharkhand	22				0	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir					0	
12.	Karnataka	29	735	184	84	1003	373
13.	Kerala	14	307	35	1	343	119
14.	Madhya Pradesh	48	497	136	222	855	304
15.	Maharashtra	33	1482	215	264	1961	654
16.	Manipur*	4	57	2	2	61	22
17.	Orissa**	30	496	139	219	854	296
18.	Punjab	20	133	63	0	196	64
19.	Rajasthan	32	633	188	187	1008	377
20.	Sikkim*	4	62	5	33	100	32
21.	Tamil Nadu	28	514	139	3	656	227
22.	Tripura	4	55	23	4	82	28
23.	Uttar Pradesh	70	2041	655	2	2698	1122
24.	Uttarakhand	13	282	68	10	360	126

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
25.	West Bengal	18	469	198	53	720	248
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	30	0	0	30	10
27.	Chandigarh	1	4	2	0	6	1
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	1	1	0	10	11	4
29.	Daman and Diu*	1	17	1	2	20	7
30.	Lakshadweep*	1	1	0	24	25	9
31.	Puducherry*	1					
Total		543	11193	2699	1691	15583	5763

General: Males and Females

Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland have traditional Councils

SC: Males and Females

Jammu and Kashmir elections have not been held after adoption of the Panchayat Act

ST: Males and Females

Jharkhand elections have not been held

*Two Tier Panchayati Raj System

**2002 election data (2007 election data is not available)

Free SIM Cards

3034. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have been offering free SIM for Landline customers especially for the rural areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received from each State especially from Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, the details are as follows:

BSNL: BSNL has been offering various free SIM schemes to its customers from time to time considering the need of customers and prevailing market conditions

in both Rural and Urban areas. BSNL has also recently launched a very attractive mobile plan "PYARI JODI" applicable from 05-11-2010 under which free SIM has been offered to landline customers in both Rural and Urban areas. Details of BSNL's scheme is placed at Statement-I. In Andhra Pradesh the said scheme was launched as "Bandham". The circle-wise response received, including for Andhra Pradesh, is as per Statement-II enclosed.

MTNL: MTNL is also currently offering free SIM for the existing Delhi Landline and Broadband customers. Details of MTNL's scheme are as follows:

- (i) Free 3G SIM available in both Prepaid and Postpaid:
- For post paid: Activation Charges Waived off.
 - For Prepaid: Free SIM and First Recharge Coupon (FRC) of Rs. 49.

(ii) Additional Benefits:

demand for 15 days.

Mobile TV (free for one month), 5 Games for one month, Free 200 MB Data (to be consumed within 30 days), M-video from mobile to win, Video on

The total numbers of connections issued under this scheme of MTNL up to 23-11-2010 are 1,001.

Statement-I*Details of BSNL's Scheme (Pyari Jodi)*(i) **Pyari Jodi Plan under prepaid mobile service:**

Sl. No.	Particulars	General Plan-IP/sec
1.	MRP of SIM and Activation in Rs. (Inc. of S.T.)	Free
2.	Free talk value with SIM in Rs.	Nil
3.	MRP of First Recharge Coupon (FRC) (Inc. of S. Tax)	Rs. 33
4.	MRP of Starter Pack (SIM+FRC) in Rs.	Rs. 33
5.	Talk value with FRC in Rs.	Rs. 15
6.	Initial Validity in days	180 days
7.	Freebies offered with activation to be used with 30 days from the date of activation	
	a. Free Local SMS	1000 SMS
	b. Free National SMS	1000 SMS
	c. Free GPRS	1000 MB
8.	Call Charges from home LSA	
	A. Local (Intra Circle)	
	On-net	1 p/sec
	Off-net	1.2 p/sec
	Local Call to One BSNL Fixed/WLL (Fixed/Limited Mobility number in his/her own name)	Free
	Reduced Local call chages on Two BSNL numbers	20p/Min
	B. STD calls (Inter Circle)	
	On-net	1 p/sec
	Off-net	1.2 p/sec
	Reducted STD call charges to One BSNL number	30 p/Min

Sl. No.	Particulars	General Plan-IP/sec
9.	Call charges while roaming	As per General "1 p/sec" plan
10.	Extension of validity of this plan	Normal recharge
11.	All other terms and conditions	As per General "1p/sec' plan
(ii) PYARI JODI Plan under Postpaid mobile service:		
1.	Activation charges	Free
2.	Security Deposit	Free for Local/STD facility
3.	Postpaid plan on which facility available	Any plan
4.	FMC in Rs.	As per plan
5.	Freebies	As per Plan
6.	Local Call to One BSNL Fixed/WLL (Fixed/Limited Mobility) number in his/her own name	Free
7.	Reduced call charges	As per plan
8.	All other terms and Conditions	As per plan

- (iii) The PYARI JODI plan will be provided as new mobile connections only.
- (iv) The above plans are to be offered through BSNL CSC only.
- (v) The SIM and Activation is free for normal SIM. In case of specific request from customer for USIM, Rs. 59 will be charged for USIM.
- (vi) The customer may be asked to produce last paid bill of the Landline number also to verify the genuineness of the customer.
- (vii) No concession in call charges from Landline number to the "Jodi" mobile number will be allowed.
- (viii) The MRP of FRC is inclusive of Service Tax @10.30%. Circles can suitably adjust the MRP in the price band upto Rs. 3(+/-) of above

price considering the local market condition and technical feasibility.

- (ix) In case of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and North East LSAs validity of plan is subject to the guidelines/instructions issued by Government of India/Regulatory Authority from time to time.

The "PYARI JODI" Plan to be offered as a promotional offer during the festival period for 90 days with effect from 05-11-2010.

Statement-II

Circle-wise details of connections activated in Free SIM scheme

Sl. No.	Circles	No. of Connections
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23,548

Sl. No.	Circles	No. of Connections
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	378
3.	Assam	7
4.	Bihar	1,778
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,465
6.	Chennai	9,572
7.	Gujarat	15,368
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7,738
9.	Haryana	13,064
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	768
11.	Jharkhand	2,289
12.	Karnataka	74,108
13.	Kerala	1,332,267
14.	Kolkata	1,457
15.	Madhya Pradesh	18,223
16.	Maharashtra	37,089
17.	North East-1	5
18.	North East-2	32
19.	Orissa	16
20.	Punjab	58,132
21.	Rajasthan	68,733
22.	Tamil Nadu	282,301
23.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	25,286
24.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	11,988
25.	Uttarakhand	2,125
26.	West Bengal	18,674
Total		2,006,411

[Translation]

Construction of Roads in Uttar Pradesh

3035. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads identified for construction in the various areas/districts in Uttar Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) the road length (KMs) targeted for construction during the current fiscal year;

(c) whether funds have been allocated for the various districts including above said districts in the said Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) habitation is the unit for providing all weather road connectivity in rural areas. In Uttar Pradesh 28,842 habitations are eligible for providing connectivity under the programme out of which 14,869 habitations were either covered by other schemes or not found feasible. As such, 13,973 habitations were eligible for connectivity under PMGSY out of which 10,990 habitations have been connected upto September, 2010.

(b) During the current fiscal year 150 habitations having road length of 3207 km is targeted for construction in the Uttar Pradesh.

(c) to (f) Rural Roads is a State subject and PMGSY is a one time special intervention of the Central Government to improve the road infrastructure by construction of rural roads. For implementation of PMGSY, State is considered as a unit and district-wise allocation is not made by the Ministry. The funds are made available to States depending upon status of preparedness, the speed of execution of projects in hand

and absorption capacity of the executing agencies. Till date, funds amounting to Rs. 9513.93 crore have been released to the State for implementing the scheme.

[English]

Sale of Service Weapons

3036. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of alleged sale of personal service weapons by the army personnel as reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into the incident;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof including the details of personnel found guilty and action taken against them; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to stop recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) A case relating to sale of Non-Standard Pattern (NSP) weapons which also includes possession of more rounds of ammunition than authorized by Army officers and JCOs has come to the notice. After due investigation by Court of Inquiry administrative action in the form of appropriate censure has been completed against 25 officers for possessing more than authorised ammunition. Disciplinary proceedings against 04 serving officers have been initiated for sale/purchase of more than one weapon. In addition, 45 serving/retired officers and 01 JCO were directed to retrieve the weapons and deposit the same. 05 officers deposited their weapons and administrative action against them is in progress. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against 30 serving officers and 01 JCO. Civil Administration has been requested for action as per law against 10 retired

officers. Suitable remedial measure by issue of a revised comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure by the Army Headquarters has been taken.

[Translation]

Reforms in BRO

3037. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Smt. Najma Heptullah for suggesting reforms in Border Roads Organisation (BRO);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the Government proposes to implement the recommendations of the said Committee; and

(d) if so, the time by which the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Provision of Telephone Connections

3038. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone connections have been provided to all the Members nominated to the Telecom Advisory Committee (TAC) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date, State-wise and Location-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) 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) No, Madam.

(b) The information has been provided in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Some of reasons for non-provision of telephone connection to the members of TAC are as under:

- (i) Technically non-feasible
- (ii) Outstanding dues against the members of TAC
- (iii) Connection demanded out side the Telecom

District for which he is nominated.

(iv) TAC member not interested in Telephone.

(v) TAC member appointed recently, cases of installation under process.

(d) Government has revised the policy recently and all TAC members are having option either to have landline connection or to have prepaid mobile connection.

Statement

Details of Telephone Connections provided to Members of TACs

BSNL

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Name of Telecom Distt.	Status as on 31-10-2010	
			No. of members in TAC	No. of members who have been provided Telephone Connection
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andamn Nicobar	Port Blair	6	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	6	6
		Anantpur	7	7
		Chhittoor (Tirupathi)	7	5
		Cuddapah	4	4
		East Godavari	14	12
		Guntur	23	21
		Hyderabad	45	25
		Karimnagar	9	9
		Khammam	1	0
		Krishna (VW.)	16	12
		Kurnool	12	12
		Medak (Sangareddy)	18	9

1	2	3	4	5
		Mehboobnagar	9	7
		Nalgonda	12	11
		Nellore	11	10
		Nizamabad	3	1
		Prakasam (Ongole)	15	12
		Srikakulam	9	8
		Visakhapathnam	15	4
		Vizianagaram	12	10
		Warrangal	15	13
		West Godavari (Eluru)	3	3
3.	Assam	Jorhat	6	5
		Dibrugarh	6	6
		Kampur	28	18
		Silchar	13	8
		Nagaon	10	8
		Tezpur	12	11
		Bongaigaon	17	16
4.	Bihar	Arrah	10	9
		Begusarai	5	5
		Bettiah	13	13
		Bhagalpur	8	8
		Chapra	25	18
		Darbhanga	4	4
		Gaya	20	20
		Hazipur	7	6
		Katihar	6	5
		Khagaria	2	1

1	2	3	4	5
		Kishanganj	2	2
		Madhubani	12	12
		Motihari	19	17
		Munger	3	3
		Muzaffarpur	18	18
		Patna	60	60
		Saharsa	4	4
		Samastipur	8	2
		Sasaram	10	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	19	5
		Durg	14	14
		Jagdalpur (Bastar)	7	5
		Raigarh	9	7
		Raipur	16	8
		Sarguja (Ambikapur)	4	4
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	48	39
		Amreli	12	12
		Bharuch	12	12
		Bhavnagar	6	6
		Bhuj	5	5
		Godhra	13	13
		Himat Nagar (Sabarkantha)	7	7
		Jamnagar	2	2
		Junagarh	6	6
		Mehsana	13	13
		Nadiad (Kheda)	11	10
		Palanpur (Banaskantha)	4	4

1	2	3	4	5
		Rajkot	13	13
		Surat	14	13
		Surendernagar	6	6
		Vadodara	4	4
		Valsad (Bulsad)	28	21
7.	Haryana	Ambala	7	6
		Faridabad	6	6
		Gurgaon	5	4
		Hissar	4	4
		Jind	Nil	Nil
		Karnal	29	29
		Narnaul (Rewari)	6	6
		Rohtak	9	6
		Sonipat	1	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	4	4
		Dharamshala	12	12
		Kulu	2	2
		Mandi	3	3
		Shimla	11	10
		Solan	5	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	7	6
		Srinagar	19	14
		Udhampur	4	3
		Leh	6	5
		Rajori	4	4
10.	Jharkhand	Daltonganj	9	6
		Dhanbad	5	5

1	2	3	4	5
		Dumka (Deoghar)	7	5
		Hazaribagh	13	11
		Jamshedpur	7	5
		Ranchi	24	16
11.	Karnataka	Bangalore	45	32
		Belgaum	19	18
		Bellary	3	2
		Bidar	6	6
		Bijapur	12	8
		Chikmagalore	2	1
		Devangere	10	9
		Gulbarga	18	12
		Hassan	1	Nil
		Hubli (Dharwad)	8	7
		Karwar	6	5
		Kodagu (Medikeri)	6	6
		Kolar	10	6
		Mandya	8	7
		Mangalore	21	19
		Mysore	20	15
		Raichur	7	7
		Shimoga	3	2
		Tumkur	1	Nil
12.	Kerala	Alleppey	13	12
		Calicut (Kozhikode)	15	15
		Cannanore	24	24
		Ernakulam	26	24

1	2	3	4	5
		Kottayam	13	12
		Malappuram	29	28
		Palghat	12	12
		Quilon	15	14
		Patnamthitta	12	12
		Trichur	17	15
		Trivandrum	16	16
		Kavaratty (Lakshdweep)	6	5
13.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	9	9
		Akola	1	1
		Amravati	7	7
		Aurangabad	12	12
		Beed (Bhir)	2	2
		Bhandara	0	0
		Buldana (Khamgaon)	1	1
		Chandrapur	7	7
		Dhule (Dhulia)	13	11
		Gadchiroli	3	3
		Jalgaon	12	12
		Jalna	6	6
		Kalyan	4	2
		Kohlapur	12	12
		Latur	9	9
		Nagpur	30	1
		Nanded	6	6
		Nasik	13	12
		Osmanabad	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
		Panjim (Goa)	17	17
		Parbhani	11	11
		Pune	18	18
		Raigadh (Pen)	3	3
		Ratnagiri	2	1
		Sangli	6	6
		Satara	2	2
		Sindhudurg (Kudal)	0	0
		Sotapur	7	6
		Wardha	6	5
		Yeotmal	15	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat (Mahakoshal)	7	7
		Betul	1	1
		Bhopal	22	19
		Chhatarpur	9	9
		Chhindwara	18	18
		Damoh	3	3
		Dewas	9	8
		Dhar	11	11
		Guna	24	24
		Gwalior	16	16
		Hoshangabad (Itarsi)	4	3
		Indore	20	19
		Jabalpur	4	2
		Jhabua	1	1
		Khadwa	Nil	Nil
		Khargone	8	8

1	2	3	4	5
		Mandla	6	6
		Mandsaur	8	7
		Morena	9	8
		Narsinghpur	4	4
		Panna	2	1
		Raisen	2	2
		Rajgarh	1	Nil
		Ratlam	1	1
		Rewa	7	7
		Sagar	7	7
		Satna	8	8
		Seoni	Nil	Nil
		Shahdol	2	2
		Shajapur	1	Nil
		Shivpuri	9	9
		Sidhi	1	1
		Ujjain	6	5
		Vidisha	1	1
15.	North East-I	Agartala (Tripura)	13	13
		Aizwal (Mizoram)	12	12
		Shillong (Meghalaya)	16	16
16.	North East-II	Manipur	17	16
		Arunachal Pradesh	13	11
		Nagaland	10	7
17.	Orissa	Balasore	11	10
		Baripada	11	10
		Berhampur	16	14

1	2	3	4	5
		Bhawanipatna	7	7
		Bhuvneshwar	35	29
		Bolangir	7	6
		Cuttack	28	16
		Dhenkanal	6	6
		Keonjhar	6	2
		Koraput	9	8
		Phulbani	1	Nil
		Rourkela	11	7
		Sambalpur	13	10
18.	Punjab	Amritsar	22	19
		Bathinda	2	1
		Ferozepur	11	10
		Hoshiarpur	26	25
		Jalandhar	10	8
		Ludhiana	11	11
		Pathankot	31	21
		Patiala	2	1
		Ropar	2	2
		Sangrur	8	8
		Chandigarh	17	14
19.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	36	34
		Alwar	2	2
		Banswara	1	1
		Barmer	1	0
		Bharatpur	9	8
		Bhilwara	6	6

1	2	3	4	5
		Bikaner	6	5
		Bundi	0	0
		Chittorgarh	1	1
		Churu	8	7
		Jaipur	38	36
		Jaisalmer	5	5
		Jhalawar	5	5
		Jhunjhunu	1	1
		Jodhpur	5	5
		Kota	12	12
		Nagaur	3	3
		Pali	9	8
		Sikar	5	4
		Sirohi (Abu Road)	6	5
		Sriganganagar	6	6
		Swaimadhupur	13	13
		Tonk	7	7
		Udaipur	10	10
20.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	88	54
		Cuddalore	13	10
		Dharmapuri	2	2
		Erode	27	25
		Karaikudi	17	15
		Kumbakonam	10	8
		Madurai	31	28
		Nagarcoil	17	14
		Ooty/Nilgiri	25	18

1	2	3	4	5
		Salem	41	36
		Thanjavur	19	16
		Tirunelveli	17	16
		Trichy	51	48
		Tuticorin	9	8
		Vellore	27	15
		Virudunagar	9	9
		Pondicherry	11	8
21.	Uttarakhand	Almora	6	5
		Dehradun	10	9
		Haridwar	6	6
		Nainital	9	9
		Uttarkashi	6	5
		Kotdwar	3	2
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	Agra	9	9
		Aligarh	8	6
		Badayun	1	1
		Bareilly	18	16
		Bijnore	9	9
		Bulandshahar	8	8
		Etah	1	0
		Etawah	10	10
		Ghaziabad	12	12
		Mainpuri	4	4
		Mathura	18	7
		Meerut	12	7
		Moradabad	20	20

1	2	3	4	5
		Muzaffarnagar	16	16
		Noida (Gautam Budh Nagar)	14	12
		Pilibhit	5	5
		Rampur	2	1
		Saharanpur	10	10
23.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	Allahabad	27	20
		Azamgarh	13	13
		Ballia	10	10
		Banda	7	7
		Barabanki	9	8
		Basti	23	21
		Behraich	3	3
		Dearia	30	6
		Faizabad	18	18
		Farrukhabad	5	5
		Fatehpur	7	7
		Ghazipur	8	8
		Gonda	15	13
		Gorakhpur	11	11
		Hamirpur	6	6
		Hardoi	7	7
		Jaunpur	10	5
		Jhansi	2	1
		Kanpur	18	18
		Lakhimpur Khiri	8	8
		Lucknow	47	47
		Mau	2	1

1	2	3	4	5
		Mirzapur	9	9
		Orai	18	17
		Pratapgarh	9	9
		Raebareli	1	1
		Shahajahanpur	6	6
		Sitapur	8	8
		Sultanpur	7	5
		Unnao	9	9
		Varanasi	20	20
24.	West Bengal	Asansol	11	8
		Bankura	13	13
		Berhampore	17	11
		Coochbehar	14	12
		Jalpaiguri	5	5
		Kharagpur	25	21
		Kolkata SSA (Hawarah)	31	27
		Krishna Nagar	13	10
		Malda	18	17
		Purulia	7	6
		Raiganj	3	Nil
		Sikkim (Gangatok)	7	7
		Siliguri	8	5
		Suri (Birbhum)	11	9
25.	Chennai Tel.	Chennai (Central)	29	29
		Chennai (North)	46	40
		Chennai (South)	18	16

1	2	3	4	5
		Chennai (West)	30	29
26.	Kolkatta Tel.	Kolkata (Central and South)	24	24
		Kolkata (City)	8	8
		Kolkata (West)	6	6
		Kolkata (East)	3	3

MTNL

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Name of Area	Status as on 31-10-2010	
			No. of members in TAC	No. of members who have been provided Telephone Connections
1.	MTNL Delhi	Nehru Place	20	18
		TY Area	12	12
		BCP Area	04	04
		East Area	04	03
		North Area	10	10
		West Area	14	14
		Central Area	06	05
2.	MTNL Mumbai	South	03	03
		Central	19	16
		North	19	16
		W-1	07	05
		W-2	04	03
		W-3	04	04
		E-1	07	07
		E-2	01	01
		New Mumbai	02	01

[English]

Export of Onion and Potato

3039. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding total exports of onion and potato during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to reduce export quota of these items to meet the domestic demand at reasonable prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of export of onion and potato during the last three years are as given below:

(Quantity: MTs, Value: Rs. lakhs)

Product	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Onions	1008606	103578	1670186	182752	1664922	231943
Potato	78451	4143	184961	11504	94088	7421

(b) Potato exports are freely allowed under the Foreign Trade Policy while the exports of onion are subject to Minimum Export Price (MEP) announced by National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) on regular basis, which is one of the canalizing agencies. For the month of November 2010, MEP on Onions has been hiked from USD 375/MT to USD 525/MT to increase the domestic supply.

Problems of Cash Crop Growers

3040. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to study the problems of production and export of the cash crops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure the price stability of the cash crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Government has constituted a

Task Force chaired by Shri N. Rangachari, former Chairman. CBDT and IRDA for undertaking a study to evolve a mechanism to protect the growers of tea, coffee, rubber and spices from the adverse effects of price volatility in the Plantation Sector. Government has established a Price Stabilization Fund Trust (PSFT) with the objective of safeguarding the interest of growers of tea, coffee, rubber and tobacco and provide financial relief when prices fall below a specified level without resorting to procurement operations by Government Agencies. The prices, which are governed by market forces, are currently favourable to the growers.

Pesticide in Basmati Rice

3041. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a several thousands tonnes of Indian basmati rice exported to European countries has been rejected after it is found to contain excessive pesticide residue;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding percentage of export of Indian farm products that have been rejected by foreign countries due to excessive use of pesticides;

(d) whether Indian Basmati Rice Exporters Association served legal notice to the European laboratory challenging the method of testing; and

(e) 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) to (c) There were reports from exporters of Basmati Rice that the importers in the EU have requested them to recall the consignments of Basmati rice, based on test reports from some private laboratories, declaring presence of pesticide residues in excess of the EU Maximum Residues Levels (MRLs). However, no official agency in EU has conveyed rejections on this basis. There are no significant rejections on account of containing excessive pesticides residue.

(d) and (e) The All India Basmati Rice Exporters Association has issued, with the support of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), legal notices to the concerned laboratories asking them to confirm that test methods followed by them were in conformity with the European Commission's Guidelines on Method Validation and Quality Control Procedures for Pesticide Residues Analysis in Food and Feed. The Department of Commerce have also taken up the matter with SANCO in EU to ensure that private organizations do not create non-tariff barriers for export of Agro Products from India.

Panchayat Service Cadre

3042. Dr. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes a dedicated Panchayat Service Cadre in the Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts in all the concerned States;

(b) if so, this Service Cadre is likely to be started in the remaining areas;

(c) whether under the said cadre of service only those States would be benefited, who have either completed or have started construction of the Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendras under village Panchayats; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (Dr. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (d) Article 243 G of the Constitution provides that, legislature of a State may, by law, endow the Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-Government. Availability of minimum core staff at Gram Panchayats (GPs) is essential to carry out their mandated functions including implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). Responsibility of providing necessary staff to the Panchayats vests with the concerned State Governments. Since, many States/UTs have not provided adequate manpower at the GP level, it is proposed to utilise the administrative cost under MGNREGS for providing core professional staff to GPs. To begin with, selected GPs including those in Left Wing Extremism affected districts are proposed to be covered. To avail of this, State Governments/UT administrations will need to ensure that either a functional office building for GP is already in place or taken up or a Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra has been taken up. Detailed proposals in this regard have been invited from State Governments/UT administrations.

Import of Milk Products

3043. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantum of import of milk products has gone up this year (April-July) as compared to last year during the same period;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take remedial measures to contain the increase in the import of these products; and

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

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

M. SCINDIA): (a) The import of milk products for the period April-July of this year as compared to last year for the same period is as under:

Period	Quantity (Ton)
April-July 2009	8275.56
April-July 2010*	23460.35

(Source: DGCI and S, Kolkata)

*Provisional figures.

(b) Considering the overall milk situation in the country and to ensure that there is no disruption in the

availability of milk to the general public in the summer months, Government decided that NDDB should import dairy commodities under tariff rate quota scheme based on the requirements given by the cooperative dairy federations and other dairies.

Accordingly, NDDB had contracted for import of milk products as under:

- 3000 MT of milk powders in 2009-10 financial year
- 30,000 MT of milk powders and 15,000 MT of AMF in 2010-11 financial year

The details of milk products imported by NDDB during the concerned period are as follows:

		(Quantity ton)			
		2009-10		2010-11	
		April-July	August-March	April-July	August-October
		Nil	3000	23079	10141

(Source: NDDB)

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

Affirmative Action Plan for SCs

3044. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Affirmative action Plan of the private sector Industries;

(b) the details of action taken during the last three years in the fields of employment, entrepreneurship and education to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of the persons/ industrialists and the committee to monitor and manage the Affirmative Action Plan; and

(d) the details of the coaching centers established for SCs during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) As per information furnished by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, the industry associations viz. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) have prepared a Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC) for member companies wherein stress has been laid on equal opportunities in employment for all sections of society, removing bias in employment to disadvantaged sections of society, increasing employability of socially disadvantaged sections through skill upgradation, continuous training and providing scholarship, etc.

The details of the action taken by the Industry Chambers as furnished by the industry associations during the last three years in the fields of employment, entrepreneurship and education to Scheduled Castes/

Scheduled Tribes are enclosed as Statement.

A high level Coordination Committee (CC) on Affirmative Action (AA) monitors its implementation. From the industry side, the Industry Chambers viz.,

ASSOCHAM, FICCI and CII are the monitoring agencies. The CII has also constituted National Council on Affirmative Action headed by Dr. J.J. Irani, a past President of CII.

Statement

Details of the action taken by the Industry Chambers in the fields of employment, entrepreneurship and education to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years

Sl. No.	Details of Affirmation Action taken by the Industry Chambers
I. Affirmation Action by Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM)	
1.	Created an exclusive body "The ASSOCHAM Foundation for Inclusive Growth for SCs/STs" to formulate, implement and monitor schemes for SC/ST youth. A "Task Force" has also been constituted to oversee initiative taken for Affirmative Action.
2.	1319 Middle Level and 1190 Executive Level SCs/STs have been imparted Skill Development training.
3.	1000 SC/ST students benefited under Entrepreneurship Development programme and another 260 SC/ST women of Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand) have been trained under the same programme.
4.	230 SC/ST candidates benefited under Skill Training programme for the Middle Level Executives at Gurgaon and Delhi.
5.	400 SC/ST candidates of Jharkhand and Orissa have benefited under Short Term Course for Skill Upgradation programme.
6.	745 persons benefited under Redeployment of Retrenched Workers programme.
7.	300 full free scholarships provided under Gifted Girls Scholarship programme to orphan SC/ST girls to pursue UG and PG studies through Rai Foundation.
8.	105 ITIs have been adopted by constituent Chambers for upgradation.
9.	680 candidates belonging to SC/ST/OBC community have been trained under Skill Upgradation and Entrepreneurship Development programmes in Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) and out of them, 250 have started their own ventures.
10.	Industry partnered with NGOs to improve the level of primary education in 104 districts with pronounced of population of SC/ST communities.
11.	Initiative has been taken by multiple stakeholders for providing education to ST children in remote Tribal Belts and about 10 lakh ST children getting benefited under various educational schemes.
12.	250 SC/ST girls have been extended free education with boarding and lodging facilities through F I Foundation.
13.	320 SC/ST students of Berhampur University (Orissa) benefited under Sponsored/Coaching Programme.
14.	2200 SC/ST candidates benefitted through training under Coaching Centre. Schemes and 1100 candidates are undergoing training.

Sl. No.	Details of Affirmation Action taken by the Industry Chambers
15.	60 SC/ST women of Pithoragarh (Uttarakhand) have benefitted under Stitching Training programme for hilly women.
16.	117 SC/ST students benefitted under sponsored English Learning and Computer Training programme at Baba Bhimrao Ambedkar University (Lucknow).
17.	14750 candidates have been trained under Skill Upgradation programme by ASSOCHAM and its partners.
18.	100 scholarships for SC/ST students for studying in prestigious institutions like IITs/IIMs. etc.
19.	10 Universities will be identified for programmes covering 10,000 SC/ST students with the objectives of escalating to 50 cities with a target of covering 50,000 SC/ST students.
II. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)	
1.	Ombudsman: Mr. Y.K. Modi, Chairman of M/s Great Eastern Energy Corporation Ltd., and member of ILO Governing Body has been appointed as Ombudsman to oversee implementation of Affirmative Action.
2.	11,000 SC/ST candidates have been imparted skill test training on various trades to enhance employability.
3.	77 ITIs have been adopted by member companies.
4.	Sonbhadra (Uttar Pradesh) with over 40% SC/ST population has been chosen for promotion of skill development and Sonbhadra Skill Development and Livelihood Promotion Council has been formed.
5.	For improvement of employability, 5 (Five) villages of Sonbhadra (Uttar Pradesh) with highest BPL index to be identified from each of the 5 Blocks of Myorepur. Babhui, Dudhi, Chopan and Nagwa.
6.	100 Districts with more than 40% SC/ST population have been studied. Out of which, 27 districts have been identified having necessary infrastructure of power, water-conducive to industrialization. Skill development programmes will be under taken in these 27 districts.
7.	For adoption of 'Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres' identification of industry members is under process in various regions for providing coaching to SC/STs candidates for appearing in various competitive examinations.
8.	Written letters for Director General of Employment and Training (DGET) and Principals of ITIs to give priority to the SCs/STs in admission under 20% discretionary quota of the Institute Management Committee.
III. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)	
1.	Total number of member companies under CII is 8054.
2.	Voluntary Code of Conduct (VCC) adopted by 696 companies.
3.	32922 candidates have been trained from SC/ST community through training modules under Employability Development.
4.	Out of 600 ITIs offered for adoption. 249 ITIs have been adopted by member companies (out of which 212 adopted ITIs have been approved by DGET) and another 100 ITIs are in the pipeline.
5.	1812 scholarships have been provided and 166 scholarships have been funded by CII, HSBC and Tata for bright but poor SC/ST students of IITs/NIITs through Foundation for Academic Excellence and Access (FAEA).

Sl. No.	Details of Affirmation Action taken by the Industry Chambers			
6.	2709 candidates benefitted under Entrepreneurship Development Training and focused training provided to 270 youth through Entrepreneurship Development Institutes (EDI)—which has resulted 100 youth setting up their own enterprise and also provided employment to 249 SC/ST youth.			
7.	Work started in the adopted backward district of Nawashahar (Punjab) having over 40% SC/ST population on skills development. A Skills Development Centre has been set up Chindwara (Madhya Pradesh)			
8.	Improvement of Government Primary Schools in 104 Districts:			
	Northern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	
	MOU signed for adoption of 75 schools with 6326 beneficiaries, 159 Satya Bharati Schools and 104 Bharati Libraries and Computer Centres are reaching out to 60740 students, of which over 50% are from SC/ST communities.	4 schools with over 50% SC population adopted by member companies in Tamil Nadu and also working in 2 Primary Schools in Andhra Pradesh	25 member companies have agreed to support 14851 target beneficiaries.	
9.	Mentoring/Financing Schemes for bright SC/ST students through school/college/vocational training:			
	Northern	Southern	Eastern	Western
	16607 beneficiaries targeted by member companies	Career guidance started in 2 schools and 208 SC/ST students counselled. Scholarship to 210 PG students in Andhra Pradesh by a member company.	14 beneficiaries under 1 year industrial training as per Apprenticeship requirement.	22 member companies agreed to support the scheme for 722 target beneficiaries.
10.	Mid-Day Meal Programmes in Backward Districts.			
	Northern	Southern	Eastern	Western
	115000 children are provided mid-day meal by member companies and 3 schools to be supported by 2 companies	650 children are provide mid-day meal by a member company in Tamil Nadu	One member company has undertaken mid-day meal programme in 50 primary schools	31 member companies have committed to the programme

[Translation]

Denotified Castes

3045. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding names of denotified castes in all the States including Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) whether certain denotified castes have been include in the list of Scheduled Castes (SCs); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) State-wise details of Denotified Castes are not being maintained centrally.

(b) and (c) Such details are not contained in the Presidential Orders specifying Castes etc, as Scheduled Castes in relation to a State/Union Territory.

Pension for Unorganised Sector

3046. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started any pension scheme for unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any study to access the number of people older than 60 years who are not getting any pension benefit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether these person will be covered under this pension scheme?

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

(a) to (e) The Government has recently launched the Swavalamban Scheme which is applicable to all citizens in the unorganized sector who join the New Pension

Scheme (NPS) administered by Interim Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) subject to the condition that the benefit of Central Government contribution will be available only those persons whose contribution to NPS is minimum Rs. 1000 and maximum Rs. 12000 per annum. The Government of India shall contribute Rs. 1000 each to the subscriber account of the NPS during the current year and next three years provided subscriber contributes any amount between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 12000 per annum.

The Government has targeted to cover ten lakh subscribers each year in the four years beginning from 2010-11, bringing the total number of subscribers to 40 lakh by March, 2014. Persons enrolled during the first year of the operation of the scheme will get the benefit for four years and those enrolled during subsequent years will get the benefit for remaining period of scheme. No study has been undertaken to assess the number of persons above 60 years under the scheme as the scheme is not applicable for those above this age.

[English]

Child Trafficking in North Eastern States

3047. Dr. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many children are brought from the North Eastern States to various cities of the country as domestic helpers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken up or contemplated to be taken up by the Government to check such illegal practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No such incidence has been reported to Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government has issued a Protocol to the State Governments on the procedure to be followed for repatriation of migrant children and their rehabilitation,

which provides practical guidelines to key stakeholders on crucial issues relating to prevention, rescue repatriation and rehabilitation of trafficked and migrant child labour.

[Translation]

Atrocities Against Dalits

3048. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) whether the dalit population in the country varies in percentage in different States;

(b) if so, the percentage of dalit population in each State;

(c) whether the incidents of atrocities on dalits particularly women have been on the rise over the last few years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the preventive action taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total population as per 2001 Census, in India, and in States/Union Territories, is mentioned in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Information provided by National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, in regard to offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes, registered by the police under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during calendar years 2006, 2007 and 2008, is as under:

Year	Number of cases registered
2006	26665
2007	29825
2008	33367

Gender-wise segregated data is, however, not available.

(e) The above Act is implemented by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. They are advised from time to time to implement provisions of the Act in letter and spirit. Ministry of Home Affairs in their advisory dated 01-4-2010, addressed to Chief Secretaries of States/Union Territories has *inter-alia* emphasized to put in place, a proper mechanism for safety and protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They have also been advised that atrocity-prone areas may be identified for taking preventive measures to save life and property of members of SCs/STs.

Rule 3 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, notified under the Act, also provides for measures to be taken by State Government with a view to prevent atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cells in various States/Union Territories set up in accordance with Rule 8 of the said Rules, are, *inter-alia*, responsible for maintaining public order and tranquility in the identified areas. 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 in States/UTs are also required to review implementation of the provisions of the Act.

With a view to ensure effective implementation of provisions of the Act, Central assistance to States/UTs, is also provided, *inter-alia*, for strengthening of enforcement machinery.

Statement

Percentage of Scheduled Caste (SC) population to total population in India and States/Union Territories, as per 2001 Census

Sl. No.	States/UT	Percentage of SC population to total population
1	2	3
	India	16.2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.56
3.	Assam	6.85
4.	Bihar	15.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.61
6.	Goa	1.77
7.	Gujarat	7.09
8.	Haryana	19.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24.72
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.6
11.	Jharkhand	11.8
12.	Karnataka	16.2
13.	Kerala	9.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15.2
15.	Maharashtra	10.2
16.	Manipur	02.8
17.	Meghalaya	0.5
18.	Mizoram	0.03
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Orissa	16.5

1	2	3
21.	Punjab	28.9
22.	Rajasthan	17.2
23.	Sikkim	5.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	19.0
25.	Tripura	17.4
26.	Uttarakhand	17.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	21.1
28.	West Bengal	23.0
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	17.5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.9
32.	Daman and Diu	3.1
33.	Delhi	16.9
34.	Lakshadweep Islands	0
35.	Puducherry	16.2

[English]

Micro Life Insurance Policy

3049. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts proposes to launch Micro Life Insurance Policy in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details and the salient feature 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 GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No,

Madam. The Government of India has already launched Rural Postal Life Insurance Scheme in 1995 for rural areas of the country.

(b) The salient features of Rural Postal Life Insurance are:

Type of Assurance: **Endowment Assurance:**

- Maturing at the age of 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 58 and 60 years.
- Sum Assured: Minimum Rs. 10,000 and Maximum Rs. 3,00,000
- Age limit at entry: Minimum 19 years and Maximum 55 years on next birth day.

Type of Assurance: **Anticipated Endowment Assurance:**

- Sum Assured: Minimum Rs. 10,000 and Maximum Rs. 3,00,000
- Period of the policy: 15 years and 20 years.
- Age limit at entry: Minimum 19 years and Maximum 40 years.

Type of Assurance: **Whole Life Assurance:**

- Sum Assured: Minimum Rs. 10,000 and Maximum Rs. 3,00,000
- Period of the Policy: Whole Life
- Age limit at entry: Minimum 19 years and Maximum 55 years.

Type of Assurance: **Convertible Whole LIFE Assurance:**

- Sum Assured: Minimum Rs. 10,000 and Maximum Rs. 3,00,000
- Period of the policy: Option to convert into EA policy after 5 years.
- Age limit at entry: 19 years and Maximum 55 years.

Type of Assurance: **Children Policy:**

- Sum Assured: Minimum Rs. 1,00,000

- Age limit at entry: Minimum 5 years and Maximum 20 years.

Type of Assurance: **Gram Priya:**

- Sum Assured: Maximum Rs. 25,000
- Age limit at entry: Minimum 19 years and Maximum 45 years.

In the last financial year, a drive was launched to insure weaker sections of the society with Sum Assured of Rs. 10,000-25,000.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Export Growth

3050. Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:

SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the exports of goods is showing a healthy trend and may likely to meet the \$ 200 billion target for 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the percentage increase in exports and imports during the last three years and targets fixed for the same for the next two years;

(d) whether export is being adversely affected due to rupee becoming steady against the dollar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) India's merchandise exports was US\$ 103.65 billion during April to September, 2010, registering a growth of about 28% in comparison to the corresponding period of 2009. If this trend in export growth continues, target of merchandise exports of US\$ 200 billion by 2010-11 could be reached. Figures of merchandise exports and imports for the last three years are given below.

Period	Exports*		Imports*	
	Value (US\$ billion)	Growth (in %)	Value (US\$ billion)	Growth (in %)
2007-08	163.13	29.2	251.65	35.5
2008-09	185.30	13.6	303.70	20.7
2009-10	178.75	(-)-3.5	288.37	(-)-5.0

(Source: DGCI and S). *Data from 2008-09 and thereafter includes exports and imports from all SEZs' whereas 2007-08 data does not include exports and imports from a majority of SEZs.

(d) and (e) Exports performance is dependent on a host of factors including rupee appreciation/depreciation. During the period April to September, 2010, rupee has appreciated against dollar. However, India's merchandise exports registered a growth of 28% during this period. Government is sensitive about rupee appreciation and constantly monitoring the situation.

Committee of Land Reforms

3051. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report submitted by the Committee constitutes by the Ministry on agrarian land reforms has since been examined by the Union Government;

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

(c) the details of the recommendations which are likely to be accepted by the Government; and

(d) the time by which the report is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Committee on State Agrarian Relations and

the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms' constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development has submitted its report and has made recommendations on various aspects of Land Reforms. The report of the Committee is to be placed before the "National Council for Land Reforms" constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister for its consideration and directions. However, it has been decided that the recommendations of the Committee may be examined by an appropriate Committee of Secretaries (CoS) before these are placed for consideration of the "National Council for Land Reforms". Accordingly, the recommendations are being examined by the CoS. Five meetings of the CoS have been held so far and examination of all the recommendations by the CoS is likely to take some more time. It is not possible to indicate specific time line for implementation of the recommendations.

Overhauling of MGNREGS

3052. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to overhaul Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) for a better action plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to enlarge the scope of work under this scheme with a

view to graduating from unskilled to skilled workers; 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) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Community-based Water Purifier Plants

3053. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to ensure that all people are provided with access to safe drinking water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has considered providing community-based water-purifier plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is on track to meet the Goal 7 of UN Millennium Development Goal regarding provisions of clean drinking water; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), it is envisaged that every rural person is provided with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis. This basic requirement should meet minimum water quality standards and be readily and conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations. In this regard, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing financial and technical assistance under NRDWP for implementation

of water supply schemes in rural areas.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) Depending on the type of contaminants (chemical/biological) to be tackled for providing safe drinking water to rural population, the State Governments select the type of community-based water-purifiers plants to be adopted.

(e) and (f) India has achieved Goal 7 of UN Millennium Development Goal to halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015, since 84% of the rural population used improved drinking sources in 2008 as against the goal of 83% by 2015.

EPIP Scheme

3054. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a centrally sponsored Export Promotion Industrial Parks (EPIP) Scheme was formulated by the Government to assist State Governments in establishing infrastructural facilities for export oriented production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the assistance granted to the State Governments so far, State-wise;

(d) whether positive achievements have been made in establishing infrastructural facilities for export oriented production; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Department of Commerce is currently implementing Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme to provide financial assistance to States for developing infrastructure critical for exports. The erstwhile EPIP scheme has been merged in the ASIDE Scheme w.e.f. 13-3-2002.

(c) The details of financial assistance provided to States/UTs under ASIDE Scheme during last three years

are annexed as Statement.

(d) and (e) Under ASIDE scheme, State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) under Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of States decides projects to be implemented as per approved purposes of the scheme on the basis of funds allocated to them. The approved purposes of the scheme, *inter-alia*, include

creation of new Export Promotion Industrial Parks also. As such no target is fixed under the scheme for establishing infrastructural facilities for export oriented units. Under the state component of the scheme a total number of 1258 projects have been approved by SLEPCs since 2002-03 to 2010-11 (as on date) and out of this 694 projects have been completed.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2120.00	1920.00	2041.00	2041.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	120.00	57.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	0.00	250.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	435.00	0.00	522.00	522.00
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	242.00	242.00
8.	Delhi	290.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Goa	670.00	570.00	541.00	541.00
10.	Gujarat	5972.50	5835.00	5957.00	5957.00
11.	Haryana	1545.00	1545.00	1468.00	734.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	600.00	600.00	570.00	570.00
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	580.00	580.00	551.00	551.00
14.	Jharkhand	275.00	550.00	522.00	0.00
15.	Karnataka	4262.00	4162.00	3954.00	3954.00
16.	Kerala	1175.00	975.00	926.00	926.00
17.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.73
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1580.00	1480.00	1406.00	1406.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Maharashtra	8200.00	8000.00	8122.00	8122.00
20.	Orissa	892.00	792.00	914.00	914.00
21.	Pondichery	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Punjab	670.00	1340.00	1273.00	1273.00
23.	Rajasthan	1453.00	1353.00	1285.00	1285.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4988.00	4788.00	4910.00	4910.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2310.00	2210.00	2099.00	0.00
26.	Uttaranchal	0.00	580.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	2210.00	2010.00	1909.00	954.50
	Total	40227.50	39660.00	39269.00	35004.23
North Eastern Region					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	276.00	0.00	0.00	138.00
2.	Assam	1383.00	1383.00	1383.00	0.00
3.	Manipur	227.00	227.00	227.00	227.00
4.	Mizoram	356.00	356.00	356.00	178.00
5.	Meghalaya	299.00	917.00	917.00	917.00
6.	Nagaland	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
7.	Sikkim	220.00	220.00	220.00	220.00
8.	Tripura	801.00	801.00	801.00	400.50
	Total	3782.00	4124.00	4124.00	2300.50
Grand Total		44009.50	43784.00	43393.00	37304.73

[Translation]

Houses on Waste Land

3055. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give permission to construct houses on waste land instead

of cultivable land:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a)

to (c) Land and its management falls within the administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments as provided under Entry No. 18 of State List (List II) of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Accordingly, the State Governments take the decision to give permission to construct houses on wasteland or cultivable land. Under Indira Awaas Yojana, the Ministry of Rural Development provides assistance for construction of houses to eligible persons who hold the title to the land through inheritance, purchase or allotment of land by the State Governments on a lease-hold or free-hold basis.

[English]

International Networking

3056. SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to launch, Science and Education, Internet through international networking in the Country.

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Government of India has approved a Project on 25-03-2010 for setting up of the National Knowledge Network (NKN). The outlay approved for the project is Rs. 5990 crore over a time frame of 10 years. NKN is to be implemented by National Informatics Center (NIC).

The objective of the NKN is to inter-connect all knowledge institutions across the country through high speed data communication network to encourage sharing of resources and collaborative research. These would cover over 1500 Institutes comprising of all Universities, and Research Institutions.

To enable to connect to International R and D technology Institutions; a connectivity to Trans-Eurasia Information Network (TEIN) exists on NKN. These high speed networks provide seamless access to scientific information and data repositories worldwide.

