

M.P.

Fifteenth Series, Vol. III, No. 18

Monday, July 27, 2009

Sravana 5, 1931 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



Gazettes & Debates Section
Parliament Library Building
Room No. FB-025
Block 'G'

Acc. No. 26
Dated 27 Aug 2011

(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

P.D.T. Achary
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

R.K. Chadha
Joint Secretary

Pratima Srivastava
Director

Vandna Trivedi
Additional Director

U.C. Pant
Joint Director

Meenakshi Rawat
Assistant Editor

© 2009 Lok Sabha Secretariat

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

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

CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol. III, Second Session, 2009/1931 (Saka)

No. 18, Monday, July 27, 2009/Sravana 5, 1931 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	3-37
*Starred Question Nos. 321 to 325	3-37
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	37-705
Starred Question Nos. 326 to 340	37-84
Unstarred Question Nos. 3027 to 3178	83-705
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	705-712
STATEMENT BY MINISTER	712-713
Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 30th and 31st reports of Standing Committee on Defence on 'Status of Married Accommodation Project in Defence and Allied Services' and 'Stress Management in Armed Forces',	
Shri A.K. Antony	713
MOTION RE: CONSTITUTION OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT	713-716
ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES	716-717
(i) Council of Indian Institutes of Technology	716
(ii) Council of Indian School of Mines University, Dhanbad	717
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	725-738
(i) Need to improve the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi	
Shri P.T. Thomas	725
(ii) Need to set up Navodaya Schools in Tamil Nadu	
Shri M. Krishnaswamy	726
(iii) Need to ensure adequate supply of power to farmers in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Siddharth Nagar district of the State	
Shri Jagdambika Pal	726

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

(iv)	Need to construct a Railway overbridge at Chilbil Railway crossing in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh	
	Rajkumari Ratna Singh	727
(v)	Need to provide financial assistance to the farmers in Porbander and Junagarh district of Gujarat whose crops have been damaged due to heavy rain in the State	
	Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai Bavalia	727
(vi)	Need to launch National Deafness Control and Rehabilitation Programme for the betterment of persons suffering from deafness	
	Dr. Manda Jagannath	728
(vii)	Need to control the erosion caused by river Bhagirathi in West Bengal	
	Shri Adhir Chowdhury	729
(viii)	Need to construct bypass road in Gumla city, Lohardaga Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand	
	Shri Sudarshan Bhagat	729
(ix)	Need to construct a new bridge on N.H. 29 (E) between Gorakhpur and Sonauli in Uttar Pradesh	
	Yogi Aditya Nath	730
(x)	Need to address the problems of people displaced due to Pong dam Project	
	Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	730
(xi)	Need to redress the problems of people suffering from various body deformities due to presence of high Fluoride content in water	
	Dr. Bhola Singh	732
(xii)	Need to withdraw the decision to privatise the Scooters India Limited	
	Shrimati Sushila Saroj	732
(xiii)	Need to construct a Road Overbridge at Mandi Shyam Nagar level crossing in Gautam Budh Nagar Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh	
	Shri Surendra Singh Nagar	733

(xiv)	Need to provide air connectivity to Muzaffarpur in Bihar with other parts of the country	
	Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad	734
(xv)	Need to exempt Service Tax on Health Insurance Scheme introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the poor	
	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	734
(xvi)	Need to extend social security benefits and other basic facilities to the workers of Knitting Industry in Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu	
	Shri P.R. Natarajan	735
(xvii)	Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Bhanjanagar in Ganjam district of Orissa	
	Shri Rudramadhab Ray	736
(xviii)	Need to develop Lonar Lake in district Buldhana, Maharashtra as a tourist spot	
	Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar	736
(xix)	Need to ensure adequate supply of water from Godavari river to Andhra Pradesh	
	Shri Ramesh Rathod	737
(xx)	Need to check hoarding of sugar in the country	
	Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba Mandlik	737
	FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 2009	740-873
	Motion to consider	
	Shri Sanjay Nirupam	740
	Shri Mangani Lal Mandal	746
	Shri P.C. Chacko	754
	Shri Tufani Saroj	762
	Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan	766
	Shri P.L. Punia	767
	Shri Prabodh Panda	771
	Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh	774

SUBJECT

COLUMNS

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	779
Shri N.S.V. Chitthan	786
Shri Gorakhnath Pandey	790
Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki	793
Shri Hamdullah Sayeed	796
Shri Radhe Mohan Singh	799
Shri M. Krishnaswamy	803
Shri Khagen Das	808
Kumari Meenakshi Natrajan	811
Shri Adhi Sankar	813
Shri Bishnu Pada Ray	814
Dr. G. Vivekanand	822
Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando'	826
Shri Ramkishun	827
Shri Nama Nageswara Rao	831
Shri Satpal Maharaj	835
Shri Pranab Mukherjee	837
Clauses 2 to 116 and 1	852-870
Motion to pass	873

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	885-886
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	886-890

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	891-892
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	891-892

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Shri Beni Prasad Verma

Dr. Girija Vyas

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Shri P.D.T. Achary

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 27, 2009/Sravana 5, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Number 321—Shri Nishikant Dubey.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Madam Speaker, I have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may raise this matter after question hour, please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ramkishunji, it's a very important question. Please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please raise all these matters during zero hour at 12.00 o' clock, but now let the question hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You may raise this matter during zero hour. Allow the question hour to run.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Madam Speaker, Union Government say that Government of Uttar Pradesh has not submitted any report and Government of Uttar Pradesh are stating that they have submitted the report. ...(Interruptions) It is a matter of great concern. ...(Interruptions) Madam Speaker, please listen to my submission. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: A notice has also been received on this matter under rule 193, hence, you may raise this matter at that time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN: They have declared 47 districts as drought hit, but due to political discrimination, remaining districts are not being declared as drought hit. I would like to demand that Union Government should immediately clarify its position in this regard and state how many districts have been declared as drought hit in Uttar Pradesh? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, and raise this matter after question hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Madam Speaker, situation in Poorvanchal is very bad. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Silence, please. Kindly take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to urge upon the Union Government to make a statement in the House in this regard at the earliest explaining the actual position. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may raise this matter during zero hour, but now let the question hour run.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, he belongs to Etawah. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, you may speak on this matter during zero hour after an hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, all the surrounding districts have been declared as drought hit, but why one district has been left out. Jalaun and Araria have also been declared as drought hit. Araria and Etawah have been divided into two districts.

Mainpuri and Firozabad have also been declared as drought hit. Though Etawah had some rainfall, however the surrounding areas are drought hit. ...*(Interruptions)*
The whole state is drought hit. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nishikant Dubey ji, you may ask your first supplementary question.

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 321, Shri Nishikant Dubey.

[English]

Development of Minor Ports

*321. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed and modernised some minor ports under the National Maritime Development Project (NMDP) to promote coastal shipping during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the funds allocated, released and the expenditure incurred thereon during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the time limit fixed for the completion of development and modernisation of such ports;

(e) whether the Government proposes to launch and Centrally sponsored scheme for development of minor ports; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Statement

(a) According to the Indian Ports Act, 1908, responsibility for development of non-major ports vests with respective State Governments. Therefore, the

development of Non Major Ports may be taken up by the State Governments themselves.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, I have received the reply of the hon'ble Minister. I had asked the hon'ble Minister about the National Maritime Development Project. Union Government have invested Rs. one lakh crore in this project which includes major ports development, shipping and inland water transport.

Madam Speaker, you are aware that 70 per cent international trade from eastern India is being carried out through sea route, however, with the Calcutta Port being non-operational there is no means of transportation for the people of this area despite having mines and minerals in abundance. There is no port in Kolkata and Orissa Port is being developed. An amount of Rs. 55 thousand crore has been spent under National Maritime Development Project, out of which Rs. 8 thousand crore have been earmarked for Kolkata, Jharkhand, Bihar and Orissa overlooking their population, mines and minerals. Though, he has made a mention of the Act of 1908 and we are guided by it but do not develop minor ports. It is good that you do not develop minor ports. Similarly the rural roads. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question?

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, I am asking the question. Though, construction of rural roads and generation of power are state subject which fall under the jurisdiction of State Governments, but Union Government can not escape from its responsibility. Therefore, I would like to ask whether the Union Government propose to develop minor ports or major ports in Eastern India and North-East which are neglected, on the lines of Rajiv Gandhi Electrification Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana or not, if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, through you, I would

like to tell the hon. Member that when it comes to the question of the non-major ports, which are the minor ports, responsibility for the development of the minor ports generally rests with the respective State Governments. The hon. Member has mentioned about the NMDP. I would like to tell the hon. Member that under the National Maritime Development Programme, specific schemes and projects have been identified with a total investment of about Rs. 1,00,339 crore of which Rs. 55,804 crore is for the port sector and the balance is for the shipping and inland water transport sector.

In the major ports, I would like to tell the hon. Member that 276 projects covering the entire gamut of activities, namely, construction, upgradation of berths, deepening of channels, rail-road connectivity projects are taking place. In the shipping sector, a total of around 111 projects involving a total investment of Rs. 44,535 crore over a period of 20 years have been identified for inclusion in the programme. The status of the NMDP programme, as far as today's question is concerned, is that around 276 projects have been identified under major ports. I would like to tell the hon. Member that all the States which have got the ports have been given equal importance when it comes to the question of major ports and the Government is definitely trying to do its best to improve the efficiency of the ports. When it comes to the question of minor ports, it should be understood that the minor ports come under the State Governments and we are ready to help if there is anything concerning the Central Government.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister has mentioned about 276 ports out of which only 60 ports are in Eastern India. I had stated about the privileges and plight of Eastern India.

Madam, my second supplementary is that he has made a mention of inland water transport under National Maritime Development Project which include Ganga river too. However, he is talking of dismantling 'Ram Setu' for 'Setu Samudram Channel', but there is no water in Ganga river, there is only sand in Ganga and there is silk industry in my constituency Sahebganj. Similarly,

there is silk industry in Bhagalpur, Carpet industry in Mirzapur and leather industry in Kanpur. All these industries are linked with it. Through you, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether the Union Government have any plan for the dredging and development of Ganga River keeping in view its condition?

[English]

SHRI G.K. VASAN: When it comes to the question of inland waterways, there is a separate question listed at serial number 4. It does not come directly under this question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam, India is struggling hard to increase the share of our trade in the coming five years. It is intended to double the present share of our trade. We are all aware that 95 per cent of the volume and 73 per cent of the value of our trade are being carried out by our maritime transport. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, 1009 million metric tonnes have been projected to be handled by major and minor ports. Out of this, 709 million metric tonnes are projected to be handled by major ports. It is well assumed that the minor and non-major ports will have to play a greater role in maritime transport.

In this regard, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether non-major ports are getting easy accessibility to viability gap funding.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your question. Let the hon. Minister reply.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: It is alleged by the non-major port operators that viability gap funding is not compatible with the operational imperatives, which is impeding their access to fund.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: The hon. Member mentioned about the Maritime State Development Council which was constituted in 1997 to chalk out strategies for development of the non-major ports and other ports in the country; it is to ensure integrated development with the major ports. The Council is headed by the Minister

and all the State Ministers of Shipping, Transport and Ports are involved; it meets once a year; it also coordinates for the development of the maritime programme in the coastal areas.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, the country's sustained growth of economy depends on the adequate availability of infrastructure. Ports offer the cheapest mode of transport for bulk cargoes across continents. Tamil Nadu has a coastline of about 1,000 km and along Tamil Nadu coastline, there are three major ports—Chennai, Ennore and Tuticorin, and also 15 minor ports.

Madam, may I know through you, from the hon. Minister as to whether there is any proposal in the Government of India to convert some of these minor ports like Colachel in Tamil Nadu as Intermediate or Major Ports so that they could handle more cargo and earn more revenue. May I also know whether the Government of India is going to allocate more funds to provide infrastructural facilities in those ports?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, Colachel is a non-major port in the State of Tamil Nadu. As per the Indian Ports Act, 1908, the responsibility for the development of Colachel Port rests with the State Government of Tamil Nadu. However, the State Government of Tamil Nadu has made a request to develop this Port as a 'trans-shipment hub'. The Ministry of Shipping is providing financial assistance to maritime States for conducting feasibility studies. In that regard, the Ministry has requested the SCL to undertake the techno-economic feasibility study and work relating to the preparation of the DPR for the Colachel Port has been recommended for award.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether Andaman and Nicobar Islands territory falls in the non-major Port or minor ports area as sea-routes are the only lifeline of our territory. My first question is whether Government propose to include Andaman and Nicobar Islands in major Ports area or not?

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask only one question.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Madam, my second question is that I belong to Andaman and Nicobar major Ports area and my second point is that Rs. 256 crore meant particularly for the Tsunami rehabilitation programme, have been surrendered. There are certain small islands like 'Paschim Sagar', Shanti Nagar, Ganesh Nagar where there is no road connectivity but there is population and the Government in the name of feasibility has discontinued the use of jetty. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Have you asked your question?

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: My last question is whether the Government will again start the use of jetty which have been closed in the name of feasibility? These are my two questions?

MADAM SPEAKER: He has just one question.

[English]

SHRI G.K. VASAN: The hon. Member of Parliament has posed a very important question regarding Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There are 23 non-major ports in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Island is actually situated close to the equatorial international sea-route and it could result in minimum deviation time to the vessels to call at the port of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, compared to any other minor or major ports in the country.

In view of this important aspect, a proposal to declare Andaman and Nicobar Island-set-of-ports as the Andaman and Nicobar Port Trust with the headquarters at Port Blair is under the examination of the Government.

Regarding the TRP, the Tsunami, which the hon. Member has mentioned, there are only 87 projects out of which in 23 projects, the work has been completed, 19 schemes have been dropped under TRP. This is in consultation with the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration. Further details can be passed on to the hon. Member.

Ban on Import of Chinese Toys/Mobiles

*322. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has lodged any complaint against India at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Dispute Settlement Mechanism or any other international forum against the import curbs placed by India on Chinese toys/mobiles and other goods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) China has raised the issue against Indian restrictions on import of Chinese toys on the floor of the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in the month of March 2009 and again in June 2009 during this year.

(b) China had mentioned that these restrictions on import of Chinese toys were discriminatory and in breach of the WTO rules. India clarified that it had imposed a ban on Chinese toys on grounds of health and safety of the children. Subsequently, the situation was reviewed and import of toys into India, including from China, are now subject to the same standards.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Sir, the answer which the hon. Minister has given is vague. He has said:

"Subsequently, the situation was reviewed and import of toys into India, including from China, are now subject to the same standards."

I want to know the meaning of 'same standards'. Did the hon. Minister adequately address the issue of child safety in India? Is the Government allowing toys with substandard lead content to India again? Is it allowing dairy products with melamine for Indian babies again? Are they still allowing mobile phones from China that could hamper Indian national security? I am worried because Chinese mobile phones without international

mobile equipment identity number are posing threat to national security. These phones have been used by terrorists to communicate with each other or to set off bombs. About eight lakh such phones enter India from China each month.

Chinese milk products are contaminated with chemical melamine that can cause kidney stones and organ failure. In 2008, more than 20 countries imposed at least a partial ban on Chinese dairy products. Chinese made toys have high levels of lead and cadmium content. Lead poisoning in children can cause a range of disorders such as hyper activity, slowed learning ability, blindness and even death.

I strongly feel that India has not created a bilateral mechanism to address the issue of public safety. Therefore, I request the Minister to form a bilateral mechanism similar to US, China mechanisms to address the issue of children's safety in India.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The question pertains to the complaint which China has made to the WTO for the ban on the import of Chinese toys and on the International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI). I would like to say that we had received a number of complaints. This issue has been raised in Parliament since 2007 about the safety standards of toys which are coming in from China. In other countries including in United States of America, this issue was raised and many of the toys had to be recalled because of the high lead content and other health safety hazards which included choking, intestinal injury, etc. Therefore, a conscious decision was taken by the Government. There was also a direction from the Mumbai High Court on a writ petition filed by the Consumers Forum about the health hazards posed by the Chinese toys. There was a specific direction from the High Court too on 30th December, 2008. The Government took a conscious and considered decision to impose a ban. China did go to the WTO and raised three issues. One is about the technical barriers to trade, the second was the MFN status. All the WTO member countries which are there in the WTO have the Most Favoured Nation status and the third was the national treatment. This was reviewed and now only those toys are allowed for import into India which meet the

international standards, that is, the ASTM, F963 or ISO 8124. All those toys including those of Chinese origin which meet these international standards are permitted into India. If they do not meet these standards, those toys are not allowed inside India. So, there is no question of bilateral mechanism as the hon. Member has said. China has lodged a complaint twice in March and June in the WTO. Accordingly, we have taken the correct decision.

Madam, regarding the mobile phones, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Government of India has already imposed a ban on all those mobile phones which do not carry International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI). This ban has been imposed in this month of July. All those phones which have only "Zeroes" there are allowed. That has been done on security considerations.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY: The Government of India has imposed a ban for six months on the import of Chinese toys having lead content. I would like to request the hon. Minister to continue with the ban till the issues of public health national security are adequately addressed.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam, I have already answered this question that only those toys which meet the international standards are allowed to be imported and these are the universally applied standards which take care of the safety as well as health hazards.

Madam, the hon. Member had earlier referred to another issue which was not a part of the Question and I would like to inform him about the dairy products also. These dairy products from China were found to contain Melamine. They have also been banned and the ban has further been extended to chocolate and other related products.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister in his reply has stated that keeping in view the health hazards and safety of children, a ban was imposed on the toys imported from China and thereafter, the situation was reviewed. Reports are

frequently published in the newspapers also in this regard. Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister how many such toys and mobile phones have been banned? How many toys were allowed to be imported after conducting test on them and how many of them are still hazardous for health? Whether any such list has been prepared? Not only this, China is also depicting our deities in an improper manner in plastic toys. There has been a very strong protest in our country in this regard. Whether there is any proposal to gather information on such statues which are depicting our deities in a very improper manner and to impose a ban on their import?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I have already replied the question asked by hon'ble member that a ban has been imposed on items which were found to be hazardous for health. The mobile phones without IMEI number have also been banned on 16th of this month. I can collect the information regarding how many items have been banned but, I cannot give the details of the number of toys out of the total items. Its criteria has been detailed out in the house. The Government have taken the decision keeping in view the hazards these toys pose to the health of our children. The question relates only to mobile phones and the complaint against China in WTO. If hon'ble member asks a separate question regarding the statues of our deities, then I can reply in this regard. This matter is not related to the current topic. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You may ask a separate question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Madam, my question arises out of the answer given by the hon. Minister relating to the milk products that were being imported from China. The hon. Minister has very rightly pointed out about the use of Melamine, a kind of plastic and also fertilizer that were found in infant milk and other dairy products that were being imported from China. This is very alarming. These contaminated milk products were being utilized and used in making chocolates and chocolate products

in our country. I would like to understand from the hon. Minister as to what steps have been by the Government to stop selling of these contaminated candies, chocolate products and confectionaries which were used in food preparation.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I have already informed the House that the Government of India was informed that contaminated dairy products are coming from China. There were also complaints of melamine contamination in milk and milk products which were being exported to India and to other parts of the world.

Based on these reports and on the recommendation of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, the Government has prohibited import of all dairy products, including milk and milk products, from 24th September, 2008. This prohibition has been further extended to include chocolate, chocolate products, candies, confectionaries and all other food preparations which include milk or milk solids as an ingredient. This prohibition is being enforced by the agencies concerned, dealing with food safety and standards.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has just informed the House that toys meeting international standards only will be allowed to be imported into the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these standards have also been reviewed or they remain the same as they were before the complaint was lodged by China at WTO.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There are international standards, as I have informed the House, and those standards which are universally acceptable have been rigidly adhered to as far as the toys import is concerned. For domestic purpose, standards have been notified by the Bureau of Indian Standards for the mechanical properties, physical properties, flammability requirement, migration of certain elements, etc. Maximum acceptable element migration has been prescribed. These are various kinds of poisoning which includes lead, arsenic, mercury, etc. These are the mandatory standards which have been prescribed.

SHRIINDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Madam

Speaker, the reply of the Minister clearly says: "Subsequently the situation was reviewed and import of toys into India, including from China, are not subject to the same standards."

I want to ask the hon. Minister whether any other country has lodged any complaint in the WTO.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There was no other complaint. There was a ban imposed after the complaints were received. There were also reports from other countries regarding the health hazards posed by Chinese toys. There were recall of many toys in countries of Europe and America. I had also referred to the public demand. The matter was raised in this House and in the other House and the matter went to the judiciary through a writ petition.

Therefore, it was only in the case of China, the complaints were received and a decision was made. China had gone to the WTO. China is a member of the WTO, of which India is also a member. WTO has certain agreements which, as I have referred to, include technical barriers on trade, national treatments and also MFN.

Therefore, this was reviewed and it was decided that international safety standards will be mandatorily imposed for the import of any toys from any country, which includes China.

[Translation]

BSNL Mobile Subscribers

*323. **SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile subscribers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) at present;

(b) whether the growth rate in subscription has shown a downward trend during the recent years;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the situation?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Sir, the number of mobile subscribers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) as on 30th June, 2009 is 5,43,66,683.

(b) to (d) Sir, the number of BSNL's mobile connections added per year have been increasing. However, BSNL's overall growth rate of subscription for mobile connections throughout the country as a whole is showing a downward trend on year to year basis because of increase in subscriber base in the country and fierce competition in the sector.

The growth rate of BSNL mobile subscription in the financial year 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 was 57%, 32% and 28% respectively. Circle-wise details are as

per the enclosed Annexure.

The steps taken/being taken by BSNL to improve the situation are:

- Increase in capacity of wireless network by about twenty million lines in 2009-10. This will increase the number of subscribers and improve quality of services by reducing congestion and providing value added services.
- Improving commercial services by increasing sales force and more aggressive monitoring of retailers and franchises by the use of IT tools.
- Increasing the availability of BSNL product in a larger number of outlets in the country.
- More responsiveness to customers' needs like quick activation of new connection/roaming services.

Annexure

Details of BSNL's Mobile growth rate during the recent years

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Growth rate in % during 2006-07	Growth rate in % during 2007-08	Growth rate in % during 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	35.28	31.22	37.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	45.25	23.33	38.86
3.	Assam	56.59	38.20	5.92
4.	Bihar	30.37	38.14	72.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	144.12	50.02	32.22
6.	Gujarat	24.31	79.22	17.55
7.	Haryana	86.44	26.55	30.21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	114.27	14.80	39.93

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	59.60	6.83	0.93
10.	Jharkhand	41.61	12.08	31.84
11.	Karnataka	38.71	5.55	31.56
12.	Kerala	25.15	13.71	15.76
13.	Madhya Pradesh	103.15	45.52	33.43
14.	Maharashtra	91.64	37.56	13.16
15.	North East-I	90.49	50.33	14.67
16.	North East-II	75.27	47.37	3.30
17.	Orissa	36.75	32.05	36.94
18.	Punjab	161.06	64.95	43.40
19.	Rajasthan	71.95	11.30	27.62
20.	Tamil Nadu	49.07	16.43	24.32
21.	Uttaranchal	69.33	25.82	19.52
22.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	72.03	49.83	33.23
23.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	33.74	56.38	19.63
24.	West Bengal	51.35	28.00	28.49
25.	Kolkatta TD	41.95	61.33	49.16
26.	Chennai TD	34.97	19.32	14.62
Total		56.99	31.64	27.84
Overall Growth rate of BSNL		57%	32%	28%

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister, in reply to my main question has stated that the growth rate of subscription for mobile connection has come down and efforts are being made to improve the situation. But, the prevailing situation is quite opposite. The fact of the day is that subscribers are being harassed and 5000 connections of subscribers in Jalore itself have been disconnected in my parliamentary

constituency of Jalore Siroi of Rajasthan. After several days, the reason for disconnection, was attributed to the lack of documents. By doing this, we are just losing the goodwill of subscribers. Incoming calls service have been discontinued. When a complaint regarding the problems being faced by the subscribers was made to the General Manager of BSNL * he did not pay any attention to the complaint and said that you have

*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

reported this matter in newspaper, we will look into this matter later on.