The application areas envisaged under the NKN include Agriculture, Education, Health, e-governance, Grid Computing (High Performance Computing).

An amount of Rs. 240 crore was released in March 2010 for the FY 2009-10. The budget allocation at present for current financial year 2010-11 is Rs. 1112 crore out of which Rs. 942 crore has been released as on date.

NKN will facilitate creation, acquisition and sharing of Knowledge resources among the large participating Institutions seamlessly—across the nation and globally. It will bridge the existing knowledge gap in the country. It will help the country evolve as a Knowledge Society and spur economic activities in the Knowledge domain.

The salient features of the NKN are:

1. Establishing an ultra high-speed national information network for the country.
2. Connecting all major knowledge institutions (Universities and Research Institutions) for knowledge creation, collation and dissemination.
3. Connecting the Indian knowledge institutions to the International knowledge community for knowledge sharing.
4. Enabling sectoral virtual networks in various application areas (Agriculture, Health, Education, E-governance and Grid Computing).
5. Setting up a platform for development of new processes and technologies based on high bandwidth and low latency networks.
6. Enabling a test-bed for network and securing technology development for the country. The Initial Phase started in January 2009. In the

Initial Phase 15 Points of Presence (PoPs) of NIC Network were upgraded to handle gigabits of Speeds. 81 institutions have been connected and 6 virtual class rooms have been set up.

[Translation]

Mobile Towers on Rent

3057. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mobile towers have been given to private operators or public sector companies on rent or on lease;

(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, as per licensing conditions, Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) Providers and Unified Access Service (UAS) Providers are permitted to install their mobile towers for providing the mobile telephone services. They are also permitted to share their towers with other CMTS/UAS providers with mutual agreement. Infrastructure Providers Category-I (IP-I) are permitted to establish and maintain the assets, that is, Dark Fibres, Right of Way, Duct Space and Tower for the purpose to grant on lease/rent/sale basis to the licensees of Telecom Services licensed under Section 4 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 on mutually agreed terms and conditions.

Further, the mobile towers set up under the Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) are owned by IP-I providers, who are setting up and managing the tower. These towers created under the USOF scheme are shared by three telecom service providers for provision of mobile services and IP-I provider is not permitted to charge any rent from these telecom service providers till the

validity period of five years of the scheme.

[English]

Army Communication Network

3058. Dr. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop an Army communication network with the help of private sector companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the companies which have shown interest in the proposed communication network; and

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon and the time by which the same will become operational?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Expressions of Interest (EOI) have been invited from various vendors including Defence Public Sector Undertakings and private companies for development of an Army communication network, namely, Tactical Communication System (TCS) under 'Make' category of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). The 'Make' procedure provides for preparation of Detailed Project Report by shortlisted vendors which will *inter-alia* indicate the estimated expenditure and the time frame.

Housing for Helpless Persons

3059. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

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

(a) whether the Government runs/proposes to run any scheme for housing for helpless persons in every district of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount being sanctioned by the Government to State Governments for the above scheme; and

(c) the details of programmes/schemes operational presently for helpless old people, helpless disabled persons and poor people and achievements made in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The **Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation** is supporting the construction of housing for poor sections of the society in urban areas under the various schemes. Under the **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**, a total Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 9369.87 crore has been released as on 15-11-2010. Under the **Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)**, an amount of Rs. 2.22 crore has so far been incurred including IEC expenditure. Under the **Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY)**, an amount of Rs. 60 crore has been released to States for undertaking slum survey, GIS mapping of slums, developing slum information system, GIS-MIS integration and preparation of Slum-free City/State Slum-free Plans etc. during 2009-10.

Under the **Ministry of Rural Development Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme (IAYS)**, financial assistance is provided to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and other below the poverty line non-SC/ST rural households for construction of dwelling units in all the States/UTs (except Delhi and Chandigarh). Statement-I showing State-wise Central Allocation, Physical Target and Achievement under Indra Awaas Yojana during 2010-11 is enclosed.

(c) The **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** is implementing the following Schemes:

- **Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)** under which financial assistance is provided to voluntary organisations for running and maintenance of old age homes, day care centres, mobile medicare units, etc. for the destitute elderly.
 - **Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP Scheme)** under which financial assistance is provided the implementing agencies to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation, by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.
 - **Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)** under which financial assistance is provided to non-governmental organisations for providing education and vocational training and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.
- Financial assistance is not provided to States for the above schemes.
- The **Ministry of Rural Development** is implementing the following Schemes:
- **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)** under which Central assistance of Rs. 200 per month per beneficiaries is given to persons above 65 years belonging to a household below poverty line as pension.
 - **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)** under which Central assistance of Rs. 200 per month per beneficiaries is given to widows in the age group of 40-64 years as pension.
 - **Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)** under which Central assistance of Rs. 200 per month per beneficiaries is given to person with 80% disability as pension.
 - **Annapurna Scheme** under which 10 kg of food grains per month is provided free of cost to those senior citizens who, though eligible, have remained uncovered under IGNOAPS.
 - **National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)** under which a BPL household is entitled to lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000 on death of

primary breadwinner aged between 18 and 64 years.

Statement-II showing State-wise achievements during 2009-11 for the above Schemes is enclosed.

Statement-I

State-wise Central Allocation, Physical Target and Achievement under Indira Awaas Yojana during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Central Allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Number of houses		
			Targetted	Constructed	Houses Sanctioned in the Name of Physically Handicapped
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86772.58	257104	91674	2534
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3372.56	7726	2733	37
3.	Assam	74575.72	170849	83672	2845
4.	Bihar	256130.00	758904	226114	6905
5.	Chhattisgarh	13418.67	39759	23039	203
6.	Goa	534.46	1584	279	1
7.	Gujarat	42555.24	126090	37170	91
8.	Haryana	5974.79	17703	5626	308
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2107.33	5793	842	103
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6545.51	17995	2720	29
11.	Jharkhand	56595.67	167691	108486	2092
12.	Karnataka	33431.11	99055	26413	0
13.	Kerala	18590.80	55084	26432	573
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26687.27	79073	34090	443
15.	Maharashtra	52329.94	155052	25154	554
16.	Manipur	2927.55	6707	898	72
17.	Meghalaya	5098.75	11681	5952	144
18.	Mizoram	1086.60	2489	989	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	3374.01	7730	9485	290
20.	Orissa	50321.27	149100	60923	658
21.	Punjab	7389.05	21893	8910	183
22.	Rajasthan	21384.64	63362	14287	473
23.	Sikkim	645.29	1478	0	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	34741.77	102939	52	1835
25.	Tripura	6569.52	15050	3451	153
26.	Uttar Pradesh	115043.10	340868	94012	2288
27.	Uttarakhand	5767.56	15856	5704	39
28.	West Bengal	69414.01	205671	109019	1986
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1100.55	2446	163	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	183.37	407	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	82.03	182	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	71.12	158	0	0
33.	Pondicherry	548.16	1218	0	0
Total		1005370.00	2908697	1008289	24855

Statement-II*State-wise achievements under NSAP during 2009-11*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of beneficiaries reported				
		IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1011153	393945	64595	7500	93200
2.	Bihar	2369656	211585	5956	26227	161845
3.	Chhattisgarh	528123	95433	24398	10816	21840
4.	Goa	2734			461	420

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Gujarat	277365		1735	10898	NR
6.	Haryana	127883	46972	11728	4500	NR
7.	Himachal Pradesh	91440	7957	191	2100	3012
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	129000	4620	4008	5955	NR
9.	Jharkhand	676003	182707	45398	20000	200000
10.	Karnataka	776613	325000	90000	22286	NR
11.	Kerala	176064	34244	15686	1242	36904
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1056881	225085	119799	40445	NR
13.	Maharashtra	1086027	160400	125364	11000	120145
14.	Orissa	1193176	306923	125634	28671	64800
15.	Punjab	159792	13672	3375	4823	NR
16.	Rajasthan	487568	52057	7950		105293
17.	Tamil Nadu	896099	357014	119105	16205	71974
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3274780	1121500	56300	59661	NR
19.	Uttaranchal	173883	9824	1973	3472	NR
20.	West Bengal	1679381	355183	17081	44061	65068
NE States						
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	14500				NR
22.	Assam	598965			15000	26640
23.	Manipur	72514	4676	1341		8590
24.	Meghalaya	48112	6749	1341	1493	9263
25.	Mizoram	23747	1192	587	614	2583
26.	Nagaland	40462	2551	1386	600	6727
27.	Sikkim	18916	333	241	114	2500
28.	Tripura	136592	26559	2164	2370	14851

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UTs						
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	861	4568			
30.	Chandigarh	4208	2977	104	500	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	944			80	
32.	Daman and Diu	130	43	15		
33.	NCT Delhi	196446	25913	9099	1714	
34.	Lakshadweep	36			1	
35.	Pondicherry	20757	16945			
Grand Total		17350811	3996627	856554	342809	1015655

Note: The figures for NFBS and Annapurna relate to the year 2009-10.

Rainfall Insurance Scheme by Coffee Board

3060. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rainfall insurance scheme introduced by the Coffee Board;

(b) the details regarding number of farmers benefited from this scheme so far;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance the amount of compensation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The Coffee Rainfall Insurance Scheme offers protection against the weather risk. The Scheme is designed by Agriculture Insurance Company (AIC) of India Ltd, with the support of Coffee Board to cover the risk associated with Rainfall which provides for payouts against deficit rainfall in blossom/backing showers and excess rainfall during the monsoon period. Under the scheme, which became operational from the

monsoon trigger of 2007, Government is extending 50% subsidy on its premium for small growers (holding of up to 10 ha) subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2,500/ha for Arabica and Rs. 2,000/ha for Robusta. However the large growers can also participate by paying full premium. Based on the experience gained during its implementation, keeping in view the changes in weather pattern in recent years and other technical parameters, the structure of the scheme has been modified in consultation with Grower Associations, Grower Members of the Coffee Board and AIC representatives from time to time, to make it workable and useful to the beneficiaries. During the year 2010-11, the scheme is further expanded to cover the losses occurring due to un-seasonal rains after the monsoon period, during the harvesting period between November to February with a graded pay back depending on the intensity of un-seasonal rains.

(b) Since inception of the Scheme, 32891 farmers have participated in the Scheme. 16,328 farmers have been benefited from the Scheme with a payout of Rs 1487.85 lacs.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to enhance the

amount of compensation to the growers under the scheme.

Import from Bangladesh

3061. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to lift the ban on some goods for import from Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the list of items on which such ban exists at present;

(c) the total volume of trade between the two countries with a list of most traded sectors;

(d) whether the Government is in the process of increasing trade between the two countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof with a list of sectors on which the emphasis would be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total volume of trade between India-Bangladesh was 2.69 \$ Billion in 2009-10. Raw jute, jute goods, frozen foods, leather, cotton, vehicles, vegetables, animal fodder, iron and steel, machinery and organic chemicals are the most traded items.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Government of India is in the process of increasing trade between the two countries through measures like development of land custom stations, regular business interaction-encouragement for exchange of business delegations, participation in trade fairs in both countries etc. The potential sectors included are IT, Textiles, Transport Equipment, Pharmaceuticals and Packaging Materials.

Cargo Traffic at Ports

3062. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cargo traffic handled by each port during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether any steps has been taken to construct additional berths/terminal in any port during 2010-11 including Kandala Porbandar Veraval and Hazira in the context of cargo handling;

(c) if so, the present status and details thereof;

(d) whether major ports have shown decline in growth rate whereas minor ports have actually recorded four fold increase in terms of traffic growth; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to increase efficiency of major ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Information is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Shipping has formulated a National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) for development of Port and Shipping Sector in the country. Under NMDP, the projects relating to construction of new berths/terminals, mechanization, up-gradation of equipments, deepening of channels and port connectivity are taken up. In the major ports, 276 projects covering the entire gamut of activities, as mentioned above, have been included in the programme. These projects are at different stages of implementation.

So far as Porbandar, Veraval and Hazira ports are concerned, they all are non-major ports which fall under the control of the State Government concerned.

(d) No, Madam. Major ports have not shown decline in growth rate over the years. The traffic handled by the Major Ports in 2009-10 was 560.98 Million Tonne as compared to 519.15 Million Tonne in 2007-08, which is an increase of 8.06%.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Name of the Port	Traffic (in Million Tonnes)		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Kolkata	13.74	12.43	13.05
Haldia	43.54	41.79	33.25
Paradip	42.44	46.41	57.01
Visakhapatnam	64.60	63.91	65.50
Ennore	11.56	11.50	10.70
Chennai	57.15	57.49	61.06
Tuticorin	21.48	22.01	23.79
Cochin	15.81	15.23	17.43
New Mangalore	36.02	36.69	35.53
Mormugao	35.13	41.68	48.85
Mumbai	57.04	51.88	54.54
JNPT*	55.75	57.29	60.75
Kandla	64.89	72.23	79.52
Total	519.15	530.54	560.98

*Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust.

[Translation]

Employment Generation under PMEGP

3063. SHRI PAKAURI LAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to generate 37.4 lakh employment opportunities under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the State-wise progress made there under

so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) Yes, Madam. The target for generation of 37.38 lakh additional employment opportunities during 2008-09 to 2011-12 has been set under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

(b) The State-wise details of estimated employment opportunities generated under PMEGP during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*State-wise details of Estimated Employment Generation under PMEGP,
since its inception from 2008-09*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated employment opportunities (No. of persons)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (As on 09-11-2010)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	160	500	0
2.	Delhi	10	850	210
3.	Haryana	4840	4313	3322
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3090	1963	1292
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	6800	17820	5055
6.	Punjab	2660	9730	2565
7.	Rajasthan	5400	15866	8767
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	630	164
9.	Bihar	58730	9689	5012
10.	Jharkhand	4980	3130	7720
11.	Orissa	16540	19080	5630
12.	West Bengal	40020	57576	18768
13.	Andhra Pradesh	8650	73417	20905
14.	Karnataka	12200	13880	9700
15.	Kerala	3650	15970	9540
16.	Lakshadweep	0	120	200
17.	Puducherry	480	396	213
18.	Tamil Nadu	11970	45509	13335
19.	Goa	10	1408	620
20.	Gujarat	2660	8410	9185
21.	Maharashtra	16920	21961	28658

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Chhattisgarh	5840	3724	4881
23.	Madhya Pradesh	4160	12294	7671
24.	Uttarakhand	3840	8345	2014
25.	Uttar Pradesh	27240	41152	33703
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	1140	1580	440
27.	Assam	12280	24300	354
28.	Manipur	0	1166	0
29.	Meghalaya	0	1091	264
30.	Mizoram	0	1560	720
31.	Nagaland	50	239	830
32.	Tripura	250	2347	220
33.	Sikkim	100	169	129
Total		255070	420185	202087

[English]

Trade with Commonwealth Nations

3064. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aiming to expand more trade with Commonwealth Nations in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated trade in terms of dollars between the Commonwealth Nations with India and SAARC countries with India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. India has entered into Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with the objective of promoting trade with many countries and regional groupings of which Commonwealth countries are a member. Following is a list of FTAs/PTAs that India has signed or is negotiating with commonwealth countries:

A. FTAs/PTAs already concluded

Sl. No.	FTA/PTA	Partner Commonwealth countries
1.	South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)	Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
2.	South Asia Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA)	Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

Sl. No.	FTA/PTA	Partner Commonwealth countries
3.	India-Asian FTA	Brunei, Malaysia and Singapore
4.	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)	Bangladesh, Cameroon, Ghana, Guyana, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago
5.	India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	Singapore
6.	India-Sri Lanka FTA	Sri Lanka
7.	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)	Bangladesh and Sri Lanka
8.	India-Afghanistan PTA	Afghanistan
B. FTAs/PTAs under negotiation		
1.	India-EU Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA)	Cyprus, Malta and UK
2.	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multisectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)	Bangladesh and Sri Lanka
3.	Southern African Customs Union (SACU)	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa
4.	India-Malaysia	Malaysia
5.	India-Mauritius	Mauritius
6.	India-Canada	Canada
7.	India-New Zealand	New Zealand

(c) During 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, India's trade with Commonwealth Nations was USD 79.45 billion, USD 89.60 billion and USD 81.96 billion respectively.

During the same period India's trade with SAARC countries was USD 11.76 billion, USD 10.39 billion and USD 10.05 billion respectively.

[Translation]

Provision of STPI Scheme

3065. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the government has decided to discontinue the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) scheme from 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the some backward States including Madhya Pradesh have been substantially benefited in terms of investment in information technology under the

STPI scheme; 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) The Software Technology Park (STP) Scheme is an ongoing scheme as per the Foreign Trade Policy. So far as indirect taxes are concerned, presently there is no proposal to discontinue indirect tax benefits to IT companies located in Software Technology Park of India. So far as direct taxes are concerned, the tax benefits to units located in Software Technology Parks under the provision of Section 10A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 which was initially available upto assessment year 2010-11 has been extended upto assessment year 2011-12.

(c) and (d) Software Technology Parks (STP) Scheme has played a pivotal role in the success of the IT-ITES industry in terms of investment and generating exports. STP Scheme is a very unique scheme designed to promote the software industry including innovations and growth of Start-Ups and SMEs without any locational and minimum area constraints. STPI has set up 52 STPI Centers across the country, out of which 45 Centres are in Tier-II and Tier III locations. List of STPI centers is given in Statement-I. The state-wise exports data including Madhya Pradesh for the last three years by the STP units is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of STPI Centres

Sl. No.	States	STPI Centers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.		Tirupati
3.		Vijayawada
4.		Vizag
5.		Warangal
6.		Kakinada
7.	Assam	Guwahati

Sl. No.	States	STPI Centers
8.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai
9.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
12.		Jammu
13.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
14.	Karnataka	Bangalore
15.		Hubli
16.		Mangalore
17.		Manipal
18.		Mysore
19.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
21.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
22.		Nagpur
23.		Nasik
24.		Navi Mumbai
25.		Kolhapur
26.		Pune
27.	Manipur	Imphal
28.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar
29.		Rourkela
30.		Behrampur
31.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry
32.	Punjab	Mohali
33.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
34.		Jodhpur

Sl. No.	States	STPI Centers	Sl. No.	States	STPI Centers
35.	Sikkim	Gangtok	44.		Allahabad
36.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	45.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
37.		Coimbatore	46.	West Bengal	Kolkata
38.		Madurai	47.		Durgapur
39.		Tirunelveli	48.		Kharagpur
40.		Trichy	49.		Siliguri
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	50.		Haldia
42.		Lucknow	51.	Bihar	Patna
43.		Noida	52.	Meghalaya	Shillong

Statement-II*State-wise Exports through STPI units under STP Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Exports in FY 2007-08	Exports in FY 2008-09	Exports in FY 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	55000.00	70375.00	67100.00
2.	Tamil Nadu	28295.00	28355.58	26363.51
3.	Maharashtra	35374.00	42360.88	45709.34
4.	Andhra Pradesh	26122.00	31039.00	27665.85
5.	Haryana	10960.00	12410.00	14795.36
6.	Uttar Pradesh	10695.21	10264.36	10590.43
7.	Delhi	5264.00	1762.00	1892.49
8.	West Bengal	4500.00	5129.00	5441.00
9.	Orissa	844.00	1162.00	1116.83
10.	Punjab	227.56	230.00	345.38
11.	Chandigarh	455.11	539.00	434.35
12.	Kerala	1201.00	1803.00	1956.45

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	185.22	198.00	214.93
14.	Gujarat	681.00	1268.13	1035.00
15.	Rajasthan	275.30	358.00	520.36
16.	Chhattisgarh	0.22	1.83	4.50
17.	Pondicherry	64.00	78.65	142.00
18.	Himachal Pradesh	1.10	0.75	1.69
19.	Uttarakhand	9.31	21.00	174.16
20.	Jammu Kashmir	1.28	1.74	1.25
Total		180155.31	207357.92	205504.88

Production of Small Arms

3066. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of ordnance factories manufacturing small arms in the country;

(b) the average annual production of such arms in the said factories;

(c) whether any complaints have been received about the quality of these arms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (d) The parawise information in respect of the question is furnished below:—

Details of Ordnance factories manufacturing small arms:—

Sl. No.	Factory	Product
1.	Rifle Factory Ishapore	5.56 mm INSAS Rifle, 9 mm Pistol Auto sporting weapons e.g. .315 Rifle, .22 sporting Rifle, 0.22 Revolver etc.
2.	Small Arms Factory Kanpur	5.56 mm INSAS Rifle, 5.56 INSAS LMG, 9 mm Carbine, 7.62 mm MMG and .32 Revolver etc.
3.	Ordnance Factory Tiruchirapalli	7.62 mm SLR Rifle, 5.56 mm INSAS Rifle, .315 Sporting Rifle.

In addition the following factories also manufacture Sporting Small Arms/Weapons for Civil Trade

Factories	Product
Gun Shell Factory, Cossipore	.32 Pistol

Factories	Product
Field Gun Factory, Kanpur	.32 Revolver
Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath	.32 Revolver

The annual production of small arms in Ordnance Factories mainly depends on the indent/requirement projected by the indentors. However, the average annual production of such Small Arms in the above factories is given below:—

Weapon	Average annual production in Nos.
7.62 mm SLR Rifle	4,500
5.56 mm INSAS Rifle	90,000
9 mm Pistol Auto	10,000
5.56 mm LMG	7,500
.315 SP Rifle	14,000
.22 SP Rifle	1,000
.22 Revolver	1,000
7.62 mm MMG	300
9 mm Carbine	10,000
.32 Revolver	20,000
.32 Pistol	6,300

Some feed back has been received for the product improvement of 5.56 mm INSAS Rifle and 5.56 mm INSAS LMG about the functional aspects.

To meet the customer requirement, the designs of both the above weapons have been modified. These modifications have been incorporated in manufacturing and no major complaint or issue has been raised. All customer feed back are analysed and suitable measures are incorporated in the manufacturing process to meet the customer requirements. Product up-gradation is a regular feature in the Product Life Cycle of Small arms.

Development of SCs

3067. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN:

Dr. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) the details regarding guidelines issued by Planning Commission regarding allocation of funds for development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in every States;

(b) the details regarding allocation and utilisation of these funds during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the spirit of Special Component Plan is flouted by most State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government would table a white paper on the implementation of Special Component Plan during the Tenth Five Year Plan period; and

(f) 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 Planning Commission had issued revised guidelines for formulation, implementation and monitoring of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) to State/UT Governments in 2005, wherein the emphasis has been, *inter-alia*, laid on: (i) Earmarking of funds for SCSP from total State Plan outlay at least in proportion of Scheduled Caste (SC) population to the total population of State/UT; and (ii) SCSP funds should be non-divertible.

(b) As informed by Planning Commission, the details of allocation and utilisation of these funds in the States/UTs during last three years are given in the Statement.

(c) to (f) The State Governments are generally earmarking funds under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan, which is an umbrella strategy for development of Scheduled Castes. The Government is aware that there

are structural problems in implementation of the extant guidelines and has accordingly constituted a Task force

under the chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission to reexamine and revise the extant Guidelines.

Statement

Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) Outlay/Expenditure during Annual Plan 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		SCSP Outlay	SCSP Expenditure	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Expenditure	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4355.90	NR	7630.42	NR	5243.17	5455.84
2.	Assam	81.09	49.88	100.72	84.38	115.67	100.70
3.	Bihar	2131.21	NR	2428.26	2131.21	2721.02	2721.02
4.	Chhattisgarh	2722.31	800.78	1103.68	568.59	1271.66	1206.89
5.	Goa	25.74	11.66	19.42	8.47	16.15	15.50
6.	Gujarat	1134.40	NR	1200.00	408.27	1294.94	822.65
7.	Haryana	1023.00	939.23	14733.27	1385.28	1493.21	1385.28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	231.00	170.36	594.00	594.00	668.00	594.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	368.60	NR	—	NR	319.73	NR
10.	Jharkhand	729.96	536.67	1012.75	648.37	852.86	852.86
11.	Karnataka	2916.00	1972.28	3232.00	2575.68	4779.00	2916.59
12.	Kerala	681.80	545.73	746.63	650.63	875.12	848.57
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1717.76	1709.58	2142.68	1832.58	2462.12	2000.91
14.	Maharashtra	2060.00	488.43	2332.80	1890.66	2651.99	1285.28
15.	Manipur	33.04	23.81	48.30	33.24	58.06	50.71
16.	Orissa	1020.35	787.79	1239.75	1123.63	1563.03	1410.72
17.	Punjab	1330.00	749.73	1792.00	1235.87	2488.31	2124.19
18.	Rajasthan	1996.67	1998.95	2179.31	2352.35	2735.49	2735.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Sikkim	34.70	15.33	42.60	24.53	NA	24.53
20.	Tamil Nadu	3356.88	2903.62	4178.31	3453.35	2721.22	2618.56
21.	Tripura	205.22	NR	242.19	183.19	280.11	280.11
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5287.00	4340.78	7403.00	6789.41	8246.55	8057.54
23.	Uttarakhand	749.82	350.19	854.73	300.67	1044.15	332.52
24.	West Bengal	2328.83	2328.00	2677.83	1929.97	3258.37	3258.37
25.	Chandigarh	46.72	31.58	45.91	40.55	55.92	NR
26.	Delhi	1525.13	1534.05	1694.15	1725.00	1782.39	2094.30
27.	Puducherry	150.15	149.73	153.45	152.72	322.58	176.83
All India		38243.28	22438.16	59828.16	32122.60	49320.82	43369.96

Source: State Plan approval letters and SCSP documents of the State Governments.

NA: Not Available.

NR: Not Reported.

Export of Grapes

3068. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYAN RAO:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) the details regarding quantity and value of export of grapes during the last three years;

(b) whether the demand for Indian grapes has been rising steadily in foreign countries;

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

(d) whether the grapes producers are facing difficulties as European Union (EU) have rejected their consignment on the ground of high level or pesticides; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective

steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The detail of export of grapes during the last three years reflects a persistent growth year on year:

(Quantity: MTs, Value: Rs. crore)

Year	Quantity	Value
2007-08	96964	317.83
2008-09	124628	408.61
2009-10	131154	545.34

Source: APEDA

(b) and (c) As per information there has been persistent increase in demand for Indian grapes over the years. The major reason is the overall acceptance

of quality of Indian grapes in European supermarkets. This has been possible through the introduction of a Residue Monitoring Plan (RMP) coupled with the Web based GrapeNet software system which provides traceability for all grape exported to the European union (EU).

(d) and (e) During 2010 grape season, the European Countries had shown reluctance in accepting grape shipments from India due to detection of Chloromequat Chloride Component (CCC), a Plant Growth Regulator in excess of the prescribed Maximum Residue Level (MRL) for Table Grapes. The Government of India took up the matter with EU authorities and Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) also took up the matter with the European Commission (EC) through the Embassy of India, Brussels. For the ensuing grape season, APEDA has, in consultation with stakeholders, revised the RMP document increasing the list of agro chemicals to be monitored from 98 to 167. This document has been hosted on the APEDA website.

APEDA has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 3.50 crores to National Research Centre for Grapes, Pune for purchase of modern instruments. Further an assistance of Rs. 10 crores was provided to APEDA recognized laboratories for purchase of high precision equipment.

To strengthen the laboratory testing capabilities, APEDA is also organizing a training program for the laboratories on multi residue testing in The Netherlands.

[English]

Upgradation of Guns

3069. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Ordnance Factory Board to undertake upgradation of 155 mm and 105 mm artillery guns in collaboration with Indigenous and foreign companies;

(b) if so, the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) seeks collaboration with multinational companies for export-oriented production system in order to compete with the foreign companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Madam. Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) had submitted a proposal for upgradation of 155 mm Bofors gun. However, no proposal has been received from OFB for 105 mm Artillery Gun.

(b) An RFP was issued by AHQ/Ministry of Defence for upgradation of existing 155 mm/39 Calibre FH77B Bofors Gun to 155 mm/45 Calibre Gun in August 2008. OFB participated in the RFP and submitted a bid, which is under evaluation at Ministry of Defence.

(c) OFB did not seek any collaboration with multinational companies for export oriented production system.

(d) Does not arise.

Rights of Children

3070. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government agrees that the passing of the Right of Children to free and Compulsory Education Act in Parliament made it the responsibility of the Central Government to ensure that all children in the age group of 6-14 are in school;

(b) if so, whether the Child Labour Prohibition and Rehabilitation Act, 1986 (CLPRA) only bans certain forms of child labour under the age of 14 that are deemed as hazardous;

(c) if so, whether the Government recognises the contradictions inherent in having these two provisions in existence because children can't be simultaneously study and perform labour; and

(d) if so, the steps that have been initiated by the Government to amend the CLPRA to ensure that young children in the age group of 6-14 are able to go to school?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Under Section 14 of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. In all other areas of work where children are permitted to work, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 regulates their conditions of work.

(c) Under Right to Education Act, 2009 there is no ban on children working beyond school hours. Hence, there is no contradiction in between the two Acts.

(d) In view of the above, there is no proposal under consideration to amend Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act.

**Settlement of Inoperative
Accounts with EPF**

3071. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to identify inoperative accounts of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) holders in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of inoperative account holders submitted their claims and accounts settled during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Inoperative accounts holders are identified based on the provisions of para 72(6) of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1952 which states:

Any amount becoming due to a member as a result of: (i) supplementary contribution from the employer in respect of leave wages/arrears of pay, installment of arrear contribution received in respect of a member whose claim has been settled on account but which could not be remitted for want of latest address, or (ii) accumulation in respect of any member who has either ceased to be employed or died, but no claim has been preferred within a period of three years from the date it becomes payable, or if any amount remitted to a person, is received back undelivered, and it is not claimed again within a period of three years from the date it becomes payable, shall be transferred to an account to be called the [Inoperative Account]:

However, the Central Board of Trustees, EPF in its 190th meeting held on 15-09-2010 has approved the amendment of the above provision. The proposed amendment provision is given below:

Inoperative accounts holders are identified based on the provisions of Para 72(6)(ii) of the EPF Scheme 1952 which states:

"accumulation in respect of any member who has either ceased to be employed or died, but no claim has been preferred within a period of 36 months from the date it becomes payable, or if any amount remitted to a person, is received back undelivered, and is not claimed again within a period of 36 months from the date it becomes payable, shall be transferred to an account to be called the [Inoperative Account]".

Further, interest shall not be credited to the account of a member from the first day of it becoming inoperative.

(c) The data regarding number of claims received against inoperative accounts and settled are not maintained separately.

[Translation]

De-Addiction Centres

3072. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open more de-addiction centres to de-addict youth in the country and if so, the detailed planning in this regard, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government also proposes to launch a scheme for setting up such centres at district level in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of financial allocation made during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the details regarding performance of the de-addiction centres set up so far; and

(f) the other steps being taken to check drug addiction including collaboration with Non-Governmental organisations for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Ministry is implementing a Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse under which financial assistance is provided to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other eligible institutions for running of de-addiction centres. Financial assistance for new centres is considered, depending on the requirement of concerned State Governments, on receipt of complete proposals duly recommended by them.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also sets up drug de-addiction facilities in Government hospitals

which is a continuing and on-going process depending upon the receipt of proposals from the concerned hospitals/State Governments.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Under the scheme, funds are not provided to the State Governments. A Statement indicating State-wise release of grants to NGOs running de-addiction centres during the last three years (2007-08 to 2009-10), is enclosed.

The funds released by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the purpose during the last three years is given at Annexure. The funds are not released State-wise.

(e) About 3.30 lakh persons have benefited through the de-addiction centres, assisted by the Ministry, in the last three years. As per information provided by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the drug de-addiction centres in the Government hospitals are running satisfactorily

(f) Under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, financial assistance is provided to NGOs, *inter-alia*, to create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of alcoholism and substance abuse on the individual, the family, the workplace and society at large; and to provide community based services for the identification, motivation, counselling for addicts.

On 26th June every year i.e. International Day against Illicit Trafficking and Drug Abuse, National Drug Awareness Day is observed and special campaign is undertaken to spread awareness.

The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) working under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) functioning under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have also developed IEC-Health Education materials on drugs and alcohol and how to prevent their use for public distribution.

Statement

Grants Released to the NGOs (State-wise) during the Last Three Years 2007-08 to 2009-10 under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	282.10
2.	Bihar	198.09
3.	Chhattisgarh	42.66
4.	Goa	10.39
5.	Gujarat	93.39
6.	Haryana	256.10
7.	Himachal Pradesh	45.74
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.30
9.	Jharkhand	0.00
10.	Karnataka	643.64
11.	Kerala	454.89
12.	Madhya Pradesh	243.97
13.	Maharashtra	947.45
14.	Orissa	603.62
15.	Punjab	251.77
16.	Rajasthan	216.06
17.	Tamil Nadu	549.19
18.	Uttar Pradesh	490.59
19.	Uttarakhand	72.80
20.	West Bengal	304.51
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.77

1	2	3
22.	Chandigarh	62.65
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
24.	Delhi	128.67
25.	Daman and Diu	0.00
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00
27.	Puducherry	0.00
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.8
29.	Assam	130.98
30.	Manipur	359.95
31.	Meghalaya	181.9
32.	Mizoram	149.92
33.	Nagaland	133.53
34.	Tripura	42.05
35.	Sikkim	26.17
Total		6972.65

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare does not release State-wise funds in this regard. The funds released by the Ministry for the purpose during the last three years is given below:

Year	Grants Released (in crores)
2007-08	8.89
2008-09	12.68
2009-10	13.40

[English]

Pension Reforms Committee

3073. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the

Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Employees Pension Scheme (EPS) was formed with 8.33 per cent of employer contribution of PF and 1.16 per cent from Government is running a deposit of Rs. 69,834 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government appointed an expert committee on Pension reforms has recommended hike in retirement age in private sector to 60 years;

(d) if so, the other recommendations made by the Committee;

(e) whether the Committee has also recommended to switch to new PF-cum-Pension annuity scheme in place of EPS;

(f) if so, whether the Government has examined the recommendations;

(g) the number of recommendations accepted by the Government; and

(h) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) 8.33 per cent contribution from employer and 1.16 per cent from Central Government is received in the Employees' Pension Fund. Total investment in the Employees' Pension Fund as on 31-01-2009 was Rs. 1,08,578.28 crores.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) The Committee has given the following two recommendations to the Government;

(i) Introduction of Provident Fund-cum-Annuity Scheme; and

(ii) Modifications in the existing Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.

(f) to (h) The recommendations of the Expert Committee are under examination of the Central Government for taking further steps.

Impact of ASEAN Agreement on Rubber Sector

3074. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of average price of natural rubber in international and domestic market before and after the ASEAN agreement during the last one year;

(b) whether there is impact on price of natural rubber after ASEAN agreement;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any increase in import of natural rubber after the agreement; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Natural rubber (NR) is in the Exclusion List of the India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement, which came into force on 1st January, 2010. Therefore, question of the impact of the Agreement on the price of NR does not arise. The average prices of NR in the international and domestic market before and after the ASEAN Agreement during the last ten months is as under:—

	Average prices of comparable grades of sheet rubber (Rs/Kg)	
	International market	Domestic market
During the 10 months before India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (March-December 2009) came into force.	97.03	103.14
During the 10 months after India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (January-October 2010) came into force.	159.31	162.83

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Though not related to the ASEAN Agreement, the import trends indicate an

increase in import of NR during past ten months as detailed here under:—

	Import (tonne)
During the 10 months before India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (March-December 2009) came into force.	152196
During the 10 months after India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (January-October 2010) came into force.	164021

Release of Funds

3075. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether releasing the programme funds for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Indira Awaas yojana (IAV), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) directly to the District Panchayats weakens the role of the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government considering revision of the procedure of fund transfer to the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof,

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Union Government for making effective utilization of funds for the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Central share of Rural Development Programmes is released as per the respective programme guidelines to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, Zilla Panchayats/District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) for implementation of the Programmes.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Rural Development is not considering revision of existing procedure of fund transfer to the State Governments.

(f) The Ministry of Rural Development has put in place a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation of the programmes including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District Levels and National Level Monitors. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy to improve the implementation of the rural development schemes consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's participation, (iv) accountability, social audit, and (v) vigilance and monitoring of rural development programmes at all levels for effective utilization of funds.

Raksha Udyog Ratna

3076. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted a selection Committee in 2006 to identify companies of proven excellence in the field of weapon production and accord Raksha Udyog Ratnas (RURs) to them;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations, action taken thereon and the reasons for delay in declaring RURs;

(d) whether the Committee recommended for a scientific system for selection and notification of RURs from time-to-time in future; and

(e) if so, the stand of the Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (e) The Government has received the report of the selection committee on 6th June 2007 containing its recommendations for selection of "Raksha Udyog Ratnas" ("RURs"). The Government has not taken any decision on the recommendations of the Selection Committee.

Export of Tobacco

3077. Dr. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of export of unmanufactured tobacco during the last three years separately for different types of tobacco, year-wise; and

(b) the details of steps proposed to be taken to boost the export of tobacco in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The variety-wise exports of unmanufactured tobacco for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:

(Qty. in tonnes, Value in Rs. crore)

Variety	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Flue cured Virginia	137779	1242.14	150174	2230.27	174274	2988.40
Sun cured Natu	4339	20.96	7780	82.56	5292	54.90
Burley	19622	143.58	20378	247.81	31270	423.90
Lal Chopadia	5337	17.51	9633	61.38	7997	61.29
Bidi	559	0.61	1001	1.28	681	1.75
Rustica	987	4.64	523	6.56	738	6.14
Others	6067	49.07	7638	83.41	9380	119.11
Total	174690	1478.51	197127	2713.27	229632	3655.49

(source: Tobacco Board)

(b) The Tobacco Board is taking various steps to boost the exports of tobacco including reorienting the production of tobacco to meet changing international demands by enhancing the quality and productivity of Virginia tobacco, to meet the global standards through education and awareness programs for farmers,

participation in international trade events, inviting trade delegations from important markets, advertising in the international print media to promote Indian tobacco, periodic interfaces and exchange of views with the Indian Leaf tobacco industry comprising of manufacturers, international merchants and exporters.

New Telecom Policy

3078. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new Telecom Policy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has requisite powers to penalise companies for violating the rules;

(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.

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

(c) to (e) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been conferred with powers to make a complaint in court for taking cognizance of offence punishable under the TRAI Act, 1997 or the rules and regulations made there under. It can also make recommendations to the licensor for revocation of license.

Setting Up of New ITIs

3079. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to establish Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country including the Left Wing Extremism districts of Orissa and the minority concentrated areas of Kerala;

(b) if so, the present status thereof along with the time-frame within which the necessary approval will be accorded for the purpose;

(c) the details, the locations and the numbers of such institutes to be opened in the country including Gujarat, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up such institutes through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the details of the manner in which the Government proposes to set up such institutes?

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

(a) to (f) A scheme for setting up ITIs in the districts affected by Left Wing Extremism is under consideration of the Government.

For minority concentrated areas of Kerala, seven ITIs are being strengthened.

A scheme for setting up of new ITIs under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode is also under consideration of the Government.

Workers Unions

3080. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government's failure to ratify two International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions 98 and 87 which provide for the right to form workers unions are stoking disputes over trade union recognition between managements and workers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reason for Government's reluctance to ratify these two ILO conventions?

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

(a) and (b) Madam, the formation/recognition of Unions are governed in our country by statutes of Central and States Governments and are not dependent on ratification or otherwise of ILO Conventions Nos. 87 and 98.

Government is not ratifying ILO Conventions 87 and 98 as ratification would involve granting of certain rights to Government employees against the statutory rules, viz., to strike work, to openly criticize the Government policy and freely accept financial contribution, to join foreign organizations, etc. The Government employees in India enjoy exceptionally high degree of job security flowing from article 311 of our Constitution. Government employees also have grievance redressal machinery under the Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) and the administrative tribunals.

The guarantees provided for under these Conventions are by and large available to Industrial workers in India by means of constitutional provisions, laws, regulations and practices.

[Translation]

Concessions to SEZs

3081. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the details of total financial assistance provided to all the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) so far;

(b) the details regarding value of taxes waived off for SEZs so far;

(c) whether the benefits accrued to the Government have been commensurate with the financial assistance given and the taxes waived off;

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

(e) the corrective steps 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) Fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are in built into the SEZ Act, 2005.

(c) and (d) An investment of Rs. 1,76,148 crore has been made in SEZs. The total physical Exports of Rs. 2,20,711.39 crore approximately have been made from SEZs during the year 2009-10 registering a growth of about 121.40% over the exports for the previous financial year. The total physical exports from SEZs as on 30th September, 2010 i.e. in the first half of the current financial year, has been to the tune of Rs. 1,39,841 crore approximately registering a growth of 55.8% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year. The total direct employment in SEZs is 6,20,824 persons.

(e) The Development Commissioner and Approval Committee continuously monitor the performance of SEZs. Corrective steps as warranted are taken under the provisions of SEZ Act and Rules.

[English]

Cement Prices

3082. SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the details of Import/Export of cement made during the last three years and in the current year, country-wise, year-wise and quantity-wise;

(b) whether the prices of domestic production of cement is much higher than import from the neighbouring countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to reduce the cost of the cement for domestic producers; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to protect domestic producers from cheaper imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of Import and Export of cement, country-wise and quantity-wise for the last three years and for the current year (Apr-Jun) are given in

the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) This data is not maintained.