I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Government is considering to install the towers which have already been sanctioned and to make the non-functional towers functional, as is the case of Satpure Tower which is not in use since last two years, to bring improvement in the service, if so, by when it is likely to be done.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Madam, I would like to inform the house with regard to the matter raised by hon'ble Member that since the revolution has taken place in communication sector, the number of mobile subscribers has gone beyond 41 crore in the country and in future the Government will pay more attention to the rural areas. Hon'ble President had stated in her address that by the year 2014 we will increase rural teledensity upto 40 per cent. We have taken comprehensive steps in this regard so that we may provide all communication resources and facilities to the rural areas. As far as BSNL is concerned, in the reply I have stated that there has been a downfall in the growth rate of subscriber. Certainly, there has been a growth but rate of growth has come down. Not only the BSNL but consumer base of private service providers has also come down. I am happy to inform you that BSNL has connected around 20,200 towns and cities and 3,21,000 villages with mobile connectivity. During the last three years the number of mobile connections of BSNL has increased in Jalore. Only 97,000 mobile connections were there in the 2007 which has increased to 1,37,000 during this year. Besides, if there is any problem in your constituency, you bring it to my notice, I will definitely look into it. The work which BSNL has done in rural areas, has created, awareness to a great extent. Private players have focussed only on urban areas so far. Our urban tele-density is 91 per cent and it is only 16 per cent in rural areas. Hon'ble Member has especially questions about Rajasthan. I would like to submit that the government will try to provide 20 million new lines across the country during the current year.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member has mentioned

the name of an officer in his first supplementary question, that will not go on record.

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Madam, I had asked from the hon. Minister about the telephone connections of 5000 customers in Sirohi which were discontinued due to inadequate documents. Jalore and Sirohi are two districts. Hon'ble Minister has replied only about Jalore but not about Sirohi.

Hon. Minister has just mentioned that he is doing this for rural areas, but in that rural areas, for example Bapla tower is at a distance of about 10 km near Gujarat and Mokhala tower situated in Rajasthan is at the distance of about 5 km and it has such a low frequency that mobile phones catches frequency of towers of Gujarat there as a result roaming on incoming calls is charged in that rural area of Rajasthan. I would like to know as to what action the Government propose to take in this regard?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam, Hon'ble Member's question was related to the reduction of BSNL's growth rate of subscription. As far as cancellation of mobile connections is concerned, you all know that identification is very necessary from the Security Point of view and especially for BSNL since it is a PSU and 'mini ratna' company, so we cannot take any chance from security point of view. That is why we provide connection after complete verification. If there is any problem in it, you may intimate me, I will take necessary steps in the regard. With regard to the call rates, when licences are granted, it depends on service providers whether it is BSNL or private company, as to which rate is to be charged. 15 years back calls rates were Rs. 15-16 per minute which have been reduced to less than one rupee per minute today. Today, BSNL has 5 crore 43 lakh mobile subscribers and it has 13 per cent of market share.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA: The BSNL has a dual character of a public utility service and of a commercial undertaking. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, that in the State of Uttarakhand, in the hill districts, 70 per cent of the area

is deprived of connectivity. That means, 70 per cent of the population living in the hill districts are deprived of connectivity including the border districts. So, what I would like to know from the hon. Minister is whether the Government intends to come out with a special, additional fund or package or directions for the hill districts of Uttarakhand so that they get the benefit of the connectivity of the BSNL.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam Speaker, there are parts of our country which are not that well connected in terms of geography. In terms of the North-East, Kashmir, the hilly regions and unconnected areas, we have a separate Fund called the USO Fund. This Fund is deployed to ensure that the network capacities are increased especially in the hilly terrain regions or where the population is less because, ultimately, the private players are only going where the big markets are there. So, the Government has undertaken the job of ensuring that the USO Fund is deployed to ensure towers are erected and a lot of subsidy is given to connect the sections of our society and areas of our country that have thus far been not connected by the mobile service.

In this regard, the BSNL has also provided broadband to 28,000 rural exchanges. In reference to Uttarakhand, there are many areas which have so far not been connected. But the BSNL is in the forefront of ensuring that the tribal areas, the rural areas, the hilly regions and the border areas of our country are as well connected as the country's towns are.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam Speaker, Mobile companies have fixed call rate per minute. If it is one second more than one minute, service provider charge for two minutes from customers. In this way, customers are being cheated because subscriber takes talk time from service providers but he is not able to talk for the time he pays. Subscriber should be charged only for the time he talks whether the Government are proposing to formulate any legislation to ensure that subscriber should be charged only for the time he talks.

[English]

SHRI A. RAJA: Madam, in India, the call rates

are not being finalized by the Government, but according to the TRAI's recommendations. This field is a competitive field. So, we decided that it be left to the concept of forbearance. All the private operators and the PSUs are in the commercial field and they are on par with each other. So, we cannot dictate that this type of a package can be given. They wanted to grab the subscribers. They announced many packages. Suppose you want to have this much of pulse rate, this much of rate, then, you have to pay this much of a rental value. The rental value may decrease and the call rate may go high. Sometimes, the call rate can be reduced provided the rental value is high. The only thing is what has been asked by the companies including the PSUs: "You announce the packages to the people at large with transparency." Having announced the packages and the tariff, there should not be any violation, there should not be any departure. Having declared it, believing upon the declaration, if any person subscribes to the package, he should not be deprived or he should not be cheated. In such a case, if any problem is there, let it be known to me and I will take action.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam Speaker, hon. Minister has admitted in his answer that BSNL's growth rate of subscription has shown a downward trend on year to year basis. You have also mentioned that efforts are being made to improve the quality. You have mentioned that schemes for special arrangements and improvements in rural areas are being run.

Hon. Speaker, I belong to rural areas of Purvanchal, Uttar Pradesh. My constituency Bhadohi is completely a rural area. There is peak hours of power in evening similarly there is peak hours of telephone, there in evening. People are not able to make a call between 7 o'clock and 8-8.30 o'clock. If someone makes a call the voice from the other side comes that route is busy, lines are engaged, please wait. Madam Speaker, today, use of telephones and mobiles in rural areas has become very important to meet our needs. Farmers and labourers purchase telephone and mobile curtailing their basic needs. Through you, I want to know from the Hon'ble Minister that when he is talking about

rural areas, what action he is going to take to improve the situation so that callers are not asked to wait for the reason that routes are busy or lines are engaged. Not only this, sometime people are charged bill for the talk which never took place. So what action you are going to take to improve those arrangements in rural areas? Whether you will improve BSNL services to disprove the phrase BSNL means 'Bhai Saheb nahi lagega', wrong, to retain the faith of the people and to improve the busy route situation in the evening in rural areas. Whether you will improve the situation of charging for the talk that never took place.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Hon. Madam Speaker, Uttar Pradesh is very backward state of the country, especially Purvanchal is very backward region. Living standard of people is improving there a little through telecommunication services. As far as connectivity is concerned, there are two reasons for that. The first reason is, congestion, due to large amount of traffic and limited spectrum, calls cannot be connected. Second reason is that sometimes problem occurs in rural areas due to non supply of power in the areas where towers are installed. We have made alternate arrangements. We provide generators and diesel to operate the towers. But when power supply is completely disrupted those towers do not work. We are taking steps in this regard and monitoring the situation so that proper utilization of generators and diesel being provided may be ensured. Madam if any company is doing work devotedly in rural areas that in BSNL, rest of private operators which were providing services in rural areas were not such benefited. I am happy to inform you that during the last year we have provided 131 million new mobile connections in the country. 50 per cent of them are in rural areas. Now private operators have got it that their companies have future in rural areas only. Through you, I would like to assure the House to improve the services of BSNL which is already providing service in rural areas from the beginning itself.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: There is no mention in the answer with regard to busy network in the evening.

MADAM SPEAKER: He has replied, please take your seat.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Thank you Madam, hon'ble Minister has said that a number of facilities are being provided and the number of subscribers is increasing. I would like to submit as to whether the hon'ble Minister, has ever reviewed the facilities provided by the government in comparison to private operators? We are also users. We also have telephone connections of BSNL and MTNL, but what my respected brother has said about the phrase "Bhai Sahab Nahi Lagega", is generally talked about in the villages. Despite having BSNL telephone, I had to take the connection of a private operator for connectivity during my visit to my constituency. There is a great difference between providing service and to provide better service. If you are satisfied with your service, I do not think that you will be able to run BSNL like a Government office and you will not be able to compete with private operators. Today, BSNL is working like a Government Organization. The generators which you have installed in rural areas are shut down by the operators after 4 pm whereas, private operators are providing connectivity in each and every village. Your statement that private operators have less connectivity in rural areas, is baseless. I want to know from you whether any steps are being taken to develop BSNL as a commercial organization?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam, three lacs employees are working in the BSNL and we are proud of its services. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to the reply of the hon. Minister, he is replying.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam, I want to tell the hon. Member that at present no private operator is perhaps shouldering as much responsibility as is being carried out by the BSNL. We are not satisfied with rendering services alone, but we want that services should be qualitative and we should provide better service to the subscribers than the services of private operators.

Madam, I want to tell you that we are planning to add 93 million mobile connections under sixth phase in BSNL working system. It is also a fact that we have to

face various checks and balances when a Government PSU works. The unsuccessful bidders go to the court. We have to implement the recommendations of Sixth Pay Commission also. We are also shouldering the responsibility of countrymen so perhaps no private operator has such burden as it is on BSNL. Despite all these facts, BSNL has earned profit every year and no private operator has foot print equivalent to BSNL in the country. I want to request the hon. Member that if there is any specific problem in his constituency, please let me know. We will take appropriate action on that.

**Inland Water Ferry and Sea
Cargo Services**

+

*324. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from States including Gujarat for introduction of Inland Water Ferry Services and Sea Cargo Services;

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

(c) the status of the said proposals; and

(d) the time by which the proposals are likely to be approved?

[English]

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

(a) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Madam Speaker, hon. Minister has tried to mislead this House. I would like to tell him that coastal cargo can be handled easily by small ports located in the country. Ministry of Shipping, Government of India had assigned a task to Tata Consultancy Services to identify such ports. TCS had submitted its complete report to Ministry of Shipping,

Government of India in December, 2003 wherein 9 minor ports were identified under the scheme. Out of these ports, Magdala Port of Gujarat was found ideal for coastal shipping. Government of Gujarat had written first letter on 11-5-2005, second on 21-6-2005 and third on 10-1-2006 to the Government of India for providing facilities transportation of goods from Magdala port. Today, hon. Minister is saying that he has not received any such proposal.

My question is that by when the request made by the Government of Gujarat on the basis of the report submitted by TCS will be accepted?

[English]

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, I would like to inform the hon. Member that though this question relates to inland waterways, when it comes to the question of non-major ports, seven non-major ports were identified for development and for promoting coastal shipping under the National Maritime Development Programme. Two schemes were proposed, namely, Coastal Shipping Development Fund for soft-lending purpose and a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for Development of Coastal Shipping. The budgetary support was also requested from the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Unfortunately, it was not sanctioned.

As far as the question relating to the proposal of Gujarat Government is concerned, I can get back to the hon. Member in detail when it comes to the question of ports.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Madam Speaker, my second point is that petroleum, crude oil and various types of chemicals are transported through Kandala, Mudara and Sika ports of Gujarat. Around three thousand ships pass through Akhat of Kutch yearly. Whether the Government of India have decided to set up vessels Traffic Management system Authority in Akhat (Rann) of Kutch for monitoring and control of these ships, if so, the time by which this system will be introduced. If not, what is your future course of action in this regard?

[English]

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam Speaker, while developing minor ports, several factors have to be kept in mind, for example, channel berths, berthing capacity, cargo handling equipment, tax base, evacuation, routes for rail and road. As the hon. Member says, regarding traffic also, it has to be considered; there is no doubt about it. When it comes to the question of major ports, last year around 530.37 million tonnes of traffic has been handled till 31st March 2009. I can tell that the share of the non-major ports was also around 202.17 million tonnes, which has given a good hype for the ports. The projected traffic, by the end of the 11th Plan, is again one billion tonnes for the major ports, and for the minor ports, it is again another 500 million tonnes which will make 1.5 billion tones, which the Government is taking stock. We are trying to work out on that basis.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any proposal has been received from Gujarat Government to connect Dahej to Paga directly. If so, the details of the cost to be incurred thereon in crore. Maritime War Policy has not been declared so far because Planning Commission has different opinion in the regard. So, I want to now from the hon. Minister whether the policy could not be formulated because Department of Finance and Planning Commission have different view or due to some other reasons?

[English]

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam Speaker, the Central Government has jurisdiction over National Waterways only. Other waterways come under the purview of the State Government. Gujarat, for the time being, does not have any national waterway. Hence, the waterways of Gujarat are developed and regulated by the State Government only.

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam Speaker, inland transport is the need of the country today. The reason being, hydrocarbon resources are limited in the country, with more than 75 per cent of the hydrocarbon being

imported. We have got existing canals connecting both Krishna and Godavari by which the inland transport can be made available right from Vizag to Chennai, thereby reducing the cost of transport substantially and providing employment also to many. The former Minister of Shipping has promised that he will bring out a project of developing the Buckingham Canal connecting Vijayawada to Chennai. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the position of the project which the former Minister has promised to develop the Buckingham Canal for making inland transport, thereby providing good price to the farm producers and lesser price to the consumers in respect of agricultural products particularly rice, pesticides, fertilizers etc.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: I would like to kindly tell the hon. Member that there are five National Waterways in the country. The length of the declared National Waterways is around 4434 kilometres of which 2716 kilometres, that is National Waterways 1, 2 and 3 are functional now in the 11th Plan. Whatever amount we have got, we are trying to fully complete the National Waterways 1, 2 and 3. National Waterways 4 and 5 will be taken later.

What the earlier Minister has told the House, I will take its details and come back positively to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, my question has not been replied ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has just now told that National Waterways 1, 2, and 3 have been included for development and National Waterways 4 and 5 have not yet been included. Will he please tell the House which are those National Waterways 1, 2, and 3 which have been included and also the National Waterways 4 and 5 which have not been included? Can he name the projects that he has mentioned?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: There are five National Waterways in the country. The first one is the Ganga from Haldia to Allahabad which is 1,620 kilometres long, and which was declared in 1986. The second National Waterway is the Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya which is 891 kilometres long and which was declared in 1988.

The third one is West Coast canal from Kothapuram to Kollam along with Udyogmandal and Champakara canals, which comes to around 205 kilometres declared in 1993. These are the three National Waterways I, II and III, which are operational and they will be made fully operational in the 11th Plan; the amount has been sanctioned and we are going to utilise it to make them fully operational. The fourth National Waterway is Kakinada to Puducherry canal system integrated with Godavari and Krishna rivers, which is 1,095 kilometres; and the fifth one is East Coast canal along with Brahmani and Mahanadi delta, which is 623 kilometres, both declared in November, 2008.

Decline in Exports

+

*325. **SHRI SURESH KALMADI:**

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether exports in terms of rupee have registered a negative growth inspite of depreciation of rupee against dollar;

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

(c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to improve competitiveness of Indian exports especially in labour intensive sectors like textiles, gems and jewellery, marine products and raw cotton; and

(d) the assessment of the Government about its likely impact?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) During 2008-09, Rupee depreciated from Rs. 39.97 to a US \$ (as on 1-4-2008) to Rs. 50.95 to a US \$ (as on 31-3-2009). As per Preliminary Estimates, the merchandise goods exports in Rupee terms increased by 16.9% in 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08. During the period April '09 to June '09 the rupee appreciated from Rs. 50.95 (as on 1-4-2009) to Rs. 47.87 to a US\$ (as on 30-6-09). As per the Preliminary Quick Estimates, during the period April to June '09, exports of merchandise goods declined by 19.6% in Rupee terms over the corresponding period of 2008. The decline in exports during the recent months can be attributed significantly to global economic slowdown and recession, particularly in the developed countries, leading to erosion in demand.

(c) and (d) Government and RBI are closely monitoring the economic developments in the country and global situation, and have been taking appropriate steps to arrest the decline in exports. The Government announced a number of measures in the stimulus packages, as well as in the Budget 2009-10. Measures announced so far, particularly for export sector, are given in the enclosed Annexure.

Annexure

Steps taken by Government/RBI (Including the announcements made in the Budget, 2009-10 to address the concerns of exporters arising out of present global economic slow down

(A) Measures taken by the Government

- (1) Interest subvention of 2% provided till 30-09-2009, has been extended upto 31-3-2010, to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:-

Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Leather, Gems and Jewellery, Marine Products and SMEs;

- (2) Additional funds of Rs. 350 crore provided (in December 2008) for Handicraft items etc. in Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY);

- (3) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme extended for bicycle parts, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, Apparels and Clothing accessories, Auto Components etc. for exports from 1-4-09 to 30-09-09;
- (4) Rs. 1100 crore provided to ensure full refund of pending claims of CST/Terminal Excise duty/Duty drawback on deemed exports;
- (5) Exporter friendly and the popular Duty Neutralisation Scheme i.e., Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) Scheme extended upto 31st December, 2009;
- (6) DEPB rates for all items where they were reduced in November, 2008, restored to higher rates from retrospective effect;
- (7) Duty Drawback rates on certain items restored to higher rates effective from 1st September, 2008;
- (8) DEPB and Freely Transferable Incentive Schemes allowed without the initial requirement of Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC);
- (9) Export Obligation Period under Advance authorization Scheme enhanced from 24 months to 36 months without payment of composition fee.
- (10) Back-up guarantee made available to ECGC to the extent of Rs. 350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/products. ECGC is now been able to widen its coverage;
- (11) Additional funds of Rs 1400 crore provided to the Ministry of Textiles to clear the backlog claims of textile units under Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF);
- (12) MDA Scheme-allocation increased to Rs. 124 crores (increased by 148%);
- (13) Additional items allowed within the existing duty free imports entitlement for the following employment oriented sectors:
 - (i) 5 additional items for sports goods sector;
 - (ii) Additional items for leather garments and footwear and textile items.
- (14) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) abolished;
- (15) Section 10A and 10B related to Sunset clauses for STPI and EOUs schemes respectively extended for the financial year 2010-2011. Anomaly removed in Section 10AA related to taxation benefit of 'unit vis-a-vis assessee';
- (16) Export duty on iron ore fines eliminated, and for lumps, reduced to 5%;
- (17) Some pending issues relating to Service Tax refund on exports-resolved. Some of these are:
 - (i) Exemption from Service tax on services linked to exports:
 - (a) On service related to transport of export goods by road from any CFS or ICD to the port or Airport and on service related to transport of export goods by road directly from their place of removal, to an ICD, a CFS, a port or airport;
 - (b) Services provided by Foreign Agent Commission service.
 - (ii) Procedure for refund of service tax simplified by allowing refund on self certification in case refund claim does not exceed 0.25% of FOB value of exports; and certification by Chartered Accountant in case of others;
 - (iii) Time period for filing refund claim increased to 1 year from the date of export (as against half-yearly).
- (18) For Fast Track Resolution of a number of procedural issues thereby reducing delays for the exporters, a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary including Secretaries of Department of Revenue and

Commerce. A number of issues sorted out accordingly;

- (19) Excise duty reduced across the board by 4 per cent, for all products except petroleum products and those products where current rate was less than 4%. Excise Duty was further reduced by another 2% in certain products like Leather etc.;
- (20) The guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises on loans doubled to Rs 1 crore, with a guarantee cover of 50%. The guarantee cover extended by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust increased to 85% for credit facility upto Rs. 5 lakh. The lock-in period for such collateral-free loans reduced.
- (21) An Adjustment Assistance Scheme initiated in December '08 to provide enhanced ECGC cover at 95% to the badly hit sectors, continued till March, 2010;
- (22) To protect the domestic manufacturing industry from dumped/cheap imports, in particular, from China, import restrictions have been imposed on HR coil, Carbon Black, Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) and Radial Tyres (Bus and Trucks);
- (23) Mega Handloom clusters in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and Powerloom cluster in Rajasthan and New Mega clusters for carpets in Srinagar and Mirzapur approved;
- (24) Basic customs duty of 5% on Rough/Unworked corals abolished;
- (25) Import duty on naphtha for power sector eliminated;
- (26) CVD on TMT bars and structurals and on cement removed;
- (27) Exemption from basic customs duty on Zinc and Ferro Alloys withdrawn;

(28) Regular monitoring mechanism:—

- (a) The situation is being regularly monitored at the highest level of Government, so that immediate further corrective measures, can be taken as may be required. In this regard, the Government has constituted the following two High Level Committees which have been deliberating the issue on regular basis:
 - (i) An Apex Group chaired by Prime Minister with Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), RBI Governor;
 - (ii) Committee of officers chaired by Cabinet Secretary, including Finance Secretary, Commerce Secretary, Secretary (DIPP), Secretary (Planning Commission) to meet regularly to look into the suggestions made by Trade and Industry and the respective Administrative Ministries in respect of the current global economic and financial crisis and to recommend action to the Apex Group.
- (b) Department of MSME and Department of Financial Services to jointly monitor on the progress of the meetings of Monthly meeting of State level Bankers' Committee for resolution of credit issues of MSME.

(B) Measures taken by RBI:

(a) Increase in Liquidity to the banks for improving credit flow, by:

- (i) Reducing CRR, SLR, Repo rate and Reverse Repo rate (from Oct '08, CRR reduced from 9% to 5%, SLR reduced from 25% to 24%, Repo Rate reduced from 7.5% to 4.75%, and Reverse Repo Rate reduced from 6% to 3.25%).

- (ii) Refinance facility to the EXIM Bank for an amount of Rs. 5000 crores for providing pre-shipment and post-shipment credit in Rs. or dollars;
- (iii) A special re-finance facility has been put in place for banks for the purpose of extending finance to exports, micro and small enterprises, mutual funds and NBFCs. Provisioning requirements have been lowered. Export Credit Refinance facility for commercial banks increased to 50% of the outstanding Rupee Export Credit.