(d) Does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

Statement-I

Import of Cement for the year 2007-08 (Country-wise)

Country	QTY (KGS)	Value (INR)
Austria	10875	443576
Bangladesh	56767400	218097184
Belgium	565	36849
Bhutan	1125000	3396300
Brazil	2000	68465
China PRP	38770491	141626309
Denmark	23000	913181
France	992850	18733600
Germany	681167	9971020
Indonesia	46727000	113624684
Italy	62500	1319889
Japan	37616102	95016913
Korea RP	14854	277809
Malaysia	2710650	8234991
Morocco	18313000	236629159
Netherland	398802	14690425
Oman	405000	2008914
Pakistan	379295414	1212065244
Singapore	64947	1983713
Spain	30500	156844
Switzerland	4000	173465
Thailand	13640	1085626

Country	QTY (KGS)	Value (INR)
United Arab Emirates	3015362	13211441
UK	72555	1623849
USA	727902	6600297
Ukraine	50	4666
Unspecified	33624000	79612294
Total	621469626	2181606707

Import of Cement for the year 2008-09 (Country-wise)

Australia	64	3413
Austria	1200	21813
Bangladesh	101971000	430301588
Belgium	35	167601
Bhutan	1992450	6967769
China PRP	97141825	273167293
Croatia	21100	569165
France	602496	14176038
Germany	1248321	19337203
Greece	225	20078
Indonesia	38501000	23927025
Italy	3700	183771
Japan	5660	774854
Korea RP	3000	68584
Malaysia	2132000	6942620
Nepal	425000	1929092
Netherland	478914	18959661
Norway	230	87166
Pakistan	739164614	2513755460

Country	QTY (KGS)	Value (INR)
Singapore	7231	309231
Sweden	63000	1578646
Switzerland	200	26548
Thailand	34990000	97181665
United Arab Emirates	6526478	36699860
UK	84159	2252534
USA	24984	370603
Unspecified	442000	1363349
Total	1025830886	3451142630

Import of Cement for the year 2009-10 (Country-wise)

Australia	140	13025
Bangladesh PR	169586312	624565233
Bhutan	3060500	9519829
China PRP	568756808	1371538100
Czech Republic	79	3518
France	1010370	29933916
Germany	1161413	18592534
Indonesia	113389500	256724128
Italy	3825	301931
Japan	390483970	868779522
Korea RP	97197400	225438726
Malaysia	17854000	51762105
Nepal	76273	18874322
Netherland	975882	25525215
Oman	83	4063
Pakistan IR	652059073	1936300423

Country	QTY (KGS)	Value (INR)
Singapore	2009	252282
Sweden	2007	410701
Taiwan	34650000	71220428
Thailand	55264150	124940544
Turkey	100000	2049391
United Arab Emirates	5983315	38777486
UK	265689	6707137
USA	15174	360505
Unspecified	100000	675000
Total	2111997972	5683270064

Import of Cement for the period Apr '10-Jun '10 (Country-wise)

Cina PRP	173825000	429223679
UK	45000	571329
Bangladesh PR	66225500	234239833
France	84410	2744086
United Arab Emirates	2128000	13098987
Unspecified	23000	954278
Netherland	100564	3808136
Malaysia	2184000	7076845
USA	56608	1755373
Pakistan IR	220560012	636346892
Italy	750	22722
Germany	3032890	29257881
Singapore	23000	802875
Israel	100000	339660
Bhutan	840900	2700960
Total	469229634	1362943536

Statement-II*Export of Cement for the year 2007-08 (Country-wise)*

Country	QTY (KGS)	Value (INR)
Angola	170000	909150
Australia	800000	840052
Baharain IS	1161268	3963016
Bangladesh	4800217	13467578
Belgium	8820	91529
China PRP	77001265	123688985
Comoros	8027200	22036000
Congo P Rep.	312	1343
Cyprus	340000	341872
Denmark	141563	143698
Djibouti	48387200	204878386
Eritrea	11507129	27994541
Ethiopia	335000	1504970
Finland	900000	860629
France	3771588	5535282
Germany	3400225	3738343
Greece	1950000	2365734
Guinea	154000	704299
Hungary	1000	3910
Iraq	668591726	1688881738
Italy	2020000	2468302
Japan	1000	3000
Kenya	2174531	9047306
Korea RP	1000	2526
Liberia	283134	1193430

Country	QTY (KGS)	Value (INR)
Madagascar	173000	747766
Malawi	154416	858801
Maldives	14541510	54353197
Mauritania	15000	35356
Mexico	140000	1491172
Mozambique	352127	1731754
Nepal	711647901	1966610855
Netherland	3075315	7980713
New Zealand	152000	695134
Nigeria	5907988	26346788
Norfolk IS	60000	65505
Norway	222000	2196705
Oman	49184000	89984715
Poland	371000	1451860
Qatar	1020049300	2350505007
Reunion	53000	53932
Saudi Arab	139852	730223
Seychelles	2000	10179
Singapore	21500	53695
Somalia	44405600	134264310
South Africa	12582014	51974874
Spain	680200	1864395
Sri Lanka	99619142	202334894
Sudan	51802000	89379960
Sweden	800005	836997
Switzerland	91	6925
Taiwan	100000	469056

Country	QTY (KGS)	Value (INR)
Tanzania Rep.	50639162	133854664
Thailand	756000	3530897
Togo	300000	1111466
United Arab Emirates	104598932	242977878
UK	700000	1415640
USA	7879927	15050521
Uganda	43500	130826
Unspecified	2801000	7180504
Yemen Republic	402180000	713983263
Total	3422077660	8220936046

Export of Cement for the year 2008-09 (Country-wise)

Angola	328000	2231919
Baharain IS	34075077	91301033
Bangladesh	9318508	21149604
Belgium	27554297	82791784
Bhutan	3101485	9264567
Cameroon	87363	588060
Canada	12488082	42196257
Chad	84000	311220
China PRP	259103	1276519
Colombia	54880	384786
Congo P Rep.	103310	856734
Djibouti	3021000	4356495
Ecuador	28000	163302
Ethiopia	24500	87959
Gambia	28000	200612

Country	QTY (KGS)	Value (INR)
Germany	388	1570
Guinea	194000	1235088
Indonesia	50	600
Iran	12904	31863
Iraq	463702992	1312906615
Israel	150	7931
Italy	798	541
Japan	679	3707
Kenya	2198563	11438244
Kuwait	204900100	511298955
Lebanon	15000	19861
Liberia	51800	1138525
Madagascar	76617	418555
Malawi	196196	1335910
Maldives	3969484	17165103
Mauritius	22003300	56374888
Mozambique	8549549	26822489
Myanmar	55000	308256
Nepal	721438974	1894683812
Netherland	200	498
New Zealand	143379	591477
Nigeria	6867760	37019589
Oman	74266026	222961302
Pakistan	100000	314307
Qatar	488148000	1273007077
Saudi Arab	1699194	7562924
Senegal	83000	754462

Country	QTY (KGS)	Value (INR)
Seychelles	48786	132736
Sierra Leone	28000	217171
Somalia	1902000	5399420
South Africa	11056687	57126449
Spain	23400000	57798000
Sri Lanka	98379351	264150443
Sudan	144096635	381711441
Switzerland	201	2000
Taiwan	52940	229182
Tanzania Rep.	44978370	124963402
Thailand	1724000	9083626
Tunisia	6500	33156
United Arab Emirates	470834580	1279074152
UK	2993	85760
USA	856200	5627134
Uganda	8000	34312
Unspecified	82000	584364
Yemen Republic	373555000	988426226
Zambia	21933	191845
Total	3260263884	8809435819

Export of Cement for the year 2009-10 (Country-wise)

Angola	19614757	66143160
Australia	55526	247214
Baharain IS	782294	3363872
Bangladesh PR	54904935	131463683
Belarus	28000	129640

Country	QTY (KGS)	Value (INR)
Belgium	208524	1402389
Benin	89000	559670
Bhutan	1479415	5187363
Cameroon	533000	4308813
Comoros	6321000	16110990
Congo P Rep.	72119	376611
Djibouti	299000	2100257
Ecuador	41564	209461
Egypt RP	17335000	33292000
Ethiopia	118440	1054683
France	8010000	18353447
Gabon	3920	11575
Gambia	5	109
Germany	15165	10858
Guinea	331000	1903807
Hong Kong	28000	140372
Indonesia	343	1176
Iran	174000	168633
Iraq	175150100	474169207
Italy	920	46220
Kenya	3978682	18810651
Lebanon	4008	22000
Liberia	136136	988635
Madagascar	41736000	78179311
Malawi	106646	767036
Maldives	21934904	56445776
Mauritius	47000	27420

Country	QTY (KGS)	Value (INR)
Mozambique	65037860	122069262
Myanmar	55000	270976
Nepal	1351941685	3416817437
New Zealand	73104	339956
Nigeria	5313402	28877830
Norway	22400	218440
Oman	91940000	213125749
Pakistan IR	155586	580816
Philippines	55000	281711
Poland	217	1437
Qatar	207289000	442424419
Saudi Arab	9883565	39789663
Seychelles	3082379	10927271
Sierra Leone	38027	229349
Singapore	833	6000
Somalia	4035390	16312519
South Africa	28079223	115624174
Sri Lanka DSR	206250255	442858282
Sudan	31386549	92532320
Switzerland	1410	53149
Syria	10000	159004
Taiwan	2062709	8770595
Tanzania Rep.	1225261	6229628
Thailand	3928000	18114571
Trinidad	11000	46344
United Arab Emirates	50636470	157718786
UK	100	810

Country	QTY (KGS)	Value (INR)
USA	318449	2784170
Uganda	26000	132713
Unspecified	824000	4560742
Vietnam Soc. Rep.	10000	52659
Yemen Republic	272255700	599359285
Total	2689487977	6657266106
<i>Export of Cement for the period Apr '10-Jun '10 (Country-wise)</i>		
Angola	137000	893828
Baharain IS	484800	2026129
Bangladesh PR	13230263	33183439
Cameroon	92000	519819
Canada	144235	455105
Congo P Rep.	55000	304254
Djibouti	346000	1875664
Germany	600	1000
Iraq	68335276	160999478
Italy	284	977
Japan	74	470
Kenya	904986	4502762
Libya	13452000	25894427
Madagascar	19003000	34386286
Malawi	71008	489563
Maldives	5467204	18181652
Mozambique	200000	1164125
Myanmar	4762800	14597424
Nepal	306001406	848336977
New Zealand	24552	99769

Country	QTY (KGS)	Value (INR)
Nigeria	1237654	6978752
Oman	80000	410860
Philippines	83000	406836
Saudi Arab	10802290	38778692
Seychelles	810000	2786014
South Africa	2904872	15024031
Sri Lanka DSR	151975707	287588905
Taiwan	1090308	4633103
Tanzania Rep.	646422	793818
Thailand	976049	5088025
United Arab Emirates	6692000	28319263
USA	135860	808616
Uganda	16023	19504
Unspecified	8548000	20736084
Yemen Republic	37654334	68898247
Total	656365007	1629183898

CSC under MGNREGS

3083. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments are using Community Score Card (CSC) to assess the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the names of those States;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to use CSC to assess the implementation of MGNREGS across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry has not received any report regarding use of Community Score Card by any of the State Governments to assess the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Contribution for Pension

3084. Dr. ANUP KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total percentage contribution required to provide pension to the retiring employees at the rate of 50 per cent of the last drawn basic wage plus DA as admissible from time to time;

(b) the present rate of contribution by the Government and the employees to this social security scheme;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance the Government and Employers contribution to match the requisite level to ensure pension at the above rate;

(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) The Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 is a defined contribution and defined benefit scheme and the rate of contribution to the Pension Fund is fixed at 8.33 per cent of the wages drawn by the employee.

The Pension is calculated according to following formula:

Pensionable salary x Pensionable service

70

(b) In Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995, no contribution is taken from employees. 8.33 per cent out of employees' share of Employees' Provident Fund contribution is diverted to Employees' Pension Fund and 1.16 per cent contribution by the Central Government.

(c) to (e) The Central Government appointed an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Labour and Employment) to look into the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 in June, 2009. The issues relating to revision of rate of contribution, minimum pension, revision of pension benefits, linkage of pension with price index, etc., were placed before the Committee for examination and consideration. The Committee submitted its report on 05-08-2010. The

recommendations of the Expert Committee are under examination of the Central Government for taking further steps.

Utilisation of Funds

3085. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States that have underutilised the central funds meant for rural development of States;

(b) the names of States according to latest data stands exceptional in terms of effectively utilising Central Governments Development Funds through conceptualising diverse development schemes; and

(c) the position of Kerala in utilising Central Government funds during the period between 2004-2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Based on the progress reports, utilisation of funds under rural development programme is worked out in relation to the total available funds which includes central releases, state releases, opening balance as on 1st April of the year and miscellaneous receipts. Statistics on utilisation out of central funds alone is not maintained separately. Total funds available and utilized by the Government of Kerala under major rural development programmes were Rs. 6128.15 crore and Rs. 4511.82 crore respectively during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09.

SC/ST Status

3086. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government has agreed in principle to grant the status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to children born of an SC/ST mother but a non-SC/ST father extend all benefits for SC/ST to such children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been undertaken to

ascertain the number of such children;

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

(e) whether the provision will be applicable to the children born from mothers belonging to the OBC category;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Supreme Court in a recent judgement clearly stated that no person who is not an SC/ST by birth will be deemed a member of SC/ST, merely because he or she marries a person belonging to the SC/ST;

(h) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;

(i) whether the Government has taken a decision to go ahead with the proposal despite Supreme Court judgement; and

(j) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) There is no change in the existing instructions dated 21-5-1977, of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Issuance and verification of caste certificates is the responsibility of concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration.

(e) and (f) Aforesaid instructions dated 21-5-1977, are applicable to SCs and STs only.

(g) and (h) Three judge bench of the Supreme Court in its judgment dated 28-01-2005, Appeal (Civil) 4413-4414 of 2003, in the matter of Sobhha Hymavathi Devi vs Setti Gangadhara Swamy, *inter-alia*, held:

"...the recognition of a lady as a Member of a backward community in view of her marriage would not be relevant for the purpose of entitlement to reservation under Article 16(4) of the Constitution for the reason that she as a member of the forward caste, had an advantageous start in life

and a marriage with a male belonging to a backward class would not entitle her to the facility of reservation given to a backward community."

(i) There is no such proposal at present.

(j) Does not arise.

National Level Monitors

3087. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken a decision to assess the performance of National Level Monitors (NLM) of various developmental schemes and, remove those scoring less than seventy per cent from the panel as reported by print media recently;

(b) if so, the fact of the matter;

(c) whether several complaints have been received by the Government involving National Level Monitors;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to further tighten its monitoring to ensure that public fund is spent judiciously and for the very purpose for which it is allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The scheme of the National Level Monitors (NLMs) has recently been revamped and formal guidelines have been framed. The guidelines, *inter alia*, provide for grading the NLMs by an independent Committee constituted for the purpose on the basis of annual assessment of their performance with regard to quality of their work and adherence to reporting guidelines; assessment of credibility and integrity of the

NLMs, by the officers of the Ministry during their visit to those districts where NLMs have already visited; removal of the NLMs who score less than 70% in the grading by the Committee etc. The Guidelines also stipulate that NLMs, once empanelled, may remain in the panel for a period of three years, subject to annual review. The guidelines have been posted on the website of the Ministry for better transparency and wider publicity.

(c) and (d) A few complaints have been received against some of the National Level Monitors, alleging:

- (i) Demanding money from district officials;
- (ii) Retention of job cards of village labourers;
- (iii) Conduct of monitoring/enquiry in a biased manner;
- (iv) Corruption, misconduct etc.

(e) Ministry of Rural Development has evolved a comprehensive multi-level, multi-tool system of monitoring of its programmes. These include review by the Ministry at various levels, including Minister of Rural Development; Performance Review Committee (PRC) Meetings; Area Officers Scheme; National Level Monitors (NLMs); Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V and MCs) at State and district levels; on-line Monthly Progress Reports (MPRs) etc. Further, in order to ensure action on irregularities substantiated in the NLM reports, the Ministry has decided to link release of funds to States/districts with action taken. The NLMs guidelines also stipulate that the general public of the defaulting States/districts be widely informed of the inaction and consequent withholding of funds.

[Translation]

CEPA with Japan

3088. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Japan has formally signed the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) for free trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Agreement was finalised during the visit of Prime Minister to Japan last month;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the trade between both the countries during 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Conclusion of negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) was declared during the Prime Minister's visit to Japan on 25th October, 2010. The CEPA is to be signed at Ministerial level on completion of necessary formalities by both side.

(e) During the year 2009-10 trade between India and Japan was of USD 10,363.72 millions (Export USD 3629.54 millions and Imports USD 6734.18 millions).

Formulation of Multi-Language Websites

3089. Dr. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made multi-language websites for making Internet based education easily accessible in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) DOEACC Society, an autonomous Scientific Society of Department of Information Technology (DIT), has launched an e-Learning portal with the address, <http://elearn.doeacc.edu.in>, whereby the content/material for Course on Computer Concepts (CCC) has been made

available in 10 Indian languages for free access and self study by the candidates.

**Video Conferencing Facilities
in Villages**

3090. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether some village Panchayats have been linked to the video-conferencing facility under e-Governance by way of internet and computer in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However under National e-Governance Plan, the Government has sanctioned the scheme of Common Services Centres (CSCs) under which 1,00,000 Kiosks are being established in rural areas. These kiosks are equipped with Computers, Internet Connectivity and Trained and incentivized manpower. These Centres provide public services along with facilities of Internet and e-mail. Centres equipped with broadband connectivity also have the facility of web based video conferencing. The scheme is being implemented on Public Private Partnership model with Government of India providing revenue viability gap funding. As on 31st October, 2010 about 85,000 CSCs have been established. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise CSC rollout Status (October '10)

Sl. No.	State	Total CSCs	CSC Rolled as on 31st October, 2010
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5452	2135
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	68
3.	Assam	4375	3794
4.	Bihar	8463	6974
5.	Chandigarh	13	13
6.	Chhattisgarh	3385	2464
7.	Delhi	520	520
8.	Goa	160	160
9.	Gujarat	13695	13695
10.	Haryana	1159	1159
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3366	2576
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1109	533

1	2	3	4
13.	Jharkhand	4562	4556
14.	Karnataka	5713	800
15.	Kerala	2234	2234
16.	Madhya Pradesh	9232	8686
17.	Maharashtra	10484	6308
18.	Manipur	399	399
19.	Meghalaya	225	179
20.	Mizoram	136	118
21.	Nagaland	220	70
22.	Orissa	8558	6036
23.	Puducherry	44	44
24.	Rajasthan	6626	2558
25.	Sikkim	45	45
26.	Tamil Nadu	5440	3952
27.	Tripura	145	133
28.	Uttar Pradesh	17909	8136
29.	Uttarakhand	2804	1583
30.	West Bengal	6797	5578
Grand Total		123470	85506

[English]

Norms for Construction of Roads

3091. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agency exists for checking of quality of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any set norms/standards for roads to be constructed under PMGSY;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the roads are not being constructed as per the set standard despite setting up of National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA);

(f) if so, the facts and the reasons therefor along with the action proposed to be taken by the Government

to ensure the construction of these roads as per the set standards;

(g) whether no action has so far been taken on the complaints of irregularities committed in construction of roads under PMGSY in various States including Bihar; and

(h) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) has been set up to provide operational and management support to the Programme. The functions of the Agency include monitoring of quality of works executed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(c) and (d) As per the PMGSY Programme Guidelines, rural roads constructed under PMGSY shall meet technical specifications and geometric design standards given in Rural Road Manual and Hill Road Manual of Indian Roads Congress (IRC). The Guidelines also provide that detailed estimates will be based on State Schedule of Rates (SOR) prepared using the book of specifications and Standard Data Book prescribed by NRRDA.

(e) to (h) The roads under PMGSY are to be constructed as per set standards. Whenever, any complaint about roads not being constructed as per set standards are received by the States, appropriate action for rectification/removal of works is to be taken by the State Governments who are implementing agencies under PMGSY for complaints received by Government of India these are entrusted to the States or action like deputing an independent NQM is taken. In order to maintain the quality in works, PMGSY Programme Guidelines have the provision for three tiers Quality Control Mechanism. The first tier of Quality Control is at the level of executing agencies. The field laboratories are established and mandatory tests on the quality of

material are conducted under the supervision of Programme Implementation Units (PIUs). The second tier quality control is monitored by independent State Quality Monitors (SQMs). Finally, the third tier of this mechanism consists of quality monitoring of works through random inspection by independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs).

A total of 400 complaints about violation of norms and irregularities committed in the construction of roads under PMGSY have been received since 2007. In 154 cases the complaints have been sent to the respective State Governments for enquiry and appropriate action. However, in 246 cases, independent NQMs were deputed for enquiry. Out of these, in 80 cases, irregularities were noticed and these reports have been sent to the States for rectification and appropriate action.

ID Cards for Beedi Workers

3092. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about ten lakh beedi workers in the country are being deprived from various labour welfare schemes due to non issuance of identity cards by the authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering any remedial measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) A issuance of identity card, is a continuous process and the beedi workers who have been issued identity cards are being provided welfare facilities. There are about 55 lakhs estimated beedi workers out of which about 49.92 lakhs beedi workers have been issued identity cards.

Reforms in Telecom Sector

3093. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any recommendations from Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) for reforms in Telecom Sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the reforms have been implemented in the telecom services on the basis of these recommendations;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; 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) to (e) Under the provisions of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act 1997, the Authority either suo-moto or on a request from the licensor can recommend on specific matters such as need and timing for introduction of new Service Providers, terms and conditions of license to a Service Providers, measures to facilitate competition and promote efficiency in operation of telecom services, technological improvements in the service provided by the service provider, efficient management of available spectrum etc. From time to time TRAI makes recommendations on various issues connected with the telecom sector. Government examines the recommendations made by TRAI for acceptance or otherwise. However Government has been implementing various reforms through policy initiatives, taking inputs from all stake holders including TRAI from time to time.

Human Development Index of SCs

3094. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the human development index is still very low among the Scheduled Castes (SCs);

(b) if so, the literacy rate of SCs, State-wise;

(c) the funds released during the last three financial years for their social and educational development;

(d) the details of performance of each State and Union Territory; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to periodically review their achievements in this regard?

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

(b) A Statement of the State-wise literacy rate of SCs is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) A Statement indicating the funds released during the last 3 financial years for social and educational development of SCs is given at Statement-II.

The statements showing central assistance released under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for educational empowerment of SCs, State-wise, during last three years are at Statement-III to VI.

(e) The performance of these schemes is reviewed with the State Governments. In the current financial year, Meetings with various States have been held on 18th October, 1st and 9th November, 2010 respectively, wherein, *inter-alia*, the disbursement of scholarships through bank accounts, timely construction of hostels, and effective implementation of PCR and POA Acts etc. were reviewed. Further, the funds are released to the State Governments/UT Administrations only on receipt of Utilization Certificates for the grants released to them during the previous year. Evaluation studies are also got conducted from time to time of major Schemes of the Ministry.

Statement-I*Literacy Rates by Sex of General Population and Scheduled Castes Population-2001*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	General Population			Scheduled Castes			Gap (gen.-SC)		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	India	64.84	76.26	63.67	54.69	66.64	41.9	10.16	8.62	11.77
1.	Nagaland	66.59	71.16	61.46	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81.3	86.33	75.24	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Lakshadweep	86.66	92.53	80.47	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Mizoram	88.8	90.72	86.75	89.2	88.44	92.16	-0.4	2.28	-5.41
5.	Kerala	90.86	94.24	87.72	82.66	80.07	77.56	8.2	14.17	10.16
6.	Daman and Diu	78.18	86.76	65.61	85.13	94.03	75.82	-6.95	-7.27	-10.21
7.	Tripura	73.19	81.02	64.91	74.68	81.85	67.24	-1.49	-0.83	-2.33
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	57.63	71.18	40.23	78.25	88.37	67.05	-20.62	17.19	-26.82
9.	Manipur	70.53	80.33	60.53	72.32	81.78	62.97	-1.79	-1.45	-2.44
10.	Goa	82.01	77.38	51.85	71.92	81.56	62.05	10.09	-4.18	-10.2
11.	Himachal Pradesh	76.48	85.35	67.42	70.31	80.01	60.35	6.17	5.34	7.07
12.	Puducherry	81.24	88.62	73.90	69.12	78.41	60.05	12.12	10.21	13.85
13.	Maharashtra	76.88	85.97	67.03	71.90	83.29	59.98	4.98	2.68	7.05
14.	Delhi	81.67	87.33	74.71	70.85	80.77	59.07	10.82	6.56	15.64
15.	Gujarat	69.14	88.42	75.37	70.5	82.56	57.58	-1.36	5.86	17.79
16.	Chandigarh	81.94	86.14	76.47	67.66	76.2	57.22	14.28	9.94	19.25
17.	Assam	63.25	71.28	54.61	66.78	75.74	57.14	-3.53	-4.46	-2.53
18.	Sikkim	68.81	76.04	60.40	63.04	70.15	55.71	5.77	5.89	4.69
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.34	63.83	43.53	67.64	76.31	54.99	-13.3	-12.48	-11.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Tamil Nadu	73.45	82.42	64.43	63.19	73.41	53.01	10.26	9.01	11.42
21.	Chhattisgarh	64.66	77.38	51.85	63.96	78.7	49.22	0.7	-1.32	2.63
22.	Uttarakhand	71.62	83.28	59.63	63.4	77.26	48.74	8.22	6.02	10.89
23.	Punjab	69.65	75.23	63.36	56.22	63.38	48.25	13.43	11.85	15.11
24.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.52	66.6	43.00	59.03	69.67	47.46	-3.51	-3.07	-4.46
25.	West Bengal	68.64	77.02	59.61	59.04	70.64	46.9	9.6	6.38	12.71
26.	Meghalaya	62.56	65.43	59.61	56.27	65.86	45.21	6.29	-0.43	14.4
27.	Andhra Pradesh	60.47	70.32	50.43	53.52	63.51	43.35	6.95	6.81	7.08
28.	Madhya Pradesh	63.74	76.06	50.29	58.57	72.33	43.28	5.17	3.73	7.01
29.	Haryana	67.91	79.68	57.80	55.45	66.93	42.28	12.46	12.75	15.52
30.	Karnataka	66.64	76.1	56.87	52.87	68.75	41.72	13.77	7.35	15.15
31.	Orissa	63.08	50.51	75.35	55.33	70.47	40.33	7.75	-19.96	35.02
32.	Rajasthan	60.41	75.7	43.85	52.24	68.99	33.87	8.17	6.71	9.98
33.	Uttar Pradesh	56.27	68.82	42.22	46.27	60.34	30.50	10	8.48	11.72
34.	Uttarakhand	53.56	67.3	38.87	37.56	51.59	22.55	16	15.71	16.32
35.	Bihar	47	59.68	33.12	28.47	40.23	15.58	18.53	19.45	17.54

Source: Selected educational Statistics, 2003-04, Department of Secondary Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi.

Statement-II

Funds released under the schemes for Educational and Social Development of SCs for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Fund released		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Educational Development	1033.82	892.78	1248.41
2.	Social Empowerment	39.06	43.06	69.65

Statement-III

*Beneficiaries of Central Assistance released during 2007-08 to 2009-10 under
Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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

Statement-IV

Beneficiaries of Central Assistance released during 2007-08 to 2009-10 under Pre Matric Scholarship to the Children of those Engaged in "Unclean" Occupations

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	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	0.0	34588	0.00	28636	2171.5	31636
2.	Assam	2.9	5992	92.38	7883	52.17	5405
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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

Statement-V

*Beneficiaries of Central Assistance released during 2007-08 to 2009-10 under
Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Boys Hostel					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Assam	32.545	81	46.2	88	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	0	340	400	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	212.115	600	72.645	300	33.75	150
5.	Gujarat	248.48	360	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	3.85	35	0	0	2.98	arrear
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.5	100	0	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	211.08	500	83.16	200	0	0
9.	Karnataka	362.5	550	167.5	200	0	0
10.	Kerala	0	0	110.337	150	54.75	60
11.	Madhya Pradesh	173.82	300	211.54	350	180.7	250
12.	Meghalaya	57.44	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Orissa	91.557	100	755.929	1100	0	0
14.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Rajasthan	986.8	1175	0	0	191	275
16.	Tamil Nadu	516.338	3191	297.326	arrear	0	0
17.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	751.965	616	447.25	300	157.05	arrear
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	41.385	50	0	0
20.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		3877.99	7608	2673.27	3138	820.23	736

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Girls Hostel					
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries	Central Assistance Released	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	437.5	700	0	0
2.	Assam	67.5	100	2.62	arrear	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	0	335	200	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	470.87	1220	107.43	150	0	0
5.	Gujarat	217.44	100	0	0	0	0
6.	Haryana	0	0	187.575	168	187.57	arrear
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	131.5	100	0	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	40.33	50	139.148	200	0	0
9.	Karnataka	237.5	350	177.5	200	202.4	96
10.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	347.64	300	355.14	300	250	200
12.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Orissa	1419.6	11538	1914.89	1200	0	0
14.	Punjab	0	0	113.25	50	0	0
15.	Rajasthan	21.475	25	339.75	150	1706.75	975
16.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	256.25	250	0	0
17.	Tripura	0	0	27.52	20	0	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	697.2	400	0	0
19.	Uttarakhand	0	0	101.25	50	89.29	50
20.	West Bengal	94.12	100	670.5	900	0	0

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
21.	Delhi	2	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	100	100
Total		3050	13883	5862.52	4938	2536.01	1421

Statement-VI

Beneficiaries of Central Assistance released during 2007-08 to 2009-10 under 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	2724
2.	Assam	9.5	0	Nil	0	Nil	0
3.	Bihar	26.63	222	27.28	121	55	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	53.27	0	40.748	45	40.64	50
5.	Goa	4.45	8	1	6	1.5	9
6.	Gujarat	120.65	1519	217.46	1825	186.08	0
7.	Haryana	97.83	199	59.93	189	19.59	241
8.	Himachal Pradesh	132.56	300	10.45	246	54.8	272
9.	Jharkhand	Nil	88	Nil	25	39.54	0
10.	Karnataka	664.37	1757	670.38	2026	967.18	2026
11.	Kerala	98.9	912	135.15	1080	361.81	1000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	856.1	4084	574.75	4252	1107.11	4700
13.	Maharashtra	397.31	2167	274.98	2390	1197.43	4264
14.	Orissa	49.74	298	60	427	69.58	327

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Puniab	60	0	50	250	76.35	0
16.	Rajasthan	279.34	1631	157.89	1506	175.66	1568
17.	Sikkim	1.9	20	5.95	59	8.18	59
18.	Tamil Nadu	35	1170	235.14	1301	612.15	0
19.	Tripura	Nil	0	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	0	Nil	0
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96.05	0	2.65	0	59.23	0
23.	Puducherry	40.79	0	50	0	50	0
24.	Daman and Diu	3.89	0	4.57	0	Nil	0
25.	Chandigarh	Nil	6	3	10	Nil	0
26.	Delhi	9.21	0	Nil	0	Nil	0
Total		3906.3	27657	4306.45	30726	6865.58	29103

Bharat Nirman Programme

3095. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the programmes/schemes covered under Bharat Nirman Programme (BNP) of the Union Government;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment of the performance of each of such programme in the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the details of the targets fixed/achieved under Bharat Nirman Programme for the programme/schemes;

(d) the manner in which these schemes are different under BNP; and

(e) the agency providing assistance of various schemes under BNP in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

India-EU FTAs

3096. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there would be delay in signing the long negotiated India-European Union (EU) Free Trade Agreements (FTAs);

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

(c) whether there is likely to be more than three rounds of negotiations to be held in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) As no timelines have been fixed for the signing of the agreement it cannot be said that there will be a delay in the signing of the agreement. Negotiations of the India EU Broad based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) are ongoing and final positions have not yet emerged. Negotiations began in 2007 with the 11th round of negotiations being held from 8th to 11th November 2010.

Technical Officers under MGNREGS

3097. Dr. NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that technical officers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) contract base in some States are being paid below the standard wage for works under the scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase the amount and the effectiveness of MGNREGS in backward regions in the country particularly in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Terms and conditions along with remuneration to be paid to the staff appointed with the implementing authorities for implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA are decided by the respective State Governments in accordance with the rules applicable in the State. Instructions have been issued to all State Governments to appoint adequate number of core staff in the implementing authorities for effective implementation of the Act. Administrative expenses out of which salary of such staff is paid is borne by the Central Government from the 6% permissible budget of the total cost of the projects.

Items for High Altitude Deployment

3098. 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 of 16000 feet and above;

(b) the details of orders placed during the last three years along with 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 very high altitude areas 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. 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. An Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Master General of Ordnance (MGO) of Army Headquarters has been constituted for procurement of Special Clothing and Mountaineering Equipment. Based on authorization, procurement by the Empowered Committee is done on a regular basis and adequate funds are made available for this purpose.

Helicopters in Air Force

3099. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of helicopters in the fleet of Indian Air Force;

(b) the number of helicopters which have already completed their prescribed life as of now;

(c) the number of attack helicopters with respect to the actual requirement; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to acquire new helicopters and the prescribed timeframe for the

same to meet the shortfall, if any?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) No helicopter of IAF has completed its prescribed life as of now. The requirement of attack helicopters is decided based on operational requirement of the Services which is reviewed from time to time. This is an ongoing process. Government has taken steps to augment and strengthen the helicopter fleet in view of its requirements.

Drug Abuse Menace

3100. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an alarming increase in the number of drug addicts, opium, poppy husk and pills consumers across the country, especially in the State of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has commissioned any comprehensive study to determine the extent of the problem of drug abuse and also ascertain the socio-logical and familiae impacts of the growing malaise of drug abuse especially in Punjab and across the country;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to tackle this social menace and create social awareness among the general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) There is no authentic data to conclusively indicate that there is an increase in the number of drug addicts, opium, poppy husk and pills consumers across the country, including the State of Punjab.

(c) and (d) National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) was requested to carry out a Pilot Survey on Prevalence and Dependence on Harmful Drugs in Mumbai, Punjab and Manipur. The NSSO report on the

Survey has not been finalized.

(e) The Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse. The objectives of the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse are:

- To create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of alcoholism and substance abuse on the individual, the family, the workplace and society at large;
- To provide for the whole range of community based services for the identification, motivation, counselling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation for addicts;
- To alleviate the consequences of drug and alcohol dependence amongst the individual, the family and society at large; and
- To facilitate research, training, documentation and collection of relevant information to strengthen the above mentioned objectives.

On 26th June every year i.e. International Day against Illicit Trafficking and Drug Abuse, National Drug Awareness Day is observed and special campaign is undertaken to spread awareness.

The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) working under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) functioning under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have also developed IEC-Health Education materials on drugs and alcohol and how to prevent their use for public distribution.

Additional Fund for Bihar

3101. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to the Government of Bihar under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme the last two years;

(b) whether the State Government has requested

to provide additional fund under these schemes and also for such other schemes; and

(c) if so, the details along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). NSAP was transferred to State Plan in 2002-03 and funds are released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) by the Ministry of Finance to the States as a combined allocation for all the schemes under NSAP together. The funds provided to State of Bihar under NSAP during the last two years and current year is as under:

Year	Funds released to Bihar under NSAP (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	499.96
2009-10	597.76
2010-11 (Released up to December 2010)	476.92

(b) and (c) State Government of Bihar has requested for release of funds as per the approved number of pensioners covered during 2010-11 under IGNOAPS. Funds, as per requirement, have been released to Bihar.

Employment for Women in Rural Areas

3102. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Government to ascertain the degree of unemployment among the rural women folk, both tribal and non tribal areas of each of States during the preceding five years or so;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The survey to ascertain the employment and unemployment situation in the country is conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. As per 64th Round of NSS (July, 2007 to June 2008), 8.1% of rural female were unemployed on the basis of Current Daily Status and 3.5% on the basis of Current Weekly Status.

Migration of People

3103. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale migration from rural to urban areas due to employment opportunities and other means of livelihood;

(b) if so, the number of people who have migrated to urban areas and the population of rural areas;

(c) whether more employment opportunities are likely to be made available to rural people so as to reverse this trend; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken up by the Government to stop this exodus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) does not compile Statistics/data on the number of people migrated from rural to urban area.

(c) and (d) The MoRD is currently implementing a number of programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for employment and

poverty alleviation, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for development of rural infrastructure, Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWMP) for area development, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) for basic amenities in rural areas of the country. These programmes focus on overall development of rural areas, and enhance the income level of the rural people. These programmes help reduce migration from the rural to urban areas.

[Translation]

Construction of Roads by Contractors

3104. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether contractors are given a fixed deadline to complete road construction while awarding road construction tenders under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cases have come to the notice in various States particularly Madhya Pradesh where contractors have not completed the works in stipulated time;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Rural road is a state subject and PMGSY is a one time special intervention of Central Government to improve the rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The rural roads under PMGSY are constructed, maintained and owned by the respective State Governments. As such, the responsibility of timely completion of these roads and action for delay in completion of these lies with the State Governments. The programme guidelines provides for completion of the road projects within 9 working months from the date of issue of work

order in plain areas which is extendable upto 12 calendar months in case work is affected due to monsoon or other seasonal factors. In respect of hilly States where the work is executed in two stages, this time period apply separately in respect of each stage. For stage I of works in the hilly States, the time limit is upto 18 calendar months and for Cross Drainage works, exceeding 25 meter length, the time limit is 18-24 months depending upon the site conditions.

A total of 12,271 road works have been sanctioned to Government of Madhya Pradesh upto March, 2010 out of which 8,258 road works have been completed and remaining are at different stages of construction. The executing agencies of the State Governments are expected to complete the road projects within time period stipulated in the programme guidelines. In case of delay, the relevant provisions of the Standard Bidding Document call for levying of liquidated damages and in case of persistent delay, the termination of contract. Any escalation in cost due to time overrun is to be borne by the State Government.

Violation of Regulations by Telecom Companies

3105. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has discontinued the financial incentives of some telecom service providers for violating the Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications Regulations 2007;

(b) if so, the details of the violations committed by such companies under the said Regulation;

(c) whether any action has been taken against any of the persons 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) to (e) Madam, As per the present TRAI's Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) Regulation, 2007, as amended from time to time, if any service provider contravenes the provisions of Regulation 15 or Regulation 16 or Regulation 17 of these regulations, it shall be liable to pay an amount, by way of financial disincentive, not exceeding five thousand rupees and in case of second or subsequent such contravention, to pay an amount not exceeding twenty thousand rupees for each such contravention, as the TRAI may direct.

TRAI has not discontinued these provisions of financial disincentives against the service providers for violating the Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications Regulations 2007. To further strengthen the current framework, TRAI is currently reviewing the Telecom UCC regulation.

TRAI initiated the process of Consultation to review UCC regulations and issued Consultation Paper on "Review of Telecom UCC Regulations" on 11th May, 2010 soliciting comments of various stakeholders. Open House Discussions were held besides meetings with some Telemarketers, Service Providers and Service Providers Associations. TRAI is currently examining various measures to control UCC, provide options to subscribers and to strengthen the framework. The new Regulations are likely to be issued shortly by TRAI.

[English]

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

3106. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR *alias* J.K. RITHEESH:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the States where Rashtriya Swasthya Bima

Yojana (RSBY) for unorganized sector workers under Below Poverty Line (BPL) category has not yet been implemented and the reasons therefor;

(b) the types of employees covered so far under RSBY;

(c) whether the benefit would be extended to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and also as recommended by the Ministry of ASHA workers;

(d) if so, the number of employees benefited from this scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) whether BPL families under RSBY will get health insurance cover;

(f) whether this scheme is limited to just five members in a family and if so whether there is a proposal to remove this restriction;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the total amount spent under the Yojana during the last three years?

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

(a) to (e) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana providing for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 per annum to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector was launched 01-10-2007 and became operational from 01-04-2008. As on 31-10-2010, the scheme is being implemented in 24 States/Union Territories, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Chandigarh Administration. More than 1.96 crore smart cards have since been issued as on 31-10-2010. The Arunachal Pradesh has recently started enrolment. Other States, except, Andhra Pradesh which is implementing its own health insurance scheme, namely, the Rajiv Gandhi Aarogyasri Community Health Insurance Scheme and

Rajasthan which has also its own scheme, are in the process of implementation of the scheme.

The scheme has been extended to building and other construction workers registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment of Condition of Service), Act, 1996 and street vendors.

In the Budget for the year 2010-11, the Government has announced to extend benefits of RSBY to all

such MNREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year. A Statement-I indicating the state-wise and year-wise number of smart cards issued is enclosed

(f) and (g) Presently, BPL families (a unit of five) is covered under the scheme. There is no proposal to remove the restriction of five members under RSBY.

(h) Statement-II indicating the total amount spent under RSBY upto 24-11-2010 is enclosed.

Statement-I

State-wise and Year-wise Statement of number of smart card issued

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Smart cards issued		
		2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-11 (upto 31-10-2010)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	—	81,565	1,48,346
2.	Bihar	5,57,002	20,38,909	39,69,312
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	9,27,672	8,24,710
4.	Delhi	41,990	2,18,055	2,18,055
5.	Goa	1,679	3,505	3,505
6.	Gujarat	6,70,517	6,82,354	11,74,007
7.	Haryana	4,01,587	6,82,354	6,53,354
8.	Himachal Pradesh	78,370	1,15,828	2,38,821
9.	Jharkhand	1,01,219	4,34,762	8,19,830
10.	Karnataka	—	36,971	1,49,953
11.	Kerala	7,03,570	11,73,388	15,08,427
12.	Maharashtra	1,35,804	14,40,407	15,45,093
13.	Manipur			6,910
14.	Meghalaya	—	22,579	41,135

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Mizoram			7,790
16.	Nagaland	7,645	39,301	33,739
17.	Orissa	—	3,41,653	4,33,079
18.	Punjab	76,528	1,69,306	1,56,395
19.	Rajasthan*	1,20,123	—	
20.	Tamil Nadu	57,925	1,49,520	1,49,520
21.	Tripura	—	1,45,780	2,58,402
22.	Uttar Pradesh	8,34,871	42,96,865	49,92,271
23.	Uttarakhand	50,071	53,940	1,47,694
24.	West Bengal	1,19,327	8,02,974	22,03,843
25.	Chandigarh	3,627	5,407	4,913
Total		39,61,855	1,38,65,338	1,96,89,104

*Rajasthan Government has discontinued the Scheme.

Statement-II

1	2	3	1	2	3
Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territories	Centre share of premium released under RSBY as on 24-11-2010 (in Rs.)	8.	West Bengal	65,27,94,795
			9.	Maharashtra	71,99,41,707
			10.	Uttarakhand	2,43,25,476
			11.	Uttar Pradesh	2,32,28,49,138
			12.	Jharkhand	16,43,47,855
			13.	Chandigarh	20,44,616
			14.	Delhi	11,08,21,382
			15.	Chhattisgarh	38,58,33,406
			16.	Assam	76,70,286
			17.	Nagaland	2,39,82,349
			18.	Tripura	11,18,67,182
1.	Gujarat	56,64,46,022			
2.	Punjab	8,81,30,468			
3.	Tamil Nadu	4,29,83,505			
4.	Himachal Pradesh	10,20,93,337			
5.	Haryana	50,27,57,867			
6.	Bihar	69,34,11,844			
7.	Kerala	41,94,15,450			

1	2	3
19.	Meghalaya	2,01,33,115
20.	Goa	15,17,920
21.	Orissa	20,43,57,326
Total		716,77,25,046

Inclusion of Jat Community in OBC Category

3107. Dr. G. VIVEKANAND: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for inclusion of Jat Community in the OBC category from the Government of Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons advanced by the Government of Haryana for inclusion of this caste in the OBC category; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): *(a) The Government has not received any proposal for inclusion of Jat Community in the OBC category from the Government of Haryana.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*Part (a) to (c) of the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3107 in the debate dated 29-11-2010 was subsequently corrected through a Correcting Statement made in the House on 10-12-2010 and accordingly, the reply has been revised as follows:

(a) to (c) The Government has not received any formal proposal from the Government of Haryana for inclusion of Jat Community in the Central List of OBCs for Haryana. However, the Chief Minister of Haryana, had forwarded, on 5th April, 2010, a representation dated 27-3-2010 in this behalf of "Jat Arakshan Sangharsh Samiti" and had requested for favourable consideration by the Central Government. The above representation was sent to the National Commission for Backward Classes in July 2010 for consideration and appropriate action."

Development of Ports

3108. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any long-term perspective plan has been drawn up for the development of each major port in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps undertaken to improve the productivity and efficiency of various major ports in the country; and

(d) the organizational changes, if any, being implemented to attract private investment in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Major Ports of India have formulated perspective/business plans to facilitate transformation of these ports into world class facilities suited to the requirements of the future economy of India. These perspective/business plan of the Ports contains long term vision for the Port and goals to be achieved with the detailed strategy and plan of action. The perspective plans of Major Ports consist of long term plan for 20 years and short term plans for 7 years for the respective Major Ports.

(c) Various steps have been undertaken to improve the productivity and efficiency of Major Ports, namely, construction of new berths and terminals to remove congestion, replacement of old cargo handling equipments, mechanization of berths and terminals, deepening of channels, widening of roads and providing adequate rail-road connectivity for faster evacuation of traffic, implementation of Electronic Data Interchange the Port Community System (EDIPCS) for online handling of Shipping documents, etc.

(d) No specific organizational changes are being implemented to attract private investment in the Ports.

[Translation]

Collision of Ships

3109. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of collision of ships near the Indian Ports have increased recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the loss of lives and property occurred during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the preventive steps taken to stop such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There has been no substantial increase in incidence of collision of ships near the Indian Ports recently. There has been no loss of life in such incidents of collisions during the last three years and the current year. Also, no loss to property except minor damage to the ships involved in collisions occurred in these collisions during the last three years from 2007 to 2009. However, in 2010 two incidents of collision have led to major damage to the ships and oil pollution.

(c) Some of the major initiatives taken to stop such eventualities are as follows:

- (i) Establishment of Long Range and Identification System (LRIT) on the Indian Coast.
- (ii) Restrictions on old vessels in Indian territorial waters and exclusive economic zone, through executive orders issued by the Directorate.
- (iii) Stringent Port State and Flag State implementation and inspections of older vessels in Indian ports.
- (iv) Establishment of safety fairways, Traffic Separation Schemes, Recommended routes in coastal waters on the west coast of India.
- (v) Issuance of Merchant Shipping notices with regard to ship reporting, navigational warning system, towing and voyage permission guidelines and mandatory inspection by Mercantile Marine Department of ships loading Iron ore fines in monsoon months.

[English]

Coast Guard Stations

3110. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing coast guard stations in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up new such stations in the coastal areas;

(c) if so, the locations identified for the purpose including those for the Gujarat coast;

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the proposals, if any, to set up Coast Guard air station and cover the coastal areas with radar surveillance?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) There are twenty eight Coast Guard Stations in the country. Details are as under:—

State/Union Territory	Number of Coast Guard Stations
1	2
Gujarat	6
Maharashtra	2
Goa	1
Karnataka	2
Kerala	3
Delhi	1
Tamil Nadu	4
Andhra Pradesh	2

1	2
Orissa	1
West Bengal	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4
Lakshadweep	1
Total	28

Coast Guard Stations are being sanctioned based on assessment of vulnerability gaps in coastal security. Government have approved fourteen new stations which include Pipavav and Mundra on the Gujarat coast. The other locations are at Ratnagiri, Dahanu, Minicoy, Androth, Karaikal, Nizampatnam, Krishnapatnam, Gopalpur, Kolkata, Frazerganj, Mayabunder and Kamorta. Government have also recently approved establishment of two Air Stations. Provision of Infrastructure, assets and equipments for Coast Guard Stations/Air Stations and installation of radars for coastal surveillance and security is an ongoing process based on requirements and for which adequate funds are provided.

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for Private Workers

3111. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any welfare schemes for the private sector workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such workers likely to be benefited from these schemes, State-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Accordingly to the survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05, the total employment in both the organized

and unorganized sector is 45.9 crore. Out of this, 43.3 crore were in the unorganized sector and 2.6 crore were in the organized sector.

The private sector workers in the organized sector are covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. Number of ESIC beneficiaries as on 31-03-2010 is 554.84 lakh and Number of beneficiaries of EPF is 587.96 lakh.

The Government has launched the Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) to provide insurance against death and disability. More than 1.45 crore lives have been covered under AABY as on 31-07-2010. State-wise number of lives covered under AABY is at Statement-I. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. More than 1.96 crore BPL families (a unit of five) have been covered under RSBY as on 31-10-2010. State-wise number of smart cards issued to BPL families under RSBY is at Statement-II enclosed.

Recognizing the need to providing social security to unorganised workers, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the Central level and State Social Security Boards at the State level which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes for unorganised workers.

Various schemes/programmes are being implemented by the Government for welfare of unorganised workers such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 which provides 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The Government has constituted the Welfare Funds for some categories of workers like beedi, cine and non-

coal mine workers in the unorganised sector. The Welfare Funds are utilized to provide for financing of measures to promote the welfare of workers including women workers engaged in these occupations. The welfare measures include health and medical care, insurance, housing, education, recreation, water supply, maternity benefits, etc.

Statement-I*Aam Admi Bima Yojana*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territories	Lives covered as on 31-07-2010
1.	Himachal Pradesh	5000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	61,68,797
3.	Maharashtra	9,85,927
4.	Gujarat	3,86,429
5.	Chandigarh	1,297
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	86,097
7.	Madhya Pradesh	13,64,232
8.	Bihar	18,02,559
9.	Jharkhand	37,546
10.	Karnataka	6,04,687
11.	Kerala	3,93,160
12.	Uttar Pradesh	18,69,176
13.	Chhattisgarh	3,33,870
14.	West Bengal	3,97,409
15.	Puducherry	1,48,452
Total		1,45,84,638

Note: Lives have not been covered in remaining States/Union Territories.

Statement-II*State-wise number of smart card issued
under RSBY*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2010-11 (upto 31-10-2010)
1	2	3
1.	Assam	1,48,346
2.	Bihar	39,69,312
3.	Chandigarh	4,913
4.	Chhattisgarh	8,24,710
5.	Delhi	2,18,055
6.	Goa	3,505
7.	Gujarat	11,74,007
8.	Haryana	6,53,354
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2,38,821
10.	Jharkhand	8,19,830
11.	Karnataka	1,49,953
12.	Kerala	15,08,427
13.	Maharashtra	15,45,093
14.	Manipur	6,910
15.	Meghalaya	41,135
16.	Mizoram	7,790
17.	Nagaland	33,739
18.	Orissa	4,33,079
19.	Punjab	1,56,395
20.	Tamil Nadu	1,49,520
21.	Tripura	2,58,402
22.	Uttar Pradesh	49,92,271

1	2	3
23.	Uttarakhand	1,47,694
24.	West Bengal	22,03,843
Total		1,96,89,104

- Note: 1. Enrolment under RSBY started in Arunachal Pradesh from November, 2010.
2. Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Daman and Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, Puducherry are in process of implementation of the scheme.
3. Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have not implemented the RSBY as they have their own health insurance scheme.

[English]

Beedi Workers

3112. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the beedi industry is facing stiff competition from the Gutka Industry and is on the verge of collapse, being declared sick thereby adversely affecting the lives of the workers in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any packages or alternative employment to the beedi rollers;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to abolish any taxes levied on the beedi industry to revive the same;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The available data/information do not corroborate any adverse affect on the beedi workers including Madhya Pradesh from the Gutka Industry;

(c) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has initiated action for rehabilitation of the beedi workers by providing them vocational training in certain courses according to the local market needs for viable alternative sources of livelihood;

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

(f) Various welfare facilities in the field of health, education, recreation, housing and social security are being provided to the beedi workers.

Assessment of Benefits of Reservation

3113. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by various committees constituted from time to time to provide reservation to dalits and backward people in the country and constitutional amendment thereof;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the benefits of the reservation, so far to the above mentioned persons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) As per information provided by Department of Personnel and Training, Committees like Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have made recommendations like enactment of a law on Reservation, withdrawal of Office Memoranda adversely effecting the interest of the SCs and STs, continuation of vacancy based rosters till the prescribed percentage of reservation is achieved, provision of reservation in promotion upto the highest grades of posts etc. Reservation in services is being provided to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and

Other Backward Classes. As a result of this, representation of SCs in Central Government services has increased to 17.51 per cent and of STs to 6.82 per cent as on 1-1-2008. Their representation in 1965 was 13.17 per cent and 2.25 per cent respectively. Reservation for OBCs was introduced only in 1993 and their representation, according to information received from various Ministries/Departments, as on 1-1-2008 is 6.90 per cent.

Contribution of Women Workforce

3114. Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether woman contribute about three fourth of the work done in the country and that despite progress in equality women are still behind on Job front in all the areas especially for SC/ST people;

(b) if so, the complete comparative statistics about the total women workforce in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any welfare schemes for the women workers including those belonging to minority and backward classes;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds spent for the purposes during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the roadmap prepared for women's overall development with a vision for women empowerment?

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

(a) Reliable estimates on employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization. Last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per the last survey report, estimated number of women workforce was at 148.98 million as against total work force of 459.10 million in the country,

accounting for more than one-third of the total work force.

(b) As per the last two quinquennial labour force survey reports, annual growth rates of employment for women and men including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities during the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05 were 3.90% and 2.51%, respectively.

(c) Ministry of Labour and Employment has no proposal to formulate any welfare scheme for the women workers including those belonging to minority and backward classes.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) The vision of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to end the multifaceted exclusions and discriminations faced by women and children; to ensure that every woman in the country is able to develop to her full potential and share the benefits of economic growth and prosperity. Success will depend on our ability to adopt a participatory approach that empowers women and children and makes them partners in their own development. The roadmap for this has already been laid in the National Policy on Women, 2001.

Broadband Connections in Gram Panchayats

3115. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide funds from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for broadband connectivity in all the villages of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of Gram Panchayats in the country including Karnataka provided with broadband connectivity, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government, under Bharat Nirman II Programme, has envisaged to provide broadband coverage to all 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats by 2012. For the aforesaid broadband provisioning, the funds from USOF are being provided wherever required.

For rural and remote areas, the following "Rural Broadband Schemes (on-going as well as planned)" have been undertaken by USOF which would progressively provide broadband coverage to all villages including Gram Panchayats. For implementation of these schemes, USOF provides financial assistance by way of subsidy to the Universal Service Provider, implementing the scheme.

The Indian Telegraph Rules have been amended, and stream IV has been added under the title "Provision of broadband connectivity to villages in a phased manner" to bring provisioning of broadband connectivity to the rural areas under the purview of the USOF.

1. Rural Broadband Schemes undertaken/ planned by USOF:

(i) Ongoing Scheme: "Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme"

For providing broadband connectivity to rural and remote areas, USOF has signed an Agreement with BSNL on January 20, 2009 under the Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme to provide wire-line broadband connectivity to rural and remote areas by leveraging the existing rural exchanges infrastructure and copper wire-line network. The speed of each of the broadband connections shall be at least 512 kbps always on.

Under this scheme, BSNL will provide 8,88,832 wire-line Broadband connections to individual users and Government Institutions over a period of 5-years i.e., by 2014. The subsidy disbursement is for broadband connections, Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) and Computer/Computing devices. The estimated subsidy outflow is Rs. 1500 crore in 5 years time that includes subsidy for 9 lakh broadband connections, CPEs, computers/computing devices and kiosks.

As of September 2010, a total of 2,10,902 broadband connections and 430 kiosks have been provided in rural and remote areas and Rs. 80.87 crore have been disbursed as financial subsidy under this scheme.

(ii) Planned Schemes:

I. "Rural Wireless Broadband Scheme—Phase-I"

The USOF is working on a scheme for providing financial assistance by way of subsidy for the wireless broadband active infrastructure such as BTS, by utilizing the existing passive infrastructure available with the Telecom Service Providers.

This scheme would provide broadband coverage to a majority of villages at a speed of 512 kbps. With the completion of the BWA and 3G spectrum auction, the stage is set of launch of the scheme. The scheme has been submitted for approval of the competent authority.

II. Satellite Broadband connectivity for Rural and Remote Areas

The Satellite Broadband Connectivity is proposed for those rural and remote villages where terrestrial connectivity i.e. wireline/wireless network, is not feasible. The USOF has identified 5000 such villages, which do not have any terrestrial connectivity. Initially, about 1,200 such villages are envisaged to be provided broadband on this media.

The scheme is under approval from the competent authority and would be launched shortly. It is envisaged to be rolled out during the current Five Year Plan (2007-2012).

III. Government is actively working on formulation of a National Broadband Plan. TRAI consultation with stakeholders on the subject, is underway. The National Broadband Plan would address Broadband connectivity to all the Villages, including through Optical Fibre Cable, as required. However, no final decision has been taken in the matter so far.

(c) As of October 2010, a total of 97,476 Gram Panchayats have been broadband enabled. In Karnataka

3423 Gram Panchayats have been broadband enabled as of September 2010. The State-wise details

Broadband coverage of Village Panchayats is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Broadband Coverage of Village Panchayats 31-10-2010

Sl. No.	Circle	Total VPs	Village Panchayats Covered through Broadband		
			ADSL	Wi-Max	Total Covered
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	67	56	0	56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21862	10917	2349	13266
3.	Assam	3943	710	295	1005
4.	Bihar	8460	1730	534	2264
5.	Chhattisgarh	9837	1493	252	1745
6.	Gujarat	14439	7014	585	7599
7.	Haryana	6234	4103	1139	5242
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3241	1551	109	1660
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4146	642	0	642
10.	Jharkhand	4559	321	640	961
11.	Karnataka	5657	3256	167	3423
12.	Kerala	999	989	0	989
13.	Kerala-Lakshadweep	10	5	0	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23022	2636	1521	4157
15.	Maharashtra	28078	9450	780	10230
16.	NE-I-Tripura	1040	160		854
17.	NE-I-Mizoram	768	175	694	175
18.	NE-I-Meghalaya	1463	43		43
19.	NE-II-Arunachal Pradesh	1756	70		336
20.	NE II-Manipur	3011	60	266	60

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	NE-II-Nagaland	1110	982		982
22.	Orissa	6233	1379	711	2090
23.	Punjab	12809	9704	689	10393
24.	Chandigarh	17	16	0	16
25.	Rajasthan	9200	2424	522	2946
26.	Tamil Nadu	12617	7450	320	7770
27.	Tamil Nadu-Pondicherry	98	98	0	98
28.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	37607	7913	1168	9081
29.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	14518	2585	3149	5734
30.	Uttaranchal	7546	1698	303	2001
31.	West Bengal	3354	1295	292	1587
32.	West Bengal-Sikkim	163	66	0	66
Total		247864	80991	16485	97476

[Translation]

**Corruption in National Health
Insurance Scheme**

3116. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the alleged corruption prevalent in the National Health Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to keep this ambitious Health Insurance Scheme corruption-free?

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

(a) to (c) Some complaints of irregularities and malpractices have been reported from some States. To investigate such complaints, the Government has

constituted Grievance Redressal Committee. The Committee headed by senior officers of the Ministry investigate the complaints received from beneficiaries, insurance companies and hospitals. On the basis of the report of the Committee, 54 hospitals have been de-empanelled so far. The Government has also issued Advisory for the insurance companies/State Nodal Agency of the State regarding procedure to be adopted while de-empanelling the hospitals. The State Nodal Agencies have also been advised to constitute State Redressal Committees to check corruption by any of the stakeholder.

Projects under SGSY

3117. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets achieved under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), State-wise;

(b) whether the Government provides markets for products of people engaged in the said scheme so that their products can fetch remuneration price;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A statement indicating State-wise targets and achievements under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) during the last three years i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 is enclosed.

(b) and (c) SGSY, *inter alia*, provides for support for marketing of their products by the beneficiaries, including marketing intelligence, backward and forward

linkages and creation of marketing infrastructure. Ministry has also issued Guidelines for setting up of 'Haats' at village, district and state levels for which funding support is provided under SGSY. It is expected that these haats will promote marketing of products at various levels in the State and thus encourage better sales and profits to the beneficiaries under SGSY. The Ministry also organizes national level and regional SARAS fairs in major cities of the Country in which beneficiaries of SGSY display and sell their products.

(d) The Ministry monitors and reviews the performance of SGSY periodically and takes all possible steps to augment the market linkages to benefit the beneficiaries under SGSY. SGSY is now being re-structured as the National Rural Livelihoods Programme (NRLM). Under NRLM it is proposed to focus on providing end to end solutions to the livelihoods activities taken up by the BPL beneficiaries.

Statement

State-wise Targets and Achievements under the SGSY during 2007-08 to 2009-10

(Rs. In lacs)

Sl. No.	States/UT	2007-08				2008-09			
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total No. of Swaroz-garis Assisted		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total No. of Swaroz-garis Assisted	
				Target	Achievement			Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8980.19	8962.95	71390	263615	10616.38	10613.51	93601	188837
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	498.44	307.66	3962	1599	609.20	373.78	4883	774
3.	Assam	12951.32	13565.96	102960	100261	15829.39	17568.00	126875	142728
4.	Bihar	21363.17	10434.17	169832	100159	25255.54	23585.90	222669	127226
5.	Chhattisgarh	4744.20	4735.78	37715	44914	5608.59	5608.59	49449	46542
6.	Goa	75.00	65.83	596	735	125.00	81.98	1102	592

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Gujarat	3380.31	3345.82	26873	45189	3996.20	3996.20	35233	41728
8.	Haryana	1988.70	1988.71	15810	19891	2351.04	2351.04	20728	20639
9.	Himachal Pradesh	837.51	706.32	6658	7764	990.11	989.45	8729	11863
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1036.54	784.51	8240	6818	1225.40	1084.41	10804	6990
11.	Jharkhand	8054.92	7507.84	64035	77168	9522.53	9374.22	83957	83103
12.	Karnataka	6781.32	6592.64	53910	95409	8016.88	8003.12	70682	99950
13.	Kerala	3042.76	3041.20	24189	39683	3597.15	3597.15	31715	43784
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10167.06	9964.64	80826	73091	12019.50	12018.27	105972	99200
15.	Maharashtra	13405.01	13117.90	106567	119344	15848.40	15730.36	139730	154647
16.	Manipur	868.24	180.39	6902	3144	1061.19	351.58	8506	3640
17.	Meghalaya	972.76	449.68	7733	3419	1188.92	249.50	9529	2195
18.	Mizoram	225.10	247.17	1789	5830	275.12	270.99	2205	8748
19.	Nagaland	667.26	423.41	5305	2259	815.54	635.55	6537	3205
20.	Orissa	10271.49	10036.46	81656	87171	12141.96	12132.09	107051	126206
21.	Punjab	966.49	922.89	7683	15402	1142.58	1130.30	10074	13109
22.	Rajasthan	5149.28	5072.68	40936	50351	6087.48	6087.47	53671	58495
23.	Sikkim	249.22	224.73	1981	1718	304.60	346.24	2441	1689
24.	Tamil Nadu	7940.46	7940.45	63125	152907	9387.22	9387.24	82764	113097
25.	Tripura	1567.66	1740.85	12463	13672	1916.04	1897.58	15357	23847
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30755.63	29995.93	244500	292105	36359.30	36301.78	320567	319568
27.	Uttarakhand	1619.24	1618.59	12873	13482	1914.26	1914.26	16877	18044
28.	West Bengal	11414.72	9896.13	90744	60736	13494.48	13066.81	118976	99905
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	6.25	149	195	25.00	0.00	165	243
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	149	0	25.00	0.00	165	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	0.00	149	0	25.00	0.00	165	24
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	149	177	25.00	12.50	165	0
33.	Puducherry	150.00	150.00	894	1087	200.00	200.00	1323	1257
Total		170224.00	154027.54	1352745	1699295	202000.00	198959.87	1762670	1861875

(Rs. In lacs)

Sl. No.	States/UT	2009-10			
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	
				Target	Achievement
1	2	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10887.00	11476.59	98391	295568
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	568.00	435.14	4277	1496
3.	Assam	14750.00	17734.34	111087	164752
4.	Bihar	25899.00	13727.48	234063	157801
5.	Chhattisgarh	5752.00	6046.62	51982	50311
6.	Goa	150.00	75.00	1426	1489
7.	Gujarat	4098.00	4319.90	37036	46131
8.	Haryana	2411.00	2541.56	21792	24392
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1015.00	843.65	9171	12284
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1257.00	828.47	11360	5644
11.	Jharkhand	9766.00	6706.52	88258	116670
12.	Karnataka	8221.00	8666.22	74295	96470
13.	Kerala	3689.00	3855.01	33342	47426
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12325.00	13590.63	111385	106481
15.	Maharashtra	16251.00	17131.08	146869	159026

1	2	11	12	13	14
16.	Manipur	989.00	463.49	7449	3362
17.	Meghalaya	1108.00	648.01	8344	5211
18.	Mizoram	256.00	370.18	1932	8159
19.	Nagaland	760.00	650.11	5721	3884
20.	Orissa	12453.00	11981.12	112544	131334
21.	Punjab	1172.00	1022.42	10594	14504
22.	Rajasthan	6243.00	6581.09	56421	62094
23.	Sikkim	284.00	382.27	2135	1463
24.	Tamil Nadu	9627.00	10148.45	87004	107486
25.	Tripura	1785.00	1845.71	13448	30959
26.	Uttar Pradesh	37286.00	41205.26	336975	345408
27.	Uttarakhand	1963.00	2069.31	17738	18590
28.	West Bengal	13839.00	11863.68	125070	63092
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	1.0.43	170	587
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	170	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	12.50	170	
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	170	0
33.	Puducherry	250.00	263.50	1695	3103
Total		205154.00	197495.74	1822482	2085177

[English]

Prevention of Begging

3118. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the number of beggars in the country, State-

wise;

(b) whether there has been increase/decrease in beggar population in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(d) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to enact and implement the relevant laws on prevention of begging and matters related

thereto including rehabilitation of beggars; and

(e) if so, the details of the States which have enacted such laws and rehabilitated beggars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (e) There is no authentic data available on the prevalence and presence of beggars across the country.

The Central Government has requested State

Governments and UT Administrations to effectively implements their existing laws or enact a new law in case such law is not in existence.

As per available information, 20 States and 2 Union Territories have anti-beggary laws as shown in the enclosed Statement. Shelter homes/institutions for beggars are functioning in Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Delhi.

Statement

Existing State Anti Beggary Laws

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Legislation in Force
1	2	3
States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	The Andhra Pradesh Prevention of Beggary Act, 1977
2.	Assam	The Assam Prevention of Begging Act, 1964
3.	Bihar	The Bihar Prevention of Begging Act, 1951
4.	Chhattisgarh	Adopted the Madhya Pradesh Bikshavirty Nivaran Adhiniyam, 1973
5.	Goa	The Goa, Daman and Diu Prevention of Begging Act, 1972
6.	Gujarat	Adopted the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959
7.	Haryana	The Haryana Prevention of Begging Act, 1971
8.	Himachal Pradesh	The Himachal Pradesh Prevention of Begging Act, 1979
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Begging Act, 1960
10.	Jharkhand	Adopted the Bihar Prevention of Begging Act, 1951
11.	Karnataka	The Karnataka Prevention of Begging Act, 1975
12.	Kerala	The Madras Prevention of Begging Act, 1945, the Trivancore Prevention of Begging Act, 1120 and the Cochin Vagrancy Act, 1120 are in force in different areas of the State.
13.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Bikshavirty Nivaran Adhiniyam, 1973

1	2	3
14.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959
15.	Punjab	The Punjab Prevention of Begging Act, 1971
16.	Sikkim	The Sikkim Prohibition of Beggary Act, 2004
17.	Tamil Nadu	The Madras Prevention of Begging Act, 1945
18.	Uttar Pradesh	The Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Begging Act, 1972
19.	Uttarakhand	Adopted the Uttar Pradesh Prohibition of Begging Act, 1972
20.	West Bengal	The West Bengal Vagrancy Act, 1943
Union Territories		
21.	Daman and Diu	The Goa, Daman and Diu Prevention of Begging Act, 1972
22.	Delhi	Adopted the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959

Special Data Infrastructure

3119. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide financial assistance to the States to set up 'special data infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has provided financial assistance to the State of Gujarat in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) Department of Information Technology (DIT) under the National e-Governance Plan is setting up State Data Centres (SDCs) across all States/UTs in the country. The entire cost for setting up of the State Data Centre in the States/UTs will be met by the Government of India which includes both the Capital Investment and Operational and Maintenance Expenses over a period of 5 years.

(b) to (d) DIT has approved setting up of the SDC for Gujarat, with a financial outlay of Rs. 55.04 cores over a period of 5 years. Gujarat Informatics Limited (GIL) is the State Implementing Agency and an amount of Rs. 15.67 crores has already been released. The SDC has been implemented and is now operational.

Shift in Factories

3120. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to restructure shift system in factories in order to increase production or to give employment to more persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing provision in the Factories Act, 1948 are in line with the International Labour Organisation

(ILO) Convention No. 1(1919) on Hours of Work (Industry). In the Indian context, a shift in the factories is normally of 8 hours duration, which amounts to a maximum of 3 shifts in a day (24 hrs.). However, the shift timings may vary from company to company based on the process (continuous/intermittent/batch) requirements and the nature of the product. The existing system of working hours has proved the test of times. Historical evidence also suggests that a normal human being working at 100% efficiency can work continuously for 8 hrs. without impairing his/her health and taking normal physiological rest as recommended by various industrial engineering studies and also ILO standards on physiological rest allowance.

Land Acquisition for IDSA

3121. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land acquired for Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA) premises at New Delhi;

(b) whether the land acquired falls within the defence cantonment area and building bye-laws are in conformity with defence rules;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a portion of the residential complex has been leased to a private operator for hotel and residency on commercial basis in violation of the said rules;

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

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) No land has been acquired by the Ministry of Defence for the Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis (IDSA) at New Delhi. However, Ministry of Defence in April, 2002, accorded sanction for grant of lease of 6.5 acres defence land out of GLR Sy. No. 274, Delhi Cantonment for construction of the office

complex of IDSA for an initial term of 30 years renewable at the option of the lessee for two further terms of 30 years each. The land leased to IDSA is located within the limits of Delhi Cantonment. As per the terms of the lease, IDSA was required to undertake construction of the office accommodation on the leased site within 30 months after getting the building plans approved from the Cantonment Board under the provisions of the Cantonments Act. IDSA has sought sanction of the Delhi Cantonment Board for the construction work carried out..

(d) to (f) A portion of the complex has been leased by IDSA to M/s Residency Hotels. The matter is under examination.

Employment Exchange Programme

3122. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started a pilot Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) project as an employment exchange programme in Bangalore in order to give training to job seekers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target set by the Government to provide job in organised and unorganized sectors during the current financial year;

(d) whether there is any figure of job-loss both in organised and unorganized sectors during the last financial year; and

(e) if so, the details of these sectors?

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

(a) and (b) No, Madam. However, one pilot Private-Public Partnership (PPP) project has been started in Bangalore by the M/s Team Lease Services Limited in partnership with Karnataka Vocational and Skill Development Corporation Limited in order to give training and placement to job seekers since July 2010.

(c) There is a target of creation of 58 million new

job opportunities on current daily status (CDS) basis during the 11th Five Year Plan period and increasing organised sector jobs by over 15 million, a growth rate of about 9% per annum.

(d) and (e) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment has been conducting quarterly quick employment surveys (QES) in about 3000 units in 20 centres in selected sectors like textiles, automobiles, gems and jewellery, IT/BPO, handloom/powerloom, etc to assess the impact of economic slowdown on employment in India. The analysis of changes in employment that took place during the quarters falling in the financial year 2009-10 (i.e. March, 2010 over March, 2009), indicates that the overall employment in the eight selected sectors covered in the quarterly surveys has increased by 10.66 lakh during this period. A statement indicating sector-wise changes in estimated employment during March 2009 over March, 2010 is annexed.

Statement

Sector-wise changes in estimated employment based on quarterly surveys results during the last financial year

(in lakh)

Industry/Group	Job loss/gain during March, 2010 over March, 2009
1	2
Textiles	0.61
Leather	0.08
Metals	0.91
Automobiles	0.82

Type	Area	Area for Special States/Uts
Multi-product	1000 hectares	200 hectares
Multi Services	100 hectares	100 hectares

1	2
Gems and Jewellery	0.69
Transport	(-)0.05
IT/BPO	6.91
Handloom/Powerloom	0.68
Total	10.66

Norms for SEZs

3123. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSIRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms regarding requirement of land for setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in various sector;

(b) whether the Government has received requests from various States regarding reviewing these norms to make them more conducive to the availability of land in States and viability of SEZs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make these norms more State specific and viability oriented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Procedure for setting up of SEZs have been laid down in the SEZ Rules 2006. The Rules, *inter-alia*, provide for minimum area requirements for various categories of SEZs as indicated below:

Type	Area	Area for Special States/UTs
Sector specific	100 hectares	50 hectares
Handicraft	10 hectares	10 hectares
IT	10 hectares and min. built up area as per SEZ rules.	10 hectares and min. built up area as per SEZ rules.
Gems and Jewellery	10 hectares and min. built up area as per SEZ rules.	10 hectares and min. built up area as per SEZ rules.
Bio-tech and Non-conventional energy (including solar energy equipments/cell but excluding SEZs for non-conventional energy production and manufacturing	10 hectares and min. built up area as per SEZ rules.	10 hectares and min. built up area as per SEZ rules.
FTWZ	10 hectares and min. built up area as per SEZ rules.	10 hectares and min. built up area as per SEZ rules.

The Special States/UTs are Union Territories including the erstwhile Union Territory of Goa and the Special category States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jammu and Kashmir

(b) to (e) Requests have been received from some quarters including some State Governments to relax the norms relating to minimum land area requirement. However, the same has not been agreed to.

Expansion of Ports

3124. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new policy of expansion of existing ports and initiation of new ports along the coastal line is resulting in delay;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested to make necessary modification in the New Policy so that the development of ports is not affected;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government is

considering the required modifications in the CRZ and EIA Notifications under the new policy;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Madam. No new policy on expansion of existing ports and initiation of new ports has been declared.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Minimum Lock-in-Period for FDI

3125. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has planned to make changes in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy in realty sector and their minimum lock-in-period;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps

taken by the Government to attract more FDI in realty sector; and

(c) the quantum of FDI since 2000 in real estate sector in the country?

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

M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A year-wise statement on FDI equity inflows, received between April, 2000 and September, 2010, in the Housing and Real Estate sector, is enclosed.

Statement

*Financial Year-wise FDI Inflows from April, 2000 to September, 2010
Sector Housing and Real Estate*

Sl. No.	Year	FDI (in Rs. crore)	IFD (in US\$ million)
1.	2000-01 Apr.-Mar.	0.00	0.00
2.	2001-02	120.62	26.80
3.	2002-03	0.00	0.00
4.	2003-04	0.00	0.00
5.	2004-05	0.00	0.00
6.	2005-06	170.52	38.04
7.	2006-07	2,121.11	467.34
8.	2007-08	8,749.34	2,179.13
9.	2008-09	12,621.24	2,801.17
10.	2009-10	13,586.41	2,844.11
11.	2010-11 Apr.-Sep.	2,956.78	639.86
Grand Total		40,326.02	8,996.46

Directory for Mobile Phone Users

3126. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring out a directory of mobile phone users in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has requested to the cellular operators to submit their customers details for the said purpose;

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of operators thereto; 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) No, Madam.

- (b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.
 (c) No, Madam.
 (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.
 (e) Does not arise in view of (a) and (c) above.

Renewable Energy Drinking Water Supply System

3127. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether access to safe drinking water in many parts of the country could be significantly improved with secure supply of electricity;

(b) if so, whether drinking water supply systems based on renewable energy sources have been developed by a number of public and private sector agencies;

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

(d) whether in view of above the Government plans to deploy renewable energy drinking water supply systems on large scale in rural areas and to assist manufacturers cost;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the allocation made for such deployment during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in rural areas and the progress made so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) to (f) Secure supply of electricity is one of the essential components in ensuring supply of adequate potable drinking water. A number of public and private sector companies have developed and deployed solar photo-voltaic (SPV) water pumping system in the country. 7495 SPV water pumping systems have been

installed upto 30-09-2010 in different States in the country. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is providing 30% subsidy subject to a maximum of Re. 90/Wp and Joan at 5% for installation of SPV water pumping system having a maximum PV capacity of 5KWP to individual and for community drinking water supply under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission.

Solar desalination systems have been developed by a number of manufacturers in the country. The systems are being used for providing drinking water and distilled water for batteries. This system is one of the components being provided to the consumers with a financial assistance of 30% subsidy under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission.

No financial allocation has been made for 11th Plan for PV pumping systems. No separate targets are fixed or allocation made for deployment of the above mentioned SPV water pumping systems and Solar Desalination Systems.

[Translation]

Participation of Tribals under MGNREGS

3128. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken steps to ensure participation of the tribals in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Employment under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is open to all rural households irrespective of their caste or community. Any adult member of a rural household can register himself/herself with the Gram Panchayat and get a job card issued. Thereafter, a worker needs

to apply for work for getting employment subject to a maximum of 100 days per household in a financial year. As reported by the State Governments, participation of workers belonging to Scheduled Tribes was 21% in 2009-10.

(c) Awareness generation through intensive IEC activities involving print as well as electronic media has been taken up to inform the rural population about their legal rights under the Act. In addition, activities as stipulated in para 1(iv) of Schedule-I of the Act are permissible on the land owned by workers belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The relevant para 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 Awaas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debit Relief Scheme, 2008."

Setting Up of Post Offices

3129. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for setting up of Head Post Offices in the country;

(b) whether the Government has been violating the norms for setting up of Head Post Offices in the country;

(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 GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The norms for setting up of Head Post Offices in the country are as under:

(i) A Head Post Office should have a minimum of 20 Sub Post Offices attached to it. In the

case of backward areas or places where there will be a definite improvement in financing Sub Post Offices/Branch Post Offices, a lower standard may be adopted, subject to the approval of the Directorate.

(ii) An existing Head Post Office should be bifurcated, if the number of Sub Post Offices attached to it exceeds 60. It should, however, be ensured that as a result of the change neither the new nor old Head Post Offices has less than 20 Sub Post Offices attached to it.

(b) No norms have been violated.

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

Conversion of Barren Land into Arable Land

3130. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of fallow land has been made at the National level;

(b) if so, the details of fallow and barren land, State-wise;

(c) whether any survey have been made for conversion of fallow and barren lands into arable lands in the States particularly in Bihar;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total area of such land converted into arable land in Bihar including other States during the last three years and the current year and details of the total expenses incurred thereon;

(f) whether any targets has been fixed so far for conversion of such lands into arable lands keeping in view the increasing foodgrains demand at the national level; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a)

and (b) As per the information published in Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2010 by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, fallow lands in the country is 25.15 million hectares. The State-wise extent of fallow lands in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

National Remote Sensing Centre, Department of Space has been sponsored by the Department of Land Resources to prepare Wastelands Atlas of India and the latest such study brought out in 2010 shows that estimated wasteland in the country is 47.23 million ha. The State-wise extent of wastelands in the country is at in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) to (g) A project on Wasteland Change Analysis between 2005-06 and 2008-09 has been given by the Department of Land Resources to National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad to understand the dynamics of wasteland through comparison of spatial statistics. This study will enable the Department to assess the extent of wastelands converted to cultivable land

between these two periods. However, the assessment of year-wise acreage of wasteland converted to cultivable land is not feasible through this study.

Department of Land Resources is implementing area development programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis. These three programmes have now been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) on 26-02-2009. IWMP is being implemented as per Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. The objective of watershed development programme is not confined to converting wasteland to agriculture land but also it is to promote prevention of soil run-off, regeneration of vegetation, rain-water harvesting, recharging of ground water, enable multi cropping and promote livelihoods.

A total amount of Rs. 6104.16 crore has been released under the above schemes to all the States during last three years and the current year (upto 24-11-2010), out of which Rs. 15.05 crore has been released to Bihar.

Statement-I

*State-wise Extent of fallow land in India in 2007-08**

States/UTs	Fallow Land (Thousand Hectares)		
	Fallow lands other than current fallows	Current fallows	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1500	2719	4219
Arunachal Pradesh	69	41	110
Assam	59	126	186
Bihar*	120	566	686
Chhattisgarh	258	255	513
Goa		10	10

1	2	3	4
Gujarat*	12	670	682
Haryana	8	104	112
Himachal Pradesh*	14	60	75
Jammu and Kashmir	26	67	93
Jharkhand	913	1428	2341
Karnataka	505	1262	1767
Kerala	45	83	128
Madhya Pradesh	643	790	1433
Maharashtra	1188	1327	2515
Manipur*	0	0	0
Meghalaya	161	67	227
Mizoram	166	45	211
Nagaland	87	100	186
Orissa	229	556	785
Punjab	1	41	42
Rajasthan	2167	1724	3891
Sikkim*	30	5	35
Tamil Nadu	1499	981	2479
Tripura*	1	1	2
Uttarakhand	64	44	108
Uttar Pradesh*	540	1408	1948
West Bengal	20	311	331
Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	3	1	4
Chandigarh*	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	1	2	3
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	8	12	20

1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep*	2	3	5
Puducherry			
All India	10338	14810	25148

*Provisional data

Source: 'Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2010', Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

Statement-II

State-wise area of total wastelands in the country as per 'Wasteland Atlas of India, 2010'

Sl. No.	State	Total wasteland area (million ha) Wastelands Atlas, 2010
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.88
2.	Bihar	0.68
3.	Chhattisgarh	1.18
4.	Goa	0.05
5.	Gujarat	2.14
6.	Haryana	0.23
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.25
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.38
9.	Jharkhand	1.17
10.	Karnataka	1.44
11.	Kerala	0.25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4.00
13.	Maharashtra	3.82
14.	Orissa	1.66

1	2	3
15.	Punjab	0.1
16.	Rajasthan	9.37
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.91
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1.1
19.	Uttarakhand	1.28
20.	West Bengal	0.2
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.57
22.	Assam	0.88
23.	Manipur	0.70
24.	Meghalaya	0.39
25.	Mizoram	0.60
26.	Nagaland	0.48
27.	Sikkim	0.33
28.	Tripura	0.13
29.	Union Territories	0.042
Grand Total		47.23

Functioning of Mobile Companies

3131. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION

TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of mobile companies which are providing their services in the country without permission of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the norms for mobile companies for providing telecom services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) Madam, Inputs on the matter are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Under Section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, Licence is granted to a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956. A Licensee has to provide services as per Terms and Conditions prescribed in the License Agreement.

[English]

Incidents of Piracy in IOR

3132. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships/vessels captured/kept hostage by the pirates in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has deployed warships in the Gulf of Aden and off the coast of Somalia as part of anti-piracy mission;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of

warships deployed at present;

(d) the total number of vessels, arms and pirates apprehended so far;

(e) the proposals, if any, to levy charges for escorting merchant vessels of India and other countries; and

(f) the other measures being taken by the Government to augment maritime security in the IOR and also for the coastal States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) As per the International Maritime Bureau, during the years 2007, 2008 and 2009, 71 ships have been kept hostage by the pirates in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). Government has deployed one Indian Naval Warship in the Gulf of Aden for anti piracy patrols since October, 2008 and more than 1300 ships have been escorted. The presence of Indian Navy in the area is to protect our sea borne trade and instill confidence in our sea faring community. There is no proposals for levying of charges for this.

Government has initiated several measures to augment Coastal Security. The coastal surveillance and patrolling have been enhanced. Joint and operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among the Navy, the Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others. In addition, continuous review and monitoring of various security mechanisms is done by the Central and State Governments at different levels, involving various concerned agencies.

Projects under PMGSY

3133. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI B. MAHTAB:

SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
 SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:
 SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of projects sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) so far and the status of those projects, project-wise and State-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 these roads are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) the project proposals valued at Rs. 1,17,185 crore for construction of 1,05,742 road works measuring 4,18,065 km have been sanctioned to the States till September 2010. Out of these sanctioned projects, 75,504 road works measuring 2,94,953 km of road length with an expenditure of Rs. 72,773 crore have been completed. A Statement indicating the State-wise details is enclosed.

(d) Upto October, 2010 project proposals of 567 road works, measuring 2,990 km and valued at Rs. 1,158.43 crore have been sanctioned to IRCON. Out of these 225 road works measuring 1,442.51 km have been completed.

(e) The primary objective of the PMGSY is to provide single all-weather road connectivity to eligible unconnected rural habitations. There is no provision for converting PMGSY roads into two lanes.

Statement

#	States	Sanctioned			Completed		
		Value of proposals cleared (Rs. in crore)	No. of road works	Length of road works (in km)	No. of road works completed (upto Sep '10)	Length of road works completed upto Sep '10 (in km)	Expenditure upto Sept '10 (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,331.01	6,681	21,135.88	5,858	18,559.77	3,201.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,613.28	687	3,705.87	471	2,702.31	906.59
3.	Assam	8,798.22	4,643	15,900.62	1,768	8,366.20	4,501.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	16,945.56	9,216	37,885.22	2,251	10,726.91	5,413.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	6,465.95	5,320	25,508.58	3,855	17,668.18	4,405.49
6.	Goa	9.72	90	178.16	72	158.70	5.32
7.	Gujarat	1,421.86	3,082	7,908.57	2,690	6,845.87	1,154.90
8.	Haryana	1,517.96	420	4,589.33	355	4,127.79	1,162.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2,419.93	2,100	12,166.15	1,408	8,967.71	1,452.12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,706.18	1,379	7,011.14	338	1,782.40	866.33
11.	Jharkhand	2,987.72	2,590	11,446.08	969	5,430.78	1,488.41
12.	Karnataka	3,197.83	3,204	16,138.47	2,761	12,649.94	2,744.72
13.	Kerala	975.01	1,173	2,710.49	552	1,106.07	412.69
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13,280.47	12,271	55,288.07	8,938	40,108.60	9,390.41
15.	Maharashtra	5,387.93	5,310	23,217.06	4,060	16,684.93	3,828.84
16.	Manipur	868.38	1,023	3,160.78	664	2,153.18	422.51
17.	Meghalaya	313.88	409	1,100.56	348	881.45	159.09
18.	Mizoram	708.27	191	2,487.16	111	1,797.46	416.33
19.	Nagaland	376.96	249	2,674.87	226	2,582.98	328.68
20.	Odisha	9,933.49	7,519	29,283.83	4,151	16,775.10	6,256.34
21.	Punjab	1,799.31	797	4,997.13	691	4,305.48	1,317.85
22.	Rajasthan	8,917.44	11,714	50,872.66	11,203	46,798.70	7,294.43
23.	Sikkim	763.73	380	2,893.97	173	2,283.56	436.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,035.70	4,970	10,053.99	4,403	8,577.65	1,393.88
25.	Tripura	1,566.23	959	3,050.98	591	1,618.17	938.04
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10,238.59	15,932	41,944.82	14,578	38,511.70	8,966.13
27.	Uttarakhand	1,219.96	750	5,689.72	355	2,987.67	695.09
28.	West Bengal	5,384.23	2,683	15,064.78	1,664	9,793.62	3,213.18
Total		117,184.81	105,742	418,064.94	75,504	294,952.88	72,772.62

Drinking Water for Rural Habitations

3134. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:
 SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI M. BAVALIA:
 SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
 SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
 SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHVA:
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
 SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
 SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
 SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Habitation Survey 2003, 6.37 rural habitations have not been covered for providing drinking water; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to provide drinking water in these villages within a stipulated time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) As per Habitation Survey-2003 carried out by the States/UTs, 6.37 lakh habitations were found to have drinking water problems.

(b) Rural water supply is a State subject and State Governments/its agencies are primarily responsible for drinking water supply in rural areas. After the 73rd Amendment in the Constitution of India, rural water supply has been placed in the 11th Schedule of the Constitution and is to be transferred to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical assistance under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) [erstwhile Accelerated Rural Drinking Water Programme (ARWSP)], Rural drinking water has been included as one of the components under Bharat Nirman to ensure availability

of potable drinking water in all rural habitations within a timeframe. At the end of Bharat Nirman Phase-I on 31-3-2009, 54,440 uncovered habitations, 3,58,362 slipped back habitations and 50.168 quality affected habitations were covered.

At the end of Bharat Nirman Phase-I, States reported that there were 627 un-covered and 1,79,999 quality-affected habitations yet to be covered. So far 253 uncovered and 34,305 quality affected habitations have been covered in Bharat Nirman Phase-II. The remaining habitations are proposed to be covered during Bharat Nirman Phase-II.

To ensure that remaining targeted habitations are covered during the Bharat Nirman Phase-II, State Governments have been requested to prepare Annual Action Plans, to cover the remaining 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. 9,000 crore in 2010-11.

Revenue Collection by BSNL and MTNL

3135. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

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

(a) the revenue collected by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the said revenue collection is declining;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the revenue collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The revenue

collected by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) during the last three years and the current year is as given below:—

Financial year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto September 2010)
Amount (Rs. Crores)	32842.30	30169.42	27913.44	13823.96*

The revenue collected by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) during the last three years and

the current year is as given below:—

Financial year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto September 2010)
Amount (Rs. Crores)	4096.64	3808.82	3285.76	1877.84*

*(Provisional/unaudited figures)

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) There has been decline in revenue due to churn of Fixed line subscribers and fall in Average Revenue Per User (ARPU), as there has been reduction in tariff by both BSNL and MTNL caused by the prevailing intense competition in the market.

(d) BSNL has restructured its organization and strengthened its marketing, sales and distribution channels. It is also making efforts to improve Customer Care. BSNL is laying emphasis on Value Added Services and other streams like 3G, Broadband and Data Centre Services for increasing revenue. BSNL is leveraging Information Technology for improving its overall efficiency including that of revenue. BSNL is also endeavoring to tap enterprise market by directly approaching high calling customers.

MTNL has launched many new services like 3G, 3G Data Card, Internet Protocol Television (IPTV), Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) and Removable User Interface Module (RUIM) cards etc. for enhancing its revenue. New schemes have been introduced for existing service for attracting more customers. MTNL is also looking at new streams of revenue through sharing of infrastructure of Wi-Max and 3G.

Diversification of Export Sector

3136. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Dr. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote exports from employment generating sectors such as agriculture, small scale and agro produced industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the other related schemes being implemented for promotion of exports in different sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Government and RBI have been closely monitoring the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis, with special emphasis on monitoring the performance of employment oriented export sectors. Sectoral performance reviews of export sectors are being conducted at regular interval and support measures are

undertaken, keeping in view the need based supports and the financial implications thereof.

To boost export performance of the export sectors, in particular, the labour intensive sectors including agriculture, small scale and agro produced industries, various measures have been taken by the Government and RBI in the form of stimulus packages including the announcements made in the Budget, 2009-10 and 2010-11; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14; thereafter in January/March 2010; and in the Annual Supplement to FTP released on 23rd August, 2010. Some of the measures undertaken include fiscal incentives for enhanced market access across the world and diversification of export markets; concessional export credit, 2% interest subvention; procedural rationalization; and facilitation of technological upgradation.

Performance of Core Infrastructure Sector

3137. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether the core infrastructure sector has recently reported its lowest performance in the last ten months;

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

(c) whether the export growth in the infrastructure sector is likely to be subdued in the short term;

(d) if so, the concrete steps taken by the Government in this regard to pick up the infrastructural growth;

(e) whether the share of export in the GDP is likely to come down in the coming year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The rate of growth of six core infrastructure industries namely crude oil, petroleum refinery, coal, electricity, cement and steel during the last twelve months is given below:

Rate of growth of Infrastructure Industries (per cent)

Sector	Crude Oil	Petroleum Refinery	Coal	Electricity	Cement	Finished Steel	Overall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Weight	4.17	2.0	3.22	10.17	1.99	5.13	26.68
2009							
September	-0.5	3.4	6.5	7.4	6.5	0.8	4.3
October	-2.2	7.2	5.0	4.7	5.3	2.5	3.8
November	-1.5	4.9	4.6	3.3	9.0	11.7	6.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
December	1.1	0.8	2.5	6.7	11.0	9.6	6.4
2010							
January	9.7	3.8	6.0	6.7	12.4	15.3	9.5
February	3.9	0.7	6.8	7.3	7.9	0.9	4.7
March	3.5	-1.1	9.2	7.8	7.8	9.2	7.3
April	5.2	5.3	-2.3	6.9	8.7	4.7	5.4
May	5.8	7.7	0.1	6.4	8.6	2.5	5.0
June	6.8	2.9	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6
July	15.8	13.7	4.5	4.1	-0.2	-0.9	4.0
August	15.2	-2.3	1.0	1.4	1.6	7.7	3.9
*September	12.5	-10.2	-2.0	1.3	5.2	5.8	2.5

(*)—Provisional

A moderation in the overall rate of growth of these industries in September 2010 was partly on account of a negative growth of (-) 10.2% for petroleum refinery, and (-) 2.0% for coal and a moderation in the growth of electricity sector.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages an increase in investment in physical infrastructure from a level of about 5 per cent of GDP witnessed during the Tenth Plan to about 9 per cent of GDP by 2011-12, with an estimated investment of Rs. 20,56,150 crore. The steps taken by the Government to promote infrastructure growth, among others, include constitution of a Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure in July, 2009 to consider measures to enhance investment in infrastructure sectors, promoting public private partnership in infrastructure projects, Viability Gap Funding (VGF) to enhance financial viability of these projects and creation of India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL) for providing long term finances to infrastructure projects involving long gestation period.

(e) and (f) The share of merchandise exports of India in GDP declined from 15.1% in 2008-09 to 13.6%

in 2009-10 due to global slowdown. India's exports, however, after declining consistently for first six months of 2009-10 reversed the trend from October, 2009. During 2010-11 (April-September), exports recorded a growth of 21.4% over the corresponding period of previous year. Measures taken for the growth of India's merchandise exports are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Important Interventions announced in FTP (2009-14) on 23rd August 2010

- (i) The Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme (DEPB) has been extended upto 30th June 2011.
- (ii) The Zero Duty Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme has been extended upto 31st March 2012 and the coverage has been enhanced for certain chemicals and allied products, rubber, marine products, sports goods and toys, and certain engineering products.