(b) Increase in FOREX Liquidity:

- (i) RBI's assurance for continued selling of foreign exchange (US \$) through banks, to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market;
- (ii) To enable banks to profitably lend to exporters in Foreign Exchange, Ceiling rates on export credit in foreign currency has been raised to LIBOR + 350 basis points, subject to the condition that the banks will not levy any other charges, i.e., service charge, management charge, etc. except for recovery towards out of pocket expenses incurred.

(c) Easing of Credit Terms:

- (i) The period of pre-shipment and post-shipment Rupee Export Credit enhanced by 90 days each.
- (ii) Time period of export realization for non-status holder exporters increased to 12 months, at par with the Status holders. This facility which is available upto 03-06-09, has been extended for one more year.
- (iii) PSU Banks, consequent to measures announced by RBI, reduced the margin money on Guarantees for export units.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: What are the main export sectors which are adversely affected by the global recession, and to what extent?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, the major sectors which have been adversely impacted because of the global slowdown in exports are gems and jewellery, textiles, apparel, leather products, handloom, marine products and handicrafts.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Has there been any impact of various stimulus packages and the measures taken on India's growth?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the hon. Member that exports have been adversely impacted particularly in the labour-intensive sectors because of the global crisis. I would also like to inform that as per the projections of the IMF, there is going to be a decline in global commerce in excess of 12 per cent; and according to the WTO, the exports decline globally would be between nine and 11 per cent.

The Government of India has been conscious of the adverse impact on our exports and also the industry, particularly the labour-intensive sectors, which I have referred to. Various measures have been taken by the Government, and the details have been given. There were two stimulus packages, and more incentives came in the Budget. Those have definitely had a positive impact when it comes to the capital goods industry. I cannot say that the exports situation has improved. Exports started falling sharply from October, 2008 onwards, and they were declining in excess of 33 per cent even in March and April, but in the last two months it has come below 30 per cent; both in dollar terms and rupee terms, the decline appears to be slowing down. I can say that the measures taken had a positive impact but the sharp fall has been, to some extent, arrested but there are no signs of global recovery. We have given incentives when it comes to the export credit; export credit cover through ECGC up to 95 per cent for the vulnerable sectors; EXIM bank has been given Rs. 5,000 crore separately; interest subvention has been there; across the board the size was cut by four per cent. All these measures plus the availability of easy credit have been taken to make the Indian exports globally competitive. At the same time, domestic manufacturing industry is seeing a turnaround. There are many sectors which have registered a double-digit

growth, particularly the capital goods industry. The figures of June, which have been released last week, show that the core sector has been performing very well; steel, cement, even automobile industry and consumer durables are in double-digit. This is because of the increase in domestic demand and also the availability of offer. So, we do hope that the measures which we have taken have had a stabilizing impact and the manufacturing industry is showing clear signs of revival but in the global context, as per all the projections and the studies, there is no indication that the base level statistics will improve until October, 2010.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Pralhad Joshi—not present.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Total Literacy Campaign

*326. SHRI N. CHALUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Total Literacy Campaign is being implemented in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and utilised under the said project during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the extent to which the programme has helped in eradication of adult illiteracy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) At present, the Total Literacy campaign (TLC) is in progress in 95 districts of the country, State-wise break up is furnished in the enclosed Statement-I. The funds release, State-wise, under the project during the last three years, including the current financial year (as on 30-06-2009) is furnished in the enclosed Statement-II. Since TLC is implemented in project mode,

status of utilization of funds released for this purpose are known only after the conclusion of the project.

(d) According to the information received from the State Governments/Administrations of Union Territories, 127.45 million persons have been made literate since the launching of the National Literacy Mission in 1988 till 2008-09.

Statement-I

State-wise break-up of 95 districts presently under Total Literacy Campaign (TLC)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	No. of Districts
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	13
3.	Bihar	9
4.	Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Goa	2
6.	Haryana	2
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	14
8.	Jharkhand	7
9.	Maharashtra	1
10.	Manipur	1
11.	Meghalaya	4
12.	Nagaland	8
13.	Orissa	6
14.	Punjab	6
15.	Sikkim	4
16.	Uttar Pradesh	11
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Total		95

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 30th June, 2009)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	14.42	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.33	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	11.59	0.00
20.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	52.86	12.51	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		110.61	24.10	0.00

[Translation]

Functioning of Approved SEZ Projects

*327. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) the number of SEZ proposals which were accorded approval by the Government after the enactment of the Special Economic Zone Act, 2005 till June, 2009;

(b) whether a large number of approved SEZ projects have not become operational so far;

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

(d) the measures contemplated by the Government

to make these SEZs functional in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) Formal approval has been accorded to 578 SEZs out of which 325 have been notified. Under the provisions of SEZ Act, 2005 and Rules framed thereunder, approvals granted to SEZ developers remain valid for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the project. SEZ Rules, 2006, *inter-alia*, provide for extension of approvals by two years by the Board of Approval (BoA). As on 30-6-2009, 91 SEZs have commenced export.

(d) All newly notified SEZs are primarily private investmente driven. Apart from the Board of Approval at the apex level, Unit Approval Committees of the notified Zones monitor their progress and provide a facilitative and hassle free window for approvals for SEZ developers/units. Most of the State Governments have also put in place a single window approval mechanism for the SEZ developers and SEZ units.

[English]

**Condition of Workers in
Unorganised Sector**

*328. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) the number of labourers/workers working in the organised and unorganised sectors in the country, separately, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the deteriorating condition including health of labourers/workers in the unorganised sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the condition of the unorganised labourers/workers including their social security, insurance, medical, health and welfare; and

(d) the number of labourers/workers benefited/likely to be benefited from such schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) A Statement-I is enclosed.

(b) to (d) Though no specific assessment has been made with regard to deteriorating condition, including health of labourers/workers in general in the unorganized sector, recognizing the need of providing social security, 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 improving the conditions of unorganized workers such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, National Social Assistance

Programme, and 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. Apart from these the Government has launched some new schemes such as the Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana to provide insurance against death and disability and the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide health insurance cover to BPL workers. BPL workers are entirely in the unorganized sector.

The 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' for BPL families in Unorganised Sector became operational from 1st April 2008. The worker and his family (unit of five) are covered under the scheme. It provides for smart card based health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 per family per annum on a family floater basis. 53,21,246 families have been covered under the scheme upto 20-7-2009.

With a view to providing death and disability cover to rural landless households, the 'Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana' (AABY) was launched on 2nd October, 2007. Under the scheme, the head of the family or one earning member in the family is being insured. The Central Government bears 50% of the premium of Rs. 200 per year per person and the remaining 50% of the premium is borne by the State Government. The benefits under the scheme include Rs. 30,000 in case of natural death and Rs. 75,000 in case of death due to accident. In case of partial disability due to accident, the insurance cover is Rs. 37,500. Children of beneficiaries of AABY studying in classes 9th to 12th, including ITI courses, are eligible to a scholarship @ Rs. 300 per quarter per child for a maximum period of 4 years under Shiksha Sahyog Yojana. The coverage upto 31-03-2009 is 29,10,400 persons.

The National Old Age Pension Scheme (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme) has been expanded to cover all BPL citizens above the age of 65 years with effect from 19-11-2007. 1,53,46,199 persons have been covered upto 31-03-2009.

A list of schemes in operation to improve the condition of unorganised workers is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I**State-wise Estimated Numbers of Organised and Unorganised Workers**

(in Crore Approx.)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Organised Sector	Unorganised Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.20	3.84	4.04
2.	Assam	0.11	1.00	1.11
3.	Bihar	0.05	2.76	2.81
4.	Gujarat	0.16	2.35	2.51
5.	Haryana	0.05	0.87	0.92
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.30	0.33
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.02	0.43	0.45
8.	Karnataka	0.19	2.54	2.73
9.	Kerala	0.11	1.37	1.48
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.10	2.72	2.82
11.	Maharashtra	0.34	4.47	4.81
12.	Orissa	0.08	1.71	1.79
13.	Punjab	0.08	1.03	1.11
14.	Rajasthan	0.12	2.57	2.69
15.	Tamil Nadu	0.23	2.90	3.13
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.21	6.42	6.63
17.	West Bengal	0.20	3.15	3.35
18.	Jharkhand	0.10	0.11	0.21
19.	Chhattisgarh	0.03	1.05	1.08
20.	Uttarakhand	0.03	0.38	0.41
21.	Other States	0.16	1.33	1.49
Total		2.60	43.30	45.90

Statement-II

List of schemes in operation to improve the condition of unorganised workers

Sl. No.	Social Security Schemes
1	2
1.	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme
2.	National Family Benefit Scheme
3.	Janani Suraksha Yojana
4.	Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Schemes
5.	Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
6.	Pension to Mastercraft persons
7.	National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension
8.	Janshree Bima Yojana
9.	Aam Admi Bima Yojana
10.	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
11.	Beedi Workers Welfare Fund
12.	Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines and Welfare Fund
13.	Cine Workers Welfare Fund

Army		Navy		Air Force	
Officers	PBORs	Officers	PBORs	Officers	PBORs
5033	96453	1209	6792	1451	21311

During last three years and in the current year, 5033 officers and 27477 PBORs of Army, 842 officers and 126 PBORs of Navy and 893 officers and 3961 PBORs of Air Force have sought discharge/voluntary retirement. Premature retirement is considered on the

[Translation]**Shortage of Manpower in Armed Forces**

*329. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present shortage of manpower in the armed forces, Service-wise;

(b) the steps taken to meet the shortage;

(c) the number of youths who joined the forces during the last three years, Service-wise;

(d) the number of personnel seeking pre-mature retirement from the forces during the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor;

(e) the remedial steps taken to check pre-mature retirements; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the youngsters to join the armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) There has been a shortage of officers in the Armed Forces for quite some time. The extent of shortage of officers in the Armed Forces is as follows:—

Army	Navy	Air Force
11387	1512	1400

There is no significant shortage of Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR) in the Armed Forces. The number of personnel who joined the forces during the last three years is given below:

grounds of non-empanelment, supersession, permanent low medical category and compassionate grounds.

A number of steps have been taken to motivate the service personnel to continue in service and to attract the talented youth to join the Armed Forces. All officers

including those in Short Service Commission (SSC) are now eligible to hold substantive rank of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel after 2, 6 and 13 years of reckonable service respectively. The tenure of SSC officers has been increased from 10 years to 14 years. A total number of 750 posts of Lt. Colonel have been upgraded to Colonel towards implementation of AV Singh Committee Report (Phase-I). Recently 1896 additional posts in the ranks of Colonel, Brigadier, Major General and Lieutenant General and their equivalent in the other two Services have been upgraded towards implementation of AV Singh Committee Report (Phase-II). The implementation of recommendations of the VI Central Pay Commission with substantial improvements in the pay structure of officers of Armed Forces, will also go a long way in making the Services more attractive.

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

[English]

Social Security to Unemployed Persons

*330. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide social security to the unemployed persons in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to cover all persons who could not be provided employment within a specific period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) To address the concerns of Social Security of the working poor and

the unemployed, Government of India implements various Social Security Schemes which are listed below:—

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.
2. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.
3. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
4. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
5. Jan Shree Bima Yojana Implemented by Life Insurance Corporation of India.
6. Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana implemented by the Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services.
7. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
8. Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment—This is an Unemployment Allowance Scheme implemented by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for persons covered under Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 who are rendered jobless due to retrenchment or closure of factory, etc. or on account of permanent disablement of at least 40% arising out of non-employment injury. The Scheme was introduced w.e.f. 01-04-2005 and it has been reviewed and amended time to time to cover more persons and to extend additional benefits. Initially Unemployment Allowance was granted for the period of six months. This was recently extended to one year. The rate of

unemployment allowance is 50 per cent of the last pay drawn. The Insured Person and his/her dependant family members are also entitled to medical care for a period of one year from the date of unemployment. For ensuring re-employability, now training has also been included in the Scheme. This benefit under Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana ceases to be payable in case the Insured Person gets re-employment or attains the age of superannuation or 60 years, whichever is earlier.

Certain State Governments also formulate schemes to give relief to unemployed persons in the country.

National Overseas Scholarship Scheme

*331. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme during the past three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to extend the scheme to other socially deserving sections of students for higher studies abroad; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (c) The National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes candidates provides financial assistance to the selected candidates for pursuing higher studies abroad in specified fields of Master level courses and Ph.D in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science.

Performance of the Scheme

(Amount: Rs. in lakhs)

Selection Year	Budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure incurred	No. of awards available	No. of awardees selected	No. of awardees studying abroad
1	2	3	4	5	6
2004-05	100.00	90.00*	20	20	13

30 awards per year are available under the scheme with the following distribution:

(i) Scheduled Castes	—	27
(ii) Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes	—	2
(iii) Landless Agricultural Labourers and Traditional Artisans	—	1
Total		30

As per the provision of the Scheme, validity of the provisional award letter is for three years from the date of communication of selection. On expiry of the specified period of time, the award automatically gets cancelled.

The Scheme was last revised on 09-07-2007. The main revisions were:

- No. of awards were enhanced from 20 to 30
- Mandatory requirement of experience for pursuing Ph.D/Master's Degree was dispensed with from Selection Year 2007-08
- Total monthly income ceiling of the employed candidate or his parents/guardians was raised from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 25,000
- 30% seats were earmarked for women candidates
- Amount of financial assistance was enhanced
- Duration of financial assistance for Ph.D was increased from three to four years and from two to three years for Master's Degree

The amended guidelines came into effect from 2007-08 and were also applicable to all those already pursuing their studies abroad.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2005-06	100.00	160.60*	20	20	11
2006-07	140.00	105.08*	20	15	3
2007-08	400.00	275.64*	30	28	—
2008-09	500.00	499.95*	30	Selection process is in progress	
2009-10	500.00	2.16* (as on 22-07-2009)	30	Applications are being invited	

*The expenditure incurred on the students who are already studying abroad.

Promotion of Electronic Hardware

*332. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the global economic slowdown has impacted the domestic consumption of computers in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote electronic hardware in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) The global economic slowdown has adversely impacted the domestic consumption of computers in India. As per information provide by the Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology (MAIT), the total sales of Personal Computer (PC) for the financial year 2008-09 were 67.9 lakh units, registering a decline of 7% over the previous year. The domestic consumption of notebook computers and desktop computers declined by 17% and 4% respectively.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to promote electronics hardware manufacturing in the country are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by the government to promote electronics hardware manufacturing

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 Information Technology Agreement (ITA-1) items has been abolished from 1-3-2005.
- 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 and optical fibres and cables is 0%.
- Customs duty on specified capital goods used for manufacture of electronic goods is 0%.
- Customs duty on LCD Panels reduced from 10% to 5% to promote indigenous manufacture of LCD TV.

- Customs duty on Set Top Box raised from 0% to 5% to promote indigenous manufacture of Set Top Box.
- Full exemption from 4% special CVD on parts for manufacture of mobile phones and accessories has been reintroduced for one year i.e. upto 6-7-2010.

3. Excise Duty:

- The mean rate of excise duty (CENVAT) has been reduced to 8%.
- Microprocessors, Hard Disc Drives, Floppy Disc Drives, CD ROM Drives, DVD Drives/ DVD Writers, Flash Memory and Combo-Drives have been exempted from excise duty.
- Parts, components and accessories of mobile handsets including cellular phones are exempted from excise duty.

4. Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS):

- A Special Incentive Package Scheme (SIPS) to encourage investments for setting up Semiconductor Fabrication and other micro and nano technology manufacture industries in India, has been announced by the Government vide Gazette Notification dated 21st March, 2007.

5. Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme (EPCG):

- Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme (EPCG) allows import of capital goods on payment of 3% customs duty.
- 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.

6. 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).

7. 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.

8. Information Technology Investment Regions (ITIRs)

- The Policy Resolution for Setting up of ITIRs has been published in the Gazette of India dated 29-5-2008. The regions would be a combination of IT/ITES and Electronics Hardware Manufacturing Units; public utilities, residential areas, social infrastructure and administrative services. Such regions could include new integrated townships, SEZs, industrial parks etc.

9. Second hand capital goods:

- Second hand capital goods are freely importable.

10. Promotion of Research and Development:

Weighted deduction of 150% of expenditure incurred on in-house R and D in case of a company engaged in the business of electronic equipment, computers and telecommunication equipment is available

under clause (1) of sub-section (2AB) of Section 35 of the Income Tax Act.

Department of Information Technology has put in place the following Schemes:

- Support International Patent Protection in Electronics and IT (SIP-EIT): Under this scheme SMEs and Technology Start-up units will be reimbursed costs incurred in filing international patent applications in Electronics and ICT domain for their indigenous inventions to the extent of 50% of the actual cost incurred by the applicant on filing International Patent, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs per application.
- Multiplier Grants Scheme: The objective of the scheme is to encourage industry to collaborate with premier Academic and Government R&D institutions for development of innovative and commercially viable products/packages. Under this scheme, the Government would provide grants up to the maximum of twice the amount invested by the industry/industry consortium/association towards the innovation at academic /R and D institution.
- Scheme for Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE) in the area of electronics, ICT and Management: The Scheme aims to assist Institutions of Higher learning (IITs, IIMs, IIITs and NITs) to strengthen their Technology Incubation Centres and thus enable young entrepreneurs to initiate technology start up companies for commercial exploitation of technologies developed by them.

Promotion of Education for Women

*333. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any

action plan to raise the education of women/girls in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds sanctioned/released for implementation of such schemes during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the results achieved thus far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The National Policy of Education (NPE), 1986, as modified in 1992 provides "Education will be used as an agent of basic change in the status of woman. The removal of women's illiteracy and obstacles inhibiting their access to, and retention in, elementary education will receive overriding priority through provision of special support services and effective monitoring. Major emphasis will also be laid on women's participation in vocational, technical and professional education at different levels". In pursuance of the policy framework envisaged in the NPE, there are several programmes/schemes being implemented by the Government, for the education and empowerment for women/girls viz. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya residential schools for girls, Incentives to girls for secondary education, Mahila Samakhya Programme, Construction of Women's/Girls' Hostels in Polytechnics, National Programme for Education of girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), Central Sector Scholarship Scheme for college and university students, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Scheme for construction and running of girls hostels for students of secondary and higher education.

University Grants Commission (UGC) also implements various schemes for educational empowerment of women viz. Indira Gandhi Scholarships for single girl child for pursuing higher and technical education, Construction of Women's Hostels, Women's Study Centres in universities for gender studies and policies in respect of empowerment of women and their role in society, Day Care Centres for children of University employees/faculty and married students, Schemes for creating exclusive infrastructure facilities like common room, toilets etc. for women. Capacity

Building for women managers in Higher Education and Part-time Research Fellowships for women etc. AICTE also has a scheme to encourage tuition fee waiver for girl students by incentivising the technical institutions by way of sanctioning them additional intake capacity upto 10% if they provide tuition fees waiver to atleast 10% of students belonging to girls, economically weaker sections and physically challenged categories in the ratio of 2:3:1. Norms have been relaxed by AICTE for establishment of new Technical Institutions exclusively for women. The Indira Gandhi National University (IGNOU) has been making efforts to reach out to the women learners specially in remote and rural areas by setting up new schools, School of Gender and development studies aimed at achieving gender parity and equity through these programmes. In Kendriya Vidyalayas, no tuition fees is charged from girls students. Single girl child in Kendriya Vidyalayas is exempted from

the payment of all fees with effect from 01-01-2006. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have 33% reservation of seats for girl students.

(c) While most of the schemes of the Ministry are general in nature aimed at benefiting all the sections of the society including the girls, women and other disadvantaged sections of the society, however some schemes have special or exclusive focus on girls/women education. While in many of the schemes, it is not possible to give State-wise allocation or break-up of expenditure, the details of funds (State-wise) release for implementation of some schemes exclusively for women/girls are given in the enclosed Statements-I to IV.

(d) The positive impact of above schemes has resulted in increased enrolment of girls, decrease in drop out rates of girls, improved learning achievement level of girls/women and the overall reduction in gender gaps.

Statement-I

Funds released for implementation of the Scheme of National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) from 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12895.01	9582.69	8520.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	90.18	51.43	12.72
3.	Assam	123.66	122.09	61.29
4.	Bihar	7393.03	4806.03	3827.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	1740.96	1313.36	720.62
6.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	918.57	726.46	3131.98
9.	Haryana	485.20	484.61	433.55

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	73.66	71.10	74.91
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	46.42	997.59	359.36
12.	Jharkhand	6088.85	4143.93	3933.98
13.	Karnataka	1159.83	553.09	773.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	13221.89	12067.03	13634.46
15.	Maharashtra	1334.35	607.21	616.03
16.	Manipur	24.65	21.36	12.82
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	41.97	7.20	7.44
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	6175.88	4378.60	2825.93
21.	Punjab	5.11	4.80	5.10
22.	Rajasthan	1806.28	12375.60	3933.72
23.	Tamil Nadu	2272.32	1279.99	1185.03
24.	Tripura	32.07	3.64	3.67
25.	Uttar Pradesh	23852.30	15354.00	14463.94
26.	Uttarakhand	350.83	344.14	255.51
27.	West Bengal	2416.99	1547.57	1408.54
Total		82550.01	70843.52	60202.78

Statement-II

*Funds released for implementation of the Scheme of Kasturba Gandhi
Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) from 2006-07 to 2008-09*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2535.00	11308.83	20380.11

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	73.13	383.03	2081.32
3.	Assam	0.00	344.78	1228.73
4.	Bihar	2330.44	12974.40	22434.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	473.44	2034.78	2841.03
6.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	76.27
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	48.73
8.	Gujarat	127.50	1780.67	3131.98
9.	Haryana	36.56	480.67	380.84
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	127.99	158.60
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1527.73	5644.53
12.	Jharkhand	390.00	7511.85	7205.35
13.	Karnataka	0.00	958.31	1218.86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	975.00	4199.16	8669.78
15.	Maharashtra	109.69	1543.05	2609.72
16.	Manipur	33.98	37.43	34.32
17.	Meghalaya	5.94	13.13	77.48
18.	Mizoram	0.00	19.05	25.47
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	97.45
20.	Orissa	0.00	3628.37	5140.89
21.	Punjab	0.00	15.04	70.03
22.	Rajasthan	1689.38	4078.75	6297.81
23.	Tamil Nadu	706.30	1074.33	1292.72
24.	Tripura	0.00	35.83	91.35
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1608.75	13482.19	29090.13
26.	Uttarakhand	180.00	582.93	975.08
27.	West Bengal	357.94	1039.18	1377.07
Total		11633.05	69181.47	122679.90

Statement-III

Funds released to State MS Societies for implementation of Mahila Samakhya during last 3 years is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Name of MS State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Andhra Pradesh	312.00	500.00	484.89
2.	Assam	353.00	350.00	341.74
3.	Bihar	300.00	500.00	346.70
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	15.00	22.00
5.	Gujarat	100.00	230.00	175.19
6.	Jharkhand	100.00	105.00	425.05
7.	Karnataka	400.00	550.00	576.70
8.	Kerala	210.00	50.00	153.23
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	15.00
10.	Uttar Pradesh	600.00	735.00	855.00
11.	Uttarakhand	200.00	335.00	370.00
Total		2575.00	3370.00	3765.50

Statement-IV

Statement showing the actual amount sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of incentive to girls for Secondary Education during the year 2008-09

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	7,83.15
5.	Sikkim	16.56
6.	Kerala	6,54.87
7.	Himachal Pradesh	65.28
8.	Delhi	2,27.03
9.	Pudducherry	45.78
10.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	24.54
11.	Chandigarh	10.17
12.	Tamil Nadu	36,38.76

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Funds released
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	7,37.30
2.	Goa	17.82
3.	Daman and Diu	3.63

1	2	3
13.	Karnataka	24,35.70
14.	Rajasthan	4,82.22
15.	Mizoram	80.73
16.	Punjab	9,05.73
17.	Nagaland	4.83
Total		101,34.48

Smart Cards to BPL Families

*334. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued Smart Cards under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana for the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government for selection of such families; and

(d) the number of Smart Cards issued to unorganised workers/labourers since its inception, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' was launched on 1st October, 2007 for providing a smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 per annum to BPL families in the unorganised sector. The scheme has become operational from 01-04-2008. The salient features of the scheme are as under:

- (i) Smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 for a BPL family of five.
- (ii) All pre-existing diseases to be covered.
- (iii) Hospitalisation expenses, taking care of most of the illnesses, including maternity benefit.
- (iv) Transportation cost of Rs. 100 per visit within an overall limit of Rs. 1000 per annum.

(c) The criteria adopted for selection of such families is inclusion in the BPL list maintained by the State Government.

(d) A State-wise Statement relating to the number of smart cards issued to BPL families under RSBY since inception is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Smart cards issued	
		2008-2009	2009-2010 (Till 30-06-2009)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	5,57,002	76,368
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	5,701
3.	Delhi	41,990	0
4.	Goa	1,679	0
5.	Gujarat	6,70,517	8,681

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	4,01,587	2,23,859
7.	Himachal Pradesh	78,370	1,872
8.	Jharkhand	1,01,219	1,36,685
9.	Kerala	7,03,570	2,73,542
10.	Maharashtra	1,35,804	1,41,768
11.	Nagaland	7,645	0
12.	Punjab	76,528	17,826
13.	Rajasthan	1,20,123	0
14.	Tamil Nadu ^a	57,925	12,766
15.	Uttar Pradesh	8,34,871	0
16.	Uttarakhand	50,071	3,869
17.	West Bengal	1,19,327	21,106
18.	Chandigarh	3,627	68
Total		39,61,855	9,24,111

[Translation]

Suicide Cases Among Students

*335. SHRI LALJI TANDON

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to cases of suicide by students on account of securing low marks or failing to clear the exams conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE); and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government/CBSE to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) There have been reports in the media on sporadic incidents

of suicide committed by students for having failed to clear the examinations conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) or for having secured low marks. However, it is difficult to say that these suicides have occurred due to the examination related stress alone, as various socio-economic factors also contribute to stress and anxiety among the children.

The Government recognizes the need to devise measures to reduce fear of examinations among students. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommends measures like reduction of curriculum load, emphasis on comprehension and application of knowledge, focus on continuous and comprehensive evaluation, emphasis on testing of competencies rather than rote memory, making examinations more flexible, provision of guidance and counseling in schools, and making learning child-centric.

CBSE has taken the following steps to reduce examination related stress among students:

- Continuous and comprehensive evaluation at the school level with proper weightage to internal school based assessment,
- Restructuring of the examination system to test more on conceptual knowledge and understanding rather than rote memory,
- Provision of 15 minutes of additional time in class X and XII examinations to enable students to read question papers thoroughly,
- Making available sample question papers,
- Designing question papers so that all the questions can be answered in 2½ hours even though the total period of examination is 3 hours,
- Shift from content based testing to problem solving and competency based testing,
- Higher weightage to practicals,
- Introduction of Mathematics labs to improve conceptual understanding,
- Providing counseling services to both students and parents through telephone, and also online,
- Allowing students to appear in compartmental examination immediately after declaration of the result of the main examination. Five chances are given in two subjects in class X and one subject in class XII.
- Setting up of examination help-line.

Model Schools

*336 SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to open six thousand new quality model schools in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the time likely to be taken to open such schools

in backward blocks of the backward States;

(c) whether these schools will be co-educational; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The Government has decided to set up 6,000 Model Schools at the Block level, at the rate of one school per block as benchmarks of excellence. The first phase of the programme to establish 2,500 schools in educationally backward blocks was launched in November, 2008. The sharing pattern for these schools to be run by the State Governments is 75:25 between the Central Government and the State Government concerned. These schools are envisaged as co-educational schools having classes from VI to XII. As on date, proposals have been received from 15 States. There is a budget provision of Rs. 350 crore during 2009-10 for this scheme.

Rural Telephony

*337. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of private telephone service providers in rural areas in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the private operators had failed in fulfilling their contractual obligations in matters including installation of telephone infrastructure/network in rural areas;

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

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (e) As per the present policy of Unified Access Services Licence (UASL), there is no rollout obligation for Private Basic Service Operators (PBSOs) to provide telephones in rural areas. However, PBSOs have contributed significantly in the growth of rural telephony and have helped in increasing the rural teledensity to more than 16% as on May 2009 against the target of 4% to be achieved by 2010 laid down in National Telecom Policy (NTP-99). Out of the total rural connections of 135 million, the contribution of PBSOs is 78%.

[English]

Universal Service Obligation Fund

*338. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total corpus of the Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund as on 31 March, 2009;

(b) whether the USO Fund has not been fully released to the Department of Telecommunications for expansion of telecommunication network in rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to utilize the said fund to a greater extent in the telecom sector to boost the telecom infrastructure in rural areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) The total available corpus of the Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund as on March 31, 2009 is Rs. 11,243.88 crore.

(b) and (c) The requirement of the USO Fund have been met fully as per the details given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e)

- A scheme was launched by USO Fund for setting up 7440 number of towers for provision of mobile services in rural and remote areas, where there is no existing mobile coverage. As on 30-06-2009, 5979 towers have been set up and the remaining towers are likely to be commissioned by September 2009.
- A scheme for rural wire line broadband connectivity has been launched in January, 2009. This will provide about 28000 public access broadband kiosks and about 9 lakhs individual and institutional broadband connections.
- USO Fund is also going to launch schemes for provision of wireless broadband and laying of optical fiber cable in rural areas.

Statement

USO FUND POSITION

USL COLLECTION AND DISBURSEMENT OF USO FUND

USO Fund was set up on 01-04-2002

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds collected as Universal Service Levy (USL)	Funds Allocated and Disbursed	Closing Balance at the end of the year
1	2	3	4
2002-03	1653.61	300.00	1353.61
2003-04	2143.22	200.00	3296.83

1	2	3	4
2004-05	3457.73	1314.59	5439.97
2005-06	3533.29	1766.85	7206.41
2006-07	4211.13	1500.00	9917.54
2007-08	5405.46	1290.00	14033.00
2008-09	5759.52	1600.00	18192.52
Total	26163.96	7971.44	

Out of the total collection of Rs. 26,163.96 crore, Rs. 7971.44 crore have been disbursed for USO Fund activities and Rs. 6948.64 crore have been reimbursed to BSNL towards payment of license fee and spectrum charges to Department of Telecom. Thus, the total corpus of the Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) as on 31 March, 2009 is Rs. 11,243.88 crore.

Enrolment in Schools

*339. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to chalk out any additional comprehensive plan for improving the enrolment rate of children in schools; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith allocations made for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme provides for universalisation of elementary education in a time bound manner. The growth in enrolment of children State-wise between 2001-02 to 2006-07 at elementary level and Central Allocation made to State/UTs under SSA for the period 2001-02 to 2008-09 is given in Annexure.

A new centrally sponsored scheme called "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)" was launched in March 2009 for universalisation of education at secondary level (classes IX and X). The allocation for RMSA for the 11th Five Year Plan is Rs. 20,120 crore. A provision of Rs. 1353.98 crore has been made in 2009-10 for this scheme. Growth of enrolment at Secondary/Higher Secondary level (classes IX to XII) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Growth in Enrolment at Elementary Level, High/Higher Secondary Level and Total Central Funds Released to States/UTs during 2001-02 to 2008-09 under SSA

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Enrolment				Total Central Funds released under SSA during 2001-02 to 2008-09 (Rs. in lakhs)
		2001-02 Elementary Level (Classes I to VIII)	2006-07 Elementary Level (Classes I to VIII)	2001-02 Secondary/Higher Secondary Level (Class IX to XII)	2006-07 Secondary/Higher Secondary Level (Class IX to XII)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11716192	11151902	2445067	3381462	231771.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal pradesh	216412	287111	34534	47414	41690.93
3.	Assam	5599258	4572519	922535	825733	183452.77
4.	Bihar	9722819	14277146	1132960	1113527	524086.265
5.	Chhattisgarh	4034226	4541401	569975	670092	210432.92
6.	Goa	192719	184027	61592	62541	3156.22
7.	Gujarat	8875412	9093564	1712132	1851700	119805.08
8.	Haryana	2958433	3441030	876928	968080	83488.53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1120481	1081841	341078	414477	44132.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1535407	1613864	344445	363433	96387.27
11.	Jharkhand	3630632	5206503	325618	412831	261833.34
12.	Karnataka	9272741	8721648	1871153	2419763	222475.61
13.	Kerala	4289578	4119092	1458292	1618685	48735.47
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10952447	16318474	1516413	2528649	454146.979
15.	Maharashtra	17253281	17974341	4249542	4777663	287344.72
16.	Manipur	425276	516600	84226	103036	7224.71
17.	Meghalaya	423242	743437	56571	88558	30340.53
18.	Mizorma	184119	205309	36137	39650	21143.91
19.	Nagaland	278137	316986	39260	54635	15240.405
20.	Orissa	6274000	6339418	1177000	1370919	229389.29
21.	Punjab	3066089	2996700	856493	868885	71975.615
22.	Rajasthan	11238959	12891431	1434286	2036743	395249.577
23.	Sikkim	101625	116118	12823	18496	5371.37
24.	Tamil Nadu	9197793	9807895	2484686	3152698	224709.41
25.	Tripura	626098	697525	104142	127914	32152.9089
26.	Uttar Pradesh	18049991	33264598	3318222	6222172	956808.92
27.	Uttarakhand	1537238	1772876	380446	513585	67499.425
28.	West Bengal	13361989	12706818	1964505	2500416	326936.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61714	60989	16732	20029	2119.48
30.	Chandigarh	95048	78238	39756	29080	3077.96
31.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	38448	51179	5069	7323	1182.15
32.	Daman diu	23654	25146	5747	6832	123.91
33.	Delhi	2177462	2539514	575368	756454	10651.69
34.	Lakshadweep	12770	11602	3140	4537	217.79
35.	Pondicherry	167605	178426	50342	64596	2276.48
India		158711295	187885268	30507215	39442608	5226633.12

Development of Major Ports

*340. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expedite development of major ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the likely expenditure to be incurred on these projects, port-wise; and

(d) the details of the projects which are under Public-Private Partnership mode and those developed by private players?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. To expedite the development of

major ports in the country, the Ministry of Shipping has finalized a National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP) to implement specific programme/schemes for the development of the Port Sector. Under the NMDP, 276 projects covering the entire gamut of activities, namely construction/upgradation of berths, deepening of channels, rail/road connectivity projects, equipment upgradation/modernization schemes and other related schemes for creation of back-up facilities have been identified in the Major Ports to be taken up over a period upto 2011-12. The Project-wise likely expenditure on the projects under NMDP is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The details of the projects currently under operation under public private partnership mode and those developed by private players at the major ports are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Port-wise likely Expenditure on the 276 Projects Identified under the NMDP

Sl. No.	Port	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Kolkata	25	5302.20
2.	Haldia	15	1192.25

1	2	3	4
3.	Paradip	28	2402.83
4.	Visakhapatnam	38	2621.00
5.	Ennore	14	6466.00
6.	Chennai	14	2247.14
7.	Tuticorin	24	4571.25
8.	Cochin	14	7920.00
9.	New Mangalore	20	7148.00
10.	Mormugao	12	808.00
11.	Mumbai	14	2766.06
12.	Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust	32	7278.00
13.	Kandla	26	5081.00
Total		276	55803.73

Statement-II*Public Private Partnership (PPPS) in Infrastructure Completed Projects*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Department/Agency	Estd. Cost (in crore Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Multipurpose Berth No. 4A	Kolkata Port Trust	126
2.	Allotment of Multipurpose Berth No. 12	Kolkata Port Trust	25.8
3.	Captive Coal Berth to IFFCO	Paradip Port Trust	26.17
4.	Establishment of a Container Terminal and to operate, maintain and manage the same on BOT basis, including supply, installation and operation of container handling equipment at Multipurpose Berth at Outer Harbour at Visakhapatnam Port Trust.	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	94.5
5.	Construction and license out equipping operation, management and maintenance of two multipurpose berths EQ8 and EQ9 in the Northern Arm of Inner Harbour at Visakhapatnam Port Turst on BOT basis.	Visakhapatnam Port Turst	317

1	2	3	4
6.	Container Terminal at Chennai stage-I 600 mtrs. Berth	Chennai Port Trust	469.9
7.	Container Terminal at Chennai stage-II 600 mtrs. Berth	Chennai Port Trust	0
8.	Container Terminal Berth No. 7	Tuticorin Port Trust	100
9.	Crude Oil handling facility for BPCL Kochi Refinery (formerly KRL)	Cochin Port Trust	720
10.	Construction two berth container terminal (NSICT)	JNPT Port	975
11.	Construction of Liquid Cargo Terminal	JNPT Port	200
12.	Redevelopment of Bulk Terminal into Container Terminal	JNPT Port	900
13.	Fifth Oil Jetty (IFFCO)	Kandla Port Trust	21.5
14.	Oil Jetty related facilities at Vadinar (ESSAR)	Kandla Port Trust	750
15.	Development and Operation of Container Terminal	Kandla Port Trust	223
16.	Oil Jetty awarded to M/s IOCL	Kandla Port Trust	20.7
17.	Development of Container Freight Station	Kandla Port Trust	41.07

Revision of Funds*[Translation]*

3027. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sought revision of allocation made by the Planning Commission for the entire Eleventh Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Planning Commission in this regard?

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

(b) There has been no change in the Eleventh Plan allocation of the Ministry except that the Annual Plan allocation for 2009-10 has been increased from 2400 crores to 2500 crores.

Condition of Families of Martyrs

3028. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism to periodically check the condition of families of defence personnel killed during operations;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of soldiers from various States, including Madhya Pradesh, killed on duty during the last three years;

(d) the ex-gratia/compensation paid to their families, including those in Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) the number of families yet to receive the said assistance as on date?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) Number of soldiers from various States including Madhya Pradesh killed on duty (Battle Casualties) during the last three years are as under:

Year	Officers	JCOs	OR	Total
2006	17	17	193	227
2007	16	27	175	218
2008	16	15	146	177
2009 (Till 20th July 2009)	5	3	60	68
Total	54	62	574	690

(ii) State wise data is not being maintained.

(d) The NOK of Armed Forces personnel who die during the under mentioned circumstances are paid following rates of ex-gratia from Central Government:—

- (i) Death occurring due to accidents in course of duties—Rs. 10 lakhs;
- (ii) Death in the course of duties attributable to acts of violence by terrorists etc.—Rs. 10 lakhs;
- (iii) Death occurring during the enemy action in war or border skirmishes or in action against militants, terrorists etc.—Rs. 15 lakhs;
- (iv) Death occurring during enemy action in international war or war like engagements specially notified—Rs. 20 lakhs.

The ex-gratia amount payable by concerned State Governments vary from State to State.

(e) No claim is outstanding with the Army Headquarters.

Review of Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995

3029. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review/revise the Employees' Pension Scheme 1995; and

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

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

(a) and (b) An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Special Secretary (Labour and Employment) consisting of actuaries, experts from social security and insurance sectors and stakeholders has been constituted in June, 2009 for reviewing the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.

Hostel Facilities in KVS

3030. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas where hostel facilities have been provided by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan so far, location-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Hostel facilities are available in 9 (nine) Kendriya Vidyalayas. State-wise list of these Vidyalayas is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*List of Kendriya Vidyalyas having Hostel Facilities*

Sl. No.	Name of Kendriya Vidyalyas (KVs) having Hostel Facilities	Location	State
1.	KV, Kamla Nehru Ngar Ghaziabad (Boys)	Ghaziabad-201002	Uttar Pradesh
2.	KV, Lansdowne (Boys)	Distt. Pauri (Garhwal)-246155	Uttarakhand
3.	KV, Jawaharnagar (Boys)	Sitamarhi	Bihar
4.	KV, No. 1 Delhi Cantt. (Boys)	Sadar Bazar Road, Delhi Cantt-110010	Delhi
	KV, No. 1 Delhi Cantt. (Girls)	Sadar Bazar Road, Delhi Cantt-110010	Delhi
5.	KV, Jhajjar (Boys)	Distt. Jhajjar-124104	Haryana
6.	KV, No. 1 Gwalior (Boys)	Shakti Nagar Gwalior-474002	Madhya Pradesh
7.	KV, Pachmarhi (Boys)	Pachmarhi-461881	Madhya Pradesh
8.	KV, ASC Centre Bangalore (Girls)	Bangalore	Karnataka
9.	KV, VSN Nagpur (Boys)	Nagpur-440007	Maharashtra
	KV, VSN Nagpur (Girls)	Nagpur-440007	Maharashtra

Non-Functioning of BSNL Tower

3031. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints about the non-functioning of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) towers in the country including Bihar;

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

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether a number of towers of BSNL are lying idle even after their installation in the country for the last one year including Karnataka;

(e) if so, the reasons for delay in commissioning these towers; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) Sir, no long pending complaints of non-functioning of

towers are there excepty day to day faults which are cleared promptly.

(d) to (f) The mobile tower erection and commissioning is an ongoing process. Mobile towers are always erected before bringing equipments for commissioning the tower. So there may be some delay between erection of towers and their commissioning.

[English]

Increase in Allocation for Education

3032. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether to improve the State of education in the country. Government plans to increase allocation for expenditure on this sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this allocation includes expenditure on elementary, adult and higher education;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which this raising of fund would help in improving education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Government has accorded high priority to education sector. During Eleventh Five Year Plan, Ministry of Human Resource Development have been allocated of Rs. 2,69,873 crore (Rs. 1,84,930 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and Rs. 84,943 crore for the Department of Higher Education). This constitutes 19.4% of the total XI Five Year Plan allocation as compared to 7.7% in the X Five Year Plan. This increased outlay is meant for creating new institutions, strengthening existing institutions and improving the quality of education. The amount allocated for elementary, secondary, adult and higher education during XI Five Year Plan is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	XI Plan Allocation
Elementary Education	125380
Secondary Education	53550
Adult Education	6000
Higher (including Technical and others) Education	84943
Total	269873

Social Security Tax

3033. DR. K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the major recommendations of the Group of Ministers on social security to unorganised workers;

(b) whether the Government proposes to impose a separate social security tax on goods and service to generate revenue for implementing the recommendations of the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) The Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted by Government to examine Central Legislation providing for social security to unorganized workers discussed the recommendations of National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector also. On the basis of recommendations of GoM and Parliamentary Standing Committee, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted.

There is no proposal to impose a separate social security tax on goods and service.

Skill Development Centres

3034. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Skill Development Centres in the country;

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

(c) the time by which such centres are likely to be set up alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has proposed to set up 50,000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in the country. The Planning Commission has accorded 'in-principle' approval for starting of a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme under Ministry of Labour and Employment, by involving private partners and restricting Central Government participation to viability gap funding to set up 5000 SDCs @one SDC per Block.

(c) Steps for hiring Transaction Advisors to undertake project development activity have been initiated alongwith the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. In the current financial year 2009-10, a token provision of Rs. 5.95 crores has been made. Setting up of the SDCs is expected to commence from January 2010.

[Translation]

Rejection of Goods

3035. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether there has been any recent incidence of rejection of Indian goods by foreign country/firm on the pretence of child labour involved in their manufacturing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard to promote the export of the Indian goods?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. GAP, the international textile retail chain, banned the import of Indian textile and clothing on the pretext of Indian units using child labour.

(c) Government had convened a meeting with Export Promotion Councils of Carpets, Apparel, Gems and Jewellery, Sports goods and social activists in which decisions were taken regarding proactive steps such as external Social Audits, collaboration with local administration, NGOs and social activists, concerted action in child labour prone districts, examination of supply chain to ensure that exporters, suppliers and subcontractors conform to child labour laws.

[English]

Setting Up of Women University

3036. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open a women university in all the States;

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

(c) the time by which these universities are likely to be established; and

(d) the extent to which it will be helpful to remove ragging in colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Mining College

3037. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/criteria adopted by the Government for setting up of a mining college in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up some mining colleges in the country including Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Government has not laid down any criteria for setting up mining colleges in the country. However, Mining Engineering is one of the courses approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in various engineering institutions; the norms of which are available in the Approval Process Handbook.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import Policy for Sugar

3038. SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding current import policy for raw sugar;

(b) whether the Government has received any reports/feedback on the viability of the import policy from the industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard to benefit the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Raw sugar classified under Exim Code No. 1701 of ITC(HS) Classifications of Export and Import Items is freely importable. However, all sugar import contracts are required to be compulsorily registered with the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA). To augment availability of sugar, a number of steps have been taken by the Government as indicated in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Steps taken to augment availability of sugar in 2008-09 sugar season

The following steps have been taken to augment availability of sugar:

- (i) Import of raw sugar under Advance Authorization Scheme by sugar mills allowed at zero duty upto 30-9-2009 (notified on 17-02-2009 and 02-03-2009);
- (ii) Import of raw sugar at zero duty by sugar mills under Open General License (OGL) allowed upto 01-08-2009 (notified on 17-4-2009);
- (iii) Levy obligation in respect of sugar produced from all imported raw sugar and imported white/refined sugar has been removed;
- (iv) Accelerated releases have been allowed in respect of sugar processed out of imported raw sugar which can be sold within three months of its processing;
- (v) Import of white/refined sugar by STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED upto 1 million tons allowed under OGL at zero duty upto 01-08-2009 (notified on 17-4-2009);
- (vi) Imported white/refined sugar has been kept free from the regulated release mechanism applicable on domestic sugar.

Financial Assistance for Infrastructure Projects

3039. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various State Governments including Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Union Government for financial assistance for infrastructure projects in industries recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the assistance released for the purpose so far; and

(c) the details of the projects taken up with the matching grants in areas like Karim Nagar and other rural areas in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Cabinet Committee on

Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the recast version of Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) on 23-02-2009, which aims at improving the competitiveness of existing industrial clusters by providing financial assistance for the upgradation of infrastructure in public-private partnership. The State Governments have been requested to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) in consonance with the revised parameters of the Scheme and a preliminary meeting has already been held recently with some State Governments. No DPR has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and no project has been sanctioned under the recast IIUS so far.