- (iii) The Status Holder Intensive Scheme (SHIS) has been extended upto 31st March 2012 and is expanded to broadly cover the new sectors under the Zero Duty EPCG Scheme. Additional duty credit scrip has been accorded to Status Holders.
- (iv) A new facility of Annual EPCG Authorization for the exporters has been introduced with a view to reduce the transaction cost and time for exporters.
- (v) A bonus incentive is being provided to sectors whose exports are still not doing well. This specially covers labour intensive sectors like handicrafts, handlooms, silk carpets, leather and leather manufactures, sports goods, toys, and some bicycle parts.
- (vi) Certain new electronics and engineering goods, finished leather, rubber products, other oil meals, castor oil derivatives, packaged coconut water, coconut shell worked items, instant tea and CSNL cardanol have been included under the Export Incentive Scheme.
- (vii) The Market Linked Focus Products Scrip (MLFPS) Scheme for export of readymade garments to EU has been extended upto 31st March 2011.
- (viii) The facility of interest subvention of 2%, currently available for handicrafts, handlooms, carpets and SMEs, is being extended for a number of specified products pertaining to leather and leather manufactures, jute manufacturing including floor covering, engineering goods and textile sector for the year 2010-11.
- (ix) Additional flexibility for transfer of scrip is being allowed under Agri infrastructure scheme for units in Food Parks.
- (x) Advance authorization for physical exports and deemed exports will be brought under a single customs notification in order to facilitate

clubbing and closure of authorizations. The requirement of chartered engineer certificate for advance authorization under adhoc norms is being dispensed with and such norms are being made applicable to all cases of the same export product up to one year retrospectively also.

[Translation]

Export and Import of Agricultural Products

3138. SHRI UDAYAN RAJE BHONSLE:

Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) the details of import of agricultural produces during last three years, country-wise along with the concessions provided to importers;

(b) whether any scheme is being run by the Government to encourage export of surplus agri-commodities;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it is beneficial to the farmers;

(d) the steps being taken to assess the impact of imports on domestic market and reduce the import of agricultural produces;

(e) whether any study has been conducted to assess the impact of export of agricultural produce on domestic consumption; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of imports of agricultural produces, country-wise are available at the website of Department of Commerce at <http://commerce.gov.in/>.

Presently, to cover the deficit in the availability of pulses in the domestic market, there is a scheme of 15% subsidy to cover the loss, if any, on import of pulses by the Public Sector Units (PSUs) and National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) upto 31-03-2011.

(b) Encouraging export is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage export of agro products through measures and incentives under Plan Schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. Further in order to boost export of Indian products, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Visesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY), Focus Market Scheme (FMS), Town of Export Excellence, etc. Trade delegations are sent abroad and Buyer-Seller meets are organized in this direction. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce also operates various schemes to extend financial assistance to the eligible exporters registered with it to boost the overall Agri exports.

(c) On account of above mentioned measures on export promotion, the export value of agri products monitored by APEDA has increased during five years from Rs. 18,783 crore in 2005-06 to Rs. 34,686.87 crore in 2009-10 indicating benefits to the farmer.

(d) to (f) As regard essential commodities, the Government from time to time reviews the domestic situation of availability/deficit/surplus of these commodities in various Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) and Committee of Secretaries (CoS) meetings and then decides on allowing or putting ban/restriction on exports/imports of agricultural commodities depending upon several factors like domestic demand and supply position, price trends of agricultural commodities in domestic market, the demand and supply situation in the international market, price trend in international market and the welfare of common man.

[English]

Export Regulations for Pharma Products

3139. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to frame new export regulations for pharma products to trace the source of the exported items;

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

(c) the extent to which the proposed regulation will help control fake drugs being sold with the 'Made in India' label and counter adverse campaign against quality Indian drugs in some countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) India has emerged as a supplier of affordable quality drugs in the world market. Consultations have been held with the concerned organizations and pharma Industry for strengthening India's position as a quality drug supplier and to establish genuineness of drugs manufactured in India anywhere in the world. A consensus has emerged that technological solutions having features of trace and track be adopted for protecting the Brand India Pharma.

National Commission for Backward Classes

3140. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI M. BAVALIA:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) the details regarding mandate of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) and National

Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC);

(b) the number of castes, sub-castes, communities etc. notified on Government Gazette;

(c) whether NCBC is a constitutional body like NCSC and NCST; and

(d) the extent to which NCBC has achieved its objectives since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The mandate of the **National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)** is given under Clause (6) of the Article 338 of the Constitution which lays down the NCSC's functions and responsibilities.

The **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)** has been constituted through the Constitution (89th Amendment) Act 2003 notified on 30-9-2001 w.e.f. 19-2-2004. The Commission is a Constitutional body and governs in accordance with the provisions contained in Article 338A of the Constitution.

Sub-Section (1) of Section 9 of the **National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) Act, 1933** lays down the functions of the Commission as follows:

"The Commission shall examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the list and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such list and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate".

(b) So far, 2173 castes/communities have been included in the central list of OBCs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The NCBC has been functioning as per its mandate laid down in the NCBC Act.

[Translation]

Joint Venture Company "Invest India"

3141. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

SHRI PAKAURI LAL:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched Joint Venture Company "Invest India" to attract investment in the country; and

(b) the amount of foreign investment attracted through "Invest India" along with the name of sectors for which such investment has been made?

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

(b) 'Invest India' has received 235 queries till October 31, 2010, of which 220 have been received in the current financial year. Out of these, there are 40 investment proposals in sectors like Engineering, Consumer Electronics, Automotive Components, Chemicals, Medical devices etc. which are in initial stages.

[English]

Telephone Exchanges

3142. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) the present capacity of the Telephone Exchanges in the country, State-wise and Secondary Switching Area (SSA)-wise;

(b) whether a number of telephones are lying out of order in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to waive off the rent for the said telephone connections;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The present

capacity of the Telephone Exchanges of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in the country, Circle-wise and Secondary Switching Area (SSA)-wise are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. However, telephones getting out of order are attended to on receipt of complaints.

(d) to (f) The rent rebate is allowed to the

subscribers for faulty period of telephone lines by BSNL and MTNL as per the following norms:

Faults pending for	Rent rebates given for
4-7 days	7 days
8-15 days	15 days
More than 15 days	One month

Statement

Circle-wise/SSA-wise Capacity of Telephone Exchanges as on date

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Sl. No.	SSA Name	Exchange Capacity as on 31st Oct. 2010
1	2	3	4	5

BSNL

1.	Bihar	Sl. No.	SSA	Capacity of telephone exchanges
		1.	Ara	61392
		2.	BGS	44340
		3.	BTH	33048
		4.	BGP	64616
		5.	CHP	107754
		6.	DBN	67916
		7.	GY	98816
		8.	HGP	47228
		9.	KTR	84404
		10.	KHG	23976
		11.	KSN	16244
		12.	MDB	45448
		13.	MTH	56542
		14.	MGR	62764

1	2	3	4	5
		15.	MUZ	96888
		16.	PT	243406
		17.	SHS	63560
		18.	SAM	47614
		19.	SSR	56584
			Total	1322540
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	S.No.	SSA	Capacity of telephone exchanges
		1.	Jammu	147992
		2.	Srinagar	151596
		3.	Udhampur	46040
		4.	Rajouri	26016
		5.	Leh	26604
			Total	398248
3.	Karnataka	Sl. No.	SSA	Eq. Capacity
		1.	Bangalore	1233456
		2.	Belgaum	177638
		3.	Bellary	85412
		4.	Bidar	50458
		5.	Bijapur	120568
		6.	Chikmangalore	84998
		7.	Chitradurga	102918
		8.	Dharwad	190500
		9.	Gulbarga	88172
		10.	Hassan	99776
		11.	Karwar	110420
		12.	Kodagu	61628

1	2	3	4	5
		13.	Kolar	109472
		14.	Mandya	62598
		15.	Mangalore	340067
		16.	Mysore	178804
		17.	Raichur	76940
		18.	Shimoga	122648
		19.	Tumukur	93568
			Circle Total	3390041
4.	Haryana	Sl. No.	SSA	Switching Capacity
		1.	Ambala	231682
		2.	Faridabad	152876
		3.	Gurgaon	134586
		4.	Hisar	190118
		5.	Jind	79574
		6.	Karnal	223478
		7.	Rewari	84554
		8.	Rohtak	186572
		9.	Sonipat	92952
			Circle Total	1376392
5.	Kerala	Sl. No.	SSA	Capacity of Telephone Exchanges
		1.	Trivandrum	452494
		2.	Kollam	342188
		3.	Pathanamthitta	211924
		4.	Alappuzha	273506
		5.	Kottayam	296816
		6.	Ernakulam	600103

1	2	3	4	5
		7.	Thrissur	434040
		8.	Palakkad	230934
		9.	Malappuram	359720
		10.	Kozhikode	406200
		11.	Kannur	495286
			Total	4103211
6.	Uttarakhand	Sl. No.	SSA Name	Capacity
		1.	Almora	57610
		2.	Dehradun	148248
		3.	Haridwar	66772
		4.	Nainital	128252
		5.	New Tehri	65338
		6.	Srinagar	56160
			Total	521930
7.	Gujarat	Sl. No.	Name of SSA	Capacity
		1.	Ahmedabad	653135
		2.	Amreli	99280
		3.	Bharuch	143096
		4.	Bhavnagar	143768
		5.	Bhuj	144468
		6.	Godhra	98628
		7.	Himmatnagar	128540
		8.	Jamnagar	131690
		9.	Junagadh	168313
		10.	Mehsana	224344
		11.	Nadiad	187472
		12.	Palanpur	130236

1	2	3	4	5
		13.	Rajkot	270558
		14.	Surat	360062
		15.	Surendranagar	96692
		16.	Vadodara	271276
		17.	Valsad	236962
			Circle Total	3488520
8.	Tamil Nadu	Sl. No.	SSA	Switching Capacity
		1.	Coimbatore	414102
		2.	Cuddalore	196664
		3.	Dharmapuri	126254
		4.	Erode	213570
		5.	Karaikudi	140750
		6.	Kumbakonam	140394
		7.	Madurai	279594
		8.	Nagercoil	131000
		9.	Nilgiris	64598
		10.	Puducherry	87090
		11.	Salem	319101
		12.	Tanjore	180722
		13.	Tirunelveli	165224
		14.	Trichy	334702
		15.	Tuticorin	110322
		16.	Vellore	233512
		17.	Virudhunagar	97028
			Circle Total	3234627
9.	Kolkatta TD	Sl. No.	SSA Name	Capacity
		1	Kolkatta	1627306

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Chennai TD	Sl. No.	SSA Name	Capacity
		1.	Chennai	1283127
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Sl. No.	SSA Name	Capacity
		1.	Shimla	117632
		2.	Solan	105460
		3.	Dharamshala	153632
		4.	Hamirpur	131080
		5.	Mandi	86438
		6.	Kullu	35996
			Total	630238
12.	Chhattisgarh	Sl. No.	SSA	Capacity of Exchange
		1.	Bastar	42360
		2.	Bilaspur	82150
		3.	Durg	98547
		4.	Raipur	107708
		5.	Raigarh	33964
		6.	Surguja	37924
			Total	402683
13.	NE I	Sl. No.	SSA Name	Capacity
		1.	Meghalaya	88192
		2.	Mizoram	74400
		3.	Tripura	123568
			Total	286160
14.	Maharashtra	Sl. No.	Name of SSA	Capacity
		1.	Ahmednagar	248012
		2.	Akola	98620
		3.	Amaravati	103810

1	2	3	4	5
		4.	Aurangabad	160054
		5.	Beed	71838
		6.	Bhandara	67396
		7.	Buldhana	70448
		8.	Chandrapur	89454
		9.	Dhule	113964
		10.	Gadchiroli	21944
		11.	Goa	246344
		12.	Jalgaon	197086
		13.	Jalna	48808
		14.	Kalyan	532576
		15.	Kolhapur	283032
		16.	Latur	104816
		17.	Nagpur	248744
		18.	Nanded	103554
		19.	Nashik	285914
		20.	Osmanabad	60052
		21.	Parbhani	72130
		22.	Pune	751948
		23.	Raigad	131688
		24.	Ratnagiri	106616
		25.	Sangli	233622
		26.	Satara	169816
		27.	Sindhudurg	57376
		28.	Solapur	209066
		29.	Wardha	60100

1	2	3	4	5
		30.	Yavatmal	63816
			MH Circle	5012644
		State	Maharashtra	4766300
			Goa	246344
15.	Assam	Sl. No.	SSA Name	Capacity
		1.	Kamrup	148064
		2.	Nagaon	76940
		3.	Tezpur	78556
		4.	Bongaigaon	86112
		5.	Silchar	107740
		6.	Dibrugarh	90936
		7.	Jorhat	95632
			Total	683980
16.	West Bengal	Sl. No.	SSA	Capacity
		1.	Asansol	294231
		2.	Berhampore	111220
		3.	Bankura	73412
		4.	Calcutta	312892
		5.	Coochbehar	48616
		6.	Gangtok	55228
		7.	Jalpaiguri	75798
		8.	Kharagpur	208200
		9.	Krishnagar	127080
		10.	Malda	76204
		11.	Prurulia	33992
		12.	Raiganj	82724
		13.	Siliguri	124542

1	2	3	4	5
		14.	Suri	76460
17.	Aandhra Pradesh	Sl. No.	SSA	Capacity
		1.	Adilabad	81208
		2.	Ananthapur	157628
		3.	Chittoor	208584
		4.	Cuddapah	137184
		5.	East Godavari	266020
		6.	Guntur	245732
		7.	HTD	906300
		8.	Karimnagar	1734398
		9.	Khammam	134398
		10.	Krishna	283676
		11.	Kurnool	161828
		12.	Mahaboobnagar	124002
		13.	Medak	114230
		14.	Nalgonda	148968
		15.	Nellore	162646
		16.	Nizamabad	127772
		17.	Prakasham	146050
		18.	Srikakulam	79214
		19.	Visakhapatnam	208222
		20.	Vizianagaram	80704
		21.	Warangal	130890
		22.	West Godavari	251236
			Total	4329796
18.	Rajasthan	Sl. No.	SSA	Capacity
		1.	Ajmer	113540

1	2	3	4	5
		2.	Alwar	104632
		3.	Banswara	60332
		4.	Barmer	48304
		5.	Bharatpur	80848
		6.	Bhilwara	76292
		7.	Bikaner	57670
		8.	Bundi	22240
		9.	Chhitorgarh	53800
		10.	Churu	71556
		11.	Jaipur	369956
		12.	Jaisalmer	19200
		13.	Jhalawar	26436
		14.	Jhunjhunu	80614
		15.	Jodhpur	176164
		16.	Kota	116690
		17.	Nagpur	89420
		18.	Pali	106992
		19.	Sawaimadhopur	56032
		20.	Sikar	91201
		21.	Sirohi	87230
		22.	Sriganganagar	173160
		23.	Tonk	31608
		24.	Udaipur	136360
			Total	2240277
19.	Punjab	Sl. No.	SSA	Capacity
		1.	Amritsar	197772
		2.	Bathinda	158038

1	2	3	4	5
		3.	Chandigarh	185256
		4.	Ferozepur	311004
		5.	Hoshiarpur	184776
		6.	Jalandhar	381374
		7.	Ludhiana	362890
		8.	Patiala	233176
		9.	Pathankot	174428
		10.	Ropar	76106
		11.	Sangrur	211572
			Total	2476392
20.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	1.	Allahabad	122460
		2.	Azamgarh	67180
		3.	Bahraich	39448
		4.	Balia	44640
		5.	Banda	39014
		6.	Barabanki	51256
		7.	Basti	46924
		8.	Deoria	57348
		9.	Faizabad	60120
		10.	Farrukhabad	48340
		11.	Fatehpur	26100
		12.	Ghazipur	17076
		13.	Gonda	48226
		14.	Gorakhpur	120791
		15.	Hamirpur	30876
		16.	Hardoi	31368
		17.	Jaunpur	59251

1	2	3	4	5
		18.	Jhansi	78124
		19.	Kanpur	246518
		20.	Lakhimpur	47656
		21.	Lucknow	301140
		22.	Mau	53880
		23.	Mirzapur	81464
		24.	Orai	26123
		25.	Pratapgarh	38104
		26.	Raebareilly	40668
		27.	Shahjhanpur	37020
		28.	Sitapur	45800
		29.	Sultanpur	53616
		30.	Unnao	42764
		31.	Varansi	194116
			Total	2208411
21.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	1.	Agra	189688
		2.	Aligarh	80984
		3.	Badaun	34092
		4.	Bareilly	97764
		5.	Bijnore	86268
		6.	Bulandshahr	72560
		7.	Etah	37684
		8.	Etawa	49696
		9.	Ghaziabad	197882
		10.	Mainpuri	35132
		11.	Mathura	77892
		12.	Meerut	159908

1	2	3	4	5
		13.	Moradabad	114348
		14.	Muzaffarnagar	103456
		15.	Noida	149864
		16.	Pilibhit	22796
		17.	Rampur	44496
		18.	Saharanpur	98208
			Total	1652718
22.	Orissa	Sl. No.	Name of SSA/TD	Switching Capacity
		1.	Balasore	69146
		2.	Baripada	29924
		3.	Berhampur	92816
		4.	Bhawanipatna	30072
		5.	Bhubaneswar	178488
		6.	Bolangir	33376
		7.	Cuttack	180287
		8.	Dhenkanal	66978
		9.	Keonjhar	31408
		10.	Koraput	59822
		11.	Phulbani	17388
		12.	Rourkela	76068
		13.	Sambalpur	75299
			Total	941072
23.	Jharkhand	1.	Dhanbad	144344
		2.	Daltonganj	36836
		3.	Dumka	68608
		4.	Ranchi	154768
		5.	Jamshedpur	149228

1	2	3	4	5
		6.	Hazaribagh	98009
			Total	651793
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		Andaman and Nicobar	55218
25.	NE-II			
26.	Madhya Pradesh	1.	Balaghat	22532
		2.	Betul	34136
		3.	Bhopal	159194
		4.	Chatarpur	37880
		5.	Chindwara	48828
		6.	Damoh	16616
		7.	Dewas	37056
		8.	Dhar	43178
		9.	Guna	33952
		10.	Gwalior	93432
		11.	Hoshangabad	60392
		12.	Indore	191386
		13.	Jabalpur	120296
		14.	Jhabua	19248
		15.	Khandwa	45320
		16.	Khargone	53564
		17.	Mandla	15952
		18.	Mandsaur	76282
		19.	Morena	56104
		20.	Narshingpur	28944
		21.	Panna	9744
		22.	Raisen	12952
		23.	Rajgarh	21768

1	2	3	4	5
		24.	Ratlam	51922
		25.	Rewa	23432
		26.	Sagar	43680
		27.	Satna	32232
		28.	Seoni	20328
		29.	Sahdol	33576
		30.	Shahjapur	25592
		31.	Shivpuri	23616
		32.	Siddhi	23612
		33.	Ujjain	72540
		34.	Vidisha	26456
			Total	1615742
MTNL				
1.	Delhi			2771995
2.	Mumbai			2600549

**Employment to Forest Dwellers
under MGNREGS**

3143. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been evolved by the Government for giving employment to forest dwellers under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of States implementing the scheme with details of mandays generated and the amount of wages paid by those State during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land for SEZs

3144. SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of people engaged in agriculture and rural artisans have been displaced or estimated to be displaced due to acquisition of land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government purposes to provide

them employment in Special Economic Zones (SEZs);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) 367 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been approved by the Board of Approval in various States/UTs. Land is a State subject. Land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. The State Governments allot Government land and also wherever needed acquire land for the purpose. Therefore, State Governments have been advised that in case of land acquisition for SEZs, first priority should be for acquisition of waste and barren land and if necessary single crop agricultural land could be acquired for the SEZs. If perforce a portion of double cropped agricultural land has to be acquired to meet the minimum area requirements, especially for multi-product SEZs, the same should not exceed 10% of the total land required for the SEZ. The Board of Approval on SEZs only considers those proposals, which have been duly recommended by the State Government. Further, pursuant to the decision of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) in its meeting held on 5th April, 2007, the State Governments have been informed on 15th June, 2007 that the Board of Approval will not approve any SEZs where the State Governments have carried out or propose to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs after 5th April, 2007.

(c) to (e) The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007, which covers all cases of involuntary displacement, came into effect on 31st October, 2007. The rehabilitation and resettlement benefits for the affected families in the Policy, *inter alia*, include that in case of a project involving land acquisition on behalf of a requiring body, the requiring body shall give preference to the affected families—at least one person per nuclear family—in providing employment in the project, subject to the availability of vacancies and suitability of the affected person for the employment.

Further, wherever necessary, the requiring body shall arrange for training of the affected persons, so as to enable such persons to take on suitable jobs.

[English]

Compulsory Military Training

3145. Dr. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make military training compulsory for the youths of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) Enough opportunities are available to the young men and women of the country to receive basic military training through NCC in schools and colleges, and subsequently through the Territorial Army. A fairly large number of civilians undergo military training as part of the Home Scouts, Home Guards, Central Public Organizations, Para Military Forces, Village Defence Committees etc. Thus, a considerably large trained/partially trained force already exists. The availability of a large population of ex-servicemen residing all across the country also adds to this force. Further, India has almost 60% of its population under 35 years of age and imparting military training for the entire able bodied youth population would translate into the need for the creation of enormous additional training infrastructure, training facilities, instructional staff, logistics and budget.

[Translation]

Computerisation of Telephone Number

3146. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lot of difficulties are being faced in

the country due to computerization of telephone number "197" in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

[English]

Setting Up of Special Cells

3147. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a special cells for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and minority section in the society to take effective steps to safeguard the vulnerable sections of society exclusively for women also;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for not setting up exclusive cells for these categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) In accordance with Rule 8 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, notified under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Protection Cells have been set up in the States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry. These Cells are, *inter-alia*, responsible for reviewing the

position of cases of offences including those against SC/ST women, as registered under the said Act, maintaining public order and tranquility in identified areas and restoring feeling of security among SCs/STs.

Need to set up such Cells for OBCs has not been felt, and there are schemes for their educational and economic empowerment.

In regard to Minorities, Ministry of Minority Affairs has a Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women, targeting women at the village level to embolden them to secure benefits of various Government schemes and programmes, and seek remedial action to address grievances, from Government functionaries.

MoU with USA for Workers

3148. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with USA on employment of workers;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the remedial measures taken for the welfare of all categories of workers under the labour and other relevant laws of the country?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Clearance of SEZ Projects

3149. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) developers are facing hurdles in the development of SEZ projects in various States due to the procedures of grant of permission at different levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has urged the State

Government to formulate a single point clearance system to provide easy and faster approvals to the projects; and

(d) if so, the response received from the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Board of Approval (BOA) for SEZ does not consider any proposal unless recommended by State Governments. Sub-Rule (3) of rule 5 of SEZ Rules 2006 envisages certain requirements which State Governments need to endeavour to fulfil. Single Window Clearance mechanism, external connectivity for SEZs, issues relating to land and exemption from certain duties and taxes are of vital importance. States Governments have been requested from time to time to create an Empowered Committee for granting all kinds of State Government approvals through Single Window Mechanism to SEZ Developers.

(d) The States/UTs of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, West Bengal, Orissa and Nagaland have formulated SEZ Policy or have put in place Single Window Clearance Mechanism.

India-Israel FTA

3150. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Israel are pursuing regulations for signing FTA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefit likely to be accrued to the country with the signing of the said FTA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The first round of negotiations (on trade in goods, services and investment) were held with Israeli team on 26-05-2010 in New Delhi. The next round of negotiations are slated

for February 2011 in Jerusalem (Israel). The Free Trade Agreement is aimed at giving a boost to trade in goods, services and investment with Israel.

Dubai Debt Crisis

3151. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dubai debt crisis has impacted India's exports and imports as the gulf region is the country's largest trade partner;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the losses estimated so far, item-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) No Madam, there is no noticeable negative impact of the Dubai debt crisis on India's trade. The total trade with UAE during 2009-10 was lower i.e. US\$ 43,469.50 million as compared to the US\$ 48,268.72 million in 2008-09. The reduction of trade is attributed primarily to world-wide recessionary trends. The total trade with UAE has increased to US\$ 18,028.75 million from US\$ 12,255.90 million during 2010-11 (upto July) when compared to same period in the previous year.

Setting Up of Regional Offices

3152. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: 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 set up its regional offices in all the States of 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) No, Madam.

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

Housing Projects for Army Personnel

3153. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up housing projects for army personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places where such projects are located;

(c) whether it is proposed to set up more such projects in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the new housing projects are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Married Accommodation Project (MAP) has been undertaken by Ministry of Defence for providing adequate residential/married accommodation for defence services' personnel. Under the project, a total of 1,98,881 Dwelling Units (DUs) are being constructed in three phases. Presently Phase-I of the project involving 57,875 DUs in 86 stations and Phase-II involving 69,992 DUs in 142 stations are under execution. A statement showing locations is annexed.

(c) to (e) It is not proposed to set up more such projects immediately.

Statement

1. Ahmedabad
2. Ahmednagar
3. Aurangabad
4. Amritsar
5. Agra
6. Allahabad
7. Alwar
8. Abohar

9. Ambala
10. Adampur (8 WG)
11. Bangalore
12. Baroda
13. Belgaum
14. Bhopal
15. Binaguri
16. Bareilly
17. Bathinda
18. Bikaner
19. BD Bari
20. Basoli
21. Bhubaneswar
22. Barmouli
23. Barrackpore
24. Bengdubi
25. Begumpet (CAW and AFS)
26. Bidar
27. Babina
28. Brichgunj Port Blair
29. Bhemunipatanam
30. BB Cantt
31. Bakloh
32. Burdong
33. Bhuj
34. Barnala (501 SU)
35. Chennai
36. Chandimandir
37. Chandigarh

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 38. Cooch Behar | 66. Hissar |
| 39. Chiloda (Swac(U), 258 SU and 857 SU) | 67. Hindon (28 WG) |
| 40. Carnicobar | 68. Hakimpet (AF STN) |
| 41. Chandipur | 69. Hyderabad |
| 42. Coimbatore | 70. Halwara (9 WG) |
| 43. Deolali | 71. Jaisalmer |
| 44. Danapur | 72. Jamnagar |
| 45. Dehradun | 73. Jhansi |
| 46. Delhi | 74. Jodhpur |
| 47. Delhi (Gurgaon 412 AFS) | 75. Jalandhar |
| 48. Delhi (Nagafgar) (12 BRD) | 76. Jammu |
| 49. Delhi (Palam) (13 BRD AMSE) | 77. Janglot |
| 50. Delhi (Subroto Park) (AFRO) | 78. Jaipur |
| 51. Dalhousie | 79. Jabalpur |
| 52. Dharchula | 80. Jutogh (Shimla) |
| 53. DSSC Wellington | 81. Joshimath |
| 54. Faridkot | 82. Jorhat |
| 55. Ferozepur | 83. Kamptee |
| 56. Faizabad | 84. Kirkee |
| 57. Fatehgarh | 85. Kolkata |
| 58. Fazilka | 86. Karwar |
| 59. Golconda | 87. Kochi |
| 60. Gangtok | 88. Kanpur |
| 61. Goa | 89. Kanchrapara |
| 62. Guwahati | 90. Kankinara |
| 63. Gwalior | 91. Kapurthala |
| 64. Gopalpur | 92. Kalka |
| 65. Gandhinagar | 93. Kota |

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 94. Lucknow | 123. Porbandar |
| 95. Lalgarh Jatan | 124. Purnea |
| 96. Lonavla | 125. Ratnuchak |
| 97. Leh (LSRC) | 126. Ranikhet |
| 98. Ludhiana | 127. Rangapahar |
| 99. Larisdowne | 128. Secunderabad |
| 100. Lebong-Jalapahar | 129. Shillong |
| 101. Mumbai | 130. Sukna |
| 102. Mamun | 131. Sabathu |
| 103. Mathura | 132. Sanjuwan |
| 104. Meerut | 133. Shahjahanpur |
| 105. Mhow | 134. Sriganganagar |
| 106. Memora | 135. Suratgarh |
| 107. Mysore (2 AFSB) | 136. Sulur |
| 108. Nasirabad | 137. Sevoke Road |
| 109. Nagrota | 138. Sukna |
| 110. Nasik | 139. Saugor |
| 111. Nagpur | 140. Srinagar |
| 112. Naliya | 141. Salua |
| 113. Pune | 142. Somgarh |
| 114. Patiala | 143. Shimla |
| 115. Pathankot | 144. Trivandrum |
| 116. Portblair | 145. Tibri |
| 117. Pune | 146. Talbhat |
| 118. Palampur, Alhilal | 147. Udampur |
| 119. Pulgaon | 148. Umroi |
| 120. Pithoragarh | 149. Utterlai (AF) |
| 121. Pennangla | 150. Vizag |
| 122. Pamteng | 151. Yol |

Roads under PMGSY in Gujarat

3154. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released first installment of Phase VIII for construction of rural roads in Gujarat under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of roads likely to be constructed from such grant in aid in the State, district-Wise;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any time frame for completion of proposed rural roads in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. An amount of Rs. 197.29 crore has been released to the State Government of Gujarat towards 1st installment of Phase-VIII under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(c) Execution of PMGSY is being done by the State. Under Phase-VIII of PMGSY, 466 roads comprising 1567.74 km has been cleared, out of which, 356 roads having length of 1104.00 km have been completed by the State till September, 2010.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The programme guidelines envisages the time frame for completion of roads which are as under:

(i) The period of 9 months shall comprise 9 working months. In case the period for execution is likely to be adversely affected by monsoon or other seasonal factors, the time period for execution may be suitably determined while approving the work programme, but shall not exceed 12 calendar months in any case. Further, where a package comprises more than one roadwork, the total time given for completion of the package shall not exceed 12 calendar months.

(ii) In respect of Hill States where the work may be executed in two stages, the above will apply separately in respect of each stage.

MGNREGA Workers Under RSBY

3155. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to cover MGNREGA workers under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the health cover will be extended to these workers; and

(d) the number of workers to be covered under the Yojana and the specific benefits to accrue to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) In the Budget for the year 2010-11, the Government has announced to extend benefits of RSBY to all such MGNREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year. The scheme is under consideration of the Government.

Modernisation of Ports

3156. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representations for expansion of modernisation of the existing ports including Tamil Nadu during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(d) the present status of modernisation work of ports including Karaikal port in Tamil Nadu;

(e) whether road and rail connectivity works to various ports including Karaikal port are running behind schedule; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (f) Based on the requirements of the trade and future projections of traffic at each major port, various projects for expansion/modernization of the existing major ports in the country have been taken up. A National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) has also been evolved with the objective to upgrade and modernize the port infrastructure in India and specific projects have been taken up for implementation. Of the 276 projects identified under the NMDP for the port sector, 53 projects have been completed so far. Development of non-major ports including Karaikal Port is vested with the respective State Governments. Some road and rail connectivity projects to various major ports are running behind schedule primarily due to land acquisition problems in the States.

Websites for Differently-Abled Persons

3157. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken by the Government to develop websites for differently-abled persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Guidelines have been issued by Government in 2009 to make government websites accessible to all including persons with disabilities.

A redesigned accessible website of the Ministry was launched on 5th January 2010, (www.socialjustice.nic.in). Some other Ministries have also made their

websites accessible: To encourage development of "accessible" websites by others, the Ministry has instituted a new category in its Scheme of National Awards for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities under which three awards—one each for government, public and private sector websites will be given every year for the best "accessibility" features.

Minister (SJ and E) has requested Chief Ministers of States/Union Territories and Union Ministers to make websites of various Government Departments and Organisations accessible. The State Governments are also being provided Central Assistance for making their official websites accessible.

Roads under PMGSY

3158. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether roads constructed in some of the States under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) were found of very poor quality after inspection by the National Quality Monitors of the National Rural Road Development Agency;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the corrupt officials and the contractors; and

(d) the measures taken in implementation of this scheme and making it more effective and corruption free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As per observations of National Quality Monitors (NQMs) deputed by National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) under third tier of three-tier quality monitoring system provided in the programme guidelines 274 (9%) completed works have been found to be 'Unsatisfactory' out of 2895 inspections carried out, and 2272 (16%) ongoing works have been found to be 'Unsatisfactory' out of 13869 inspections carried out during the years 2007, 2008, 2009 and current year

(upto August 2010) at National level. In some of the States the percentage of unsatisfactory work is more than 20% in each category. A statement indicating State-wise details of grading assigned to ongoing and completed works under PMGSY on the basis of inspections of works carried out by NQMs is enclosed.

(c) Rural Road is a State subject and PMGSY is one time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The rural road projects sanctioned under PMGSY are executed by the respective State Governments. Any action on the lapses in execution of these projects is to be taken by the concerned State Government.

(d) After inspections of roads, selected at random, by the independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs), the inspection report is sent to the State Government

concerned. If quality of any work is graded as 'Unsatisfactory' the State Government has to ensure that the contractor replaces the material or rectifies the workmanship (as the case may be) within the time period stipulated. The State Governments are required to furnish action taken reports in such cases. Close monitoring of submission of action taken reports is carried out and the States are required to take appropriate action in such cases. Also, in the inspections carried out by NQMs after 1st April, 2009, if any work upon completion is graded as 'Unsatisfactory' and the defects in work are of non-rectifiable nature, the works are treated as works with non-rectifiable defects and the expenditure on the works is treated as infructuous. The cost of such works is adjusted against the future release to the State Governments concerned.

Statement

#	State	Total Inspections	Grading of PMGSY works by NQMs since 2007 to August, 2010							
			Completed Works				Ongoing Works			
			Total	S	U	U%	Total	S	U	U%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	840	255	249	6	2%	585	501	84	14%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	32	28	4	13%	149	126	23	15%
3.	Assam	906	56	51	5	9%	850	724	126	15%
4.	Bihar	725	56	47	9	16%	669	430	239	36%
5.	Chattisgarh	786	169	125	44	26%	617	430	187	30%
6.	Gujarat	443	173	155	18	10%	270	220	50	19%
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	
8.	Haryana	264	73	72	1	1%	191	185	6	3%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	455	111	105	6	5%	344	320	24	7%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	280	25	24	1	4%	255	223	32	13%
11.	Jharkhand	405	49	47	2	4%	356	280	76	21%
12.	Karnataka	711	81	73	8	10%	630	534	96	15%
13.	Kerala	319	49	43	6	12%	270	184	86	32%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1684	193	162	31	16%	1491	1350	141	9%
15.	Maharashtra	1616	110	84	26	24%	1506	1301	205	14%
16.	Manipur	120	10	8	2	20%	110	81	29	26%
17.	Meghalaya	85	9	7	2	22%	76	48	28	37%
18.	Mizoram	102	12	12	0	0%	90	71	19	21%
19.	Nagaland	73	4	2	2	50%	69	49	20	29%
20.	Orissa	1361	182	174	8	4%	1179	956	223	19%
21.	Punjab	577	120	116	4	3%	457	446	11	2%
22.	Rajasthan	997	301	281	20	7%	696	637	59	8%
23.	Sikkim	169	7	7	0	0%	162	137	25	15%
24.	Tamil Nadu	730	186	152	34	18%	544	355	189	35%
25.	Tripura	150	12	12	0	0%	138	119	19	14%
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1813	511	484	27	5%	1302	1139	163	13%
27.	Uttarakhand	208	15	14	1	7%	193	154	39	20%
28.	West Bengal	764	94	87	7	7%	670	597	73	11%
Total		16764	2895	2621	274	9%	13869	11597	2272	16%

[Translation]

India and Nepal Trade Agreement

3159. Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Nepal has signed any trade agreement during 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to review the old agreement between the two countries; and

(d) the likely benefits to be accrued to India from such a review?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, there is no proposal to review the existing agreement.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Ten Digit Telephone Numbers

3160. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to change Landline Telephone Numbers from the existing Eight digit to Ten digit Telephone Numbers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Madam, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has released Recommendations titled "Efficient Utilization of Numbering Resources" on dated 20th August, 2010. One of the proposals in these recommendations is to have uniform Ten Digits Telephone Numbers for Landline Telephones. However, Government has no proposal as yet to change Landline Telephone Numbers from the existing Six-to-Eight digits to Ten digits in the country.

Assistance to Kenya for Setting Up of SEZs

3161. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kenya has sought India's assistance for setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response from the Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) During the Sixth India-Kenya Joint Trade Committee (JTC) meeting held at Nairobi on 12th-13th October, 2010, the Kenyan Government sought Indian assistance in the form of support for transformation of Kenya's Export Processing Zones (EPZs) Program to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) programme.

(b) The Kenyan Government has sought Indian assistance through exposure programmes for Kenyan officials to successful SEZs in India, secondment of Senior Official(s) of India's SEZ Development Commissioner to Kenya to assist in the establishment of the SEZ programme, support for Investment Promotion Activities, availing of Lines of Credit and buyer's credit from Indian Government financial institutions to companies trading with SEZ/EPZ enterprises in Kenya or investing under Kenya's SEZ/EPZ programmes, and support for enterprise support programs targeted at Kenyan SMEs.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India has requested the Kenyan Government to give details of their existing laws governing SEZs/EPZs as well as the incentives in these areas and to submit proposals on the specific areas requiring technical assistance.

India-Germany Cooperation

3162. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Germany have held discussions for trade and economic collaboration in various sectors pertaining to both the countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of agreements made and areas of common interests identified; and

(d) the extent to which the said meeting/discussions is expected to benefit both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The 17th Session of Indo German Joint Commission on Industrial and Economic Cooperation (JCM) was held in New Delhi on September 23, 2010. The discussions were held on issues of mutual interest including vocational education and training, urban development, renewable energy and energy efficiency as well as facilitation of movement of people between India and Germany. Review of the work undertaken in the seven Joint Working Groups working under the aegis of JCM was also undertaken.

Further the annual meeting of Indo-German Negotiation on Development was held in Bonn on November 9-10, 2010. The mutually agreed priority areas under co-operation the Strategic Framework are energy efficiency, environment policy, protection and sustainable use of natural resources and sustainable economic development. These discussions and meeting encourage trade between the two countries and cooperation in the priority areas mutually agreed upon by both India and Germany.

[Translation]

Functioning of BRO

3163. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the administrative Ministry under which the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) functions;

(b) whether the Government has issued any notification in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of rules and procedures of the armed forces applied in the functioning of BRO;

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring BRO under the administrative control of one Ministry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Border Roads Organisation is

placed under administrative control of Ministry of Defence as an executive arm of Border Roads Development Board (BRDB), though the budget forms a part of Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, as per Para 2 of BR Regulations, 1960.

(d) BRO has Officers from Army and GREF. Army personnel serving in BRO are governed under Army Act, 1950/Army Rules, 1954 and Defence Service Regulations. GREF personnel are governed by CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 for all purposes. In addition, for the purpose of discipline, certain provisions of Army Act, 1950/Army Rules are also applicable to GREF personnel.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal to change the present arrangement.

Land Reforms

3164. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert committee on the land reforms has given recommendations regarding reasons for growing naxalism in some State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether taking cognisance of the report, the Union Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any action plan to implement land reforms in the tribal areas and to provide benefits of the land reforms to the tribal;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of cases of land allocation lying pending in spite of the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 being enforced in the country,

(f) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to dispose of the pending cases immediately;

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

(h) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the State Governments to ensure the benefits of land reforms to the tribal people; and

(i) if so, the details thereof along with effective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure benefits of land reforms/related laws to tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (d) With a view to looking into the unfinished task in Land Reforms, a "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" was constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development vide Resolution dated 9-1-2008. The terms of reference of the Committee, *inter-alia*, included in-depth review of the issues related to land ceiling programme, access of the poor to common property resources, distribution of Bhoodan land in the States, tenancy and sub-tenancies, alienation of tribal land, land use aspects, homestead rights, modernization of land management, institutional mechanism effective implementation of land reform programmes etc. The Committee has submitted its report, and has made recommendations on various aspects of Land Reforms. The report of the Committee is to be placed before the "National Council for Land Reforms" constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister for its consideration and directions. However, it has been decided that the recommendations of the Committee may be examined by an appropriate Committee of Secretaries (CoS) before these are placed for consideration of the "National Council for Land Reforms". Accordingly, the recommendations are being examined by the CoS. Five meetings of the CoS have been held so far and examination of all the recommendations by the CoS is likely to take some more time. Accordingly, further action on the recommendations would be taken as per decision of the CoS/National Council for Land Reforms.

(e) to (g) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 seeks to recognise and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers

who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. The Act does not deal with the cases of land allocation.

(h) and (i) Land and its management falls within the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the 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 co-ordinating nature.

However, implementation of Land Reforms Programme is reviewed from time to time at various fora including Conferences of Revenue Ministers and Revenue Secretaries of the States/UTs organized by the Ministry of Rural Development. 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 to the eligible rural poor, prevention of alienation of tribal land and restoration of alienated land etc.

As per information received from the States/UTs, on implementation of land ceiling laws, as on 30-6-2010, an area of 69.99 lakh acres has been declared surplus, of which 61.46 lakh acres has been taken possession of and 50.20 lakh acres has been distributed to 56.57 lakh beneficiaries. Out of the total 50.20 lakh acres distributed, 18.61 lakh acres, 7.91 lakh acres and 23.68 lakh acres has been distributed to SCs, STs and other beneficiaries respectively.

Reports received from States indicate that 4.77 lakh cases of Tribal Land alienation have been registered covering 8.10 lakh acres of land of which 2.09 lakh cases have been disposed of in favour of tribals covering an area of 4.06 lakh acres.

[English]

Industrial Tripartite Committee

3165. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the Industrial Tripartite Committee on Cotton Textile Industry was held during the month of July, 2010;

(b) if, so, the details of the issues discussed during the said meeting;

(c) whether any consensus has been arrived at on the issue of modification in the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, flexible working hours, implementation of labour laws in the industry etc.; and

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

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

(a) and (b) A meeting of the Industrial Tripartite Committee on Cotton Textile Industry was held on 14th July, 2010 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of State for Labour and Employment. The Committee discussed the issues relating to modification in the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, flexible working hours, implementation of labour laws in the industry, revival of closed textile units, removal of camp coolie system adopted by textile units, contractualization of labour/outsourcing/fixed term employment, setting up of the National Wage Board for textile industry and Minimum Wages.

(c) and (d) In a tripartite framework, consensus building is an ongoing process. While the Trade Unions as well as Employers' Organisations were generally in favour of modification in the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, banning of the camp collie system and better implementation of labour laws in the industry, there were divergent views regarding flexible working hours and setting up of the National Wage Board for Textiles Industry.

Migration of Workers

3166. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether Indian women victims of poverty and abandonment are increasingly migrating overseas through illegal channels;

(b) if so, whether racket of sending poor girls from various parts of the country to the Gulf countries on the pretext of providing lucrative jobs have been increased;

(c) if so, the details and number of cases during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the action taken thereon;

(e) the gravity of this menace and the concrete measures taken by the Government to unearth such rackets and punish the culprits to effectively control this anti-social practice;

(f) whether the Government advises to workers and labourers emigrating to other countries including Malaysia;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Some instances of sending poor girls abroad have come to the notice of the Government. When complaints from emigrants in general are received alleging malpractices/exploitation/abuse, action is taken against the intermediaries and employers after enquiry. A statement on the complaints received is placed at Statement enclosed.

(d) to (h) The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Core-Group on irregular migration to guide and monitor action against irregular migration. The Government has taken various measures for protecting the safety and welfare of women migrant workers of the ECR (Emigration Check Required) category who emigrate to 17 notified (ECR) countries. These include:

(i) Age restriction of 30 years has been made mandatory in respect of all such women emigrants.

- (ii) The identity of the foreign employer and the employment contract must be duly attested by the Indian Missions in respect of all such women.
- (iii) A pre-paid mobile facility must be provided by the employer to every woman Household Worker. If the Foreign Employer recruits the worker directly, he is required to deposit a security of \$2500 with the Indian Mission.
- (iv) The Government has set up the Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) with a 24x7 Helpline to enable emigrant workers/prospective emigrants including women to obtain information on all emigration related matters and to seek redressal of their complaints.
- (v) The Government has also launched a vigorous Awareness Campaign through the print and electronic media to sensitize potential emigrant workers including women emigrants about the legal emigration process and hazards of illegal emigration.
- (vi) Indian Community Welfare Fund has been established in 42 Countries including all ECR countries. Help is provided by the Indian Mission out of this fund to all Indian workers and especially women emigrants who are stranded, are in need of assistance.
- (vii) An Indian Workers Resource Centre has been established in United Arab of Emirates (UAE).
- (viii) Further, the Government has made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the major receiving Countries for ensuring protection and welfare of our emigrants. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) were signed with United Arab of Emirates (UAE) in December 2006, with Kuwait in April 2007, with Oman in November 2008, with Malaysia in January 2009, and with Bahrain on 17th June 2009.