FDI in Retail Sector

3040. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retail sector may lose substantial amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) during the current fiscal year;

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

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The extant policy does not permit Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in retail trading. The policy only allows FDI up to 51% in retail trading of single brand products, subject to the following conditions:

- i. Products should be sold of a single brand only.
- ii. Products should be sold under the same brand internationally.
- iii. Single brand product retailing would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.

As per the study conducted by the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations

(ICRIER), on the subject 'Impact of Organised Retail on unorganised Sector', the retail business is estimated to grow at 13% per annum from US \$ 322 billion in 2006-07 to US \$ 590 billion in 2011-12.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of School Building Under SSA

3041. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up any target for the construction of school building under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the year 2009-2010;

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

(c) whether the above target has been achieved; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Construction of 14579 school buildings has been approved under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the current financial year 2009-10. State-wise target for construction of school buildings is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

School buildings sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (2009-10)

Sl. No.	States Name	School building sanctioned 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	190
3.	Assam	1521

1	2	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	405
5.	Himachal Pradesh	40
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	472
7.	Jharkhand	1360
8.	Karnataka	317
9.	Madhya Pradesh	684
10.	Maharashtra	1755
11.	Meghalaya	208
12.	Mizoram	17
13.	Orissa	2486
14.	Punjab	659
15.	Sikkim	4
16.	Tamil Nadu	836
17.	Tripura	240
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2025
19.	Uttarakhand	182
20.	West Bengal	1136
21.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
22.	Puducherry	2
Total		14579

Tribal University

3042. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVADANJI GADHVI:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a Tribal University for tribal students in each State of the country including Gujarat;

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

(c) the name of places identified for the same; and

(d) the time by which such universities are likely to be established and made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) A teaching and affiliating University by the name of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University has already been established at Amarkantak in the State of Madhya Pradesh to facilitate and promote avenues of higher education and research facilities for the tribal population in India. The University has the powers to establish such number of regional centers in various tribal areas of the country as are, in the opinion of the University, necessary for the furtherance of its objects. Therefore, there is no proposal with the Government for establishing a separate Tribal University in each State including Gujarat.

Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Peace, Education and Sustainable Development

3043. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Peace Education and Sustainable Development as a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) category-I institute;

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

(c) whether a team of UNESCO recently visited the country to undertake a feasibility study of the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Institute is proposed to be established at New Delhi for promoting teaching, research and capacity building activities in peace education. The overall focus of the Institute's activities will be on fostering a culture of peace through

education, promoting sustainable economic and social development and respect for human rights. The proposal is being discussed with UNESCO and is at a nascent stage.

Employment to Underage School Dropouts

3044. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include underage/under-eighteen school dropouts in the recently proposed legislation to amend the Labour Laws for their rehabilitation/employment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2009 provides that every child in the age group of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in neighbourhood schools till completion of elementary education.

[Translation]

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

3045. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the locations have been identified for the proposed Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor to be developed in collaboration with Japan Government;

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

(c) whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) in this regard has been prepared;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the time schedule for its completion;

(e) the location through which this corridor is likely to pass in various States including Madhya Pradesh; and

(f) the kinds of industries recommended in the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the locations in States including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (f) Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is proposed to be developed along the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) of the Ministry of Railways. In Phase-I, 12 Investment Regions and Industrial Areas as listed in the enclosed Statement have been identified for development covering all the six DMIC States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

The DMIC Development Corporation (DMICDC), the implementing agency for the Project, has entered into Memorandum of Understanding with the State Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan for preparation of perspective and development plan for each Node jointly. Consequently, the Corporation has awarded Consultancy for the Master Planning of the entire DMIC Region to M/s Scott Wilson. Consultancies for the Master Planning of the individual investment nodes in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana have also been awarded to M/s Halcrow Consulting India Pvt. Ltd., M/s Lea Associates South Asia Pvt. Ltd. and M/s Jurong Consultants India Pvt. Ltd. respectively. These Reports are expected between August 2009 and March, 2010.

Statement

Name of the State	Nodes identified for development in Phase-I of DMIC
1	2
Uttar Pradesh	Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region Meerut-Muzaffarnagar Industrial Area

1	2
Haryana	Manesar-Bawal Investment Region Faridabad-Palwal Industrial Area
Madhya Pradesh	Pitampura-Dhar-Mhow Investement Region Nimach-Nayagaon Industrial Area
Rajasthan	Kushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region Jaipur-Dausa Industrial Area
Gujarat	Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region Vadodara-Ankleshwar Industrial Area
Maharashtra	Igatpuri-Nashik-Sinnar Investment Region Industrial Area with Greenfield Port at Dighi

Fatmi Committee

3046. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual expenditure being made on social, educational and economic development schemes for minority in the light of recommendations made by Fatmi Committee; and

(b) the time scheduled to remove their backwardness at national level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The recommendations made by the 'Fatmi' Committee relate only to educational development schemes for the Muslim minority. The Budgetary allocation for such schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) While no specific time-schedule has been

drawn up for removing the educational backwardness of the Muslim minority, the schemes for their educational development are continuing.

Statement

(a) A revised "Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas" with allocation of Rs. 325 crores has been launched in 11th Plan. Under the pre-revised scheme, during the 10th Plan, an amount of Rs. 65.27 crores was disbursed to 15 States for honorarium of 7829 teachers in 4168 Madrasas. During the first two years of 11th Plan, an amount of Rs. 99.06 crores has been disbursed to 15 States for honorarium to 10214 teachers in 5297 Madrasas.

(b) A new centrally sponsored scheme of Financial Assistance for Infrastructure Development of Privately Managed Elementary/Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools set up by minorities has been launched in the 11th Plan with an allocation of Rs. 125.00 crores. So far, an amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh has been released under this scheme.

(c) National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) has conducted Minority Education-related Workshops during 2008-09 for which the total budgetary provision was Rs. 9.50 lakhs.

(d) The 11th Plan allocation for Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU) is Rs. 125.00 crores including 14 crores for establishment of a Arabic-Persion Centre for higher studies for Madrasa products at Lucknow which had started functioning. Additionally, UGC has allocated an amount of Rs. 26.00 crores to MANUU, out of which Rs. 16.00 crores have been released and with that following institutions have been set up:—

- (i) Polytechnic at Hyderabad with 5 Trades
- (ii) Polytechnic at Darbhanga and Bangalore with 3 Trades
- (iii) Model School at Nuh, Haryana
- (iv) College of Education, Aurangabad.

(e) In the Budget for 2009-10, an allocation of Rs. 25.00 crore each has been proposed for the Murshidabad and Mallapuram campuses of Aligarh Muslim University.

(f) (i) The 11th Plan budgetary allocation for the University Grants Commission (UGC) schemes for Minority coaching and construction of Minority women hostel is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Amount relased (11th Plan) (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Construction of Women Hostel	2104.00
2.	Remedial Coaching classes for SC/ST/M/OBC	98.30
3.	Coaching Classes for Entry into services for SC/ST/M/OBC	54.08
4.	Coaching classes for preparation of NET/SLET Exams for SC/ST/M/OBC students	34.18

(ii) The UGC has approved the guidelines for establishment of centres in universities for study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy and sanctioned these centres in 35 universities (i.e. 13 Universities during 2006-07 and 22 universities during 2007-08) and released Rs. 14.00 crores so far as per guidelines.

(g) For promotion of technical education of minorities, an amount of Rs. 431.53 lakhs was released by way of grant-in-aid to 53 minority institutions during the year 2007-08.

(h) (i) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the budgetary allocation in respect of the Muslim minority concentration districts for 2006-07 (10th Plan) was Rs. 4752.51 crore, while it was Rs. 16228.44 crore during the first three years of 11th Plan.

(ii) The progress made in respect of the seven indicators pertaining to Access to Elementary Education under PM's New 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities as on 31-3-2009 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Indicator	National Target	Target in respect of Muslim Concentration Districts	Achievement	% achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	No. of Primary schools to be constructed	22922	4404	3266	74%
2.	No. of Upper Primary schools to be constructed	20243	4154	2662	64%
3.	No. of Additional Class Rooms to be constructed	115758	21102	15563	74%
4.	No. of New Primary Schools to be opened	9838	1423	1386	97%

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	No. of New Upper Primary Schools to be opened	19910	4301	3176	74%
6.	No. of teachers sanctioned	107444	21945	15759	72%
7.	No. of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas to be sanctioned	479	168	133	79.16%

[English]

Centres for Disabled Students in Universities

3047. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed the University Grants Commission (UGC) to extend support to Universities and Colleges in setting up special departments or centres for disabled students and also institute a Rajiv Gandhi Chair in Disability Studies in each Central University;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far by the University Grants Commission (DGC);

(c) whether UGC has started the first stage of constituting model curriculum development Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has advised University Grants Commission (UGC) to extend support to Central Universities and at least one State university in each State to have a Department of Disabilities Studies, which should address all issues relating to persons with disabilities—specially human rights, rehabilitation, education etc.

The University Grants Commission has written to all universities to consider setting up of Department of Disabilities Studies. As informed by UGC, there is no

scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Chair in Disability Studies in Central Universities.

(c) and (d) A Committee has been constituted by the UGC under the Chairmanship of Prof. Yash Pal, former Chairman UGC for preparation of curriculum framework as part of Action Plan of XI Plan. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Export of Mangoes

3048. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) the details regarding production of mango in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether export of mangoes to foreign countries has declined due to deterioration in the quality of mangoes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(e) the details of the efforts being made to encourage export of mangoes through Export Promotion Board; and

(f) the organisations registered with Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for export of fruits and other products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of production of mango during 2007-08 in the country, state-wise is as follows:

States	Production	States	Production
Andhra Pradesh	38.65 lakh MTs	Tamil Nadu	7.54 lakh MTs
Uttar Pradesh	32.57 lakh MTs	Maharashtra	7.11 lakh MTs
Karnataka	13.38 lakh MTs	West Bengal	6.23 lakh MTs
Gujarat	9.30 lakh MTs	Kerala	4.45 lakh MTs
Bihar	8.75 lakh MTs	Others	9.99 lakh MTs
Total		137.9 lakh MTs	

Source: National Horticulture Database, 2008

(b) to (d) As per the exports data available, there was a drop in mango exports during 2007-08 due to quality deterioration on account of vagaries of weather, but in 2008-09 exports have picked up reflecting an increase of 43.76% over 2007-08 in quantity terms.

(e) The Government has been coordinating with export promotion agencies such as Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Export Inspection Council (EIC) by providing necessary technical inputs and financial assistance. APEDA through its schemes for Infrastructure

Development Scheme for Quality Development, Scheme for Market Development and the Scheme for Research and Development has been making efforts to gain market access for fruits and Vegetables, processed food items, etc. The efforts have resulted in growth in export of these products.

(f) APEDA registers Mango Pack Houses under Scheme for Recognition for Horticulture Pack Houses. The following 18 Pack Houses for mango are registered with APEDA.

Maharashtra State Agriculture Marketing Board, Ratnagiri, Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Agriculture Marketing Board, Jalana, Maharashtra
Maharashtra State Agriculture Marketing Board, Sindhudurg, Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Agriculture Marketing Board, Vashi, Maharashtra
Gujarat Agro Pack House Pvt. Ltd., Veraval	Maagrita Exports Ltd., Chennai
Sachi Export (India), Dharampur	Nikko Namdhari Foods Pvt. Ltd. Nashik
Desai Fruits and Vegetable Pvt. Ltd., Navsari	Vijaya Laxmi Agro Service Centre, Vijayawada
Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samati, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Hota Agro Tech Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
Kay Bee Exports, Ahmed Nagar, Maharashtra	Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samati, Samili, Saharanpur
West Bengal Food Processing and Horticulture Development Corp. Ltd., Malda	Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Cooperation Ltd., Nuzvid
Andhra Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Cooperation Ltd., Tirupati	Gala Foods Ltd., Tirupati

Promotion of B.Ed. and Teaching Training Programmes

3049. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of teaching is woefully inadequate and massive overhauling of B.Ed. and teachers training programmes is required to improve the quality of education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures being taken in this direction;

(c) whether curriculum of B.Ed. colleges needs to be upgraded and brought in line with National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) revised syllabus; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to improve the teacher education system in the country. The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) frames regulations and Norms and Standards for quality teacher education and reviews them from time to time. To ensure quality of institutions imparting teacher education, inspections under Section 13 and 17 of the NCTE Act are conducted. To make recognition of teacher education institutions need based, the NCTE is conducting a study on Demand and Supply estimates of teachers and teacher educators at school stage 2007-08 to 2016-17. The Central Government also provides financial assistance to State Governments for imparting training to school teachers through various institutions such as District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and institutes for Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs). Quality of such

training is constantly monitored and attuned to the requirements of changes in curriculum, text books and particular needs of the school teachers to enrich their pedagogical skills and content knowledge.

(c) and (d) To upgrade the curriculum for B.Ed. and all other teacher training programmes, a revised National Curriculum Framework on teacher education in synchronization with the NCF 2005, is being finalized by the NCTE.

[Translation]

Foreign Investment in Industries

3050. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some industries have been set up in joint ventures with Japan and other countries in India during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the total capital invested by Japan in each of these joint ventures;

(d) whether Japan is considering to invest in some more joint ventures during the current financial year also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) A Statement-I giving country-wise details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflows made in Indian Companies from April, 2006 to April, 2009 is enclosed.

(b) A Statement-II indicating state-wise FDI inflows from April, 2006 to April, 2009 is enclosed.

(c) A Statement-III indicating company-wise FDI inflows from Japan is enclosed.

(d) and (e) As per the survey report of Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) for the financial year 2008, India is the second most promising country for

overseas business operations by Japanese manufacturing companies over the medium term. The

gap between India and China has been progressively reducing.

Statement-I

Statement on Country-wise FDI Inflows from April, 2006 to April, 2009

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of Foreign Direct Investment Inflows		%age with Inflows
		(In Rs.)	(In RS\$)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mauritius	1,314,589.92	30,149.40	45.37
2.	Singapore	313,227.68	7,227.56	10.81
3.	U.K.	170,162.80	3,937.34	5.87
4.	U.S.A.	165,833.52	3,815.51	5.72
5.	Unindicated Country	164,919.89	3,911.28	5.69
6.	NRIs	150,314.36	3,503.74	5.19
7.	Cyprus	107,237.64	2,397.91	3.70
8.	Netherlands	97,204.96	2,244.95	3.35
9.	Japan	64,234.20	1,467.73	2.22
10.	Germany	54,563.40	1,281.18	1.88
11.	U.A.E.	34,863.22	802.76	1.20
12.	France	32,156.72	730.50	1.11
13.	Cayman Island	22,403.68	555.53	0.77
14.	Switzerland	21,182.53	486.64	0.73
15.	Italy	20,274.25	482.58	0.70
16.	Bermuda	19,991.14	446.78	0.69
17.	Spain	17,857.19	418.48	0.62
18.	Russia	16,125.12	333.53	0.56
19.	British Virginia	14,518.71	342.36	0.50

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Hongkong	13,084.96	303.34	0.45
21.	Korea (South)	12,306.43	287.13	0.42
22.	Belgium	8,996.71	200.44	0.31
23.	Canada	8,913.76	204.59	0.31
24.	Sweden	7,995.38	188.79	0.28
25.	Australia	7,186.12	163.13	0.28
26.	Malaysia	6,163.87	134.02	0.21
27.	Finland	4,229.05	88.38	0.15
28.	Luxembourg	3,760.85	85.87	0.13
29.	Ireland	2,617.90	62.70	0.09
30.	South Africa	2,082.33	46.12	0.07
31.	Oman	1,641.15	40.43	0.06
32.	Austria	1,629.50	37.35	0.06
33.	Denmark	1,160.74	27.20	0.04
34.	Taiwan	1,050.07	23.66	0.04
35.	West Indies	890.26	21.04	0.03
36.	Norway	850.96	20.17	0.03
37.	Kazakhstan	810.05	17.39	0.03
38.	Thailand	797.25	18.84	0.03
39.	Israel	728.54	17.84	0.03
40.	Czeck Republic	696.05	16.24	0.02
41.	Nevis	618.12	13.95	0.02
42.	New Zealand	581.88	14.06	0.02
43.	Belorussia	467.77	11.51	0.02
44.	Panama	462.64	11.05	0.02
45.	Sri Lanka	458.18	10.53	0.02

1	2	3	4	5
46.	Bahrain	419.47	10.16	0.01
47.	Indonesia	408.22	9.75	0.01
48.	China	399.00	8.48	0.01
49.	Myanmar	355.15	8.91	0.01
50.	Gibraltar	343.18	8.25	0.01
51.	Portugal	322.59	7.95	0.01
52.	Saudi Arabia	317.54	7.82	0.01
53.	St. Vincent	286.34	6.67	0.01
54.	Malta	277.20	6.30	0.01
55.	Fiji Islands	222.98	5.07	0.01
56.	Bahamas	207.25	4.97	0.01
57.	Chile	205.87	4.70	0.01
58.	Korea (North)	183.86	3.87	0.01
59.	Channel Island	141.38	3.26	0.00
60.	Kuwait	140.50	3.07	0.00
61.	Virgin Islands	139.96	3.00	0.00
62.	Nigeria	137.34	2.89	0.00
63.	Ghana	135.61	3.08	0.00
64.	Kenya	113.53	2.66	0.00
65.	Isle of Man	112.69	2.73	0.00
66.	Slovakia	110.50	2.58	0.00
67.	Ice Land	100.86	2.05	0.00
68.	Uruguay	94.83	2.13	0.00
69.	Yaman	74.50	1.81	0.00
70.	British Isles	67.35	1.60	0.00
71.	Brazil	65.57	1.61	0.00
72.	Liechtenstein	55.96	1.30	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
73.	Jordon	47.86	0.98	0.00
74.	Seychelles	43.58	1.08	0.00
75.	Vanuatu	40.75	0.87	0.00
76.	Scotland	31.20	0.69	0.00
77.	Liberia	30.78	0.77	0.00
78.	Turkey	30.75	0.72	0.00
79.	Columbia	30.19	0.69	0.00
80.	Tanzania	17.28	0.43	0.00
81.	Greece	12.73	0.30	0.00
82.	Lebanon	11.01	0.24	0.00
83.	Estonia	10.66	0.25	0.00
84.	Jamica	10.00	0.22	0.00
85.	Phillipines	9.55	0.22	0.00
86.	Croatia	8.75	0.22	0.00
87.	Nepal	4.90	0.12	0.00
88.	Congo (DR)	4.40	0.11	0.00
89.	Maldives	4.21	0.10	0.00
90.	West Africa	3.86	0.10	0.00
91.	Libya	2.55	0.06	0.00
92.	Latvia	2.50	0.06	0.00
93.	Fil's	2.46	0.06	0.00
94.	Poland	2.24	0.05	0.00
95.	Sudan	2.16	0.04	0.00
96.	Zambia	2.00	0.04	0.00
97.	Uganda	1.63	0.04	0.00
98.	Hungary	1.10	0.03	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
99.	Qatar	0.94	0.02	0.00
100.	Mexico	0.90	0.02	0.00
101.	Vietnam	0.89	0.02	0.00
102.	Nicosia	0.30	0.01	0.00
103.	Iran	0.18	0.00	0.00
104.	Ukraine	0.10	0.00	0.00
105.	Kyrgyzstan	0.10	0.00	0.00
106.	Afghanistan	0.09	0.00	0.00
107.	East Africa	0.06	0.00	0.00
108.	Morocco	0.05	0.00	0.00
109.	Romania	0.05	0.00	0.00
110.	Dgibouti	0.04	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		2,897,653.49	66,736.76	

Statement-II

*Statement on Region-wise for FDI inflows from April 2006 to April 2009
(As Reported to Regional Offices of RBI)*

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	Amount of FDI Inflows	
			(In Rs.)	(In US\$)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	1,223,874.70	27,925.27
2.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana	353,747.01	8,244.95
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	216,454.72	4,994.39
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	188,391.34	4,356.35

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	160,969.51	3,630.42
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	120,541.70	2,822.76
7.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41,483.89	1,000.32
8.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	20,540.07	434.46
9.	Panaji	Goa	6,633.60	149.54
10.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	6,119.36	141.95
11.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	4,933.80	111.36
12.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	2,733.13	63.98
13.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	1,874.66	44.26
14.	Bhubaneshwar	Orissa	1,220.40	26.77
15.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttranchal	716.32	16.36
16.	Patna	Bihar, Jharkhand	6.00	0.13
17.	Region not Indicated		547,413.26	12,773.47
Grand Total			2,897,653.49	66,736.76

Foot Note

1. Includes 'equity capital component' only.
2. The above State-wise inflows are classified as per RBI's Region-wise inflows furnished by RBI, Mumbai

Statement-III

Statement on Company-wise FDI Inflows from April 2006 to April 2009

Country Japan

Sl.No.	Name of Indian Company	Amount of FDI (in Million)	
		(In Rs.)	(In US\$)
1	2	3	4
1.	Zadrive Software P. Ltd.	1.36	0.03

1	2	3	4
2.	Zadrive Software P. Ltd.	0.13	0.00
3.	Zadrive Software P. Ltd.	0.14	0.00
4.	Zadrive Software P. Ltd.	0.14	0.00
5.	Zadrive Software P. Ltd.	1.35	0.03
6.	Intertouch (I) P. Ltd.	0.10	0.00
7.	Intertouch (I) P. Ltd.	0.00	0.00
8.	Nakagawa Special Steel (I) P. Ltd.	0.40	0.01
9.	IL and FS Asian Infrastructure	22.50	0.55
10.	Melog Speciality Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	102.92	2.55
11.	Satyam Computer Services Ltd.	0.15	0.00
12.	Suzuki Power Train India Ltd.	1,421.00	36.03
13.	Eisaipharma Technology and Mfg.	3.92	0.10
14.	Eisaipharma Technology and Mfg.	0.04	0.00
15.	Eisaipharma Technology and Mfg.	0.00	0.00
16.	Eisaipharma Technology and Mfg.	100.00	2.53
17.	Yamaha Motor India Pvt. Ltd.	3,000.00	75.93
18.	Lumax Industries Ltd.	540.03	13.67
19.	NNR Global Logistics India Pvt. Ltd.	21.52	0.54
20.	Monkey Lion Research Mgt. Mktg. Dev. Pvt. Ltd.	0.06	0.00
21.	Tata Yazaki Autocomp Pvt. Ltd.	125.00	3.07
22.	Sono Kayo Steering Systems Ltd.	37.47	0.92
23.	Redback Networks India Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00
24.	Turbolinux India Pvt. Ltd.	14.86	0.36
25.	Turbolinux India Pvt. Ltd.	12.24	0.30
26.	Toyota Tshsho India Pvt. Ltd.	220.37	5.45
27.	Vertex Software Pvt. Ltd.	0.16	0.00

1	2	3	4
28.	Obara India Pvt. Ltd.	4.00	0.10
29.	Furushima ITC Inspection Centre P. Ltd.	9.12	0.23
30.	Nichia Industrial Products Pvt. Ltd.	170.00	4.31
31.	Hankook Latex P. Ltd.	49.61	1.26
32.	NNR Global Logistics India Pvt. Ltd.	6.44	0.16
33.	Eisaipharma Technology	164.00	4.16
34.	Hankook Latex P. Ltd.	41.18	1.04
35.	Casis Healthand Lifestyle Pvt. Ltd.	0.15	0.00
36.	Yakult Danome India Pvt. Ltd.	675.00	17.14
37.	Bellsonica Auto Components	84.00	2.13
38.	Yamaha Motor India Sales Pvt. Ltd.	1,500.00	38.10
39.	Global Auto Parts Alliance India Pvt. Ltd.	4.95	0.13
40.	Global Auto Parts Alliance India Pvt. Ltd.	4.95	0.13
41.	Global Auto Parts Alliance India Pvt. Ltd.	263.00	6.68
42.	Global Auto Parts Alliance India Pvt. Ltd.	263.00	6.68
43.	Nichi in Business Services Pvt. Ltd.	0.01	0.00
44.	Furushima ITC Inspection Centre Pvt. Ltd.	1.30	0.03
45.	System Consultant Information (I) P. Ltd.	34.37	0.87
46.	System Consultant Information (I) Pvt. Ltd.	66.65	1.68
47.	Daiei Papers (India) Pvt. Ltd.	0.40	0.01
48.	Universal Somop General Insurance Co. Ltd.	1,248.00	31.41
49.	India Gelatine and Chemicals Ltd.	22.54	0.57
50.	Watanabe Web Publishing Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00
51.	Matsushita Washing Machines India Pvt. Ltd.	504.91	12.71
52.	Teijin India Pvt. Ltd.	5.70	0.14
53.	Tas Express (I) P. Ltd.	1.50	0.04

1	2	3	4
54.	Ahresty India Pvt. Ltd.	210.00	5.25
55.	Ahresty India Pvt. Ltd.	119.90	3.00
56.	Ahresty India Pvt. Ltd.	140.00	3.50
57.	Ahresty India Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00
58.	Japan Telecom India Pvt. Ltd.	0.09	0.00
59.	Nichi in Business Services Pvt. Ltd.	0.09	0.00
60.	M/s Papyrus India Software Pvt. Ltd.	4.00	0.09
61.	Maytas Infra. Ltd.	17.97	0.43
62.	Maytas Infra. Ltd.	21.42	0.51
63.	Toyo Ink (I) Pvt. Ltd.	164.20	3.90
64.	Teijin (I) Pvt. Ltd.	3.80	0.09
65.	Omron Automotive Components (I) Pvt. Ltd.	149.90	3.56
66.	Nomura India Advisory Pvt. Ltd.	60.90	1.45
67.	Kali Media Pvt. Ltd.	7.54	0.18
68.	Nchi-in Software Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	3.54	0.09
69.	Anest Iwata Motherson Pvt. Ltd.	5.10	0.13
70.	Sona Koya Steering Systems Ltd.	62.26	1.56
71.	Ahresty India Pvt. Ltd.	0.10	0.00
72.	Nidhi-in Software Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	5.50	0.13
73.	Japan CBM Corporation (India) Pvt. Ltd.	30.27	0.71
74.	Mugen Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.	4.50	0.11
75.	Mugen Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.	2.20	0.05
76.	Vertex Software Pvt. Ltd.	0.22	0.01
77.	Vertex Software Pvt. Ltd.	0.27	0.01
78.	Sanyo (I) Pvt. Ltd.	900.00	21.02
79.	Daiwa Securities SMBC India Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
80.	I-POC India Pvt. Ltd.	0.02	0.00
81.	Tatsuno (I) Pvt. Ltd.	56.20	1.31
82.	Clarico FPC (India) Pvt. Ltd.	0.20	0.00
83.	M/s Eisaipharma Tech. and Manufacturing Pvt.	300.00	6.99
84.	Arkay Piramal Medical Pvt. Ltd.	30.60	0.71
85.	Marubeni Motors India Pvt. Ltd.	2.90	0.07
86.	Nikon India Pvt. Ltd.	80.00	1.86
87.	Nomura India Advisory Pvt. Ltd.	725.94	16.91
88.	Yamaha Music India Pvt. Ltd.	198.00	4.61
89.	Narendra Palstic Pvt. Ltd.	299.99	6.99
90.	Adeka India Pvt. Ltd.	13.50	0.30
91.	Obara India Pvt. Ltd.	4.00	0.10
92.	MKJ Jewellery Pvt. Ltd.	7.94	0.20
93.	Exemplar Nihon Spindle Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5.00	0.13
94.	Dentsu Marcom Pvt. Ltd.	5.21	0.13
95.	Shin Nippon Biomedical Laboratories India	6.00	0.14
96.	Mitsubishi Corp. India Pvt. Ltd.	151.50	3.71
97.	Anchor Electricals	4,256.70	104.28
98.	Yokahama India Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00
99.	Yokahama India Pvt. Ltd.	19.20	0.47
100.	NGK Spark Plug India Pvt. Ltd.	200.00	4.90
101.	Clarico FPC (India) Pvt. Ltd.	0.20	0.00
102.	Melog Speciality Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	34.00	0.79
103.	Super Tug Offshore Services Pvt. Ltd.	94.77	2.21
104.	Mitsubishi UFJ Securities India Pvt. Ltd.	78.80	1.84
105.	Star Union Dai-Ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
106.	Star Union Dai-Ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	13.00	0.30
107.	Nikon India Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00
108.	Maido Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	0.13	0.00
109.	M/s Winsinfotech Pvt. Ltd.	5.90	0.13
110.	M/s Winsinfotech Pvt. Ltd.	5.68	0.12
111.	NSK-ABC Bearing Ltd.	374.50	8.22
112.	Yamato Scale India Pvt. Ltd.	9.98	0.22
113.	Yamato Scale India Pvt. Ltd.	0.53	0.01
114.	Ajinomoto India Pvt. Ltd.	6.00	0.13
115.	IL and FS Securities Services Ltd.	356.98	8.85
116.	Satyam Computer Services Limited	0.07	0.00
117.	Panasonic India Pvt. Ltd.	400.00	8.69
118.	Hitachi Metals (I) Pvt. Ltd.	9.00	0.20
119.	Toshiba Machine (I) Pvt. Ltd.	15.12	0.33
120.	Anant Raj Industries Ltd.	420.00	9.25
121.	Arino Denso Electricals Pvt. Ltd.	2.12	0.05
122.	MKJ Jewellery Pvt. Ltd.	8.82	0.19
123.	Satyam Computer Services Ltd.	0.68	0.01
124.	Satyam Computer Services Ltd.	0.32	0.01
125.	Shin Thermo Dynamic Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	1.16	0.03
126.	Tokiai Imperial Rubber Industries Pvt. Ltd.	43.32	0.95
127.	Anest Iwata Motherson Pvt. Ltd.	10.20	0.22
128.	NTN Manufacturing India Pvt. Ltd.	149.90	3.30
129.	Simplex Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	2.46	0.05
130.	Vardman Spinning and General Mills Ltd.	2.30	0.05
131.	Vardman Spinning and General Mills Ltd.	4.60	0.10

1	2	3	4
132.	M/s Soundmatter Audio Multimedia Des. Ltd.	0.00	0.00
133.	Praj Industries Ltd.	97.54	2.15
134.	NYK Master Auto Logistics Ltd.	44.40	0.98
135.	NGK Spark Pulg (I) Pvt. Ltd.	40.00	0.88
136.	NGK Spark Pulg (I) Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00
137.	Leakless Gasket (I) Pvt. Ltd.	0.45	0.01
138.	Motherson Sumi Info-Tech Design Ltd.	40.00	0.88
139.	Simplex Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	0.39	0.01
140.	Sumitomo Chemical India Pvt. Ltd.	210.00	4.62
141.	Pasco Geomatic India Ltd.	5.94	0.13
142.	Obara India Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00
143.	Obara India Pvt. Ltd.	0.50	0.01
144.	Age Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	0.35	0.01
145.	Nichias Industrial Products Pvt. Ltd.	44.55	1.00
146.	Nichias Industrial Products Pvt. Ltd.	0.45	0.01
147.	Sumitomo Chemical India Pvt. Ltd.	278.82	6.29
148.	Satake (I) Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	1.00	0.02
149.	Nippon Leakless Talbras Pvt. Ltd.	72.00	1.62
150.	Satake (I) Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00
151.	Satake (I) Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00
152.	Anest Iwata Motherson Pvt. Ltd.	10.20	0.23
153.	Bestex MM (I) Pvt. Ltd.	7.00	0.16
154.	Bestex MM (I) Pvt. Ltd.	1.00	0.02
155.	H.I.C. India Software Pvt. Ltd.	0.40	0.01
156.	H.I.C. India Software Pvt. Ltd.	0.24	0.01
157.	H.I.C. India Software Pvt. Ltd.	0.16	0.00

1	2	3	4
158.	Riso (I) Pvt. Ltd.	62.90	1.42
159.	Bestex MM (I) Pvt. Ltd.	1.00	0.02
160.	Horiba (I) Pvt. Ltd.	18.72	0.42
161.	Misono Restaurant Pvt. Ltd.	0.46	0.01
162.	Oilco Services India Ltd.	0.06	0.00
163.	Tata Autocomp GY Batteries Pvt. Ltd.	40.00	0.99
164.	Tata Autocomp GY Batteries Pvt. Ltd.	70.00	1.73
165.	Mehta Tubes Ltd.	41.67	1.03
166.	Shin Etsu Polymer (I) Pvt. Ltd.	0.85	0.02
167.	Shin Etsu Polymer (I) Pvt. Ltd.	0.15	0.00
168.	Sona Fuji Kiko Automotives Ltd.	20.00	0.50
169.	India Yamaha Motors Pvt. Ltd.	1,499.90	37.17
170.	Koso Fluid Controls Pvt. Ltd.	53.67	1.25
171.	Imasen Manufacturing India Pvt. Ltd.	100.00	2.34
172.	Imasen Manufacturing India Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00
173.	Aloka Trivitron Medical Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	120.00	2.80
174.	Yamaha Motor India Sales Pvt. Ltd.	1,900.00	44.35
175.	Maruwa Electronics	0.10	0.00
176.	Taksago International (India) Pvt. Ltd.	3.29	0.08
177.	Sanyo BPL Pvt. Ltd.	1,100.00	25.68
178.	IVR Prime Urban Developers Ltd.	7.89	0.19
179.	JTEKT Sona Automotive India Ltd.	51.00	1.27
180.	Sanko Kisen Seahorse (I) Pvt. Ltd.	2.55	0.06
181.	Tata Metalicks Kurota Pipes Ltd.	73.50	1.82
182.	Papyrus (I) Software Pvt. Ltd.	16.00	0.40
183.	Sona Okegawa Prec. Forging Ltd.	77.98	1.93

1	2	3	4
184.	Adeka India Pvt. Ltd.	1.50	0.03
185.	Super Tug Offshore Services Pvt. Ltd.	0.10	0.00
186.	Anest Iwata Motheron Pvt. Ltd.	5.10	0.10
187.	Taiyo Lucid Pvt. Ltd.	12.00	0.25
188.	Taiyo Lucid Pvt. Ltd.	6.00	0.12
189.	Mitsubishi H.I. (I) Precision Tools Ltd.	440.00	9.04
190.	Yamato Logistics (I) Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00
191.	Yamato Logistics (I) Pvt. Ltd.	17.50	0.36
192.	Aska Realty Pvt. Ltd.	1.30	0.03
193.	Tokai Rubber Auto-Parts (I) Pvt. Ltd.	100.40	2.05
194.	Aska Realty Pvt. Ltd.	1.40	0.03
195.	Itochu (I) Pvt. Ltd.	445.25	10.56
196.	MMC Hard Metal India Pvt. Ltd.	40.00	0.89
197.	Aryabhatta Consulting Pvt. Ltd.	0.20	0.00
198.	Nagase (I) Pvt. Ltd.	99.00	2.25
199.	Shoei Finishing Pvt. Ltd.	0.23	0.01
200.	Mol Information Technology (I) Pvt. Ltd.	10.90	0.26
201.	Satyam Computer Services Ltd.	0.06	0.00
202.	Satyam Computer Services Ltd.	0.18	0.00
203.	Otsuka Chemicals (I) Pvt. Ltd.	18.00	0.39
204.	Marubeni Itochu Steel India Pvt. Ltd.	0.22	0.00
205.	Nipsea Paints and Chemical Pvt. Ltd.	88.46	1.90
206.	System Consultant Information (I) Pvt. Ltd.	40.17	0.86
207.	Nichi-in Software Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	1.50	0.04
208.	Jyoti Ltd.	116.58	2.86
209.	Seiko Watch India Pvt. Ltd.	44.99	1.10

1	2	3	4
210.	Indian Steel Corpn. Ltd.	13.16	0.32
211.	Tanla Solutions Ltd.	22.01	0.54
212.	Japan CBM Corporation (India) Pvt. Ltd.	19.63	0.43
213.	Nichi-in-Bio Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	2.15	0.05
214.	Nichi-in-Bio Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	2.90	0.06
215.	Prithvi Information Solutions Ltd.	0.01	0.00
216.	Prithvi Information Solutions Ltd.	0.01	0.00
217.	Rajmeen Photo Gellery Pvt. Ltd.	0.03	0.00
218.	Nachi Motherson Tool Technologies Ltd.	6.50	0.16
219.	Toyo Ink India Pvt. Ltd.	242.90	5.96
220.	Kobalco Construction Equipment Ind. Pvt. Ltd.	90.00	2.21
221.	Kobalco Construction Equipment Ind. Pvt. Ltd.	30.00	0.74
222.	Indo Japan Pen Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	8.29	0.19
223.	Orix Auto Infrastructure Services Ltd.	170.00	3.86
224.	Tokai Imperial Rubber Industries Pvt. Ltd.	44.28	1.01
225.	Nippon Paints (I) Pvt. Ltd.	94.00	2.14
226.	Bestex MM (I) Pvt. Ltd.	273.00	6.20
227.	Bestex MM (I) Pvt. Ltd.	39.00	0.89
228.	Bestex MM (I) Pvt. Ltd.	39.00	0.89
229.	B Core Software (I) Pvt. Ltd.	1.42	0.03
230.	Tanla Solutions Ltd.	0.01	0.00
231.	Tanla Solutions Ltd.	0.01	0.00
232.	Tanla Solutions Ltd.	0.01	0.00
233.	Tanla Solutions Ltd.	0.01	0.00
234.	Tanla Solutions Ltd.	15.00	0.37
235.	Sysmex Transasia Biomedicals Pvt. Ltd.	69.53	1.72

1	2	3	4
236.	Tata Metalicks Kubota Pipes Ltd.	184.60	4.31
237.	Yamagata Print Solutions (Chennai) Pvt. Ltd.	4.00	0.09
238.	Yamagata Print Solutions (Chennai) Pvt. Ltd.	0.99	0.02
239.	Yokohama (I) Pvt. Ltd.	225.00	5.25
240.	Bellsonica Auto Components (I) Pvt. Ltd.	161.00	3.76
241.	Yachio (I) Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	20.00	0.39
242.	Sumitomo (SHI) Construction Machinery Pvt. Ltd.	1.75	0.03
243.	DMC Automotive Private Limited	12.70	0.26
244.	Universal Sompo General Insurance Co. Ltd.	1,248.00	25.56
245.	Fukui Accent Trading (I) Pvt. Ltd.	0.10	0.00
246.	Fukui Accent Trading (I) Pvt. Ltd.	0.82	0.02
247.	Star Union Daiichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	13.00	0.27
248.	Waaness Tech. Pvt. Ltd.	3.36	0.07
249.	CBC Corporation India Pvt. Ltd.	70.00	1.43
250.	Mitsui Chemicals India Pvt. Ltd.	132.56	2.71
251.	Mitsui Chemicals India Pvt. Ltd.	300.00	6.14
252.	Ishida India Pvt. Ltd.	19.90	0.41
253.	SNK India Pvt. Ltd.	8.91	0.18
254.	SNK India Pvt. Ltd.	0.99	0.02
255.	Star Union Dai-Ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	260.00	5.08
256.	Star Union Dai-Ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	52.00	1.02
257.	Mahindra Renault Inssan Automotive Pvt. Ltd.	15.00	0.29
258.	Hayakawa Intl. India Pvt. Ltd.	0.70	0.01
259.	Mytex Polymers (I) Pvt. Ltd.	149.99	2.93
260.	Mytex Polymers (I) Pvt. Ltd.	0.02	0.00
261.	Yachio (I) Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	0.30	0.01

1	2	3	4
262.	Sumitomo (SHI) Construction Machinery Pvt. Ltd.	33.25	0.65
263.	Yachio (I) Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	99.70	1.95
264.	ITO Precsion Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	4.00	0.08
265.	Itochu India Pvt. Ltd.	795.68	15.89
266.	Om Marubeni Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	5.50	0.11
267.	Daikin Airconditioning India (P) Ltd.	1,320.00	26.37
268.	Ashok Leyland Nissan Vehicles Pvt. Ltd.	0.25	0.00
269.	Ashok Leyland Nissan Vehicles Pvt. Ltd.	24.50	0.49
270.	Kuraray India Pvt. Ltd.	30.00	0.60
271.	Mitsui Kinzoku Components India Pvt. Ltd.	200.00	4.00
272.	Hylex India Pvt. Ltd.	83.02	1.66
273.	JMF Synthetics India Pvt. Ltd.	2.16	0.04
274.	Denyo India Pvt. Ltd.	9.08	0.18
275.	JMF Synthetics India Pvt. Ltd.	2.16	0.04
276.	System Consultant Information (I) Pvt. Ltd.	36.95	0.82
277.	Daifuku India Pvt. Ltd.	19.80	0.44
278.	Daifuku India Pvt. Ltd.	0.20	0.00
279.	Indian Steel Corporation Ltd.	7.79	0.17
280.	JARTBB Human Resources and Software (P) Ltd.	0.00	0.00
281.	JARTBB Human Resources and Software (P) Ltd.	0.15	0.00
282.	Papyrus India Software Pvt. Ltd.	10.00	0.22
283.	Asti Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	15.00	0.33
284.	Asti Electronics India Pvt. Ltd.	7.00	0.16
285.	Parker Engineering (I) Pvt. Ltd.	6.00	0.13
286.	Optis Information Services India Pvt. Ltd.	8.39	0.18
287.	Kasai Seagull Tech. India Pvt. Ltd.	7.20	0.16

1	2	3	4
288.	Kasai Seagull Tech. India Pvt. Ltd.	4.80	0.11
289.	Simplex Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	0.76	0.02
290.	Musashi Auto Parts (I) Pvt. Ltd.	400.00	8.60
291.	Unitex International Pvt. Ltd.	4.50	0.10
292.	Unitex International Pvt. Ltd.	4.50	0.10
293.	Excel Paper Core and Tube Pvt. Ltd.	2.07	0.05
294.	Shinsei Corporate Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.	24.90	0.56
295.	Shinsei Corporate Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd.	21.60	0.48
296.	Fumitec Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	11.10	0.25
297.	Anest Iwata Motherson Pvt. Ltd.	5.10	0.11
298.	Yakult Danome (I) Pvt. Ltd.	5.00	0.11
299.	Patni Computers Systems Ltd.	0.02	0.00
300.	Idemitsu Lube India Pvt. Ltd.	19.80	0.45
301.	Yamazaki Mazak India Pvt. Ltd.	1.50	0.03
302.	Tata Yazaki Autocomp Pvt. Ltd.	36.00	0.73
303.	Diacel Chiral Technologies (I) Pvt. Ltd.	4.00	0.08
304.	Yachio (I) Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd.	40.00	0.82
305.	Span Nihon Kohden Diagnostics Pvt. Ltd.	6.60	0.14
306.	Hiro Motors Sales India Pvt. Ltd.	130.00	2.64
307.	Hiro Motors Sales India Pvt. Ltd.	47.00	0.95
308.	Brother Intl. India Pvt. Ltd.	80.50	1.63
309.	Finolex J Power Systems Pvt. Ltd.	204.00	4.14
310.	Polymatech Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	15.30	0.31
311.	IMACBS Diamond Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1.00	0.02
312.	United Ocean Ship Management Pvt. Ltd.	8.58	0.17
313.	Opto Infrastructure Ltd.	30.00	0.61

1	2	3	4
314.	Opto Infrastructure Ltd.	40.00	0.81
315.	EKK Eagle Products Indian Pvt. Ltd.	0.00	0.00
316.	Mihashi Decor Pvt. Ltd.	0.01	0.00
317.	Nippon Express (India) Pvt. Ltd.	300.00	5.86
318.	Tata Teleservices	5,677.47	110.83
319.	NYK Master Auto Logistics Ltd.	6.66	0.13
320.	G Trading Pvt. Ltd.	0.09	0.00
321.	Riso India Pvt. Ltd.	0.10	0.00
322.	NYK Logistics (India) Ltd.	10.00	0.23
323.	Global Auto-Part Alliance India Pvt. Ltd.	0.05	0.00
324.	Horiba India Pvt. Ltd.	0.10	0.00
325.	Egale Poonawalla	44.15	1.00
326.	Nipa Chemical Ltd.	111.38	2.51
327.	Maido Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	1.75	0.04
328.	Tata Teleservices	1,022.63	20.43
329.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	3.48	0.07
330.	Tata Teleservices	4,651.36	92.91
331.	NYK Master Auto Logistic Ltd.	6.66	0.13
332.	Capital Cars Pvt. Ltd.	37.20	0.80
333.	Evergreen Autocom (I) Pvt. Ltd.	0.10	0.00
334.	Itochu India Pvt. Ltd.	0.50	0.01
335.	Mol Information Technology (I) Pvt. Ltd.	10.00	0.22
336.	Overseas Courier Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.	83.60	2.12
337.	Unipress Auto Parts India Pvt. Ltd.	0.01	0.00
338.	Suzuki Motorcycle India Pvt. Ltd.	1.84	0.04
339.	Infrastructure Leasing and Financial S. Ltd.	737.31	15.15

1	2	3	4
340.	Tokai Rubber Auto Parts India	0.00	0.00
341.	Anchor Electricals Pvt. Ltd.	14,408.34	341.85
342.	Nissin Brake India Pvt. Ltd.	0.05	0.00
343.	Mihashi Decor Pvt. Ltd.	0.10	0.00
344.	SNK India Pvt. Ltd.	0.01	0.00
345.	Munjai Kiri Industries Pvt.	271.16	5.95
346.	Yamato Logistics India Pvt. Ltd.	0.10	0.00
347.	Indian Steel Corpn.	54.54	1.27
348.	Marubeni Motors India Ltd.	0.10	0.00
349.	Turbolinux (I) Pvt. Ltd.	0.10	0.00
350.	Educational Initiatives Pvt. Ltd.	6.11	0.15
351.	ATR Glass Process Systems	1.17	0.03
352.	Wisma Engineering Japan Indo Pvt. Ltd.	0.05	0.00
353.	Vertex Software	155.06	3.94
354.	Rajasthan Prime Steel Process Centre	0.05	0.00
Grand Total		64,234.20	1,467.73

[English]

National Board for Class XII Exams

3051. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National/Universal Board instead of 33 State Boards in the country for class-XII examinations;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any study/survey in regard to benefits likely to accrue in the event

of constitution of a single Board;

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

(e) the time by which the new system is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Approval of New Vocational
Courses by UGC**

3052. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to approve new vocational courses;

(b) the details of new vocational courses approved by the UGC in various universities in order to promote employment oriented education during the last three years;

(c) the details of financial assistance provided by UGC for promoting introduction of employment oriented vocational courses during the last three years; and

(d) the number of requests received by the UGC for introduction of new vocational courses alongwith the number of requests disapproved/rejected and the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) To promote vocational education, the University Grants Commission (UGC) provides assistance for introduction of career oriented courses in Universities and colleges for which the eligibility criteria is that the beneficiary University or college should be declared fit to receive grants under section 12B of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(b) to (d) The required information is being collected and compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Law Subject in Secondary Education

3053. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to include law subject in secondary/higher secondary education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) There is no proposal at present to include "law" as a separate subject at secondary or higher secondary stage. However, syllabi for secondary stage, developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) based on National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, include elements of law in various subjects, and specifically in Political Science and Economics, e.g, citizen's rights in democracy, consumer awareness, etc. Further NCERT's syllabus of Political Science in Class XI includes themes on Indian Constitution, social justice, rights, and citizenship. Central Board of Secondary Education has introduced an elective course "Human Rights and Gender Studies" in the higher secondary stage.