Statement

Complaints Against Registered Recruiting Agents

Year	No. of Complaints	Show Cause Notices issued	No. of Registration Certificates Suspended/ cancelled	No. of Comp- laints dropped/ resolved	Cases pending which are being followed up
2007	98	98	22	76	0
2008	118	118	29	89	0
2009	158	158	44	28	86
2010 (upto 30-09-2010)	78	78	18	06	54

Complaints Against Un-Registered Recruiting Agents:

Year	No. of complaints	Prosecution Sanction issued	Cases referred to State Government/Protector of Emigrants for action
2006	78	21	57
2007	40	7	33
2008	93	56	37
2009	136	14	136
2010 (upto 30-09-2010)	112	07	112

[Translation]

Completion of Rural Development Works

3167. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA:

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI YASHBANT LANGURI:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding the progress made in the areas of rural development, upgradation of villages and increase in employment awareness in the various State including the hilly States in the country during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon by the Union Government during the above period along with the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide certain other special facilities for speeding up of upgradation of villages and provision of facilities and

employment opportunities in the hilly States of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) has put in place a system of monitoring to assess the implementation of the programmes and utilization of funds by Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District Levels and National Level Monitors. The MORD also assesses the impact of implementation of its programmes through independent organizations periodically with a view to take corrective measures for their effective implementation.

(c) A total expenditure of Rs. 79031.86 crore was incurred by the Ministry for implementation of major rural development programme during 10th Plan. During 11th Plan (i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10), an expenditure of Rs. 174248.64 crore has already been made. Physical achievements of major rural development programmes namely Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), National Food For Work Programme (NFFWP), 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), Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWMP) for area development, National

Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) are given below:—

Programmes	Unit	Achievement	Achievement
		10th Plan (2002 to 07)	11th Plan (2007 to 2010)
SGRY/NFFWP/MGNREGA	Employment generated in lakh person-days	41981.85	64378.14
SGSY/NRLM	Lakh No. of Swarojgaries assisted	56.82	52.00
IAY	Lakh No. houses constructed	74.81	73.84
PMGSY	Number of habitations connected	36,694	30,745
NRDWP	Number of habitations covered	353190	651328
TSC	Lakh No. of Individual Toilets constructed	301.87	353.47

(d) to (f) The Ministry of Rural Development has been advising the State Governments including the hilly states to implement the rural development programmes following the scheme guidelines for speeding up the pace of rural development and facilitating higher employment.

[English]

Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft

3168. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the development of the Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft being undertaken in collaboration with Russia;

(b) the main features of the agreement concluded in this regard including the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) the conditions regarding maintenance/spare parts for the said aircraft;

(d) whether Transfer of Technology is involved in the agreement; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Government of India entered into an agreement with the Russian Government for the development and production of a Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft on 18th October, 2007 for cooperation in the Joint Development and Certification of Prospective Multi-Role Fighter Aircraft. The agreement envisages joint production, joint marketing to third countries, sales, after sale support and disposal of aircraft after completion of their life-cycle. Subsequent to this Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has signed a Confidentiality agreement on 11th July, 2008, a General Contract on 22nd December, 2008 and a Memorandum on 10th March, 2010. The estimated expenditure which is likely to be incurred for the programme is yet to be finalized.

(c) to (e) The aircraft in service would have maintenance/repair and overhaul facilities in India. The Spares for Indian Air Force will be manufactured by HAL in India. Aircraft System Line Replaceable Units procured from other sources are proposed to be manufactured under Transfer of Technology. The exact details in this regard have not yet been finalized.

[Translation]

Funds for Workers

3169. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up a National Social Security Fund for the workers engaged in the unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated and utilised for the purpose during the current year and the number of workers likely to be benefited therefrom;

(c) whether the Union Government administers the welfare funds for beedi workers, cine-workers and non-coal mine workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the assistance provided to such workers under

the said fund during each of the last three years, separately, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) In the Budget for 2010-11, the Government has announced setting up of National Social Security Fund for unorganized workers. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) to (e) The Government has constituted the Welfare Funds for certain categories of workers like beedi, cine and non-coal mine workers in the unorganised sector. The Welfare Funds are utilized to provide for financing of measures to promote the welfare of workers including women workers engaged in these occupations. The welfare measures include health and medical care, insurance, housing, education, recreation, water supply, maternity benefits, etc. A statement indicating the funds released under the Welfare Funds for the last three years is annexed.

Statement

Expenditure on welfare schemes under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

(Rupees in Thousands)

Regions	States covered	Years		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	52560	56451	64091
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	72458	70532	78856
Bangalore	Kerala and Karnataka	307695	408908	459855
Bhubaneswar	Orissa	95684	95613	94495
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	520713	395043	494653
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	104357	125185	120414

1	2	3	4	5
Karma	Bihar and Jharkhand	57712	70310	91694
Kolkata	West Bengal and N.E. States	203142	297751	485142
Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa	115251	102807	118407
<i>Expenditure on welfare schemes under Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund</i>				
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	34368	40127	46161
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	4581	5769	7649
Bangalore	Kerala and Karnataka	3422	4486	5671
Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6722	9703	11696
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	6383	9560	9230
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	17407	19669	28622
Karma	Bihar and Jharkhand	3376	4181	4903
Kolkata	West Bengal and N.E. States	2109	3370	3613
Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa	2362	2378	2767
<i>Expenditure on welfare schemes under Iron, Manganese and Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund</i>				
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	0	0	0
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Bangalore	Kerala and Karnataka	13051	12080	14989
Bhubaneswar	Orissa	24109	50857	63281
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	1535	1555	2365
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	14840	20761	24455
Karma	Bihar and Jharkhand	9544	14457	18110
Kolkata	West Bengal and N.E. States	0	0	0
Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa	7267	8341	9428
<i>Expenditure on welfare schemes under Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund</i>				
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	2595	3001	3510

1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Bangalore	Kerala and Karnataka	0	0	0
Bhubaneswar	Orissa	0	0	0
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	2663	5780	4846
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
Karma	Bihar and Jharkhand	6577	9867	11760
Kolkata	West Bengal and N.E. States	0	0	0
Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa	0	0	0
<i>Expenditure on welfare schemes under Cine Workers Welfare Fund</i>				
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	102	105	104
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
Bangalore	Kerala and Karnataka	2373	1976	3068
Bhubaneswar	Orissa	260	222	359
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	2876	3835	4809
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
Karma	Bihar and Jharkhand	0	0	0
Kolkata	West Bengal and N.E. States	1515	2956	3732
Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa	2465	2959	5907

[English]

Housing Scheme for Unorganised Workers

3170. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes/programmes under implementation for providing housing to the workers of unorganised sector in the country;

(b) the funds allocated, sanctioned and utilised by the States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of proposals received from the State Governments particularly from the Karnataka Government; and

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government on these proposals?

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

(a) and (b) The Government is implementing housing scheme viz. Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS) for Beedi and non-coal mine workers. Under RIHS, a uniform central subsidy of Rs. 40,000 per tenement per worker is granted to eligible beneficiaries. Financial assistance of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000 or 75% of the cost of construction, whichever is less, is provided to the Mine Managements for construction of Type-I and

Type-II houses respectively for non-coal mine workers. The Year-wise and State-wise details of funds allocated, sanctioned and released under RIHS during last three years is annexed Statement.

(c) and (d) Subsidy of Rs. 1002.00 lakh, Rs. 3531.20 lakh and Rs. 1183.20 lakh were released to various State Governments, including Karnataka State Government, in respect of proposals received from the States during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

Statement

Year-wise and State-wise details of Funds Allocated, Sanctioned and Released to various States under RIHS during last three years from 2007-08 to 2009-10

Name of State	Subsidy released through Welfare Commissioners			Subsidy Sanctioned and Released to State Government			Total Subsidy Sanctioned and Released		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1266.00	69.80	Nil	418.60	2587.00	788.60	1684.60	2656.80	788.60
Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	0.40	84.20	Nil	Nil	84.20	Nil	0.40
Gujarat	05.40	Nil	3.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	05.40	Nil	03.00
Karnataka	Nil	85.60	14.80	Nil	82.20	Nil	Nil	167.80	14.80
Kerala	284.40	157.20	207.20	Nil	Nil	Nil	284.40	157.20	207.20
Madhya Pradesh	176.80	390.00	1465.00	480.00	33.00	51.00	656.80	423.00	1516.00
								Including Chhattisgarh	
Maharashtra	2088.43	426.27	33.06	Nil	02.60	23.20	2088.43	428.87	56.26
Orissa	310.40	376.40	826.00	Nil	147.20	20.40	310.40	523.60	846.40
Rajasthan	29.60	80.20	42.80	Nil	140.00	40.40	29.60	220.20	83.20
Tamil Nadu	Nil	96.60	54.60	Nil	429.40	Nil	Nil	526.00	54.60
Uttar Pradesh	81.60	82.20	117.60	19.20	49.00	19.80	100.80	131.20	137.40
West Bengal	2613.60	1047.20	1333.80	Nil	60.80	Nil	2613.60	1108.00	1833.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bihar	12.40	167.80	65.80	Nil	Nil	239.80	12.40	167.80	305.60
Jharkhand	129.57	316.00	87.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	129.57	316.00	87.00
Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10.60	Nil
Total	6998.20	3225.67	4751.06	1002.00	3531.20	1183.20	8000.20	6756.87	5934.26

[Translation]

**Inclusion of Castes in SC and
OBC Categories**

3171. Dr. BHOLA SINGH:

Dr. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the details regarding castes included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes (OBCs), State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from various quarters for inclusion of new castes in the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) lists and increase in pecuniary limit for existing creamy layer, OBC;

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

(d) the details regarding the criteria being fixed for inclusion of any caste in SC/OBC category; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to change the said criteria and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) 1206 castes as detailed in six Presidential Orders have been specified as Scheduled Castes (SCs), in relation to a State/Union Territory, and

their number is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Likewise 2173 castes as detailed in 28 Resolutions have been specified as Other Backward Classes (OBCs), in the Central List of Other Backward Classes, are contained in twenty eight Resolutions mentioned in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Receipt of proposals from concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, in regard to inclusion of castes etc. in the list of Scheduled Castes is a continuing process, and these are processed as per approved Modalities.

Proposals for inclusion of castes in the Central List of OBCs and request for raising pecuniary limit for existing creamy layer are received from time to time, and action thereon is taken on the recommendations of National Commission for Backward Classes.

(d) Criteria followed is as under—

Scheduled Caste:

Extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of traditional practise of untouchability.

Other Backward Class (Central List)

Social, Educational, economic backwardness and inadequate representation in the Central Government post and services.

(c) No, Madam.

Statement-I

Number of cases etc. specified as Scheduled Castes (SCs) in relation to a State/Union Territory

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of castes etc. specified as SCs
1	2	3
States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60
2.	Assam	16
3.	Bihar	23
4.	Chhattisgarh	44
5.	Goa	5
6.	Gujarat	36
7.	Haryana	37
8.	Himachal Pradesh	57
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	13
10.	Jharkhand	22
11.	Karnataka	101
12.	Kerala	53
13.	Madhya Pradesh	48
14.	Maharashtra	59
15.	Manipur	7
16.	Meghalaya	16
17.	Mizoram	16
18.	Orissa	93
19.	Punjab	39
20.	Rajasthan	59

1	2	3
21.	Sikkim	4
22.	Tamil Nadu	76
23.	Tripura	34
24.	Uttar Pradesh	66
25.	Uttarakhand	65
26.	West Bengal	60
Union Territories		
27.	Chandigarh	36
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
29.	Daman and Diu	5
30.	NCT of Delhi	36
31.	Puducherry	16
Total		1206

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of castes etc. specified as OBC, in Central List of Other Backward Classes
1	2	3
States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106
2.	Assam	27
3.	Bihar	132
4.	Chhattisgarh	64
5.	Goa	16

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	100
7.	Haryana	73
8.	Himachal Pradesh	52
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	21
10.	Jharkhand	119
11.	Karnataka	183
12.	Kerala	82
13.	Madhya Pradesh	74
14.	Maharashtra	216
15.	Manipur	4
16.	Orissa	193
17.	Punjab	65
18.	Rajasthan	65
19.	Sikkim	10
20.	Tamil Nadu	180
21.	Tripura	43
22.	Uttar Pradesh	75
23.	Uttarakhand	1
24.	West Bengal	57
Union Territories		
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
26.	Chandigarh	59
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
28.	Daman and Diu	44
29.	NCT of Delhi	54

1	2	3
30.	Puducherry	47
Total		2173

[English]

Potable Water in Rural Schools

3172. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the schools in the rural areas are functioning without the facility of potable water resulting into harassment of students;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide facility of potable water in all the rural schools;

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

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide potable water in all rural schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) The State-wise details of percentage of Government Schools in rural areas not having drinking water facilities as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) data 2008-09, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), State-wise physical and financial targets fixed for providing drinking water facilities to schools and the achievements thereon is at Statement-II. Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), no annual targets are fixed or allocations made for schools separately, but all existing Government and aided schools in rural areas not covered under SSA are required to be provided with drinking water facilities. During 2010-11, under the URDWP, 36160 schools in rural areas are targeted to be covered by 25141 schemes for providing potable drinking water supply. State-wise information is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Schools not having drinking water facilities, as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2008-09 data

States Name	Total Government rural school	School with drinking water facilities	School not having drinking water facilities
1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	19382	14341	5041
Himachal Pradesh	14655	13654	1001
Punjab	17279	16741	538
Chandigarh	27	27	0
Uttarakhand	16575	14139	2436
Haryana	14000	13455	545
Delhi	788	788	0
Rajasthan	73142	66155	6987
Uttar Pradesh	132984	128939	4045
Bihar	63971	54497	9474
Sikkim	834	717	117
Arunachal pradesh	4122	2502	1620
Nagaland	1734	12821	452
Manipur	2200	1609	591
Mizoram	1774	1357	417
Tripura	3557	2734	823
Meghalaya	3514	1869	1645
Assam	56467	36968	19499
West Bengal	49099	46498	2601
Jharkhand	37802	26677	11125
Orissa	51971	43731	8240
Chhattisgarh	43235	38260	4975

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	102847	94236	8611
Gujarat	30116	26531	3585
Daman and Diu	58	58	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	256	250	6
Maharashtra	59842	49521	10321
Andhra Pradesh	70261	58337	11924
Karnataka	41081	32887	8194
Goa	985	960	25
Lakshadweep	39	39	0
Kerala	4285	4211	74
Tamil Nadu	32529	32529	0
Puducherry	243	242	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	278	274	4
Total	951932	827015	124917

Statement-II

*Physical and Financial Targets and achievements under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
for providing drinking water facilities*

(Financial—in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UT	2006-07 Civil Works Drinking Water (no. of Schools)				2007-08 Civil Works Drinking Water (no. of Schools)			
		Outlay approved		Achievement		Outlay approved		Achievement	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	30	0	0	0	30	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	76.01	0	0	760	431	5	3.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	788	394	0	332.48	0	31.92	0	26.07
5.	Bihar	0	505.73	4157	45.65	0	458.87	1098	122.62
6.	Chandigarh	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	51.61	0	0	1567	445.76	184	444.46
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	22.5	34	5.15	16	22.35	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	7.2	0	0.9	0	6.3	0	6.2
10.	Delhi	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	129	26.5	95	26.5	0	5.09	0	5.09
12.	Gujarat	184	190.18	735	184.79	187	234.01	168	233.95
13.	Haryana	0	135.15	782	32.32	0	100.18	36	7.97
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	88.15	210	53.18	0	2.72	218	2.72
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	34.34	1311	34.34	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	1551	310.2	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	0	492.13	3442	73.64	5541	310.2	1346	320.5
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	2257	383.6	2187	310.99	0	0	0	0.00
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Madhya Pradesh	1477	221.55	351	132.82	10301	5239.23	6698	3022.59
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	0	46.35	0	46.35	0	10.92	5350	0.15
27.	Puducherry	0	11.7	76	11.4	0	0.3	2	0.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	3860	1930	3820	1593.76	2312	1387.2	1688	1054.06
30.	Sikkim	0	24.17	0	0.15	0	24.02	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0	32.04	1567	6.69	0	31.38	1245	30.38
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	634	95.1	223	68.55
35.	West Bengal	0	168.84	3341	158.65	0	168.84	887	1.67
Total		8995	4874.75	22108	3049.75	17882	9358.89	19148	5350.47

(Financial—in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UT	2008-09 Civil Works Drinking Water (no. of Schools)				2009-10 Civil Works Drinking Water (no. of Schools)			
		Outlay approved		Achievement		Outlay approved		Achievement	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	30	0	0	0	30.00*	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	382.4	0	42.76	395	256.75	178	187.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0.52	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	649	404.11	0	0.19	740	409.25#	241	85.59
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	22.35	0	0	0	17.81*	0	17.81

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0.10*	0	0.1
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	4	0.8	0	0
12.	Gujarat	241	482	9	244.44	75	342.34#	54	339
13.	Haryana	0	46.41	6	0.91	817	206.28#	341	152.16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.25
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	17.67	0	0.5	382	150.93#	315	137.95
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	762	152.4	0	18	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	3	0	0	0	2.70*	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	189	104.88	785	5.66	224	112	10	141.38
21.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2216.64	155	64.07	2024*	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	0	10.92	0	0	0	10.92*	0	3
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	24	7.42	6	0.9
28.	Punjab	97	24.98	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	397	238.2	0	0	3726	2276.53#	1699	702.78
30.	Sikkim	0	24.02	0	22.57	0	0.41*	0	0.07
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	437	109.25	249	109.25
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	22064	2763.28		1445.87	0	0	0	3.36

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
34.	Uttarakhand	0	23.55	0	0	824	123.6	1	83.25
35.	West Bengal	0	168.14	0	0	832	83.51#	25	145.47
Total		24399	7124.47	1372	1844.97	10504	4140.6	3119	2109.83

*This pertains to spill over only.

#This pertains to fresh and spill over.

Statement-III

State-wise Target for Coverage of Schools in Rural Areas under NRDWP during 2010-11

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Targeted Schools	No. of Scheme covering Targeted Schools
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	298	298
4.	Assam	2728	2291
5.	Bihar	9119	3639
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	984	1024
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0
11.	Goa	4	2
12.	Gujarat	371	253
13.	Haryana	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	6756	8189

1	2	3	4
17.	Karnataka	2194	2188
18.	Kerala	56	56
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	383	393
21.	Maharashtra	5856	2
22.	Manipur	182	131
23.	Meghalaya	306	307
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	22	22
26.	Orissa	659	650
27.	Puducherry	16	8
28.	Punjab	7	3
29.	Rajasthan	3069	2556
30.	Sikkim	21	20
31.	Tamil Nadu	2728	2730
32.	Tripura	159	158
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0
34.	Uttarakhand	241	220
35.	West Bengal	1	1
Total		36160	25141

Rural Roads Projects for Selected States

3173. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved rural road projects worth Rs. 4400 crore under the Ministry of Rural Development;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes under which these projects are approved;

(c) whether these projects belong to selected States;

(d) if so, the names of the approved projects; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for development of rural road without any discrimination throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) the project proposals valued at Rs. 1,17,185 crore for construction of 1,05,742 road works measuring

4,18,065 km have been sanctioned to the States till September 2010. A statement indicating the State-wise details is enclosed. The road projects under PMGSY are stipulated to be sent by the State Governments in accordance with Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) and Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL) from the Core Network prepared for the purpose as per the provisions of the programme guidelines.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

#	States	Value of proposals cleared (Rs. in crore)	No. of road works	Length of road works (in km)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4331.01	6681	21135.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1613.28	687	3705.87
3.	Assam	8798.22	4643	15900.62
4.	Bihar	16945.56	9216	37885.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	6465.95	5320	25508.58
6.	Goa	9.72	90	178.16
7.	Gujarat	1421.86	3082	7908.57
8.	Haryana	1517.96	420	4589.33
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2419.93	2100	12166.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3706.18	1379	7011.14
11.	Jharkhand	2987.72	2590	11446.08
12.	Karnataka	3197.83	3204	16138.47
13.	Kerala	975.01	1173	2710.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13280.47	12271	55288.07
15.	Maharashtra	5387.93	5310	23217.06
16.	Manipur	868.38	1023	3160.78

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	313.88	409	1100.56
18.	Mizoram	708.27	191	2487.16
19.	Nagaland	376.96	249	2674.87
20.	Odisha	9933.49	7519	29283.83
21.	Punjab	1799.31	797	4997.13
22.	Rajasthan	8917.44	11714	50872.66
23.	Sikkim	763.73	380	2893.97
24.	Tamil Nadu	2035.70	4970	10053.99
25.	Tripura	1566.23	959	3050.98
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10238.59	15932	41944.82
27.	Uttarakhand	1219.96	750	5689.72
28.	West Bengal	5384.23	2683	15064.78
Grand Total		117184.81	105742	418064.94

[Translation]

**Survey on Social and Educational
Conditions of Poor**

3174. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct a survey on the social and educational conditions of the poor in the country on the lines of Sachar Committee:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development has not conducted/proposed to conduct survey on the social and educational conditions of the poor in the country on the lines of Sachar Committee.

[English]

Rural Schemes

3175. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's proposed schemes for the upliftment of rural India have failed to achieve the target due to inadequate mechanism of dissemination of information/awareness amongst the rural population;

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

(c) the steps the Government proposes or have taken to give due publicity to these schemes and proper implementation of the same through print and electronic

media in the rural areas of the country; and

(d) the system for monitoring the progress of the implementation of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a number of programmes namely Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) for employment and poverty alleviation, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for development of rural infrastructure, Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWMP) for area development, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) for basic amenities in rural areas through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. As per the progress reports received from the States and UTs, the performance of these programmes have been found satisfactory.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development has been making efforts to disseminate information on Rural Development Programmes through available tools of communication like Print Media, Electronic Media, Press Conferences, publishing a monthly News Letter, 'Grameen Bharat', in Hindi and English to distribute free of cost to all the implementing agencies. To add quality to the awareness campaign, the Ministry is also bringing out a monthly news letter "Kuruksheetra" in Hindi and English through Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Further, Leaflets, Booklets, Brochures and Guidelines in Hindi, English and Regional Languages are brought out for widely distribution at all levels across the country.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development has put in place a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation of the programmes, including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District Levels and National Level "Monitors: The State

Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy to improve the implementation of the rural development schemes consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's participation, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) vigilance and monitoring of rural development programmes at all levels to achieve maximum success.

[Translation]

Import of Cheap Products

3176. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether many cheap items/goods which are subsidised in their country of origin are being dumped in the country over a period of time;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on the small indigenous industries;

(c) the action taken by the Government to ban the imports of such items/goods; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Trade defence measures are available to the domestic industry to counter unfair trade practices followed by exporters of goods from other countries. In case a product is imported into the country at less than its normal value, and it causes injury to the domestic industry, the domestic industry can make an application to Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) in the Department of Commerce for imposition of anti-dumping duty. Similarly the domestic industry can also make an application to DGAD under the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures in cases of subsidization of exports which causes injury to them. The Customs Tariff

Act, 1975 includes provisions for providing relief to the domestic producers against injury caused to them by imports, in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Anti-Dumping (i.e. the Agreement on the implementation of Article VI of GATT, 1995), the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures as well as the Agreement on Safeguards. These provisions are aimed at offsetting the adverse effects of 'dumped' imports, 'subsidized' imports or 'increased' imports.

During the period 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 (upto 20-07-2010) anti-dumping duty was imposed in 27 cases by DGAD.

Constructions in Cantonment Areas

3177. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civilians living in the Cantonment areas face lots of difficulties in carrying out construction, repair and alteration of their houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the mechanism for redressal of their difficulties/grievances;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing rules in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Civilians living in the Cantonment areas can carry out construction, repair and alteration of their houses, as per the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 2006, building byelaws of the Cantonment in which the property is located, terms and conditions of instrument under which the property is held by them and the policy laid down by the Government. Appeal against executive orders can be filed under Section 340 of the Cantonments Act, 2006.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The existing provisions in this regard are considered adequate.

Maintenance Works in Cantonments

3178. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maintenance and other works in the cantonment areas are carried out under the supervision of the defence officers due to which civilians feel neglected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to hand over the said works to the committees constituted by the civilians residing in these areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Cantonment Boards carry out maintenance and other works in civil areas and other areas which are placed under the management of Cantonment Boards. These works are carried out only after consideration/deliberation/approval by the Finance Committee (where constituted) of the Board and also by the Cantonments Boards. Both the Finance Committee and the Cantonment Boards comprise of elected civilian members/nominated members/ex-officio members. The works once approved by the Board, are supervised by the concerned Engineers of the Board during execution.

(c) and (d) As per Section 306 of the Cantonments Act, 2006, the Board may also authorize any member to inspect any work or institution constructed or maintained, in whole or part. There is no proposal, at present, to handover the works to the committees constituted by the civilians residing in these areas.

Import of Pulses by STC

3179. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector State Trading

Corporation of India has invited for international tenders for import of 1,20,000 tonnes of yellow pulses; and

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

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

(b) In terms of decision taken by Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) in its meeting dated 18-3-2010 State Trading Corporation had issued a tender dated 23-9-2010 for import of 1,20,000 MT of yellow peas. The tender was scrapped and no orders were placed due to high price.

[English]

Rewas-Aware Port

3180. Dr. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to develop the Rewas-Aware Port through Public-Private-Partnership (PPP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a need/demand for grant of right of way to Rewas-Aware port for developing an approach channel through Mumbai Port Trust waters;

(d) if so, whether the permission has been granted in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) No Madam, as per Indian Ports Act, 1908, the responsibility for development of other Port (Non-Major Ports) vests with the respective State Governments. Hence, the responsibility for development of Rewas-Aware Port vests with Government of Maharashtra.

(c) to (e) No final decision in this matter can be taken unless a proposal mutually agreeable between Mumbai Port and Rewas-Aware Port is submitted by

the latter through Mumbai Port.

[Translation]

Indo-US Trade

3181. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
Dr. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

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

(a) whether a ministerial level meeting was held between India and America recently to remove the differences between the two countries in economic and trade related areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India raised the issue of outsourcing, visa and Government patronage in this meeting; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Minister for Commerce and Industry and the United States Trade Representative co-chaired the Ministerial meeting of the India-US Trade Policy Forum (TPF) at Washington DC on 21st September, 2010. During the meeting, both sides held comprehensive discussions on a wide range of issues and agreed to continue their dialogue to boost bilateral trade under five focus groups: Agriculture, Innovation and Creativity, Investment, Services and Tariff and non Tariff Barriers. India's concerns regarding restrictive trade practices of the US were taken up during the TPF

meeting and in other bilateral engagements with the US side.

Equal Pay for Equal Work

3182. Dr. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI ABU HASEM KHAN CHOUDHURY:

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

(a) whether there is huge difference in the salary between contractual and permanent labourers to the same work in the same situation in many States;

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court has given any directive in regard to giving equal pay for equal nature of work; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to follow the said directive?

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

(a) to (c) In cases, BHEL Workers' Association Vs. Union of India, (1985) ISCC630 1985 SCC (L and S) 371 and M.R. Mazadoor Sangh Vs. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., (1991) 2 SCC 176: 1991 SCC (L and

S) 533 the Supreme Court had observed that contract labour is entitled to the same wages, holidays hours of work and conditions of service as applicable to workmen directly employed by the principal employer on the same or similar kind of work.

Rule 25 (2) (v) (a) of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 already provides that:—

"in cases where the workman employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind or work."

(d) In the Central Sphere establishments regular inspection are conducted by the Inspectors notified under various labour laws which are enforced by the field officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) to check the level of compliance. As and when cases of payment of less minimum wages are detected or complaints are received in this regard, appropriate action is taken under the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, and cases are filed before the Authority i.e. Dy. Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi. The details of such cases for the last three years are as under:—

Year	No. of cases (brought forward+cases received)	Order issued	Cases Pending
2007-08	5	4	1
2008-09	66	55	11
2009-10	43	28	15

Reimbursement of Fees to OBCs under Scholarship Scheme

3183. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to implement a system for the reimbursement of full fees for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) under postmatric

and merit-cum-means scholarship schemes;

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

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing Post Matric Scholarship Scheme through State Governments/Union Territory

Administrations for OBC students. The Scheme provides for payment of scholarship which includes maintenance allowance, reimbursement of compulsory non refundable fees etc. However, there is no scheme of merit-cum-means scholarship for OBC students.

Due to budgetary constraint it has not been possible to fully meet the demand of all States/UT Administrations under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students. Details of funds released to States/UTs during the last three years are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise Expenditure during the last three years from 2007-08 to 2009-10 under the Post-matric Scholarship Schemes of OBC students

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Post-matric		
		2007-08 Amount released	2008-09 Amount released	2009-10 Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	925.02	1676.89	2035.00
2.	Bihar	1436.49	1977.72	1752.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—
4.	Goa	48.97	38.44	16.00
5.	Gujarat	223.92	288.69	568.31
6.	Haryana	396.50	491.00	563.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	22.00	—
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	210.22	188.77	—
9.	Jharkhand	143.50	444.78	282.00
10.	Kerala	560.45	161.67	—
11.	Karnataka	611.80	454.43	445.57
12.	Madhya Pradesh	393.59	1425.34	1612.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	1950.36	2307.08	2587.00
14.	Orissa	51.87	441.00	—
15.	Punjab	468.59	552.00	—
16.	Rajasthan	431.68	754.49	833.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	1099.55	1485.45	1140.32
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2022.41	3962.88	4436.00
19.	Uttarakhand	—	189.58	104.00
20.	West Bengal	—	740.00	—
21.	Andaman Nicobar	—	—	0.23
22.	Dadra and Nagar Havali	—	—	—
23.	Daman and Diu	—	5.28	—
24.	Chandigarh	—	1.09	1.03
25.	Delhi	—	—	—
26.	Pudducherry	84.60	41.39	—
27.	Assam	1208.32	-	659.19
28.	Manipur	120.56	120.00	25.00
29.	Tripura	128.59	193.18	230.10
30.	Sikkim	0.00	5.78	7.20
Total		12517.08	17968.93	17296.95

[English]

Uniform Legislation for Ports

3184. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring in a new uniform comprehensive law to deal with ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of various legislations that govern ports in the country and the manner in which these have been found deficient to deal with the capacity expansion and modernisation etc;

(d) whether it is also proposed to bring minor ports under this legislation to secure uniformity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) A proposal is under preparation in consultation with the various Divisions of the Ministry to consider the merger of Indian Ports Act, 1908 and the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. As the proposal is at a very nascent/preparatory stage, the details and the modalities of the merger of the above two acts are yet to be finalized.

(c) Indian Ports Act, 1908 and the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 are the two major legislations that govern the ports in the Country. The need for the new proposal under reference was felt due to the prevalence of a number of obsolete provisions in the existing acts and to have some new provisions in the legislative framework in tune with the present requirements of the ports to operate in a commercial climate, as a result of liberalization of the economy, for capacity addition and modernisation.

(d) and (e) The new proposal contemplates to bring a level playing field between the Major Ports and the non-major Ports and all the essential provisions for the purpose shall be made in the proposal once it is finalized.

Total Sanitation Campaign

3185. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages covered under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) till date along with the financial assistance provided to various States including Kerala;

(b) the total number of villages yet to be covered under TSC in the States;

(c) the total number of villages proposed to be

covered under TSC during the current year along with the financial assistance provided/proposed to be provided by the Union Government, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for slow pace of implementation of TSC in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (c) Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. It is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit. TSC, at present, is being implemented in 607 districts of the country. As per the project proposals submitted by Districts through the States, all Gram Panchayats requiring improvement in sanitation facilities are supposed to be covered through the District projects. A statement indicating the detail of total Central financial assistance provided to the States including Kerala under TSC is annexed.

(d) The rural sanitation coverage in Kerala as per census 2001 was 81.33%. With the effective implementation of TSC, the rural sanitation coverage, as reported by the State through online monitoring system maintained by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation is nearing cent per cent as against all India coverage of approximately 67%.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Released Amount till October 2010
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46733.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2578.31
3.	Assam	26793.36
4.	Bihar	42464.73

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	22906.39
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.15
7.	Goa	172.32
8.	Gujarat	24199.57
9.	Haryana	9044.34
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4424.88
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4483.33
12.	Jharkhand	20170.50
13.	Karnataka	21035.21
14.	Kerala	8438.23
15.	Madhya Pradesh	48466.94
16.	Maharashtra	43995.48
17.	Manipur	2348.56
18.	Meghalaya	3183.31
19.	Mizoram	2218.70
20.	Nagaland	1824.88
21.	Orissa	36818.76
22.	Puducherry	94.84
23.	Punjab	1808.25
24.	Rajasthan	20780.82
25.	Sikkim	1123.07
26.	Tamil Nadu	32528.73
27.	Tripura	4634.96
28.	Uttar Pradesh	129056.58
29.	Uttarakhand	3694.95
30.	West Bengal	32330.50

Export Grievance Redressal Cell

3186. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

(a) whether an Exporters' Grievance Redressal Cell (ERC) to monitor specific complaints from exporters for quick redressal is available with the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the complaints received and disposed of during the last three years by the ERC;

(d) the complaints received by the Government from ERC and how much time is generally taken in their disposal; and

(e) whether any time frame is set for the disposal of the said complaints and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a), (b), (d) and (e) In order to facilitate speedy redressal of grievances of Trade and Industry, a grievance redressal mechanism has been put in place in the form of GRC (Grievance Redressal Cell) by a Government resolution.

Government is committed to resolving all outstanding problems and dispute pertaining to past periods through GRC set up on 27-10-2004, for condoning delays, regularizing, breaches by exporters in bonafide cases, resolving disputes over entitlements, granting extension for utilization of authorization.

The Chairman of Grievance Redressal Committee is Additional Secretary of Department of Commerce and is assisted by two Joint Secretaries, one from Department of Commerce and the other from Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, as members of the Committee.

Efforts are made to dispose off Grievance cases within a reasonable time. However, sometimes, clarification from any department is required, the disposal

in turn entails some time.

(c) During the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, 85, 97 and 67 representations were received respectively which have been considered by Grievance Redressal Cell.

Modernisation of Jawahar Dock Berths

3187. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the modernisation of Jawahar Dock (JD) berths at Chennai Port; and

(b) the details of expenditure made during the last three years in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Modernisation works have been carried out in all the six berths of Jawahar Dock except in an area where three gantry cranes have been positioned.

(b) Details of expenditure made during the last three years are given below:—

2007-08	Rs. 12.72 crore
2008-09	Rs. 12.26 crore
2009-10	Rs. 06.92 crore

Shipping Projects in Gujarat

3188. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn any detailed action plan for renovation of ports and a roadmap for development of shipping in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the ongoing shipping projects in which there is private participation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to strengthen the shipping sector in the country including Gujarat and make it internationally competitive?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Shipping has formulated a National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) for development of Port and Shipping Sector in the country including Major Port of Kandla in Gujarat. Under NMDP 276 projects have been envisaged in Port Sector targeting an investment of Rs. 55803.73 crores and 111 projects under Shipping Sector targeting an investment of Rs. 44,535 crores.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Shipping periodically reviews the progress of the above projects including those projects where there is private investment participation.

(e) Various steps have been taken by the Ministry of Shipping to strengthen the Shipping sector in the country including the major port of Kandla in Gujarat namely construction of new berths and terminals, replacement of old cargo handling equipments, mechanization of berths and terminals, deepening of channels, widening of roads and providing adequate rail-road connectivity for faster evacuations of traffic, implementation of Electronic Data Interchange and Port Community System (EDIPCS) for online handling of Shipping documents, acquisition of ships, aids to navigation, shipbuilding and ship repairs etc. Further, private sector participation has been allowed and encouraged to bring in efficiency and modern management techniques to make Indian shipping sector internationally competitive.

In order to provide level playing field for the Indian Shipping Companies with their global counter parts, the Government has introduced Tonnage Tax regime in India since the year 2004. Further, the liberalized policy on ship acquisition has been introduced and acquisition of all types of ships has been brought under Open General License (OGL). Besides, 100% FDI has been permitted in ship acquisition and registration formalities of newly acquired ships have been simplified. Indian shipping

industry has been provided cargo support through right of first refusal and policy of FOB import is being followed for government owned/controlled cargoes. In addition, 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.

Families of Kargil Martyrs

3189. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched some special package/schemes for the welfare of the families of Kargil martyrs;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its salient features;

(c) whether complaints regarding poor implementation of these schemes have been received by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The details of package for the welfare of the families of Kargil martyrs are as under:

(I) Compensation Package:

(i) Dwelling unit Assistance Rs. 5 lakhs

(ii) Parental Assistance Rs. 2 lakhs

(iii) Children Education Assistance Rs. 1 lakh per child upto two children

(II) Pensionary benefits:

(i) Liberalised Family Pension equal to reckonable emoluments last drawn by the deceased personnel for life time to the Next of Kin.

(ii) Death Gratuity on the basis of length of qualifying service subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs.

(III) **Ex-gratia:** Rs. 10 lakhs to the Next of Kin of the deceased personnel.

(IV) **Oil Product Agency:** Post Kargil operation Government of India brought a scheme to allot LPG distributorship and Petrol Pump Retail Outlet to widows and dependents of Kargil Martyrs on priority basis.

(c) No, Madam.

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

Shortage of Personnel in Air Force

3190. Dr. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force (IAF) is facing shortage of pilots and personnel below officers rank;

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

(c) the total expenditure incurred on training of fighter pilots during their entire service period;

(d) whether there are agreements with pilots restricting them to complete at least 20 years of service in IAF; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The available strength of pilots and personnel below officers rank in Air Force is sufficient to meet the current operational requirements of the Indian Air Force. There is no significant shortage of personnel below officer rank. However, vacancies including newly created posts are filled up in a phased manner.

(c) to (e) The ab initio cost of training of a fighter pilot in Indian Air Force at 2008-2009 rates is Rs.

1370.49 lakhs approximately. While there is no agreement with a pilot which restricts him to complete at least 20 years of service, officers in the IAF are expected to serve till superannuation.

Poor Connectivity in Border Areas

3191. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether there is inadequate connectivity in all the areas near the borders in the country including West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether the Department of Telecom (DoT) had issued directives to Telecom Companies for providing services in connection with North Eastern States;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) to (c) Madam. More than 90% villages in Border States except Andaman and Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya have already been covered with telephone connectivity. The following two schemes are being carried out by BSNL with financial support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for provision of Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in remaining uncovered revenue villages including those in the border areas of the country.

(i) VPTs under Bharat Nirman

(ii) Newly Identified VPTs

Further, a scheme has been launched by government under USOF to provide financial support for setting up and managing 965 number of infrastructure sites/towers in Border Districts for provision of mobile services in the border areas, where there was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. Villages or cluster of villages having population of 2000 or more and not having mobile coverage were taken into consideration for installation of the tower under this scheme. The infrastructure so created is being shared by three service providers for provision of mobile services. As on 31-10-2010, 862 towers i.e. about 89.32% have been set up under this scheme. All the mobile towers to be set up in Border Districts of West Bengal have already been set up in the scheme.

(d) to (f) The Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/Unified Access Service Licence (UASL) coverage condition *inter-alia* provides that licensee has to cover 10% District Head Quarters (DHQ)/Towns within one year from the date of startup spectrum allocation excluding average Standing Advisory Committee for Frequency Allocation (SACFA) delay and 50% DHQ/Towns within three year from the date of startup spectrum allocation. The choice of District Headquarters/towns to be covered beyond 50% District Headquarters/towns shall lie with the Licensee depending on their business decision. There is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas.

However, following schemes has been launched by government under USOF for provision of telecom services in the country including North East States.

(i) VPTs under Bharat Nirman

(ii) Newly Identified VPTs

(iii) Replacement of Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) VPTs

(iv) First Phase of Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme

(v) Wire line Broadband Connectivity for rural areas

Cardamom Trade

3192. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding production and price of cardamom during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been a fall in price of cardamom;

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

(d) the details regarding import and export of cardamom during the last three years, country-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) There is no decline in prices of

cardamom during the last three years. The production and price details of cardamom during the last three years are given below:

Year	Production (Tons)	Prices (per kg)
2007-08	9,450	503.48
2008-09	11,000	538.16
2009-10	10,075	877.41

(d) India and Guatemala are the major producer of cardamom in the world. The import of cardamom into India, which is mainly from Guatemala, came down substantially from 875 MT in 2007-08 to 180 MT in 2008-09. The import further reduced to 95 MT in 2009-10. Major Country-wise export of cardamom during the last three years is annexed as Statement.

Statement*Country-wise Export of Cardamom from India*

Major Country	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saudi Arabia	331.0	1794.3	519.3	3331.0	1117.7	9409.5
UAE	3.4	16.3	17.9	104.8	296.0	2519.7
Kuwait	18.1	94.6	4.3	28.1	92.2	818.6
Egypt (ARE)					71.0	609.7
USA	6.0	31.4	7.2	51.2	50.1	473.9
UK	17.2	67.8	7.2	50.7	55.0	462.8
Japan	16.2	90.5	25.0	223.2	34.4	319.3
Malaysia	29.3	102.4	27.6	134.8	45.6	304.1
Pakistan	0.4	3.5	0.4	1.4	29.6	269.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Australia	0.2	1.0	11.3	63.7	32.3	222.7
Others	78.2	273.2	129.8	738.1	151.1	1160.7
Total	500	2475	750	4727	1975	16570

Compensation to Families of Soldiers

3193. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of soldiers disabled/killed in various operations during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of ex-gratia/compensation paid to them/the next of kin during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on welfare of these personnel and other ex-servicemen during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has any administrative machinery to make periodic enquiry into the conditions of the families of these personnel; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) State-wise details of Army personnel killed and injured (battle fatal and battle non fatal casualties) in various operations during the last three years is attached as Statement-I and II.

(b) Compensation has been paid to Next of Kin in eligible cases as per the following entitlement:—

(i) **Liberalised Family Pension:** In case of death due to an act of violence/attack by extremists, terrorists, anti-social elements etc, equal to the reckonable emoluments last drawn by the deceased personnel for life to the Next of Kin.

(ii) **Special Family Pension:** In case of death of armed forces personnel due to causes held attributable to/aggravated by military service, it is computed @ 60% of the last reckonable emoluments subject to minimum of Rs. 7,000 per month.

(iii) **Death Gratuity:** Depending upon the length of service as under:—

Length of Service	Amount
Less than 1 Year	2 times reckonable emoluments
1 to 5 years	6 times reckonable emoluments
5-20 years	12 time reckonable emoluments
More than 20 years	One month's reckonable emoluments for every completed year (Maximum ceiling Rs. 10 lac).

(iv) **Ex-Gratia:** Rs. 15 lakhs to the Next of Kin of the personnel who die in action in border skirmishes of action against militants, terrorists etc. Rs. 10 lakhs in case of deaths due to accidents in the course of Bonafide official duties.

(v) **War Injury Pension:** is admissible when injury takes place during action against extremists, terrorists and antisocial elements in war or war like operations. The war injury pension consists of:—

(I) Service element—at 50% of last reckonable emoluments.

(II) War Injury element—equal to last reckonable emoluments.

onable emolument on invalidment and at 60% of last reckonable emoluments subject to a minimum of Rs. 7020 on retirements.

(vi) **Disability Pension:** is admissible on account of disability provided its extent is more than 20% and held attributable to military service. The disability pension comprises of:—

(I) Service element—at 50% of last reckonable emoluments.

(II) Disability element—at 30% of last reckonable emoluments for 100% disability subject to minimum of f 3510. For lower percentage of disability the amount of disability element is computed proportionately.

(c) Expenditure incurred on welfare of disabled/

Killed soldiers and other ex-servicemen during last three years:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount (Rs.)
1.	2007-2008	39383850
2.	2008-2009	60791765
3.	2009-2010	67724899

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare (Ministry of Defence) Kendriya Sainik Board and Rajya Sainik Board/Zila Sainik Boards in respective States, Record Offices/local formations/establishments/units have systems in place to periodically interact formally/informally with the families of defence personnel who were killed during operation or soldiers who were disabled during war. In addition, Pension Adalats are held regularly to resolve the pension related problems of the families.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Defence Personnel Killed in various Operations during last three years

Sl. No.	State	2007	2008	2009
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	7	3
2.	Assam	2	4	2
3.	Bihar	7	6	5
4.	Gujarat	1	2	3
5.	Haryana	19	19	7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14	7	8
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	13	17
8.	Jharkhand	4	2	1
9.	Karnataka	6	8	6
10.	Kerala	9	7	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	6	1	1
12.	Maharashtra	18	8	11

Sl. No.	State	2007	2008	2009
13.	Punjab	33	16	12
14.	Rajasthan	18	12	9
15.	Tamil Nadu	6	5	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	26	19	12
17.	Uttarakhand	12	14	8
18.	West Bengal	7	6	2
19.	Manipur	0	2	1
20.	Orissa	2	4	2
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0
22.	Mizoram	0	1	1
23.	Nagaland	1	1	0
24.	Delhi	2	0	0
25.	Chandigarh	0	1	0
Total		309	166	113

NB: Personnel of TA, Assam Rifle and VIKAS are not included.

Statement-II

State-wise details of Defence Personnel injured in various Operations during last three years

Sl. No.	State	2007	2008	2009
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	6	1
2.	Assam	5	6	1
3.	Bihar	17	20	5
4.	Gujarat	10	5	2
5.	Haryana	41	24	7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	22	23	13
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	47	27	12

Sl. No.	State	2007	2008	2009
8.	Jnarkhand	4	5	4
9.	Karnataka	7	9	5
10.	Kerala	9	8	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	19	8	5
12.	Maharashtra	34	18	27
13.	Punjab	59	23	11
14.	Rajasthan	47	27	14
15.	Tamil Nadu	17	11	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	45	35	28
17.	Uttrakhand	41	23	10
18.	West Bengal	12	7	8
19.	Manipur	5	5	2
20.	Orissa	4	5	2
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0
22.	Mizoram	2	2	1
23.	Nagaland	2	2	0
24.	Delhi	3	2	3
25.	Meghalaya	3	0	1
26.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	0
27.	Tripura	1	0	0
Total		467	302	163

NB: Personnel of TA, Assam Rifle and VIKAS are not included.