Offices of Tea Board

3054. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering opening new offices of Tea Board in various parts of the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Offices of the Tea Board are opened as per felt requirement. Recently, Tea Board has opened new offices at Dibrugarh in Assam and at Jalpaiguri in North Bengal.

Export of Fruits and Vegetables

3055. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) the details of quantum and value of export of fruits and vegetables during each of the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the names of countries to which fruits and vegetables are exported and the quantity thereof;

(c) whether the percentage of export of fruits and vegetables is satisfactory *vis-a-vis* the production thereof;

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

(e) whether the Government has made any assessment about the import of Genetically Modified (GM) crops on such exports; and

(f) 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) The details of export of fruits and vegetables as reported by APEDA during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (Apr. 08-Jan. 09) are as follows:

(Quantity in MTs, Value in Rs. lakh)

Products	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (Apr. 08-Jan. 09)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Total Veg	1655198	159645	1358841	152527	1676598	186582
Total Frts	347660	87188	365732	91186	349547	79599
Total F and V	2002858	246833	1724573	243733	2026145	266181

Source: APEDA-DGCIS

The export data is not maintained state wise.

(b) The details of exports of fruits and vegetables to various countries are as follows:

(Quantity in MTs, Value in Rs. lakh)

Products	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (Apr. 08-Jan. 09)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bangladesh	555,601.06	46,931.15	502,231.24	56,079.05	689,192.66	70,977.03
UAE	379,171.72	48,881.66	283,024.64	43,067.26	300,321.40	47,590.95
Malaysia	326,428.31	28,309.24	203,733.68	21,055.25	240,996.98	26,741.18
Pakistan	122,755.71	11,795.63	114,030.16	13,119.27	167,529.78	14,907.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sri Lanka	165,254.26	14,947.15	141,940.45	11,712.61	147,755.88	15,644.94
Nepal	125,694.60	7,126.55	153,633.62	9,205.31	143,348.95	8,248.47
Others	327,952.00	88,842.18	325,979.81	89,472.83	337,000.37	82,069.82
Total	2,002,857.66	246,832.56	1,724,573.60	243,711.58	2,026,146.02	266,180.09

Source: APEDA-DGCIS

(c) and (d) As compared to a production of 126 million MTs of vegetables in India during 2007-08, export is only 1.72 million MTs which is 1.36% of total production. Similarly, in fruits, against a production of 65.3 million tonnes, export of 2 million tonnes reflects a share of 3.06%. The low share in exports vis-a-vis production is because of several factors which include high domestic consumption, fragmented food supply chain, small land holdings, lack of appropriate infrastructure, high cost of logistics, difficulties in meeting global standards, high international transportation costs, etc.

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

Welfare Schemes for Beedi Workers

3056. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of the schemes being implemented for social security, education, training and other welfare activities for the beedi workers in the country, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised under such schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the evaluation of such schemes; and

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

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

(a) Welfare schemes implemented for beedi workers are equally applicable to all States. Statement showing the

names and details of the schemes is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The information is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. (i) A study on Scholarship scheme under Education Head was conducted by "Shri Ram Centre, New Dehl" in the year 2008. The main recommendations relate to revising the qualifying marks for eligibility under Scholarship Scheme. A decision has been taken to put up the recommendations before the Central Advisory Committee on Beedi Workers Welfare Fund. (ii) The Evaluation Committee constituted by the Ministry for Housing Scheme submitted its report during November, 2006 and its major recommendations were accepted by the Government. Accordingly, existing "Revised Integrated Housing Scheme, 2007" was formulated.

Statement-I

The details of financial assistance/benefits available to the Beedi Workers under various welfare schemes

Sl. No.	Particulars of the Schemes and Benefits Available
1	2
I.	SCHEME FOR TREATMENT OF CANCER
	The actual expenditure on medicines and diet charges incurred by the worker or his dependant on treatment of cancer in a recognised cancer hospital and duly certified by competent authorities shall be reimbursed.

1	2	1	2
II.	SCHEME FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AS A FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WORKERS SUFFERING FROM HEART DISEASES		head over and above the incentive given by other agencies.
	The following benefits shall be reimbursed:—	VII.	SCHEME FOR DOMICILARY TREATMENT OF WORKERS SUFFERING FROM TB
	1. Hospital charges including diet charges.		1. Reimbursement of treatment charges upto Rs. 50 per month to each worker to cover the cost of medicine.
	2. Charges for heart valves etc., which are required to be purchased from the market/hospital.		2. Subsistence allowance @ Rs.750 p.m. where the worker has no dependant or has one dependant and Rs. 1000 where the number of dependents is more than one for a period of nine months.
	3. Expenses for pre and post operation checkups.	VIII.	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR PURCHASE OF SPECTACLES
	Financial assistance restricted to the actual expenditure or Rs.1.30 lakhs whichever is less.		Financial assistance toward the cost of frame and lenses to the extent of Rs. 300 or actual expenditure whichever is less.
III.	SCHEME FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENDITURE AS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO WORKERS FOR KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION AND ALLIED TREATMENT	IX.	SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME (INSURANCE) FOR BEEDI WORKERS
	Financial Assistance not exceeding actual cost or Rs. 2.00 lakh, whichever is less shall be paid towards treatment charges.		1. Natural Death Rs. 10,000
IV.	REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON TREATMENT OF MINOR DISEASES LIKE HERNIA, ULCER, APPENDECTOMY, PRENATE AND GYNEACOLOGICAL DISEASES		2. Death due to accident Rs. 25000
	The actual expenditure or Rs. 30,000 whichever is less will be reimbursed for hospital charges including diet etc. and pre and post operation check ups.	X.	SCHEME FOR PROVIDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OF Rs. 5000 TO A WIDOW/ WIDOWER OF BEEDI/CINE/MINE WORKER AS WELL AS TO WIDOW/WIDOWER BEEDI WORKER FOR MEETING THE WEDDING EXPENSES OF THEIR DAUGHTERS.
V.	MATERNITY BENEFIT SCHEME FOR FEMALE WORKERS		An amount of Rs. 5,000 is provided as financial assistance to the widow/widower of beedi worker as well as to widow/widower beedi worker for meeting the wedding expenses of their first two daughters.
	Lump sum grant of Rs. 1000 per delivery for the first two deliveries only.	XI.	SCHEME FOR PROVIDING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OF RS. 1500 TOWARDS FUNERAL EXPENSES OF BEEDI WORKERS
VI.	SCHEME FOR PAYMENT OF MONETARY COMPENSATION FOR STERILIZATION OF WORKER/SPOUSES		An amount of Rs. 1500 is provided as financial
	Monetary incentive at the rate of Rs. 500 per		

1	2	1	2
	assistance to the family members of the deceased worker.	XII.	GRANT OF FIANANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR EDUCATION
			Girls Boys
	1. Class I to IV (Grant for dress Slates/books	250	250
	2. Class V to VIII	940	500
	3. Class IX	1140	700
	4. Class X	1840	1400
	5. Class XI to XII PUC I and PUC II	2440	2000
	6. Non-professional degree courses, non-professional post graduate courses, 2/3 years' Diploma courses, BCA, BBA and PGDCA.	3000	3000
	7. Professional degree courses {BE/B.Tech/MBBS/BAMS/BUMS/B.Sc (Agri.) and MCA/MBA}.	8000	8000
XIII.	SUPPLY OF TV SETS		year for 7 festivals.
	A maximum amount of Rs. 10,000 for Colour TV set and Rs. 4000 for Black and White TV set is provided to the Community centre of Beedi workers' Co-operative Society.		3. Organizing annual sports tournament—Rs. 40,000 in a year per tournament.
XIV.	FOR ORGANIZING SPORTS/GAMES, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES	XV.	REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS), 2007 FOR BEEDI WORKERS
	1. Social activities like celebration of National and Regional festivals—Rs. 2500 per activity subject to a limit of Rs. 7500 in a financial year for celebrating 3 festivals.		A Central Subsidy of Rs. 40,000 per tenement per worker is granted for construction of a house.
	2. Cultural activities like dance, drama, music, elocution competition—Rs. 2000 per activity subject to a limit of Rs. 14,000 in a financial	TRAINING	
			Vocational training programmes are being conducted for providing vocational training to the beedi workers to enable them to seek alternate source of employment.

Statement-II*Budget Estimates and Actual Expenditure under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund 2006-2007*

(Rupees in thousand)

Regions	States covered	Health		Education		Recreation		Housing	
		Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
Headquarter		0	0	0	0	0	0	500000	500000
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	16286	18512	11650	17630	487	415	1997	6173
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	26103	29859	14600	14600	0	0	103	1092
Bangalore	Kerala and Karnataka	52188	52442	85800	85800	10	0	0	10856
Bhubneshwar	Orissa	23810	25434	18300	7383	513	339	10000	10000
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	69121	56103	140800	140288	70	0	20000	3972
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	48511	47934	29750	29748	50	0	14000	8999
Karma	Bihar and Jharkhand	36481	33218	13020	12997	345	184	3000	0
Kolkata	West Bengal and N.E. States	44198	40909	43055	55636	150	1471	5000	4957
Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa	20552	22999	43025	56023	25	24	30000	21145
Total		337250	327410	400000	420105	1650	1109	584100	567194

(Rupees in thousand)

Regions	States covered	Health		Education		Recreation		Housing	
		Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
Headquarter		0	0	0	0	0	0	800000	775623
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	21845	17595	26790	27977	645	536	100	0
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	32925	32747	36125	33610	0	0	624	505
Bangalore	Kerala and Karnataka	76908	66138	200000	219432	20	0	15600	16000
Bhubneshwar	Orissa	24510	23477	32649	35437	600	314	3000	32050
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	70656	62167	250500	260158	60	0	10000	7189
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	48751	44243	44050	48017	0	0	5000	7991
Karma	Bihar and Jharkhand	36168	33119	16720	19217	245	188	2000	540
Kolkata	West Bengal and N.E. States	79939	43348	113450	124143	250	199	20000	24491
Nagpur	Maharashtra. Goa	25252	24155	65025	65900	25	45	20000	20384
Total		416954	346989	785309	833891	1845	1282	876324	884773

Budget Estimates and Actual Expenditure under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund 2008-2009

(Rupees in thousand)

Regions	States covered	Health		Education		Recreation		Housing	
		Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
Headquarter		0	0	0	0	0	0	731500	487259
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	21080	24361	26300	27179	610	778	0	0
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	43155	31484	60150	17844	0	0	576	278
Bangalore	Kerala and Karnataka	79833	91571	355500	307608	20	0	2321	2500
Bhubneshwar	Orissa	30960	36424	26630	39431	600	504	6840	13987
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	73555	86719	270500	300467	20	0	2853	1810
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	56200	66247	68400	26604	0	0	2945	3044
Karma	Bihar and Jharkhand	39654	44496	19250	17394	311	297	915	110
Kolkata	West Bengal and N.E. States	82985	77134	174230	223203	270	194	7315	7992
Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa	26615	32099	65025	64055	55	52	4869	0
Total		454037	490535	1065985	1023785	1886	1825	760134	516980

Budget Estimates and Actual Expenditure under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund 2009-2010

(Rupees in thousand)

Regions	States covered	Health		Education		Recreation		Housing	
		Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
Headquarter		0	0	0	0	0	0	609784	3600
Ajmer	Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana	28214	5073	29450	205	1073	144	0	0
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir	66555	6938	38150	0	0	0	233	14
Bangalore	Kerala and Karnataka	116816	29066	245500	93046	20	0	0	0
Bhubneshwar	Orissa	44110	6452	43120	0	350	37	0	0
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu	108920	21365	238990	57509	20	0	0	0
Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	66600	16292	42400	0	50	0	0	0
Karma	Bihar and Jharkhand	56625	10058	24050	0	335	74	0	0
Kolkata	West Bengal and N.E. States	150092	10648	217945	0	280	41	0	0
Nagpur	Maharashtra, Goa	35761	7209	75525	0	70	0	0	0
Total		673693	113101	955130	150760	2198	296	610017	3614

*Upto June, 2009.

English]

Insurance Scheme for Labourers

3057. SHRI SANJOY TAKAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide insurance for labourers in organised and unorganised sectors in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the insurance policy incentives made available for labourers in the aforesaid sectors?

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

(a) and (b) In order to provide social security to the employees covered under the scheme who lose their jobs due to closure of factories/establishments retrenchment or permanent disability due to non employment injury and become part of unorganised sector, the ESIC introduced a scheme of unemployment allowance called the Rajiv Gandhi Sharmik Kalayan Yojana with effect from 01-04-2005. Under the Scheme, employees who lose their employment due to closure of factories/establishments, retrenchment or permanent invalidity due to non-employment injury, after being insured for five or more years, are entitled to Unemployment Allowance in cash equal to 50% of their wage up to one year during his/her entire service. In addition, during the period for which a person is entitled to unemployment allowance, he and his family members are also entitled to medical care from ESI Dispensaries, Panel Clinics and ESI Hospitals. In order to assist the Insured Persons in receipt of Unemployment allowance under the Scheme in getting suitable reemployment by upgrading their skills, those insured persons who undergo training at Vocational Training Centres run by Ministry of Labour, Government of India are also paid any fee charged by the institution as well as expenses on their travel. Upto 31-5-2009, an amount of Rs. 3.41 crores had been disbursed as unemployment allowance under the scheme in 2336 cases.

Apart from insurance schemes for weavers, artisans, Group insurance for Beedi, Cine and Non-Coal

Mine workers, Janshree Bima Yojana for 'below poverty line' and marginally above poverty line, the Government has launched the 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' on 1st October, 2007 for providing smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 per annum to BPL families in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 01-04-2008.

To provide death and disability cover to rural landless household between the age group of the 18 to 59 years, the Government launched the "Aam Admi Bima Yojana".

Negotiations for FTA

3058. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has consulted Farmer's Organisations and Small Scale Industry Associations with regard to the negotiations for Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with European Union; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of organisations, meetings held and feedback received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Public consultations have been held on India's negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the European Union (EU). These consultations have been open sessions and farmer's organisations, small scale industry associations have attended, amongst others. Written feedback has also been received from several organisations. The purpose of these consultations was to obtain feedback on products which are of sensitive nature to India. The feedback received has been considered for drawing up the initial sensitive list of products on which we do not propose to reduce tariffs in the proposed FTA with the EU. This initial sensitive list is still under negotiations with the European Union. The list of places where consultations have been held and the list of some of the organisations that have attended these consultations or have provided written feedback, are given in the enclosed Statements I and II.

Statement-I

List of places where consultations on India's negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement with European Union have been held

Sl.No.	Date	Venue	States covered
1.	24 August 2007	Patna	Eastern region
2.	27 August 2007	Mumbai	Western region
3.	29 August 2007	Chennai	Southern region
4.	31 August 2007	Bhopal	Central region
5.	5 September 2007	Delhi	Northern region
6.	7 September 2007	Guwahati	North-eastern region
7.	29 September 2007	New Delhi	

Statement-II

List of Organisations which participated in the consultations on India's negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement with European Union

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation
1.	Matsya Thozhilali Iykya Vedi (TUCI), Ernakulum Kerala
2.	Association of Indian Fisheries Industries, Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
3.	Trichy Tanners Association, Trichy
4.	Prawn Farmers Federation of India, #56, M.G. Road, Shastri Nagar, Chennai-600041
5.	Tamilnadu Small and Tiny Industries Association (TANSTIA), No. 10, G.S.T Road, Guindy, Chennai
6.	PDCA KITS College Court Road, Palakkad-678001
7.	Kerala Consumer Service Society, Nandanam Ranadhive Road, Kochi-682024
8.	The South India Cotton Association, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
9.	The Millowners' Association, Dadar (West), Mumbai
10.	Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation Limited, Anand, Gujarat
11.	Indian Woollen Mills Federation, Churchgate Chambers, Mumbai
12.	Gujarat State Small Industries Federation, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad
13.	The All India Association of Industries, Mumbai

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation
14.	Indian Oil Seeds and Produce Exporters Association (IOPEA), Mumbai
15.	Association of Manufacturers of Petroleum Specialities, Mumbai
16.	Indian Machine Tools Manufacturers Association (IMTMA), Gurgaon
17.	Federation of Indian Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises (FISME), New Delhi
18.	Chemicals and Petrochemicals Manufacturers Association, New Delhi
19.	Indian Plasticisers Manufacturers Association, New Delhi
20.	Confederation of Indian Textile Industry, New Delhi
21.	Sea Food Exporters Association of India (SEAI), Chennai
22.	Gujarat State Plastics Manufacturers Association, Mumbai
23.	Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association, New Delhi
24.	Electronic Component Industries Association, New Delhi
25.	All India Steel Rerollers Association, New Delhi
26.	Association of Man-made Fibre Industry of India, Mumbai
27.	Indian Sugar Mills Association, New Delhi
28.	All India Glass Manufacturers Federation, New Delhi
29.	Leather Cloth and Plastic Manufacturers Association, New Delhi
30.	All India Carpet Manufacturers Association, Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh
31.	Federation of Madhya Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Bhopal
32.	Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers, New Delhi
33.	Indian Vanaspati Producers Association, New Delhi
34.	Federation of Small and Medium Industries, Kolkata
35.	Consumer Electronics and Appliances Association, New Delhi
36.	Kerala Consumer Service Society, Kochi
37.	All India Distillers Association, New Delhi
38.	Naba Samaj (NGO), Assam
39.	Agricultural Service Association of Assam
40.	Sivasagar District Poultry Farmers Association (SDPFA), Assam

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation
41.	Dhaligaon Piggery Farm Cooperative Society and Allied Industries Ltd., Assam
42.	Aromatic Plants Growers Association of India, Sikkim
43.	SEBA (NGO), Assam
44.	Oju Welfare Association, Arunachal Pradesh
45.	Guwahati Go Palak Sangstha, Assam
46.	All Mizoram Farmers Union, Mizoram
47.	Manav Sakti Jagran (NGO), Assam
48.	All Manipur Poultry Farmers and Traders Association, Manipur
49.	North Eastern Poultry and Egg Federation (NEPEF), Assam
50.	Raniganj Chamber of Commerce, West Bengal
51.	Embroidery and Garment Hi-tech Manufacturing Association, Kolkata
52.	Eastern Bihar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bhagalpur, Bihar
53.	Bihar Garments Manufacturers and Dealers Association
54.	Bihar Industries Association
55.	Bihar Chamber of Commerce
56.	Institute of Entrepreneurship Development
57.	Federation of Associations of Cottage and Small Industries (FACSI), West Bengal
58.	Indian Agro and Recycled Paper Mills Association
59.	Plastics Export Promotion Council
60.	Federation of Indian Plywood and Panel Industry
61.	Consumer Electronics and Appliances Manufacturers Association (CEAMA)
62.	All India Food Processors' Association
63.	Garments Exporters Association
64.	Automotive Component Manufacturers Association of India
65.	Eastern UP Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Allahabad
66.	All India Glass Manufacturers' Federation
67.	PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation
68.	Punjab Markfed
69.	All India Airconditioning and Refrigeration Association
70.	Essential Oil Association of India
71.	Association of Synthetic Fibre Industry
72.	Council for Leather Exports
73.	Steel Re-rolling Mills' Association of India (SRMA)
74.	Maheshtala Garments and Textiles Park Welfare Association
75.	Indian Leather Products Association
76.	Darjeeling Tea Association
77.	Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers Association
78.	Bharat Chamber of Commerce
79.	Textile Association (India)
80.	Gujarat State Plastic Manufacturers Association
81.	CHEMEXCIL
82.	Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation Ltd. (Amul)
83.	Gujarat Dyestuff Manufacturers Association
84.	Association of Chemical Technologists
85.	Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry

[Translation]

Post-Matric Scholarship to Medical and Engineering Students

3059. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sought by the Madhya Pradesh Government for providing scholarship to Medical and Engineering students under Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme, separately, during the last three years; and

(b) the funds provided by the Government under this head during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The demand of funds under the Post-Matric Scholarship schemes for SC and OBC students are received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on lumpsum basis and no category-wise funds are released. The details of funds sought by Madhya Pradesh Government and funds provided by the Central Government during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement**Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students**

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Demand of Madhya Pradesh Government	Funds released
2006-07	21.42	28.27
2007-08	47.97	6.95
2008-09	17.00	16.99

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Financial Year	Demand of Madhya Pradesh Government	Funds released
2006-07	4.50	*
2007-08	5.50	3.94
2008-09	25.00	14.26

*Funds were not released due to non-settlement of accounts of grants released earlier to the State Government under the Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme.

[English]

Occupational Diseases

3060. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work-related diseases and mortality rate of Industrial workers in the country are increasing every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the occupational safety and health at workplace for Industrial workers?

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

(a) The work-related diseases and fatality rate of Industrial workers in the country covered under the Factories Act, 1948 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The work-related diseases and fatality rate is not increasing.

(b) The State-wise details of work-related diseases and fatal injuries for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II and III, respectively.

(c) Adequate provisions already exist in Factories Act, 1948 and rules framed there under, which are implemented by the State Government through Inspectors of Factories, appointed under Section 8 of the Act, and any violation thereof would result in prosecutions. State Governments also undertake various educational and promotional activities such as training of employees, celebration of safety week etc. Besides, the Ministry of Labour and Employment through Directorate General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes also conducts training programmes on safety and health for target beneficiaries such as safety officers, factory inspectors, workers, supervisors and executives. Support services in the form of safety audit, consultancy studies, technical advice, etc. are also extended to the factories.