Survey on Exports

3194. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey based on responses to 254 exporting companies with wide geographical and sectoral

spread was conducted by Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether nearly 64 per cent of the participating firms felt that overall export conditions are much better

compared to the situation earlier, as per the survey;

(d) if so, whether the survey also pointed out that despite the fragile global economic recovery exporters are confident of growing business during the next six months following improved demand in the traditional markets of the US and the European Union; and

(e) if so, the steps Government proposed to take to improve the trade with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. FICCI Survey Report of October, 2010 has indicated the trends, direction and structure of India's exports. The report is available in the FICCI website. The url is http://www.ficci.com/SEDocument/20089/FICCI_Survey_on_Exports_Oct_2010.pdt.

(c) and (d) As per the report, 64% of the participating firms felt that overall export conditions are much better as compared to the situation six months back. The report also placed India's traditional export markets like US and European Union at the top of the ranking in terms of proportion of respondents expecting an increase in export shipments in the next 6 months.

(e) The Government and RBI have been closely monitoring the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis, with special emphasis on monitoring the performance export sectors. Sectoral performance reviews of export sectors are being conducted at regular interval and support measures are undertaken, keeping in view the need based supports

and the financial implications thereof.

[Translation]

FDI Inflow

3195. SHRI PAKAURI LAL:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

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

(a) the details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flow during the last year and the current year, sector-wise and year-wise;

(b) the percentage of Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) in total FDI inflow during the last two years and the current year and the steps taken to attract more FII;

(c) whether there has been substantial decline in FDI inflow in the infrastructure development of Petroleum and Natural Gas sector during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government for increasing the FDI inflow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) A statement on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows, between April, 2009 to September, 2010, sector-wise, is enclosed.

(b) The total FDI equity inflows and net investment by Foreign Institutional Investors in the last two years and in the current year are as below:

Financial Year (April-March)	FDI equity inflows (US and billion)	Net Investment by Foreign Institutional Investors (US \$ billion)
2008-09	27.330	-15.017
2009-10	25.834	29.047
2010-11 (up to September, 2010)	11.005	22.298

(c) and (d) FDI in the Petroleum and Natural Gas sector has been of the order of US \$ 1427 Million, US \$ 412 Million and US \$ 272 Million in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

The Government of India is encouraging FDI in the exploration, production and Transportation network for Petroleum and Natural Gas, in order to supplement the efforts of the national oil companies, to meet the rising demand of oil and gas. It 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. This is furthered 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 CEO's/Business Leaders' fora 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 industry associations, in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation.

Statement

Financial Year-wise FDI Equity Inflows from April, 2009 to September, 2010

Sl. No.	Sector	2009-10 Apr.-Mar.		2010-11 Apr.-Mar.		Total	
		FDI in Rs. crore	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in Rs. crore	FDI in US\$ million	FDI in Rs. crore	FDI in US\$ million
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Metallurgical Industries	1,935.28	406.67	4,170.11	1908.74	6,105.39	1,315.41
2.	Mining	828.22	174.04	238.66	52.86	1,066.88	226.90
3.	Power	6,908.18	1,437.25	3,356.59	728.52	10,264.77	2,165.76
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	2,302.76	497.91	203.65	44.06	2,506.42	541.97
5.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	1,327.56	272.11	2,403.25	525.42	3,730.81	797.53
6.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	18.48	3.96	2.87	0.63	21.35	4.59
7.	Electrical Equipments	3,140.59	656.72	172.11	37.19	3,312.70	693.91
8.	Computer Software and Hardware	4,350.94	918.80	2,403.25	525.42	6,789.31	1,452.33
9.	Electronics	239.08	50.55	202.68	43.74	441.75	94.29
10.	Telecommunications	12,338.32	12,553.95	4,803.07	1,057.40	17,141.39	3,611.35
11.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	2,343.08	491.35	1,044.73	225.13	3,387.53	716.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Automobile Industry	5,754.39	1,207.83	825.47	179.98	6,579.86	1,387.81
13.	Air Transport (Including AIR Freight)	106.49	22.65	444.73	97.16	551.22	119.82
14.	Sea Transport	1,343.57	284.85	575.32	124.23	1,918.89	409.08
15.	Ports	304.61	65.41	39.53	8.63	344.14	74.04
16.	Railway Related Compo- nents	159.33	34.23	1.61	0.36	160.94	34.59
17.	Industrial Machinery	1,650.00	353.65	1,926.05	426.59	3,576.05	780.24
18.	Machine Tools	640.07	133.84	24.09	5.20	664.16	139.04
19.	Agricultural Machinery	8.70	1.88	0.01	0.00	8.71	1.88
20.	Earth-Moving Machinery	0.69	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.15
21.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	686.55	142.23	312.92	46.39	899.47	188.62
22.	Commercial Office and Household Equipments	369.52	78.62	75.42	16.31	444.94	94.93
23.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	789.71	167.40	95.73	20.91	885.44	188.31
24.	Industrial Instruments	36.85	7.61	16.01	3.44	52.86	11.05
25.	Scientific Instruments	0.00	0.00	1.81	0.39	1.81	0.39
26.	Mathematical Survehing and Drawing Instruments	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
27.	Fertilizers	38.46	8.20	55.47	11.92	93.94	20.12
28.	Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)	1,707.13	361.83	774.41	167.81	2,481.54	529.64
29.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	0.01	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.11	0.02
30.	Dye-Stuffs	19.53	4.02	7.45	1.67	26.97	5.69
31.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,005.22	212.86	714.93	154.66	1,720.15	367.52
32.	Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	667.64	140.39	230.13	44.21	870.78	184.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	76.39	16.42	21.84	4.68	98.23	21.10
34.	Sugar	0.48	0.10	0.24	0.05	0.72	0.16
35.	Fermentation Industries	536.70	112.02	80.79	17.57	617.49	129.60
36.	Food Processing Industries	1,316.27	279.33	274.88	59.41	1,591.16	338.74
37.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	333.58	68.76	155.07	33.20	488.65	101.95
38.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	117.27	24.58	98.08	21.41	215.35	45.99
39.	Rubber Goods	114.62	24.12	59.96	13.08	174.58	37.20
40.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	23.71	5.06	1.36	0.29	25.06	5.35
41.	Glue and Gelatin	1.26	0.27	0.04	0.01	1.30	0.27
42.	Glass	13.28	2.83	35.43	7.59	48.71	10.41
43.	Ceramics	41.75	8.96	0.99	0.21	42.74	9.17
44.	Cement and Gypsum Products	159.07	33.80	1,220.08	263.10	1,379.15	296.91
45.	Timber Products	30.62	6.54	3.42	0.74	34.04	7.28
46.	Consultancy Services	1,639.22	344.59	677.04	146.23	2,316.26	490.82
47.	Services Sector	20,776.35	4,352.76	9,506.45	2,066.50	30,282.80	6,419.25
48.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	641.71	135.91	801.12	172.77	1,442.84	308.68
49.	Education	274.53	58.05	54.86	11.77	329.39	69.82
50.	Hotel and Tourism	3,542.43	748.26	589.84	127.38	4,132.27	875.65
51.	Trading	2,755.85	578.60	1,687.63	373.11	4,443.49	951.71
52.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	758.37	162.52	8.13	1.77	766.50	164.29
53.	Agriculture Services	6,382.12	1,317.07	162.41	34.99	6,544.53	1,352.06
54.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	144.97	30.95	47.87	10.30	192.84	41.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
55.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	35.60	7.71	12.00	2.58	47.60	10.29
56.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	332.69	69.43	107.86	23.18	440.55	92.61
57.	Coir	1.19	0.25	0.16	0.03	1.35	0.29
58.	Construction Activities	13,515.90	2,861.99	1,522.78	331.51	15,038.68	3,193.51
59.	Housing and Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Township and Commercial Complexes etc.)	13,586.41	2,844.11	2,956.78	639.86	16,543.19	13,483.97
60.	Miscellaneous Industries	4,946.33	1,048.46	5,452.96	1,174.45	10,399.29	2,222.90
Grand Total		1123,119.65	25,834.41	50,570.10	11,004.88	73,689.74	36,839.29

Schools for SCs/OBCs Children

3196. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) whether the Government is setting up high quality residential schools for SC and Other Backward Classes (OBC) children exclusively;

(b) if so, the details thereof including Andhra Pradesh, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government provides grants to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations (VOs)/Trusts etc to run such schools for children of Scheduled Castes (SCs);

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the criteria for providing grants to such organisations;

(e) whether proposals for setting up of such schools are pending with the Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Under this Ministry's Scheme of 'Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes, assistance is provided to voluntary organizations for running of residential schools for SCs. Main criteria for considering grants under this Scheme are as follows:

- (1) The Organisation should be registered under the Societies Registration Act, a Public Trust registered under the law, a charitable Company, Indian Red Cross Society or, any other public body/institution having a legal status of its own.
- (2) The voluntary organization should have been registered for, at least two years, at the time

of applying for grant under the Scheme.

- (3) Number of Scheduled Castes beneficiaries should not be less than 60%.
- (4) It is not run for profit to any individual or a body of individuals.
- (5) The State Government/UT Administration should recognize the School.

Proposals, complete in all respects and conforming to the norms and criteria of the Scheme, duly recommended by the State Governments' Multi-Disciplinary Grant-in-Aid Committee, are considered for assistance.

(e) and (f) The financial assistance under the scheme is given *inter-alia* for running a Residential School for the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries. The proposals received with the recommendation of the State Government/UT Administration are examined in accordance with the parameters of the scheme and grants are released subject to the availability of funds.

Sanitation Facilities in Rural Areas

3197. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANARAO:
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of people in the rural areas of the country particularly many backward and tribal-dominated villages in Maharashtra are deprived of basic sanitation facilities;

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

(c) the total number of persons who are deprived of said facilities in the country and their percentage compared to the entire population;

(d) whether any progress in this regard has been made so far during the current Five Year Plan period and the amount of money spent thereon; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) to (c) Government of India administers the Total

Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. It is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit. The main components under the programme are incentives for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), assistance for Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM). Sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country was only 21.92% as per census 2001. With the effective implementation of TSC, the sanitation coverage in rural areas of the country has increased to approximately 67% as of October 2010. Similarly sanitation coverage in the rural areas of Maharashtra which was 18.21% as per Census 2001, has increased to approximately 69% as per the progress reported by the State through on line monitoring system maintained by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation. The State-wise details of rural sanitation coverage and the national percentage as per the progress reported by all the States as of October 2010 is enclosed as a Statement.

(d) and (e) With the effective implementation of TSC during 11th Five Year Plan, a total of 4.05 crore IHHL, 675077 school toilet units, 237878 Anganwadi toilets and 10101 community sanitary complexes have been reported to be constructed by all the States together till October 2010 as per the progress reported by the State through on line monitoring system maintained by the Department. A cumulative Central Share expenditure of Rs. 3362.07 crore has also been reported to be incurred under TSC during the same period.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Percentage Sanitation Coverage
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70.44

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62.37
3.	Assam	61.79
4.	Bihar	35.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	53.36
6.	Goa	89.78
7.	Gujarat	80.06
8.	Haryana	90.74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	38.92
11.	Jharkhand	43.05
12.	Karnataka	63.17
13.	Kerala	100
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69.26
15.	Maharashtra	69.69
16.	Manipur	55.83
17.	Meghalaya	57.12
18.	Mizoram	81.22
19.	Nagaland	64.74
20.	Orissa	49.35
21.	Punjab	93.37
22.	Rajasthan	53.07
23.	Sikkim	100
24.	Tamil Nadu	79.4
25.	Tripura	100
26.	Uttar Pradesh	72.05
27.	Uttarakhand	70.96
28.	West Bengal	76.47

1	2	3
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	42.33
30.	Chandigarh	68.53
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70.06
32.	Daman and Diu	32.02
33.	Delhi	62.89
34.	Lakshadweep	93.14
35.	Puducherry	52.99
All India		67.31

Classification of Urban/Rural Unemployment

3198. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has classified the urban and rural unemployment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to provide employment to the unemployed people in the urban and rural areas at their own places; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Village or town is recognized as the basic area of habitation. In all population censuses throughout the world, the dichotomy of Rural and Urban areas is recognized and data are generally presented for rural and urban areas separately. Data on employment and unemployment collected through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization is also presented separately for rural and urban areas. Reliable estimates of urban and rural unemployment obtained through latest quinquennial labour force survey conducted during 2004-05 by National Sample Survey Organization are given below:

Residence status	Number unemployed (million)
Rural	5.31
Urban	5.31
Combined	10.84

(c) and (d) Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million job opportunities in both rural and urban areas through normal growth process and by implementing special employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes, such as, Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar (SJSRY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). MGNREGA which provides for employment within five kilometer areas of the village. Implementation of MGNREGA at a large scale has resulted in increased wage rate and decline in distress migration.

Functioning of India Mark-2 Handpumps

3199. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Mark-2 handpumps installed in some States in rural areas are not functioning properly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to streamline/strengthen the drinking water supply system in the said States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) Studies carried out by Government of India as well as other agencies have found that at any point of time, some percentage of water supply schemes including India Mark-II handpumps installed in the States, are not functioning properly.

(b) The major reasons for non-functioning of some of the India Mark-II handpumps installed in the States are hand pumps installed having outlived their lives, lack of proper operational and preventive maintenance and depletion of ground water.

(c) and (d) Government of India supports the endeavour of the State Governments, in providing safe drinking water supply to all rural areas in the States by providing financial and technical assistance in accordance with the National Rural Drinking Water Programme guidelines. 10% of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) allocation to the States can be utilised for Operation and Maintenance of existing drinking water schemes, including handpumps.

[English]

Areca nut Export

3200. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of import and export of areca nut during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to boost export of areca nut and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of import and export of areca nut during the last three years, year-wise:—

Year	Export		Import	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	1472	819.90	21299	3574.89

1	2	3	4	5
2008-09	1518	1252.84	41797	9830.18
2009-10	1757	1024.00	39527	9440.74

Source: DGCI and S, Kolkatta.

(b) Arecanut has a very limited export potential. The bulk of the arecanut production is consumed within the country and a small quantity of arecanut is exported mainly meant for the Indian settlers abroad.

Pucca Road under PMGSY in Orissa

3201. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

Dr. NIRMAL KHATRI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount made available to Orissa for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to connect all the villages of the country with the Pucca road by 2010;

(b) the time by which all the villages of Orissa are proposed to be connected with the Pucca roads;

(c) whether violations of the norms have been noticed at occasions in the implementation of this scheme; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to prevent recurrence of the violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The primary objective of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide all-weather connectivity to eligible unconnected rural habitations with population of 500 persons and above in plain areas and 250 persons and above in hill States, tribal (Schedule V) areas and desert areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme). Recently, the guidelines have been amended to include the habitations having population of 250 persons and above in Left Wing Extremism affected districts, as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs, for coverage under PMGSY. Till 22nd

November, 2010 funds amounting to Rs. 6,447.33 crore have been released to Orissa.

(c) and (d) Rural Road is a State subject and PMGSY is a one time special intervention of Central Government to improve the Rural Infrastructure through construction of roads. The rural roads under PMGSY are constructed, maintained and owned by the respective State Governments. As such, the responsibility to ensure that the scheme is implemented as per norms prescribed in the programme guidelines lies with the State Governments.

In order to ensure that the prescribed norms are followed scrupulously the following provisions have been made;

- (i) A three-tier quality control mechanism has been provided in the programme guidelines.
- (ii) Implementation of the programme is being monitored through monthly reports, periodical review meetings and field visits of officers.
- (iii) The States have been advised to carry out joint inspections of completed road works with public representatives.
- (iv) The State Governments have been advised to deploy adequate number of dedicated Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) commensurate with their work load.
- (v) Training is being imparted to the field personnel for building their capacity in programme implementation.

Integrated Water Management Programme

3202. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include forest areas from the Watershed Programme for Integrated Development;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government to formulate scientific and integrated ridge to valley approach of watershed treatment;

(d) whether the Union Government is not approving and allocating funds for treatment of forest areas under Integrated Water Management Programme in the State of Gujarat;

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

(f) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (f) The watershed programmes, namely Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Areas Programme (OPAP) are being implemented in areas including forest areas under the Hariyali Guidelines. These three schemes have been integrated and consolidated into a single modified programme called Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) with effect from 26-02-2009 and being implemented under Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. Under IWMP, forest areas other than reserved forests are covered in project area. It is applicable to all States including Gujarat. Under IWMP, the Department of Land Resources lays

emphasis on treatment of non-forest areas in the country. The multi tier ridge to valley approach is one of the key features of the Common Guidelines, 2008, under which IWMP is implemented. The Guidelines provide for identification of higher reaches of a watershed, including forest and hilly areas, and taking up suitable treatment with the support of Ministry of Environment and Forests, or from the States' forest programmes or other sources. In the upper reaches, which are mostly hilly and forested, the onus of implementation of watershed programmes mainly lie with the Forest Departments and the Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC).

Delay in Investigation

3203. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of complaints have been received from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for investigation and report during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the total number of complaints received and the nature of complaints;

(c) whether there is a enormous delay in investigation and reporting to CVC;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action 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) The complaints received from Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for investigation and report during the last three years and the current year are as under:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Department of Telecommunication	17	51	61	18	147
Department of Post	—	—	1	—	—
Department of Information Technology	5	2	2	5	14

The above 147 complaints were mainly related to issue of deviation from the official procedure, issue of licenses, misuse of spectrum by dominant players and evasion of revenue shares by Telecom Operators. There are 14 complaints of Department of Information Technology: these complaints, *inter-alia*, relate to irregularities in awarding tendering/works, corruption, testing of equipment by Standardisation, Testing and Quality Certification Directorate.

(c) The reports were sent to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in a reasonable time. However, in some cases like issue of license, misuse of spectrum and evasion of revenue share, the matter were referred to Special Auditor/CBI for investigation.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Vigilance units of each of the Departments viz Department of Telecommunications, Department of Post and Department of Information Technology regularly monitor all cases referred to the Departments by the CVC and direction have been issued from time to time to the investigating officers to expedite the investigation and submission of report as per CVC instructions.

Attrition of Doctors and Engineers

3204. Dr. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of doctors and engineers in the armed forces want to quit the service;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of the doctors and engineers who have left their jobs during the last two years; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Accidents in Mines

3205. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mines under the purview of the Director General of Mines Safety as on date;

(b) the details of fatal and serious accidents in these mines during the last five years and on the spot action taken by the DGMS authorities in each such case;

(c) the details with regard to the prosecutions launched against the delinquent in each case;

(d) whether these accidents related mines were being operated as per the norms laid down for safety and protection from possible hazards;

(e) if so, the reasons for the accidents despite compliance of all the safety norms;

(f) if not, the reasons for the lapse of any such regulation;

(g) whether the persons/officials responsible for ensuring compliance of safety regulations have been prosecuted as per the law; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There are total 6214 (Coal—608, Non-coal—5485 and Oil—121) mines recorded in the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS).

(b) The details of fatal and serious accidents occurred in mines during the last five years including the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Each and every fatal accident occurring in mines is enquired into by the officers of DGMS and based on the findings of enquiry necessary action is taken against the persons held responsible for the accident. Apart from this, necessary guidelines are also issued in order to prevent recurrence of such accidents.

(c) The details of prosecutions launched against the delinquents are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) to (f) Statutory provisions already exist under the Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules and Regulations framed there under to ensure safety and health of persons employed in mines. It is the responsibility of the mine management to properly implement all the safety measures prescribed in the Mines Act, 1952 and the rules and regulation framed thereunder. During enquiries of fatal accidents it is observed that due to

violation of some or the other provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder accidents occur. However, mining is a continuous process and is a fight against the unpredictable forces of nature. The conditions of roof, side and environment

change, with advancement of faces and workings.

(g) and (h) Yes, prosecution has also been launched. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Fatal and serious accidents in mine during 2005-2010

Year	Fatal Accidents	No. of Persons		No. of Serious Accidents	No. of Persons S/Injured
		Killed	S/Injured		
Coal					
2005	96	117	19	1106	1119
2006	78	137	15	861	876
2007	76	78	11	923	940
2008	81	94	16	687	694
2009*	83	93	14	625	633
2010*	82	99	20	375	380
Metal					
2005	47	51	4	93	94
2006	54	67	9	63	64
2007	53	61	13	63	76
2008	54	74	33	63	65
2009*	40	50	8	76	83
2010*	44	83	2	37	38
OIL					
2005	1	1	0	15	15
2006	4	4	0	15	15
2007	3	3	0	16	16
2008	8	9	2	20	20
2009*	4	4	2	18	18
2010*	5	5	1	10	10

*Provisional

Statement-II*Prosecution Launched against Persons: Mine-wise, Company-wise and State-wise during 2007*

Sl. No.	Designation of accused and Name of Mine	Punishable Offence under the Mines Act, 1952	Jharkhand	Rajasthan	Andhra Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh	West Bengal	Maharashtra	Goa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Colliery Engineer, SE (E and M), Foreman, Tyndal Supervisor, Tyndals of Godhur Colliery	73, 72C(1)(a)	M/s BCCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Owner of Guna-wati Range Marble Mine	69, 72B, 73, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Sri Braj Mohan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Owner of Kola Dungari Range Marble Mine (Plot No. 241/3)	69, 73, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Smt. Om Kanwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	GM, Agent, Manager, SO and Asstt. Manager of Central Saunda Colliery	72A, 72C(1)(a)	M/s CCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Owners of Bhont Gunawati Range Marble Mine (Plot No. 173/A)	69, 73, 72(C)(1)(a) and 72(C)(1)(b)	—	M/s Smt. Bana and Sons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Installation Manager and Manager of Ankleshwar Production Oil Mine	72, 73, 72C(1) (a)	—	—	—	—	M/s ONGC	—	—	—	—
7.	Owner of Balaji Minerals Silica Sand Stone Mine (ML No. 14/98)	72B	—	M/s Balaji Minerals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Owner of Kariria Silica Sand Stone Mine (ML No. 11/2000)	72B	—	M/s Balaji Minerals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Owner and Agent of Koladungari Range Marble Mine (Plot No. 10/96)	69, 73, 72A and 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Sri Gulla Ram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Owner	69, 72A, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	M/s Surya Granites	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Owner of Gunawati Marble Range Mine (ML No. 147)	69, 73, 72B and 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Gulam Farid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Shift Incharge, Head (P and H) (M/s Joy Equipment), Manager, Agent, CGM and	72A, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	M/S SCCL	—	—	—	—	—	—

Nominated Owner of Venkatesh Khani No. 7 Incline												
13.	GM/Deemed Agent, Agent and Manager of Shyamsundarpur Colliery	72A, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/S ECL	—	—
14.	Agent, Manager, Assistant Manager, Foreman and Foreman of Tolem Iron Ore Mine	73, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Konda R. Gharse
15.	Director (Tech.)/ Nominated Owner, CGM, Agent, Manager, Assistant Manager, Colliery Engineer, Owner, (Avinash Transport), Transport Supervisor (Avinash Transport), and Driver (Jindal Transport)—Sendra Bansjora Colliery	72A, 72C(1)(a) and 72C(1)(b)	M/s BCCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Owner of Bollepalli Slab Stone Mine	69, 73, 72C(1)(a) and 72C(1)(b)	—	—	M/s Sri T.S. Malikarjuna Rao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17.	Owner of Natata Cheja Pathhar Mine (ML No. 165/97)	69, 73, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Smt. Sarban Devi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Owner of Arjuni Slab Stone Mine	69, 72A, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	M/s Sri Rajesh Kumar Jain	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Agent, Manager and Dumper Driver of Sanu Line Stone Mine	73, 72C(1)(a), 72A	—	M/s Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Manager, Loading Supervisor and Derrick Crane Operator of Chandana Marble Mine	72C(1)(a) and 72C(1)(b)	—	M/s Sri Devlal Gurjar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Owner of Khajpura Masonary Stone Mine (ML No. 5394/96)	73 and 72(C)(1)(a)	—	M/s Sri Gopal Krishna Agarwal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Manager of Southern Granite	72A, 72C(1)(a) and 72C(1)(b)	—	—	—	M/s Shri P. Rama Rao	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Owner of Ganesh Gayatri Granite Mine	69, 72A, 72C(1)(b)	—	—	—	M/s Shri K. Ravi Kumar	—	—	—	—	—

24.	Nominated Owner of Amoch Marble Mine	72A, 69, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Balaji Marbles	—	—	—
25.	Shri S.K. Agarwal, Owner of Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	64, 66, 69, 72A, 72B and 73	—	—	—	—	M/s Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	—	—	—	—
26.	Owner and Manager of Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	66, 72A, 72B and 73	—	—	—	—	M/s Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	—	—	—	—
27.	Owner and Manager of Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	66, 72A, 72B and 73	—	—	—	—	M/s Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	—	—	—	—
28.	Owner and Manager of Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	66, 72A, 72B and 73	—	—	—	—	M/s Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	—	—	—	—
29.	Owner and Manager of Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	66, 72A, 72B and 73	—	—	—	—	M/s Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	—	—	—	—
30.	Owner, Agent and Manager of Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	66, 72A, 72B and 73	—	—	—	—	M/s Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	—	—	—	—
31.	Owner and Manager of Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	66, 72A, 72B and 73	—	—	—	—	M/s Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
32.	Owner and Manager of Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	66, 72A, 72B and 73	—	—	—	M/s Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Owner, Agent and Manager of Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	66, 72A, 72B and 73	—	—	—	M/s Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Mine Owner and Manager of Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	66, 70(1), 72A, 72B, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	M/s Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Agent of Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	66, 69, 72A, 72B and 73	—	—	—	M/s Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	—	—	—	—	—
36.	Owner and Manager of Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	66, 72A, 72B and 73	—	—	—	M/s Birgahani Lime Stone Mine	—	—	—	—	—
37.	Owner and Manager of Deval Soap Stone Mine (ML No. 5/89)	72A and 72(C) (1)(b)	—	M/s Paras Minerals Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.	Agent, Manager, Mate and Owner of Sumera Stone Mine	72A, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s G.D. Tayal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39.	Owners, Manager and Tipper Operator of	73, 69 72C(1) (a) and 72C(1) (b)	—	M/s Goodwill Advance Stone Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Chechat Lime Stone Mine											
40.	Agent, Manager Asstt. Manager, Sr. Overman(s), Sirdar of Mahua Incline Mine	72A, 72C(1)(a) and 72C(1)(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/S WCL	—
41.	Agent, Manager Eng. Asstt. Manager, Foreman and Diesel Bowzer Driver of Sasti Opencast Mine	73, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/S WCL	—
42.	Agent and Mana- ger of Godavari Khani No. 8A Incline	72A, 73, 72C(1) (a) and 72C(1)(b)	—	—	M/S SCCL	—	—	—	—	—	—
43.	Mechanical Foreman, Colliery Engineer, Colliery Manager and Agent of Churcha Colliery	72, 72A, 73, and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	M/S SECL	—	—	—	—	—
44.	Mine Manager, SO, Assistant Manager, Over- man and Mining Sirdar of Dobari Colliery	72A and 72C(1)(a)	M/s BCCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45.	Owner of Man- dadi Lime Stone Mine	72A, 73, 72C(1)(a) and 72C(1)(b)	—	—	M/S Sri G. Nageshwar Rao	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		45	04	14	07	14	01	01	01	02	01

Prosecution Launched against Persons: Mine-wise, Company-wise and State-wise during 2008

Sl. No.	Designation of Accused and Name of Mine	Punishable Offence under the Mines Act, 1952	Jharkhand	Rajasthan	Andhra Pradesh	Odisha	Chhattisgarh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Kerala	West Bengal	Tamil Nadu	Maharashtra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Owner and Nominated Owner of Tripura Sundari Marble Mine	69, 73, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Kedar Enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Engineer, Mining Mate and Supervisor of BIOP Deposit No. 5	73, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	M/S NMDC Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Owner of Kothalwadi Granite Mine	72A, 69, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Sri M. Jagadesh	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Owner, Deemed Agent and Power of Attorney Holders of Ullori Range Marble Mine (Plot No. 83)	69, 72A, 73, 72B and 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Sri Ghisa Rathore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	Owner of Shardulkheda (Dholi Khan) Marble Mine	69, 72A, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Kamal Kumar Talsera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Owner of Ajmera Marble Mine (ML No. 12/95)	69, 72A, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Rajendra Ajmera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Owner of Ullori Range Marble Mine (plot No. 66)	72B	—	M/s Hari Kader Bux	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Owner of Ullori Range Marble Mine (Plot No. 75)	72B	—	M/s Teja Ram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Executive Engineer, Mechanic Fitter, No. 1 of Serecred Dhori Quarry No. Colliery	73, 72C(1)(a)	M/s CCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Owner of Salwad Cheja Patthar Mine (ML No. 271/95)	73, 72A, 69 and 72C(1)(a)	—	M/S Smt. Utsav Kanwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

17.	Owner, Agent of Chhatarpura Marble Mine (ML No. 12/95)	66 and 70(1)	—	M/s Smt. Anchi Bal Soni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Agent, Manager, Overman Nandgaon Incline	72A, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s WCL
19.	Owner, Manager, Mining Mate of R.D.S. Stone Mine	72A, 72C(a)(1) and 72C(1)(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Sri Rama Chandran
20.	Owner of Kharadi China Clay Mine (ML No. 03/93)	69, 72A, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Sri Shyam Lal Soni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Owner, Tipper Operator of Julmi Lime Stone Mine (ML No. 15/89)	69, 73, and 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Sri Parmanand Pareta	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Owner of Anees Ahmed Black Stone Mine	69, 73, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Shri Anees Ahmed	—	—	—
23.	Owner of Aira- puram Stone Mine (SF No. 172/2)	69, 72A, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Moily Kuriakose	—	—	—

30.	Managing Partner of R.R. Granite Mine (Survey No. 66/2)	73	—	—	M/s Sri L. Sudhakar Reddy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Managing Director and Manager of Madhucon Granite Mine	72A	—	—	M/s Madhucon Granite Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Manager of G.K. Granite Mines	72A, 72C(1)(a) and 72C(1)(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Sri George Antony	—	—
33.	Owner of Lodsar Baillast Stone Mine (ML No. 42/89 R 5/97)	72 and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	M/s Sri Kailash Chand Chotia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Mine Operator/ Contractor (Owner of Nedumkunnam Stone Mine (S.F. No. 61/4-2)	66, 69, 70(1), 72A, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Sri Christudas	—	—
35.	Owner, Agent, Manager of Kundrapani Iron and Manganese Mine	70(1)	—	—	—	M/s Sri R.B. Das	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36.	Owner, Contrac- tors, Under Manager, Manager, Agent of Dhorwasa Opencast Mine	68, 72A, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MS WCL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
37.	Owner of Amar. Pahar Cheza Stone Mine (ML No. 115/90)	69, 73, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Sri Shailesh Bhai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.	Mining Sirdar, Over Man, Under Manager, Manager, Agent, Director (T)/Nominated Owner, GM of Vishnupuri Underground Mine No. 2	73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/S WCL	—	—	—	—
39.	Contractors, Owners of SMS Infrastructure Ltd. Stone Mine	69, 72A and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s SMS Infrastru- cture Ltd.
40.	Nominated Owner, Cont- ractors, Tipper Driver, Engineer of Durgapur Opencast Mine	72A and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s WCL
41.	Owner, Agent, Manager, Mechanic of Rohanwara Serpentine Mine (ML No. 364/90)	72A, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Smt. Manjula Jain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

42. Owners of Pipal Jori Stone Mine	146, IER	M/s Mangal Stone Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Agent, Manager, Trammers of Parascole West Colliery	73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s ECL	—	—
44. Nominated Owner, GM/Contractor, Agent, Dy, Manager (Elect.) of M/s Indian Resources Ltd. of Surda Copper Mine	146 of IER	M/s HCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. Installation Manager of Gandhar Drill Oil Mine	73, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	M/s ONGC	—	—	—	—	—	—
46. Mine Manager (Acting), Under Manager, Overman, Sirdar of Umaria U/G Colliery	72A and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s SECL	—	—	—	—
Total	46	03	20	04	02	02	02	01	03	03	01	01	04

Prosecution Launched against Persons: Mine-wise, Company-wise and State-wise during 2009

Sl. No.	Designation of Accused and Name of Mine	Punishable Offence under the Mines Act, 1952	Jharkhand	Rajasthan	Andhra Pradesh	Orissa	Assam	Gujarat	Haryana	Madhya Pradesh	Kerala	West Bengal	Goa	Maha-rashtra	Uttara-khand	Tamil Nadu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Mining Sirdar, Asstt. Managers, Manager of KDH Opencast Project	72A, 73, 72C(1)(a)	M/s CCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Owners/Partners of Tripura Sundari Marble Mine (ML No. 144/92)	66, 69, 70(1)	—	M/s Classic Marble	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Owners/Partners of Tripura Sundari Marble Mine (ML No. 144/92)	73, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Classic Marble	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Owners, Agent, Manager of Dhanappa Lime Stone Mine	70(1)	—	M/s J.K. White Cement Works Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Owner, Agent, Manager, Foreman of Dhanappa Lime Stone Mine	73, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s J.K. White Cement Works Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6.	Owners, Agent, Foreman of Ganga Bhawani Granite Mine	69, 72A, 73, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	M/s Ganga Bhavani Granite (P) Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Agent, Manager of Bastacolla Colliery	72A, 72C(1)(a)	M/s BCCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	CGM, GM, Manager, Under Managers of Ledo Colliery	72A, 72C(1), — 72C(1)(b), 72C(1)(c)	—	—	—	—	M/s NECL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Manager, Dy. G.M./Installation Manager, Chief Engineer, Installation Manager of Mahsana Oil Mine (CGS- JOTANA)	73, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	M/s ONGC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	CGM, GM, Manager of Ledo Colliery	73	—	—	—	—	M/s NECL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Owners of Borawar Kumari Raange Marble Mine (Plot No. 20)	69, 72A, 73, 72B 72C(1)(a)	—	—	M/s Sri Hariram and Partners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12.	Owners of Katsura Quartz and Felspar Mine (ML No. 45/2000)	73, 72C(1) (a)	—	M/S Md. Ayub Khan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Asstt. Manager of Jarangdih Colliery	73, 72C(1) (a)	M/s CCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Owners and Agent Borawar Kumari Range Marble Mine (Plot No. 21)	72A, 73, 72B, 69, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Rikhab Chand Jain and Partners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Owners and Manager of Asawari Stone Mine (Plot-D)	72B, 73, 72A	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Sri Prem Singh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Nominated Owner, CGM/Agent, Manager, Asstt. Manager, Under Manager of Jayant Opencast Mine	72A, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s NCL	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Owner (Mine Operator/ Cont- ractor) of Poovrani (Sy. No. 39/7) Stone Mine	69, 72A, 73, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Sri P.K. Mani	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24.	Owners, Agents of Ullori Range Marble Mine (ML No. 68)	72A, 69, 73, 72B, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Hazi Mukutiyar Ahmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Installation Manager of Cambay Wrocker Oil Mine (TW-50-VII) (Well No. Padra 46)	73, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	M/s ONGC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Manager, Under Manager, Sirdar of Shot Fiter/Mining Sirdar of Prakasham Khani No. 1 Incline	72A, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	M/s SCCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Owner of Parappa Granite (Stone) Quarry (Sy. No. 40/1K)	69, 73, 72A, 72C(1), 72C(1)(b) and 72C(1)(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/S Sri C.N. Binesh	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Foreman (Elect.), Colly, Engineer, Manager, Agent of Pindra Colliery	141, IER	M/s CCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

29.	Manager of Jarangdih Colliery	73, 72C(1)(a)	M/s CCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30.	Owner, Agent, Manager of Sakhari Velas Bauxite Mine	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Smt. S.S. Dhanwatay	—	—
31.	Owner, Agent, Manager of Sakhari Velas Bauxite Mine	72A, 73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Smt. S.S. Dhanwatay	—	—
32.	Owner, Agent, Manager of Jalim and Sanai Bauxite Mine	73	M/s Hindalco Industries Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Owner, Mines Foreman of Jhiri Marble Mine	70(1), 72A, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Hari Shankar Dixit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	CGM, Agent, Manager, Engineer, Under Manager(s) of Sasti O/C Mine	73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s WCL	—	—
35.	Agent, Manager, Asstt. Manager of Rawanwara Khas Colliery	73, 72C(1)(a) and 72C(1)(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s WCL	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
36.	Owner, Manager of Shishamkhani Soapstone Mine	72A, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s K.S. Megi	—
37.	Owner of Vengalam Granite Mine (SY No. 200/IC Block-2)	69, 72A, 73, 72C(1)(a) and 72C(1)(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s C. Bhask
38.	Owner, Agent/ Power of Attorney Holder of Rasulpura Quartz and Felspar Mine (ML No.388/05)	69, 73, 70(1), 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Sri B.K. Yadav and Sri Mahesh Mantri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39.	GM (Service) and Mines Manager, Installation Manager of Ankleshwar (Gandhar) Workover Oil Mine	72A, 72C(1)(C)	—	—	—	—	—	M/s ONGC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		39	07	11	02	01	02	03	01	01	03	01	01	04	01	01

Prosecution Launched against Persons: Mine-wise, Company-wise and State-wise during 2010

Sl. No.	Designation of Accused and Name of Mine	Punishable Offence under the Mines Act, 1952	Jharkhand	Rajasthan	Andhra Pradesh	Orissa	Karnataka	Gujarat	Haryana	Madhya Pradesh	Kerala	West Bengal	Goa	Maha-rashtra	Chhattisgarh	Tamil Nadu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Foreman Incharge Cum Electrical Supervisor, Colliery Engineer, Manager, Agent of Balram O/C Project	146, I.E. Act, 03	—	—	—	M/s MCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Agent and Manager of Sounda 'D' Colliery	66, 73	M/s CCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Sr. Executive Engineer (Excv.), Project Engineer (Ecv.) of Karma O/C Mine	73, 72C(1)(a)	M/s CCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Owners of Kallahali Iron Ore Mine	72A, 72B	—	—	—	—	M/s Smt. Saantha-lakshmi Jayaram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

11. Directors, Agents of Asan Quartz and Felspar Mine (ML No. 25/83 R 29/04)	72A, 69, 70, — 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Sri S.P. Mansighka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Mate-Cum-Blaster, Permit Manager of Malpahari Stone Mine	72A, 73, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s P.C. Ganguli and Sons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Owner, Agent and Mate of Harvar Soap Stone Mine	69, 72A, 73, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Rose Marble Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. E.P. Fitter, Sr. Overman and Assistant Manager of Jharkhand OCP	72A, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s CCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Owners of Siruthamur Stone Mine [Sy. No. 155(P)]	69, 70(1), 73, 72A, 72C(1)(a), 72C(1)(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Arupadai Groups Mine Operator
16. Agent and Manager of Shankarpur Colliery	72A, 72C(1)(a),	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s ECL	—	—	—	—
17. Owner and Agent of Jujawal Marble Mine	77, 69, 66, 70(1), 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Yogesh Kr. Paliwal	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18.	Agent and Owner of Gunawati Marble Mine	72A, 69, 72B, 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Md. Ramzan Bati	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Manager and Assistant Manager of Sri Venugopal Krishna Iron Ore Mine	72A, 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	M/s S.B. Minerals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Owner/Partner, Executive Director/ Deemed Agent, Agent and Manager of Hamsa Minerals and Exports Granite Mine	72A, 73, 72C(1)(a), and 72C(1)(b)	—	—	M/s Hamsa Minerals and Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Nominated Owner, Agent Manager, Foreman and Mate(s) of Bharkundi-I Soap Stone Mine	72A, 73, and 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Jai Polimers Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Owner and Manager of Venugopal Krishna Iron Ore Mine	72A and 63	—	—	—	—	M/s S.B. Minerals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Owner of Jaya Mineral Export Granite Mine	72A and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	M/s. Jaya Minerals Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

24.	Agent/CGM, Manager, Asstt. Manager and Under Managers of Nigahi Open-cast Project	72A, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s. NCL
25.	Owner of Thangam Mine	69, 73, 72A, 70(1) and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s Sri K. Thiraviyam
26.	Owners of Gunawati Range Marble Mine	73, 69, 72B, and 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s Sri Farukh Ahmed and another	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Agent and Engineer (E and M) of Muraidih OCP Colliery	72A, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	M/s. BCCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Owner, Contractor/ Owner, Manager of Raika Iron Ore and Manganese Mine	73, 72C(1)(a)	M/s. S.D. Sharma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Owner, Manager of Raika Iron Ore and Manganese Mine	70(1)	M/s S.D. Sharma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Manager, Asstt. Manager and Overman of Bhurkunda B Colliery	72A, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	M/s CCL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
31.	Owner, Manager and Mining Mate of Devannagou-ndanur Lime Stone Mine	72A and 73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s. Sri Krishna Mines and Chemicals
32.	Nominated Owner/ Dir., Agent, Manager and Dumper Operator of Nigahi Open Cast Mine	72A, 73 and 72C(1)(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/s. NCL	—	—	—	—	—	—
33.	Owner of Prasant Mining Quartz and Feldspar Mine	69, 72A, and 72C(1)(a)	—	M/s. Sri Satya Narayan Sharma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34.	Agent, Manager, Safety Officer, Asstt. Managers and Overman of Chasnalla Colliery	72A and 72C(1)(a)	M/s. SAIL (ISP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Nominated Owner, Agent and Manager	70(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	M/S SECL	—
Total as on 16-11-2010		35	10	08	02	01	04	01	—	03	—	01	—	—	01	04

*[Translation]***Charges on SMS Services**

3206. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recently sought explanation from the mobile service providers companies in the country for charging more on normal SMS services during the festival seasons in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

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

*[English]***Rural Development Project on Bio-Diesel**

3207. Dr. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
 SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from some State Governments for bio-diesel programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with action taken by the Union Government thereon, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has allocated

or released funds for the rural development project on bio-diesel for various State Governments particularly for Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat States for the period 2008 to 2013;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which the demanded funds are likely to be released to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (e) Funds have not been released for project on bio-diesel, to State Governments by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development for the period 2008 to 2013. It is further informed that launching of a 'Demonstration Phase of National Mission on Bio-diesel' has been agreed in principle by the Cabinet subject to the condition that an assessment is carried out of the plantation work already undertaken in the country and positive feedback received. Accordingly the Ministry has invited Expression of Interest (EOI) from government organizations and reputed research and academic institutions to conduct assessment study of plantation work already undertaken in the country. At present, there is no scheme of funding project on bio-diesel in the Department.

*[Translation]***Fake SC Certificates**

3208. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
 SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
 SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from various States including National Commission for Scheduled Castes about jobs in Government offices on the basis of fake Scheduled Castes (SCs) certificates;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to address such fake appointments;

(d) whether action in respect of several cases are still pending; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (e) Issuance and verification of caste certificates is the responsibility of concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) has, however, intimated that information of 106 cases regarding fake caste certificates has been received from their State Offices. State-wise details are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Number of Cases
1.	Assam	01
2.	West Bengal	04
3.	Punjab	07
4.	Chandigarh	01
5.	Maharashtra	03
6.	Tripura	87
7.	Bihar	01
8.	Haryana	02
Total		106

The NCSC has informed that in these cases either the concerned State Government/their Scrutiny Committee is conducting enquiries or the cases are pending in courts.

In regard to appointments in Central Government against the reserved vacancies extant instructions of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Personnel and Training provide that the appointment would be provisional and subject to verification of caste certificate. In case the claim to

belong to Scheduled Caste is found false on verification, the service will be terminated and without prejudice to such further action as may be taken under provisions of the Indian Penal Code for production of false certificate.

PF Scheme in Unorganised Sector

3209. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has not implemented the Public Provident Fund (PPF) scheme in the unorganised sector so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the number of persons benefited from the scheme so far, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is aware of the long pending demand for opening up of an Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Office at Hosur, Tamil Nadu; and

(e) if so, the detailed action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Public Provident Fund is applicable to all citizens, including unorganised sector.

(d) and (e) As per the decision of the Executive Committee, Central Board of Trustee, Employees' Provident Fund in its 63rd meeting held on 10-11-2008, the norms for opening of field offices of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are being revisited. Once norms are approved, proposal for opening of field offices would be considered.

Funds for Desert Areas

3210. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds spent on rural development in Rajasthan each year during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase allocation for desert districts in the country including Rajasthan;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the hike is likely to be made; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISR ADHIKARI): (a) Details of funds released under various rural development programmes in Rajasthan each year during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three area development programmes viz. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas programme (DPAP) and

Desert Development Programme (DDP) on watershed basis since 1995-96. These programmes have been consolidated into a single modified programme namely 'Integrated Watershed Management Programme' (IWMP) with effect from 26-02-2009. Under Desert Development Programme (DDP), the cost norms per hectare were Rs. 6,000 which have been revised to Rs. 15,000 for hilly and difficult areas including desert districts of Rajasthan under IWMP. Under IWMP, allocation of target area among the States is worked out based on the criteria like extent of identified DPAP/DDP areas, treatable wastelands, percentage of SC/ST population, percentage of rainfed area in the State and 10% mandatory allocation of North-Eastern States. Accordingly, the State of Rajasthan has been allocated an area of 12.54 lakh Ha. Since due weightage has been given to the desert areas while working out the allocation of area, Rajasthan has got the highest allocation of area amongst all States for taking up IWMP projects.

Statement

Funds spent under various rural development programmes in Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year (upto 30-09-2010)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005 (MNREGA)	1477.34	6164.4	6191.1	1387.3
2.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY)	1455.44	1695.54	795.03	325.48
3.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY)	60.54	75.49	92.1	25.48
4.	Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY)	113.3	204.54	298.67	110.51
5.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)	619.67	967.95	680.00	385.05
6.	Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)	37.07	34.71	47.15	26.61
7.	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	30.18	35.87	27.13	6.73
8.	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	176.85	229.96	169.11	33.91
9.	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)	51.69	52.35	34.02	6.82

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
10.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)*				2.42
11.	Computerization of Land Records (CLR)	26.78	0	4.55	not reported
12.	Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA and ULR)	11.36	0	6.32	not reported

*Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) launched during 2009-10.

Under Land Records Modernization Programme, there were two schemes (i) CLR and (ii) SRA and ULR. These two schemes were merged and a new programme namely, "National Land Records Modernization Programme" (NLRMP) was launched in later half of 2008-09. This is a highly technology intensive programme and funds have been released to the tune of Rs. 39.02 crores during 2009-10. No expenditure has been reported so far.

[English]

Establishment of G2B Portal

3211. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a Project scheme to establish one stop-shop portal for all the Government-to-business (G2B) services for convenient and efficient services to foreign and domestic investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the Project;

(c) whether Orissa Government has made a request for inclusion of Odisha State in the above Schemel Project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with status of the project requested by Orissa State?

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

M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government is implementing the eBiz project, under the National e-Governance Plan, to set up a Government-to-Business (G2B) Portal to provide various investment and business related services such as licenses, approvals, no objection certificates (NOCs), clearances etc. to foreign and domestic investors. The salient features of eBiz project are (i) creation of business-friendly environment, through easy and convenient access to information and services, (ii) establishing a single platform for integrating the services provided by Central, State and local governments to the business community, and (iii) creation of a portal catering to the requirements of businesses with respect to G2B services covering their entire life-cycle.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The project will be implemented in phases over 10 years with the first three years as pilot phase and the remaining 7 years as expansion phase. The project is currently being implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Requests from other States including Orissa for inclusion in the project will be considered on the basis of experience gained during the pilot phase.

Stress Level in Armed Forces

3212. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of stress related diseases viz. hypertension, depression, etc. are increasing among

the armed forces personnel;

(b) if so, the initiatives being taken by the Government to improve the psychological and emotional distress suffered by the personnel;

(c) whether the Government proposes to constitute a committee of experts to look into the issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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.

Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities

3213. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government in last five years to provide clean drinking water and sanitary facilities to rural population;

(b) the increase in percentage of household with clean drinking water facility and sanitary facilities in the year 2005 and in 2010;

(c) the funds allocated to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and total amount for various schemes to provide drinking water and sanitary facilities in last five years; and

(d) the total number of rural household benefited from these schemes and the improvement so far in the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme started in the year 1999 to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main objective of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. It is a demand driven, project-based programme taking district as a unit. The main components under the programme are incentives for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), assistance for Community Sanitary Complex,

Anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM).

Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and State Governments/its agencies are primarily responsible for water supply in rural areas. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) [erstwhile Accelerated Rural Drinking Water Programme (ARWSP)]. To ensure availability of potable drinking water in all rural habitations within a timeframe, rural drinking water has been included as one of the components under Bharat Nirman. Under Bharat Nirman as on 20-7-2010, 54693 uncovered habitations, 487713 slipped back habitations and 84473 quality affected habitations have been covered with provision of safe drinking water.

However, at the end of Bharat Nirman Phase-I i.e. 31-3-2009, States reported that there were 627 uncovered and 1,79,999 quality-affected habitations remaining to be covered. These habitations are proposed to be covered during Bharat Nirman Phase-II.

To ensure that the remaining targeted habitations are covered during the Bharat Nirman Phase-II, State Governments have been requested to prepare Annual Action Plans, 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. 9,000 crore in 2010-11.

(b) Sanitation Coverage of rural households in 2005-06 was 32.02% and increased to 65.36% in 2010. The percentage of rural habitations covered with potable drinking water in 2005 was 81.9% (12,35,314 out of 15,07,349) and increased to 90.6% (15,05,276 out of 16,61,058) in 2010.

(c) There is no provision for release of funds to NGOs under TSC. However, funds released to the project districts during last five years under TSC is as under:

Year	Fund release to states by Gol (Rs. in crore)
2005-06	592.32
2006-07	720.97
2007-08	909.13
2008-09	980.13
2009-10	1038.85

No funds are allocated to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for implementing rural drinking water schemes by the Government of India under NRDWP. The total allocation, release and expenditure under NRDWP in the last five years is placed at Statement-I.

(d) No. of Households benefited during last five years under TSC.

Year	Individual household latrines constructed
2005-06	91.71 lakh
2006-07	97.00 lakh
2007-08	115.27 lakh
2008-09	112.67 lakh
2009-10	124.78 lakh

The total number of habitations covered under the NRDWP in the last 5 years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRDWP during last Five Years and Current Year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
		Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	240.77	250.80	160.36	200.84	272.22	276.50	295.30	305.24	388.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	99.94	106.75	105.18	102.99	136.64	103.33	112.41	112.41	121.31
3.	Assam	168.51	148.01	108.63	173.69	113.72	181.04	189.59	189.59	117.26
4.	Bihar	153.24	153.24	69.55	185.71	130.07	136.82	279.37	169.69	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	59.05	50.20	27.39	65.49	65.49	72.37	95.95	95.95	104.16
6.	Goa	2.21	1.82	0.96	2.53	1.27	1.48	3.31	1.66	2.31
7.	Gujarat	123.39	127.69	126.51	131.62	140.33	121.67	205.89	205.89	219.12
8.	Haryana	35.90	41.94	26.13	60.46	63.73	63.41	93.41	93.41	109.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	106.05	118.95	119.11	97.07	156.21	156.33	117.46	130.42	132.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	200.73	236.72	182.79	263.25	233.15	270.92	329.92	329.92	361.41
11.	Jharkhand	63.35	63.07	43.35	72.61	36.31	41.15	113.88	84.46	117.51
12.	Karnataka	198.09	212.09	211.88	195.02	243.36	245.91	278.51	283.16	286.57
13.	Kerala	61.71	61.71	49.15	62.16	62.16	74.72	82.93	84.25	83.46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	151.01	150.40	154.84	187.97	197.33	167.98	251.62	251.62	267.56
15.	Maharashtra	316.11	332.36	322.86	361.52	361.52	348.71	404.40	404.40	378.38
16.	Manipur	34.31	27.14	8.45	33.79	16.90	32.35	38.59	45.59	34.71
17.	Meghalaya	39.50	31.90	32.44	40.73	51.05	45.70	44.46	55.29	56.61
18.	Mizoram	28.32	25.99	24.89	29.20	42.71	43.82	31.88	38.88	30.16
19.	Nagaland	29.08	26.48	16.47	29.98	29.98	28.58	32.72	39.75	27.39
20.	Orissa	142.12	138.81	89.03	103.32	97.23	99.55	168.85	171.95	233.60
21.	Punjab	41.73	41.35	37.55	40.98	40.98	41.11	52.91	51.80	40.28
22.	Rajasthan	486.15	491.35	355.00	414.90	314.66	514.78	606.72	606.72	619.67
23.	Sikkim	11.96	12.84	11.22	12.29	16.31	15.96	13.42	20.13	15.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	118.75	120.54	93.75	120.57	124.96	161.11	190.90	190.90	190.90
25.	Tripura	35.03	32.00	32.55	36.13	45.78	36.82	39.43	54.43	54.30
26.	Uttar Pradesh	283.72	283.72	181.34	279.90	283.89	330.74	401.51	401.51	421.14
27.	Uttarakhand	65.59	65.59	55.33	75.23	83.29	59.17	89.30	89.30	114.14
28.	West Bengal	152.47	150.78	142.38	158.06	171.18	144.55	191.37	191.37	230.55
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.34	17.48	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.72
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32.	Delhi	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00
35.	Chandigarh				0.05			0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		3449.56	3521.71	2789.07	3539.00	3532.43	3816.56	4757.01	4699.67	4762.96

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.	Allocation	Release	Expend.
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	394.53	395.05	398.05	437.09	537.37	389.79	491.02	233.23	201.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	146.12	162.46	160.97	180.00	178.20	198.91	123.01	58.43	26.35
3.	Assam	246.44	187.57	265.40	301.60	323.50	241.77	412.81	206.41	94.27
4.	Bihar	425.38	452.38	73.30	372.21	186.11	284.87	341.46	0.00	139.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	130.42	125.26	112.42	116.01	128.22	104.07	130.27	61.88	41.83
6.	Goa	3.98	0.00	0.00	5.64	3.32	0.50	5.34	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	314.44	369.44	289.33	482.75	482.75	484.38	542.67	271.34	185.91
8.	Haryana	117.29	117.29	117.29	207.89	206.89	132.35	233.69	111.00	38.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	141.51	141.51	141.49	138.52	182.85	144.50	133.71	66.86	44.31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	397.86	396.49	176.67	447.74	402.51	383.49	449.22	205.88	38.73
11.	Jharkhand	160.67	80.33	18.85	149.29	111.34	86.04	165.93	102.82	20.54
12.	Karnataka	477.19	477.85	449.15	573.67	627.86	473.71	644.92	306.34	106.94
13.	Kerala	103.33	106.97	106.56	152.77	151.89	150.99	144.28	68.53	51.33

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	370.47	380.47	368.61	367.66	379.66	347.03	399.04	199.52	147.41
15.	Maharashtra	572.57	648.24	511.06	652.43	647.81	618.56	733.27	348.30	262.41
16.	Manipur	50.16	45.23	36.33	61.60	38.57	32.19	54.61	25.94	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	57.79	63.38	74.50	70.40	79.40	68.57	62.83	31.42	31.94
18.	Mizoram	41.44	54.19	45.48	50.40	55.26	51.31	35.71	17.86	30.46
19.	Nagaland	42.53	42.53	39.60	52.00	47.06	76.57	51.70	24.56	12.00
20.	Orissa	298.68	298.68	273.12	187.13	226.66	198.87	204.88	102.44	53.78
21.	Punjab	86.56	86.56	96.68	81.17	88.81	95.35	82.21	41.11	34.20
22.	Rajasthan	970.13	971.83	967.95	1036.46	1012.16	680.00	1165.44	553.58	385.05
23.	Sikkim	17.45	32.45	28.85	21.60	20.60	30.58	15.45	7.34	6.87
24.	Tamil Nadu	241.82	287.82	230.58	320.43	317.95	364.21	316.91	158.46	107.21
25.	Tripura	51.25	41.01	36.99	62.40	77.40	76.51	53.88	26.94	28.26
26.	Uttar Pradesh	539.74	615.78	514.54	959.12	956.36	974.14	899.12	449.56	452.37
27.	Uttarakhand	107.58	85.87	61.09	126.16	124.90	63.83	139.39	66.21	9.78
28.	West Bengal	389.39	389.39	371.62	372.29	394.30	390.76	418.03	198.56	122.56
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	30.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	0.00	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.00	
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.31	0.00	
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54	0.00	
35.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	
Total		6896.72	7056.02	5998.28	7986.43	7989.72	7143.83	8460.00	3944.50	2674.41

*As per IMIs as on 22-11-2010.

Statement-II

Target and Coverage of Habitations Under National Rural Drinking Water Programme during last Five Years and Current Year

Sl. No.	State/UT	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2974	3294	3957	5198	10094	7070
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	397	325	328	245	1584	464
3.	Assam	1871	2428	2978	2491	12792	5060
4.	Bihar	1623	1625	5116	15430	15863	6171
5.	Chhattisgarh	4000	10329	4800	8230	4342	3852
6.	Goa	1	1	6	1	4	1
7.	Gujarat	1059	1034	2329	2361	3771	3864
8.	Haryana	791	415	725	768	1140	917
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1336	1950	3000	3694	4510	4510
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	479	463	1008	549	2241	747
11.	Jharkhand	2888	2100	3802	1982	5479	6548
12.	Karnataka	4790	3883	5333	2547	9176	5418
13.	Kerala	831	2149	1065	1505	3258	906
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3352	10390	6963	13344	10107	10035
15.	Maharashtra	1894	2806	7673	6152	14975	9261
16.	Manipur	133	80	123	178	153	144
17.	Meghalaya	348	472	700	1118	1558	1205
18.	Mizoram	130	130	134	134	145	191
19.	Nagaland	64	125	274	262	379	420
20.	Orissa	2176	11509	4226	8425	10361	11585
21.	Punjab	800	1701	882	875	2845	588

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Rajasthan	9952	13346	2853	7990	19123	5353
23.	Sikkim	71	120	164	138	307	299
24.	Tamil Nadu	7500	8338	3072	7156	9625	9832
25.	Tripura	425	204	446	570	784	179
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2209	14366	7024	10947	3479	1979
27.	Uttarakhand	450	484	111	1896	1451	2117
28.	West Bengal	3669	2945	3900	3039	5896	6632
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	63	45	31	14	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	36	16	9	15	15
31.	Daman and Diu	0		0		0	
32.	Delhi	0		0		0	
33.	Lakshadweep	10	0	3		7	
34.	Puducherry	15	104	64	85	21	52
Total		56270	97215	73120	107350	155499	105415

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage*
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15889	15647	8500	5553	6673	428
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2390	905	2400	567	534	53
3.	Assam	23099	8703	23000	12015	8157	2434
4.	Bihar	39956	25785	40508	27103	18749	5127
5.	Chhattisgarh	4408	8178	3551	12212	9948	2413
6.	Goa	3	4	0	0	0	
7.	Gujarat	4232	2374	1396	1598	1100	368

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Haryana	635	965	950	912	1007	174
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5184	6390	5000	5256	5000	2114
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4704	2234	4700	433	962	59
11.	Jharkhand	7170	6832	1552	14918	1099	2218
12.	Karnataka	12950	5586	13000	12538	8750	1553
13.	Kerala	4596	7650	395	254	744	44
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3718	5302	4500	11414	13300	5817
15.	Maharashtra	19877	17128	8605	7465	9745	4539
16.	Manipur	0	115	730	160	330	72
17.	Meghalaya	1881	1116	500	407	840	106
18.	Mizoram	306	46	300	124	124	36
19.	Nagaland	170	584	200	84	105	46
20.	Orissa	16492	13507	3452	9777	5494	2398
21.	Punjab	4933	1523	1651	1881	2023	537
22.	Rajasthan	25654	7434	10929	10770	7764	2089
23.	Sikkim	300	27	300	110	175	50
24.	Tamil Nadu	4602	9097	7000	8238	8009	1525
25.	Tripura	138	555	3132	843	825	328
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1639	1190	2000	1877	2142	270
27.	Uttarakhand	1450	1351	1199	1200	1565	398
28.	West Bengal	11460	2747	9093	4806	6630	1178
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	0	42	0	8	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0		
31.	Daman and Diu	0		0			
32.	Delhi	0		0			
33.	Lakshadweep	10		0		10	

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
34.	Puducherry	18	15	4	40		
Total		217898	152990	158589	152555	121812	36374

*As per IMIS data on 22-11-2010.

Justice Usha Mehra Committee

3214. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Justice Usha Mehra Committee set up for categorisation of Scheduled Castes (SCs) had submitted its report;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee;

(d) if so, the steps taken for the implementation;

(e) whether the Government has received a resolution passed by Andhra Pradesh Assembly giving consent for categorisation of SCs; and

(f) if so, the time frame by which the categorisation of SCs will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) National Commission to examine the issue of Sub-Categorisation of Scheduled Castes (NCSCSC) in Andhra Pradesh has submitted its Report.

(b) to (f) No decision has been taken on the recommendations of the Commission.

(e) Yes, Madam.

Protectionist Measures for Industry

3215. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been urged to help the industry cope with protectionist measures that have been invoked in the industrialized countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government has, from time to time, taken steps to help industry cope with protectionist measures by other countries, both of its own accord as well as on the basis of representations received from industry. These issues are examined and thereafter taken up in the appropriate bilateral or multilateral forum. For example, the US Government's recent decision to raise fees for HIB and L1 visas and the ban by the Ohio State on offshore outsourcing of government business to overseas companies etc. were taken up bilaterally under the US-India Trade Policy Forum.

Other matters taken up by India in the relevant forum include: various instances of stricter applications of regulations on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT); seizure of consignments of Indian generic drugs, bound for Latin America and Africa, by the customs authorities of the European Union (EU) and the Government of Netherlands; an EU Regulation for the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical Substances; an EU Directive regarding the registration procedure of 'traditional herbal medicinal products (THMP)'; the proposed Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) being discussed largely amongst the developed countries etc.

India has strongly raised its voice against protectionism at all major international meetings including the recently concluded Summit of G-20 leaders in Seoul.

Sale of Liquor in Open Market

3216. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) was denied access to the records of Unit Run Canteens for performance audit of Canteen Stores Department in 2009-2010;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken cognizance of overdrawing of liquor and sale thereof by army units/ personnel in the open market thereby causing huge loss to the exchequer;

(d) if so, the details of such incidents during the last three years and the loss incurred to the Government as a result thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken any steps to investigate the same and punish the guilty officials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Unit Run Canteens (URCs) are established from the non-public fund of the Three Services and are non-government entities. Arrangements already exist for audit of these Non-public funds. C and AG has been informed in the matter.

(c) to (f) The Units of the Defence Services can withdraw liquor as per their authorization. The CIMS (Smart) cards enable issue of liquor as per the authorized entitlement of the bonafide personnel/ organisation. The indents are vetted by competent military authority. The drawal of liquor is well below the authorization of entitled personnel.

Latest Technology in Training Centres

3217. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide latest technology and equipment in various training centres of the three services of the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated for modernisation and upgradation of various training centres of the three services during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of funds utilised and the extent to which modernization work has been completed in various training centres?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The modernization of training centres is an ongoing process and is being undertaken by executing various projects for the three Services. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Army

Modernisation of Laboratories and Training Infrastructure (MOLTI) funds are utilised broadly for:—

- (i) Modernization of ranges.
- (ii) Training Models.
- (iii) Modernisation of Laboratories.
- (iv) Obstacle Courses.
- (v) Motivational training.
- (vi) Field Craft Training.
- (vii) Sports and Education Training.

Navy

The new training infrastructure envisaged is as follows:—

- (i) Land Based Training Facility for machinery controls and monitoring systems on new acquisition ships.
- (ii) Combat Management Systems.
- (iii) Gun mounts, systems and trainers.
- (iv) Navigation radars, communication equipment and Systems.
- (v) Sonars, Sonar Trainers and simulators.
- (vi) Documentation for new induction Aircrafts (P8i).
- (vii) Training system for MiG-29K.
- (viii) Cut models of missiles and CBT package.
- (ix) Training models of various equipment and machinery.
- (x) Simulation softwares and packages.
- (xi) Cut section models of submarines for practical training.
- (xii) Fighter aircraft simulators.
- (xiii) Hydraulic Trainer model for gun system.
- (xiv) War gaming hardware and war gaming work station.
- (xv) EMI-EMC and Electrical Lab trainer.
- (xvi) LAN trainer and Convergence Lab.
- (xvii) NBC surveillance and monitoring equipment.
- (xviii) Watermanship training facility.
- (xix) State of the art hydrography equipment like Dynamic motion sensor 25, 10 Node Hypack training network, ERDAS imagine software network etc.
- (xx) Modernisation of class rooms, computer labs, library complex, firing ranges, watermanship training centres etc.
- (xxi) Setting up of e-Bays and IT infrastructure.
- (xxii) Repair of signal processing and fiber optics lab.

- (xxiii) Composite Virtual Instrumentation platform.
- (xxiv) Acoustic Enclosures for Diesel engines.

Air Force

The flying training system is currently undergoing a upgradation to facilitate induction of modern technology in from of new trainer aircraft, induction of simulators and other equipment to provide hi-tech training in the IAF. The details are as under:—

- (i) Modernisation in Flying Training: New Generation Training Aircraft.
 - a. Induction of Advanced Jet Trainer-Hawk Mk-132 Aircraft.
 - b. Replacement of Basic Trainer.
 - c. The Intermediate Jet Trainer (IJT).
- (ii) Modernisation of Training: Use of Simulators.
 - d. HPT-32 and Kiran Simulators.
 - e. Hawk Simulators.
 - f. IJT Simulators.
 - g. Advanced War Gaming Simulator.
 - h. Navigation Simulators.
- (iii) Modernisation of Training: High Tech Learning Environment.

Statement-II

Army

Details of Funds allocated are as under:—

(i)	FY 2007-08	—	Rs. 56.77 crores
(ii)	FY 2008-09	—	Rs. 5.34 crores
(iii)	FY 2009-10	—	Rs. 59.66 crores
(iv)	Current Year	—	Rs. 50.83 crores

Projects amounting to Rs. 39.14 crores (24%) have been fully completed and the remaining projects are at various stages of completion.

Navy

Details of Funds allocated are as under:—

(i)	FY 2007-08	—	Rs. 74.28 crores
(ii)	FY 2008-09	—	Rs. 78.95 crores
(iii)	FY 2009-10	—	Rs. 147.62 crores
(iv)	Current Year	—	Rs. 113.87 crores.

Funds allocated during 2007-08 and 2008-09 were fully utilized. During 2009-10, approximately 30% was expended. The balance is committed on ongoing Work Project and is being expended based on progress of project and would be optimally utilized. Modernisation works envisaged during the current Financial Year in various training centres are likely to be completed within the stipulated time-frames.

Air Force

The period covered is not restricted to 2007-08 to 2009-10 as the induction process of certain items has begun in the previous years. Thus a larger period is covered:—

Sl. No.	Year	Details of Modern Equipment Inducted for Training and (Institution)	Amount Allotted (Rs in crores)	Amount utilized (Rs. in crores)	Present Status-Extent to which the modernization work is completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2004-09	Contract for 66 Hawk Advanced Jet Trainer 24 Direct Supply 42 Hal Built (AF Station Bidar)	3745.77 2659.65	3629.52 2557.23	Induction commenced w.e.f. Feb. 08. Delivery of all 24 Direct Supply aircraft from BAES, UK completed in Dec. 09. Of the 42 to be built by HAL, 10 have been delivered and further two more are under acceptance at HAL, Bangalore. Delivery of all 42 ac is likely to be completed by 2012.
2.	2007-08	Hawk Simulators 01 APTT, 02 CPTs and 01 FTD. (AF Station Bidar)	78.67	78.67	All Simulators have been installed in Bidar for Hawk Training in June 09 and are being effectively utilized for flying training.
3.	2009-10	Computer Aided Learning System (CALs) with 35 Stations 73 IJT. (AF Station Bidar)	85.83	68.67	The equipment has been installed at AFS Bidar in June, 09 and is effectively being utilized by flying trainees at AFS Bidar. Courseware review is still under progress by OEM to suit IAF requirements.
4.	2004-09	HPT-32 and Kiran Simulators Nine Cockpit Procedure Trainers (CPT) and Nine Practice Pro-	7.81	7.81	Contract Signed in March 04. All the 18 simulators have been installed at respective Flying Training Establishments and are being utilized for flying training.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		cedure Platforms (PPP) (Air Force Academy, AFS Hakimpet and AFS Bidar)			
5.	2009-10	'Deep Blue' War Gaming Simulator (College of Air Warfare)	1.88	1.88	Contract signed in June, 09 and equipment installed in July 09 at College of Air Warfare, Hyderabad.
6.	2010-11	40 Additional Hawk (AFS Bidar)	3920	Nil	Contract has been signed on 23 July, 10. Delivery is expected to commence by 2013.
7.	2010-11	Additional Hawk Simulators 01CPT, 01 APTT, 01 FTD (AFS Bidar)	88.6	Nil	Contract has been signed on 23 July, 10. Delivery is expected to commence by 2013.
8.	2005-10	Contract for Intermediate Jet Trainer (IJT) as replacement for Kiran trainer ac Design and Development	466.86	454.79	Contract for 12 (LSP) and 73 (SP) IJT ac has been signed with HAL and delivery expected to commence in 2011 for LSP and 2014 for the SP ac respectively.
	2007-10	12 Limited Series Production (LSP)	486.81	283.05	
	2007-10	73 Series Production (SP) withg own Simulator and CALS package including Full Mission Simulators (FMS) for IJT (AFS Tambaram) (AFS Hakimpet)	6519.53	765.0	
9.	2010	Replacement of Basic trainer with its simulators and CALS Package 75 Aircraft (Buy Global) 106 (HAL Built)	Funds yet to be allotted	Nil	Case has been cleared by Government and is in procurement stage.

Note: As contracts have been signed prior to last three years and induction spread over a longer period, the details indicated have not been restricted only to the last three years for purpose of logical explanation. Moreover, modern technologies related to Ground Training are also being employed.

Increasing Cost at Major Ports

3218. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increasing cost of many major ports in the country are a cause of concern for the shipping industry;

(b) whether many ports in the country were charging VTS fleets, water front royalty etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has asked of the State Maritime Boards to mechanism such charges;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The following charges are collected as per the Scale of Rates (SoR) approved by Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP):

Vessel Related Charged

- (i) Port dues
- (ii) Pilotage
- (iii) Berth hire
- (iv) Consolidated charges for transshipment/lighterage of crude oil/POL products/dry bulk charges

Cargo Related Charges

- (i) Wharfage
- (ii) Handling charges
- (iii) Demurrage charges/storage charges

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Central Government has control over only the Major Ports.

Surplus Land in Various Ports

3219. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shipping ports in the country as on date;

(b) the total areas of land with various ports in the country;

(c) the details of surplus land which is either lying unused or in vacant under various ports;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to sell-off these vacant land to the private sector or real estate companies for residential property development;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the funds likely to be accrued to different ports with this sale, port-wise and the purpose this money is to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) There are 13 Major Ports under the control of the Union Government.

(b) and (c) Port-wise land area and unused/vacant land is detailed in this enclosed Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Statement*Total Land Area and Unused/Vacant Land at Major Ports*

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Total Land Area	Total land lying unused or vacant and its details
1(a).	Kolkata	4576 Acres	954.36 acres of land is lying vacant, earmarked for allotment for the purpose of:

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Total Land Area	Total land lying unused or vacant and its details
			(i) Container Freight Station—51.52 acres (approx.) (ii) Port related storage—20.96 acres (approx.) (iii) Port related industries/operation—17.94 acres (approx.) (iv) Land under litigation—143.81 acres (approx.) (v) Oil tenninal (Budge-Budge)—7.05 acres (approx.) (vi) Others—48.33 acres (approx.) (vii) Outstation—664.75 acres (approx.)
1(b).	Haldia	6367 acres	About 2077 acres (out of which 1364 acres are earmarked for future use of port and 713 acres earmarked for allotment to Industries/port users etc.
2.	Paradip	6382.07 acres	Nil
3.	Visakhapatnam	7576 acres	Nil
4.	Ennore	2074.86 acres	Nil
5.	Chennai	646.96 acres	Nil
6.	Tuticorin	2398.34 acres	Nil
7.	Cochin	862.9 hectares	80.74 hectares is lying unused or vacant. This area is earmarked for future expansion and development.
8.	New Mangalore	2352 acres	444 acres of land used as a green belt.
9.	Mormugao	533.48 acres	Nil
10.	Mumbai	781.11 hectares	Vacant land is in city: (i) Earmarked for port use—16.76 Hectares (ii) Reservation/town planning schemes—3.43 hectares (iii) Census slums—2.10 hectares (iv) Other hutments—4.67 hectares (v) 166 Isolated plots (area varying from 24 sq. mtrs. to 5200 sq. mtrs.)—8.16 hectares Total—35.12 hectares In addition 28.39 hectares vacant land at Titwala is about 70 kilometers away from Port.

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Total Land Area	Total land lying unused or vacant and its details
11.	Jawaharlal Nehru	2584 hectares	About 720 hectares of land is at present used as Port operational area and for providing infrastructure. The port is to provide greenery in 1/3rd of its total area of land. The balance area is for development of port based SEZ.
12.	Kandla	220416 hectares	About 2023 acres of land is vacant in township land out of which 1040 acres is covered under green belt area and balance 983 acres has been kept reserve for future development and shifting of port colony from Kandla to Gandhidham. Approximately 1005 acres of land (out of 2175 acres of dry land) at Kandla is vacant, which is required exclusively for the projects of Kandla Port Trust.
13.	Port Blair	*	*

*Port Blair Port Trust has been recently notified on 1st June, 2010.

Special Recruitment Drive for SCs

3220. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to special recruitment drive for Scheduled Caste (SC) Candidates in Central and State Governments Department and Public Sector Undertakings;

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

(c) whether the total number of SC vacancies are not filled up in Central Government Department and Public Sector Undertakings; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) As per information provided by Department of Personnel and Training, a Special Recruitment Drive has been launched to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs in

the Ministries/departments/Subordinate Offices/Attached Offices/Public Sector Undertakings/Autonomous Bodies etc. of the Central Government. Information about State Governments is not centrally maintained.

Some vacancies of SCs remain vacant for reasons like non-availability of suitable candidates to fill up the vacancies. Special efforts are made to fill up such vacancies by making second attempt to fill up the vacancies in the same year or through Special Recruitment Drive etc As per the information received from 73 Ministries/Departments, there were 24967 backlog reserved vacancies of SCs as on 01-11-2008 of which 6548 have been filled up by the Drive launched in 2008.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 hours

11.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Twelve of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, Shri
M. Anandan and some other hon. Members
came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The house shall now
take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

12.1½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K.
VASAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration
Report (Hindi and English versions) of the
Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year
2009-2010.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English
versions) by the Government of the work-
ing of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for
the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3403/15/10]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration
Report (Hindi and English versions) of the
Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam,
for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and
English versions) of the Visakhapatnam
Port Trust, Visakhapatnam, for the year
2009-2010, together with Audit Report
thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English
versions) by the Government of the
working of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust,
Visakhapatnam, for the year 2009-2010.

(iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English
versions) on the Audited Accounts of the
Visakhapatnam Port Trust, Visakhapatnam,
for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3404/15/10]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration
Report (Hindi and English versions) of the
Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for the year
2009-2010.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English
versions) by the Government of the work-
ing of the Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai, for
the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3405/15/10]

(4) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding
(Hindi and English versions) between the
Dredging Corporation of India Limited and the
Department of Shipping, Ministry of Shipping
for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3406/15/10]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications
(Hindi and English versions) under sub-
section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port
Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) G.S.R. 863(E) published in Gazette of
India dated 28th October, 2010, approving
the Visakhapatnam Port Employees
(Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 2010.

(ii) G.S.R. 855(E) published in Gazette of India
dated 25th October, 2010, approving the
Kolkata Port Trust Employees' (Medical
Attendance and Treatment) Amendment
Regulations, 2010.

(iii) G.S.R. 856(E) published in Gazette of
India dated 25th October, 2010, containing

[Shri G.K. Vasan]

corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 284(E) (in English version only) dated 12th May, 2006.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3407/15/10]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Mumbai Port Trust Pension Fund Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mumbai Port Trust Pension Fund Trust, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3408/15/10]

...(Interruptions)

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 Notification No. S.O. 2758(E) (Hindi and English versions) in Gazette of India dated 9th November, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 2953(E) dated 19th November, 2009, issued under Section 14 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3409/15/10]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kochi, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Kochi, for the year 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3410/15/10]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3411/15/10]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council of India (including its Export Inspection Agencies) New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council of India (including its Export Inspection Agencies), New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Inspection Council of India (including its Export Inspection Agencies), New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3412/15/10]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 2009-2010 alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3413/15/10]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3414/15/10]
- (7) (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 2009-2010.
- (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 2009-2010, 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 2009-2010.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3415/15/10]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3414/16/10]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the CAPEXIL, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the CAPEXIL, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3417/15/10]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Plastics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3418/15/10]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board of India, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board of India, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tea Board of India, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3419/15/10]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Pulp and Paper

[Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia]

Research Institute, Saharanpur, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT-3420/15/10*]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT-3421/15/10*]

(2) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT-3422/15/10*]

(3) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Dynamics Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT-3423/15/10*]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Harish Rawat, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Apprenticeship (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notifications No. G.S.R. 733(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th September, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, *See No. LT-3424/15/10*]

...(Interruptions)

12.1¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

42nd and 43rd Reports

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following reports (Hindi and English Versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:

1. The 42nd Report of the committee on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 30th report on the subject 'problems being faced by the Kendriya Bhandar'.
2. The 43rd report of the committee on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 38th report on the 'Demands of Grants of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pension (2010-11)'.

12.02 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Matters under Rule

*Treated as Laid on the Table.

377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members may hand over slips at the Table of the House immediately. ...(*Interruptions*)

- (i) **Need to expedite the process for construction of a railway line from Ramganjmandi to Ujjain via Jhaiawar and Agar**

[*Translation*]

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): Hon'ble Minister of Railways in her 2010-2011 budget speech had announced that new railway lines would be laid on priority basis without considering their financial viability in Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes dominated areas which are lagging behind in terms of development. There are two such parliamentary constituency in Madhya Pradesh Dewas and Ujjain which are reserved for SC/ST and both of these are backward areas. The 'Bhoomi Pujan' of the survey work for the new railway line from Ramganjmandi to Ujjain via Jhalawar and Agar was performed by the then Minister of Railways in a grand function. The survey work of the said railway line has been completed and D.P.R has also been prepared. But Action Plan of the said railway line has not been sanctioned yet. Therefore, I request the Union Government that this important scheme of my parliamentary constituency Dewas should be included in the Budget 2011-2012 after getting it sanctioned by the Planning Commission.

- (ii) **Need to depute a team of experts to study the causes of sea erosion in Minicoy Island and all the other Islands in Lakshadweep and to suggest remedial measures for the same**

[*English*]

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards severe Sea Erosion continuing in Minicoy Island of Lakshadweep. The land has been washed away creating a large beach as wide as 42 metres at the Northern part of Minicoy Island separating 163 metres of land at the extreme end of the island. It created panic among the people working on the new eastern

embarkation jetty. Due to powerful waves, the entire jetty was flooded with sea water which flowed up to the passenger hall. The people had to run for safety.

Keeping in view the severe erosion, an immediate action is required to send an expert team to study the impact and to suggest suitable remedial measures for reclaiming and protecting the fragile land and for the safety of the inhabitants of the Minicoy Island and other islands including Androth, Kavaratti, Agatti, Kalpeni, Ameni, Kadmath, Kiltan, Chethlath and Bitra.

- (iii) **Need to allocate gas to Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited for electricity project in Nedunur village, Karim Nagar Parliamentary constituency, Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the need to allocate gas for the APGENCO Nedunur project in Karim Nagar Constituency (2100 MW).

I would like to state that Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGENCO) has taken up the 2100 MW gas-based electricity project in Nedunur Village in my Karim Nagar Parliamentary constituency in Andhra Pradesh through Special Purpose Vehicle. Already, the developmental works like land acquisition and water allocation for this purpose have been completed. Only 9.72 MCMD of gas allocation for this project from Reliance is pending with the Ministry. For this, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has given assurance to Government of Andhra Pradesh in 2007 April itself. The mutual agreement of the APGENCO and Reliance is still pending due to the non-allocation of gas by the Ministry. Our earlier Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and myself wrote many times to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to allocate the gas to the electricity project. But it seems that the Ministry is giving priority to only those which are ready for operation. Recently, the Ministry officials met to discuss the gas allocation for the coming XII Five Year Plan. There is a dire need to allocate gas for APGENCO instead of allocating the gas to private players, because it comes under State Government and

[Shri Ponnamp Prabhakar]

it is catering the needs of the power projects in the State.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Union Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas, through the Chair, to intervene in the matter and ensure to allocate 9.72 MCMD gas for Nedunur electricity Project in Karim Nagar in the current financial year itself.

(iv) Need to address the problems of tobacco growers in Chamarajanagar Parliamentary constituency, Karnataka

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar): Nearly 83 thousand farmers are engaged in the cultivation of tobacco in Karnataka. A farmer has to spend Rs. Thirty thousand to grow one barrel load of tobacco which includes the expenditure on three tons of fire-wood, loading and unloading charges, cost of fertilizers and pesticides, conditioning of raw tobacco, curing and grading charges. An average of Rs. Seventy Five is required to spend to produce one kg tobacco. Now-a-days the grower is getting an average return of Rs. Fifty per kg tobacco with the loss of Rs. Twenty Five per kg of tobacco. The grading system of tobacco followed by marketing causes a loss in its return. The cost of one kg tobacco starts from Rupees Thirty to Rupees One Hundred; and Thirty depending upon the quality of tobacco produced after conditioning it in barrel.

Earlier the Tobacco Board has agreed to implement alternative fuel system to condition the tobacco inside barrel replacing the use of large quantity of fire wood to prevent deforestation and other environment related problems. The Tobacco Board has sufficient fund of Rs.160 crores in terms of penalty collected from the farmers who have cultivated tobacco additionally and in excess of the permitted limit. The tobacco board can utilize the fund to help the growers by providing an alternative fuel facility or bearing the transportation cost of coal. The fund should be utilized to benefit the tobacco growers while processing tobacco within the year 2020 as the country promised to WHO to improve the health condition of tobacco growers. Fixing the minimum support price (MSP) per kg tobacco will help the tobacco growers.

Hence, I would like to urge the centre to take step to extend the facilities to tobacco growers to make the tobacco cultivation a profitable occupation.

(v) Need to declare Sabarimala Temple in Kerala as a National Pilgrim Centre and provide adequate infrastructure, basic amenities and railway connectivity for the pilgrims

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Sabarimala is considered as one of the major pilgrim centres in India and its pilgrimage begins in the month of November and ends in January every year. The temple attracts lakhs of pilgrims from all over the world in these days. The shrine is thronged by large number of devotees especially during peak season, but still this temple is facing lack of proper infrastructure and facilities to meet the needs of increasing number of devotees. The Central Government had handed over 220 acres of land at Nilakkal and 225 acres land at Pamba-Sannidhanam area to Travancore Devaswom Board, the authority of the temple, during 2005 for arranging necessary facilities for pilgrims according to a Master Plan. But no master plan has been prepared for the proposal utilizing this forests land. As a result, lakhs of pilgrims, who come to visit Lord Ayyappa are still suffering a lot due to insufficient facilities for drinking water, sanitation, accommodation and upward uphill journey to temple site. A large number of aged devotees are facing lot of difficulties due to lack of proper medical facilities and rest rooms on the way to mountain, as it is a forest temple located at hill top in Periyar reserve forest. The only way to develop Sabarimala is that the Central Government should announce it as a national pilgrim centre and uplift this temple in all aspects. I urge the Government to take steps to ensure proper rail connectivity to nearest stations of Sabarimala from other states including north, as a large number of devotees are coming Sabarimala from these states and ensure proper coordination among passengers through arranging facility centres. Also, an effective crowd management system needs to be devised with the support of State Government of Kerala and using modern technology.

(vi) Need to extend the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' scheme to Madarasas particularly in Barmer Parliamentary constituency, Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Illiteracy in the country is a curse. It obscures Social and financial awareness of the people and hampers their economic development. The 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' is a good step to make people literate in the country and literacy rate is increasing in the country due to this campaign. It has been seen that illiteracy rate in Muslim community is high and usually these people are imparted education through Madarasas. Desired result are not being achieved in the field of education through Madarasas due to which problems are being faced in bringing this minority community into mainstream. Various people of my parliamentary constituency Barmer and Jaisalmer district are studying in Madarasas and these community prefer to study in the Madarasas. I request the Government that the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' should be introduced in Madarasas also on the lines of other schools in order to make people of minority community literate.

Through the House, I request the Government that the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' should be introduced in Madarasas.

(vii) Need to bring back the black money deposited by Indians in foreign banks abroad

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Recently, the Global Financial Integrity an organisation based in Washington, USA has reported that analysis of data of the last 60 years, from 1948 to 2008 shows that India has suffered a loss of Rs. 462 billion owing to fraudulent transactions leading to corruption and tax evasion. Though the country has made progress in economic sector after 1991 but the quantity of black money has also increased due to corruption and criminal activities and such black money has been deposited in foreign banks. The total money deposited by Indians foreign banks was 36.4 per cent in the year 1995 which rose to 59.2 per cent in the year 2009,

which is alarming.

As per an estimate, a total of 1500 billion dollar i.e. Rs. 66000 billion Indian black money is deposited in Swiss Banks alone and this amount is increasing constantly. Had the Indian black money deposited in foreign banks been brought back, the situation in the country would have been changed in no time. This would have improved the standard of living of the poor as well as the foreign debt could also be repaid.

I demand that the black money deposited by Indians in foreign banks be brought back and the guilty be punished. If required international law should be amended in this regard.

(viii) Need to undertake development works under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Kaushambi Parliamentary constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): There is great unrest among the people especially in Kunda Bihar, Chail, Manjhanpur and Sirathee assembly constituencies in Pratapgarh and Kaushambi districts as funds for Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidhutikaran Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana have not been provided for the year 2010-11 in these two districts in my Parliamentary constituency Kaushambi (Uttar Pradesh). The Government should immediately take steps to undertake developmental works under these schemes in Kaushambi Parliamentary constituency.

(ix) Need to provide adequate number of vaccines for prevention of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome and Japanese Encephalitis in Eastern Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): In Uttar Pradesh 34 districts are affected with Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (A.E.C) and Japanese Encephalitis (J.E.) of which Balia, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti, Kushinager, Maharajganj, Sant Kabir Nagar and Siddharthnagar districts are worst affected.

The experts from Government of India have decided to launch special J.E. vaccination campaign in

[Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar]

high endemic districts of Uttar Pradesh in the meetings held on 13-02-2010 at Medical College Gorakhpur and Allahabad on 24-02-2010 whereas 3.51 crore children aged between 1 and 15 years have been given single dose vaccine in 34 districts by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. There are total 67,46,309 children in the age group of 1 to 15 years in these high endemic districts and total 74,20,941 doses of vaccine are required for these districts. While drawing attention of the Government of India towards the epidemic of J.E. in Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh in a meeting organized in New Delhi, demand was made for total 74.20 lakh doses of vaccine against which an order was given to release only 17 lakh doses of the vaccine, which were delivered in the third week of May, 2010 in Varanasi. In the V.V.M test of these vaccines conducted by the officers of Uttar Pradesh, 15.47 lakh vaccines were found to be second and third stage and 50 per cent vaccines were due to expire in June, 2010. Hence J.E. Vaccination programme proposed to be started from 31st May, 2010 had to be postponed.

I request the Union Government to provide sufficient vaccines in Pruvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh in order to control this serious disease.

[English]

- (x) **Need to set up a world class university in Orissa**

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Earlier in 2008, the Government had declared that a World Class University would be set up in Orissa. Accordingly, the then HRD Minister had initiated the proposal by writing a letter to Chief Minister of Orissa. For the purpose, a piece of a land measuring hundred acres was required free of cost. In response, Orissa Government has intimated that 100 acres of land at Talabasta under Gadjit R.I. Circle of Banki Tahsil in the district of Cuttack nearer to Bhubaneswar and close to river Mahanadi is available.

Though an official of Government of India, Ministry of HRD had visited the proposed site on 10th Feb 2009,

the response of the Central Government in the matter is still awaited. I would urge upon the Government to take immediate action for establishment of a World class University in Orissa.

- (xi) **Need to take steps to make Nationalised Banks accessible to farmers in rural areas of the country especially in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal**

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Central Government has declared that every small and marginal farmer of the country should have access to micro-credit to the tune of Rs. 2 lakh from all the nationalized banks.

But in reality, this is not being followed by the banks resulting in great difficulties being experienced by small and marginal farmers. Due to non-implementation of Central Government's policy of micro-finance, the farmers are gradually forced to go into the clutch of private financial institutions and money lenders who charge exorbitant rate of interest.

Due to the indifferent attitude of bank officials, the credit-deposit ratio in the rural branches of nationalized banks is very low. Therefore, there is need to take steps to increase this. This scenario is very acute in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal. Government institutional credits not only can help the marginal and small farmers, but also can change rural scenario.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take urgent steps so that nationalized banks in rural areas become accessible to farmers and they are able to continue with their agricultural activities without any hindrance.

- (xii) **Need to accord permission to the applicants who have paid fees and obtained legal orders as per the guidelines circulated by Railway Board in 2005, for the construction of sidings of Railways**

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (Erode): In order to augment the freight movements in Railways, a circular was mooted by the Railway Board for liberalisation of the private siding procedure in the year 2005.

There was tremendous response to this circular and a large number of applications were received. Registration fee was to be paid to the Railways by the applicants immediately, after grant of in-principle approval. After scrutiny and short listing the applications, the Railways gave in-principle approval followed by approvals of DPR, and drawing and subsequently permission to carry out construction.

But during 2008 Ministry of Railways in another circular have modified guidelines. Because of this modification, now Railways is denying to grant permission for operations to old applicants who have paid proper fees and obtained legal orders for operation.

To come forward with justice for the valid 2005 applicants, I request the Ministry of Railways to rectify

the circular issued in 2008 and make remedy for earlier valid applicants so that they are not disappointed in any way.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on 30th November, 2010 at 11.00 a.m.

12.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 30, 2010/ Agrahayana 9, 1932 (Saka).

Annexure I

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