Statement-I**Incidence Rates of Industrial Fatalities in Factories during 2001-2005**

Sl. No.	Year	Total No. of Mortality	Incidence Rate of fatalities per 1000 workers
1	2	3	4
1.	2001	627	0.19
2.	2002	540	0.16
3.	2003	525	0.11

1	2	3	4
4.	2004(P)	562	0.08
5.	2005(P)	501	0.11
<i>Occupational Disease</i>			
Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases reported	
1.	2004	20	

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases reported
2.	2005	17
3.	2006	48
4.	2007	08

(P)—Provisional

Sources: Labour Bureau

Statement-II*State-wise cases of Occupational Diseases reported in factories*

States/UTs	2006	2007	2008
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	NA
Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	NA
Assam	Nil	Nil	NA
Bihar	Nil	Nil	NA
Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	NA
Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA
Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	NA	NA
National Capital of Delhi	NA	NA	NA
Goa	Nil	NA	NA
Gujarat	22	5	NA
Haryana	Nil	Nil	NA
Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	NA
Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	NA
Karnataka	Nil	Nil	NA
Kerala	2	Nil	NA
Madhya Pradesh	3	Nil	NA
Maharashtra	Nil	3	NA

States/UTs	2006	2007	2008
Manipur	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	NA
Nagaland	Nil	Nil	NA
Orissa	21	Nil	NA
Puducherry	Nil	Nil	NA
Punjab	NA	Nil	NA
Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	NA
Tamil Nadu	NA	Nil	NA
Tripura	Nil	Nil	NA
Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	NA
Uttarakhand	Nil	Nil	NA
West Bengal	Nil	Nil	NA

Note: Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim do not have any registered factories.

NA—Not Available.

Source: Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

Statement-III

Fatal Injuries in Factories

States/Union Territories	2006 Fatal Injuries	2007 Fatal Injuries	2008 Fatal Injuries
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	176	157	163
Assam	5	11	3
Bihar	6	11	6
Chandigarh	0	0	2
Chhattisgarh	94	92	103
Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	10	12

1	2	3	4
National Capital of Delhi	14	17	5
Goa	8	10	7
Gujarat	184	222	195
Haryana	71	101	74
Himachal Pradesh	1	10	6
Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	4
Jharkhand	27	21	22
Karnataka	64	107	91
Kerala	13	22	15
Madhya Pradesh	35	52	40
Maharashtra	175	197	218
Manipur	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	1	2	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Orissa	74	81	81
Puducherry	12	8	1
Punjab	48	35	45
Rajasthan	61	60	45
Tamil Nadu	48	60	67
Tripura	0	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	118	78	81
Uttarakhand	31	19	15
West Bengal	75	68	86
Total	1349	1453	1387

Note: Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim do not have any registered factories.

NA—Not Available.

Source: Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs

[Translation]

India-Singapore Trade Agreement

3061. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum and value of import/export between Singapore and India during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether a protocol was signed between India and Singapore in December, 2007 to amend the Compre-

hensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) signed in August, 2005;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the names of items on which import duty is not levied/withdrawn as per the agreement entered into the said protocol?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Details of India's trade with Singapore are as under:

(In US\$ Million)

Year	Export	Import	Total Trade
2005-06	5425.29	3353.77	8779.06
2006-07	6064.19	5485.26	11549.45
2007-08	7367.54	8117.64	11485.18
2008-09 (April to Feb)	7273.43	6628.92	13902.35

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) Details of the Protocol and the names of items on which import duty is scheduled to be withdrawn in a phased manner, as per the protocol, are available at:

http://commerce.nic.in/trade/international_ta_framework_ceca.asp

Buildings for Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalayas

3062. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether permanent school buildings have been made available to all the Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalayas

in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has sanctioned 2573 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in the country out of which 2511 are functional. Permanent school buildings have been made available to 678 KGBVs and construction work in 1254 buildings is nearing completion. Construction could not be taken up in remaining KGBVs on account of land disputes and court cases. A Statement showing the State-wise status of civil works of (KGBVs) in the country is enclosed.

Statement
Status of Civil Works of KGBV

Sl. No.	State	Target till Date (Units) Cumulative	Completed (Units) Cumulative	In progress (Units) Cumulative	Work not Start	Total (Completed + In Progress)	% of (Completed + In Progress)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	395	51	48	296	99	25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	25	11	0	36	100
3.	Assam	26	1	25	0	26	100
4.	Bihar	391	52	302	37	354	91
5.	Chhattisgarh	93	37	56	0	93	100
6.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Delhi	1	0	0	1	0	0
8.	Gujarat	63	28	18	17	46	73
9.	Haryana	9	2	7	0	9	100
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10	4	6	0	10	100
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	79	5	55	19	60	76
12.	Jharkhand	198	35	48	115	83	42
13.	Karnataka	64	37	23	4	60	94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	200	77	82	41	159	80
15.	Maharashtra	36	0	7	29	7	19
16.	Manipur	1	1	0	0	1	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya	2	1	0	1	1	50
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	0	1	100
19.	Nagaland	2	0	0	2	0	0
20.	Orissa	157	40	74	43	114	73
21.	Punjab	3	2	1	0	3	100
22.	Rajasthan	200	151	35	14	186	93
23.	Tamil Nadu	54	26	26	2	52	96
24.	Tripura	7	7	0	0	7	100
25.	Uttar Pradesh	454	42	396	16	438	96
26.	Uttarakhand	26	3	23	0	26	100
27.	West Bengal	64	50	11	3	61	95
Total		2573	678	1254	641	1932	75

*[English]***Promotion of Coffee**

3063. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps for promotion and growth of coffee plantation in various parts of the country other than the traditional coffee growing areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is promoting coffee cultivation in areas other than the traditional coffee growing areas in the country viz. Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and N.E. region. Under the XI Plan against a target of 18950 ha. for expansion and consolidation of coffee in Non traditional areas, 10,174.87 ha. has been covered.

*[Translation]***Mobile Number Portability**

3064. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Mobile Number Portability (MNP) in all over the country;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to levy any charge on the subscribers as well as telecom service provider companies for providing this facility; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per the conditions of the License Agreement for MNP Service, Mobile Number Portability is to be implemented in Delhi, Mumbai, Maharashtra and Gujarat Service Areas of Zone-1 and Kolkata, Tamil Nadu including Chennai, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Service Areas of Zone-2 within six months of the award of the license and in rest of the service areas within one year of the award of the license by the respective MNP Service Providers.

(c) and (d) For availing facility of porting his mobile number from one service provider to another, the subscriber shall be required to pay a prescribed porting fee in accordance with the tariff orders issued by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) under TRAI Act.

The licensee companies for MNP service shall be required to pay annual license fee to the Government, in accordance with conditions of their license.

*[English]***Chinese Ban on Indian Products**

3065. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether China has been contemplating to ban India's food products like seafood and sesame oil against India's ban on Chinese dairy products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) In a response to the extension of ban on milk and milk products including chocolate and chocolate products exported by China to India by another six months until December 24, 2009, the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China had

conveyed that they had encountered food safety problems in imported food products from India including seafood products, sesame oil etc. but did not impose ban on these products. The Chinese side further said that if India insists on this decision, China will respond to the safety and quality issues for imported products from India. The Government through our Embassy in Beijing has conveyed to the Chinese side that we have taken note of their concerns and assured them that the decision to extend the ban by another six months has been taken after due consultation with the concerned authorities in GOI and experts in the dairy industry. Government of India is in touch with the Chinese Government through our Embassy in Beijing to discuss such trade related issues.

Inter-Connection of Ports

3066. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to connect all the major and minor ports to each other in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir, there is no such proposal.

Review of Defence Procurement Policy

3067. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the implications of the annual review of Defence Procurement Policy on the stability of policy regime and its impact on defence preparedness;

(b) whether the offset clause of Defence Procurement Policy, 2008 has been substantially diluted as compared to that in Defence Procurement Policy, 2006; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) There is a provision of periodical

review of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) every two years. It has now been decided that in order to infuse greater transparency and to encourage involvement of indigenous industry in defence, procurement and to keep pace with changing times, a review of DPP may undertaken annually.

The Offset Policy in DPP-2008 has been revised on the basis of experience and feedback gained in implementation of Offset Policy of DPP-2006. The salient features of the Offset Policy of DPP-2008 are as follows:—

- (i) The concept of offset credit banking has been introduced to enable foreign vendors to create offset programmes in anticipation of future obligations. This will also enable foreign industry and their Indian offset partner to have long term arrangements to discharge offsets and will thus enhance the capacity of the Indian industry to absorb offsets.
- (ii) A private industry is now required to have an industrial license only if so stipulated under the guidelines/licensing requirements for the defence industry issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.
- (iii) A list of defence products has been added to facilitate the foreign vendors in implementing their offset obligations.

Deepening of Channels at Major Ports

3068. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to deepen the channels of major ports including Paradip Port, Jawahar Lal Nehru Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has formulated a National Maritime Development

Programme (NMDP). Under this programme, 25 projects pertaining to deepening of channels berths including Paradip Port and Jawaharlal Nehru Port have been identified to be taken up for implementation up to 2011-12.

(c) Gross Budgetary Support for dredging has been allocated to Cochin Port Trust and Tuticorin Port Trust for 2009-10, details of which are as under:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| (i) Cochin Port Trust | : | Rs. 99.97 crores |
| (ii) Tuticorin Port Trust | : | Rs. 5.00 crores |

[Translation]

Salary and Facilities for Jawans

3069. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the salaries and facilities being provided to the Jawans of the Armed Forces, deployed in the border areas, are very low at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the low salaries and facilities are dampening the morale of the Jawans;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to effect adequate hike in the pay, allowances and facilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Salaries and facilities of Armed Forces have been determined by taking into account all aspects including hardships faced during their deployment in border areas. The morale of the Jawans is high. The pay and allowances of Defence personnel have recently been hiked as per the recommendations of Sixth Central Pay Commission with some modifications.

Employment Opportunities in I.T. Sector

3070. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jobs created in the Information Technology Sector during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey for creation of more employment opportunities in this sector; and

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

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

(a) As per the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the number of persons employed in the Information Technology—BPO sector during each of the last three financial years and the current financial year are as under:

Year	Number
2006	1,621,000
2007	1,621,000
2008	2,010,000
2009	2,236,614

The above figures do not include employees in the hardware sector.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Department of Information Technology (DIT) in consultation with the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) had instituted a study entitled "Mapping the manpower skills in the IT hardware and electronics manufacturing industry" through Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology (MAIT).

As per the findings of the study the human resource directly employed in the industry in the year 2007 is roughly of the order of 770,000. It is estimated that about 2.25 million persons would be directly employed in the industry by 2015 as against 0.77 million in 2007. The incremental human resource requirement has been estimated to be at around 1.5 million persons.

[English]

Export Promotion Councils

3071. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives and activities of Export Promotion Councils; and

(b) the extent to which these councils have fulfilled their objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The basic objective of Export Promotion Councils is to promote and develop Indian exports. Each council is responsible for promotion of a particular group of products, projects and services. .

(b) Over the years, the Export Promotion Councils have by and large fulfilled their objective.

[Translation]

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas

3072. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present norms for opening Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in each State of the country;

(b) whether the existing number of schools for girls is not sufficient in comparison to boys schools in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith expenditure incurred for boys and girls schools;

(d) the details of each ongoing/pending projects/programmes being run by the Government for upgradation and development of girls education in the country including Jharkhand; and

(e) the details of expenditure incurred by the Government on each programme thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are set up in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where rural female literacy is below 30% and in towns/cities having minority concentration with female literacy rate below the national average of 53.67%.

(b) and (c) SSA provides for schools for boys and girls at Primary and Upper Primary level. The expenditure for implementation of SSA in 2008-09 was Rs. 19043.09 crore.

(d) and (e) For upgradation and development of girls education in the country including Jharkhand, two specific programmes i.e. National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) scheme are being implemented by the Government of India. During 2008-09, an expenditure of Rs. 420.06 crore on NPEGEL and Rs. 669.92 crore on KGBV scheme was incurred by the Government which includes expenditure of Rs. 28.19 crore on NPEGEL and Rs. 46.86 crore on KGBV in Jharkhand State.

[English]

Maternity Leave to Women Engaged in Unorganised Sector

3073. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided maternity leave benefit to women workers engaged in unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to create a corpus fund and to pay a fix amount to women workers during pregnancy to protect the dignity of motherhood; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):

(a) and (b) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 is applicable to the women workers in unorganised sector. However, most of the women workers in the unorganised sector are self employed and in other cases, the employer-employee relationship is not established. Hence, these workers are generally deprived of maternity benefits.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to create a corpus fund to pay a fix amount to women workers during pregnancy. However, the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana covers maternity package of Rs. 2,500 for normal delivery and Rs. 4,500 for caesarean.

[Translation]

**Allocation for Artificial Limbs/
Equipment Supply Scheme**

3074. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation fixed for Chhattisgarh for Artificial Limbs/Equipment Supply Scheme for the year 2008-09;

(b) the amount for which proposal have been received from Chhattisgarh against the said allocation; and

(c) the amount sanctioned to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for Chhattisgarh by the Union Government under this scheme and number of NGOs for whom sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) No scheme with the nomenclature of Artificial Limbs/Equipment Supply Scheme is being implemented. However, under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP scheme), proposals for Rs. 187.88

lakhs were received and three NGOs were sanctioned Rs. 22.25 lakhs.

[English]

Free Education to Dalits

3075. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has worked out the financial implication for free education for Dalits and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) up to Ph.D.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the annual hike proposed by the Union Government per district under a key provision of flagship Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) catering the remedial teaching for SCs/STs; and

(d) the extent to which drop out ratio come down after the implementation of flagship Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 77.80 crores has been provided in 2009-10 at National level as against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 71.52 crores in 2008-09 for remedial teaching under SSA programme. The funds to the districts are provided on the basis of Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B).

(d) The drop out rate of SC/ST children has come down as indicated below:

Year	SC		ST	
	Primary (Class I to V)	Elementary (Class I to VIII)	Primary (Class I to V)	Elementary (Class I to VIII)
2001-02	45.2	60.7	52.3	69.5
2006-07	35.96	53.05	33.15	62.54

**Increasing Malpractices in
Educational Institutes**

3076. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI B.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the educational malpractices such as promise of job with fat salary etc. are increasing in the country:

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such malpractices:

(c) whether the Government proposes to take some strict action to check such type of malpractices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has prepared a legislative proposal for prohibition of certain unfair practices in respect of professional educational institutions and universities, in order to protect the interest of students and applicants seeking admission to such institutions and for allied matters.

[Translation]

Assistance to Dredging Companies

3077. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian and foreign companies involved in dredge work in sea in the country;

(b) whether the Government has provided assistance to Indian companies so that they compete with foreign companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds provided during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise?

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

(a) The names of Indian and Foreign Companies involved in dredge work in sea in the country are as under:—

1. Dredging Corporation of India Limited, Visakhapatnam.
2. Jaisu Shipping Company Private Limited, Kandla.
3. Mercator Lines Limited, Mumbai.
4. Dharti Dredging and Construction Limited, Hyderabad.
5. Meka Dredging Corporation, Mumbai.
6. Sical Logistics Limited, Mumbai.
7. Infra Dredge Services Private Limited, Mumbai.
8. Van Oord India Private Limited, Mumbai.
9. Van Oord Dredging and Marine Contractors BV, Netherlands
10. Boscalis Dredging India Private Limited, Mumbai.
11. Royal Boskalis Westminster NV, Netherlands
12. Jan De Nul Dredging India Private Limited, New Delhi
13. Jan De Nul NV, Belgium.
14. Dredging International India Private Limited, New Delhi.
15. Dredging International NV, Belgium
16. International Seaport Dredging Limited, Chennai.
17. Hyundai Engineering and Construction Company Limited, South Korea.

18. Chellaram Shipping (Hong Kong) Limited, Hong Kong.

19. Inaikiara (I) Dredging Private Limited, Mumbai.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Not applicable.

[English]

Verification of Subscribers

3078. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue new guidelines/instructions to the private telecom operators to follow strict compliance with regard to the identification of subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of private telecom companies found violating such Government instructions, during the current year;

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government against such companies;

(e) whether the Government has any mechanism to check that the service providers are strictly following the instructions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The Government has made a provision in the License issued to the Service Providers which *inter-alia* states that "The Licensee shall ensure adequate verification of each and every customer before enrolling him as subscriber; instructions issued by the licensor in this regard from time to time shall be scrupulously followed". The Government has issued instructions from time to time regarding subscribers' verification including the

provision that after 31st March 2007 if any number is found working without proper verification, a minimum penalty of Rs. 1000 per violation of subscriber number verification shall be levied on the Licensee. A graded penalty upto Rs. 50,000 per unverified subscriber is prescribed from 1-04-2009.

(c) and (d) Group of private telecom companies of Reliance, Vodafone, Tata, Idea, Airtel, Aircel, Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd., HFCL, Spice and BPL apart from BSNL and MTNL have been found violating the Government instructions of Subscribers Verification. The prescribed penalty for each unverified detected subscriber has been imposed against such companies. A penalty of Rs. 4276.79 lakhs was levied so far for 427679 such cases for period upto March 2009.

(e) and (f) The Government has established Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells in the field units of Department of Telecommunications. TERM Cell does monthly auditing of Customers Acquisition Forms of the subscribers enrolled by Service Providers on sample basis to ensure strict compliance of instructions issued by Government time to time on the verification of subscribers.

Promotion of Ceramics and Glass Products

3079. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether unique ceramics and glass products are being manufactured in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such ceramics and glass products need international exposure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to provide assistance for Promotion of these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) There are 6-7 units having production facilities for ceramic tableware, porcelain insulators, etc.

in Rajasthan. There is no manufacturing facility in respect of unique ceramic and glass products in Rajasthan.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Construction of Girls Hostels

3080. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the University Grants Commission (UGC) from the colleges in the country including Uttar Pradesh for construction of girls hostels under Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of colleges for which financial assistance has been sanctioned for construction of girls hostels;

(c) the number of proposals are pending for approval; and

(d) the time by which assistance is likely to be sanctioned for these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), 2106 proposals for construction of girls hostels were received during the Tenth Plan of which 1599 eligible proposals have already been sanctioned. During the Eleventh Plan so far 633 proposals have been received for financial assistance for construction of girls hostels of which 537 have been sanctioned. The remaining proposals are under examination and will be assisted only subject to eligibility.

Posts for Physically Handicapped

3081. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAKALYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for physically

handicapped persons for various categories in the Central Universities;

(b) whether the quota of such persons has been filled up;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) In terms of the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training, three per cent of the vacancies each in case of direct recruitment to Group A, B, C and D posts and in case of promotion to Group D, and Group C posts, in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 75%, shall be reserved for persons with disabilities of which one per cent each shall be reserved for persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision, (ii) hearing impairment and (iii) locomotor disability or cerebral palsy in the posts identified for each disability. These instructions are mutatis mutandis applicable to Central Universities.

According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), as on 31st March, 2009, 40 teaching positions out of a total of 8,234 and 149 non-teaching positions out of a total of 23,714 positions in Central Universities have been filled from the persons with disabilities. While the number of teaching and non-teaching positions filled from the persons with disabilities falls short of the requisite quota, the Government, through the UGC, keeps the Central Universities reminding from time to time to fill the vacant posts.

Board of Trade

3082. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding composition and mandate of the Board of Trade;

(b) whether the Board of Trade has fulfilled its objective;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the contribution of the Board in increasing exports and reviewing export performance in various sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Board of Trade (BOT) is chaired by Commerce and Industry Minister. Government nominates upto 25 persons of whom at least 10 are experts in trade policy. In addition Chairmen of recognized Export Promotion Councils and President or Secretary General of National Chambers of Commerce as nominated by the Government are ex-officio members. The BOT has Secretaries of Ministries/Departments and other officials connected with international trade as official members. The mandate of BOT is to advise Government on relevant issues connected with foreign trade. The BOT has an important role in advising the Government on policy measures connected with foreign trade. The recommendations of BOT are taken into account while formulating the Foreign Trade Policy.

Swarnima Scheme for Women by NBCFDC

3083. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) has implemented the new Swarnima Scheme for women belonging to backward classes living below the poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the women belonging to backward classes living below the poverty line are unable to pay the interest on the loan taken by them at the prescribed rate resulting deprived of the benefits of the scheme;

(d) if so, whether the Government has ever examined this aspect of the scheme;

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to

reduce the interest on loan given to the backward women living below the poverty line to enable them to get the benefits of the new scheme; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) has implemented the New Swarnima Scheme for women belonging to Backward Classes living below the poverty line through State Channelising Agencies (SCAS). The salient feature of the scheme are:

- (i) Maximum loan amount is Rs. 50,000.
- (ii) The beneficiary is not required to invest any amount of her own in the project cost.
- (iii) The maximum period of repayment of loan is 2 years more than the stipulated time under other loan schemes of NBCFDC.

(c) to (f) The rate of interest charged from the women beneficiaries under New Swarnima Scheme is 4% per annum, which is already 2% lower than the interest rate being charged under General Loan Scheme of NBCFDC.

Price Stabilization Fund

3084. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) for plantation crops is non-lapsable;

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

(c) the details with regard to number of farmers who have benefited under the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Price Stabilisation Fund

(PSF) for plantation crops viz. Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Tobacco has been set up in 2003 for a period of 10 years i.e. upto 31-03-2013.

(c) The details with regard to number of farmers who have registered under the PSF scheme, State-wise, are as under:—

State	Total enrolment as on 31-3-2009
Andhra Pradesh	5455
Himachal Pradesh	46
Karnataka	2942
Kerala	19242
Orissa	79
West Bengal	132
Tamil Nadu	13487
NE States	4791
Total	46174

Drug Consignment Seizure by European Customs

3085. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is considering to taking the issue of seizures of drug consignment by European customs to the Dispute Settlement Body of the World Trade Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of other corrective steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) India has decided to engage in a formal Consultation process with European Commission

on this issue. This is a procedure that precedes a formal Dispute in the Dispute Settlement Body of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

India also raised the matter in a meeting of General Council of the WTO held on 3rd February 2009 and in meetings of TRIPS Council of the WTO held on 3rd March, 2009 and 8th June 2009. India called upon the EC to urgently review its Regulation 1383/2003 and actions of the national authorities based on the EC Regulation. India has been pressing that EC Regulations and actions should be in conformity with the letter and spirit of the TRIPS Agreement, the rules based WTO system and the Doha Ministerial Declaration on Public Health. India has also been raising the larger issue of maximalist enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights and the consequential adverse impact on both access and trade in generic medicines in the meetings of the World Health Organization. The seizure issue has also been taken up bilaterally with the Netherlands and the European Commission.

Hostels for SC Students under JRCY

3086. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from different State Governments to construct hostels for Scheduled Castes students under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (JRCY) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise:

(b) the details of proposals approved;

(c) the financial assistance approved/disbursed in each case; and

(d) the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The details of number of

proposals received by the Union Government from different State Governments to construct hostels for Scheduled Castes students under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (JRCY), proposals approved and financial assistance disbursed in each case are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The scheme is implemented through the State Government/Union Territory Administration and Central and State Universities/Institutions and Non-Governmental

Organizations with the objective of containment and reduction of drop out rate of SC students. Under the scheme 100% assistance is provided to State Government/Union Territory Administration and Central and State Universities/Institutions for Girls Hostel. 90% assistance is given for Girls Hostels to NGOs and Deemed Universities. For Boys Hostel, 50% assistance is provided to State Governments and 90% to Central Universities/Institutions.

Statement

The details of proposals received, approved and amount disbursed to State Governments/UTs for construction of hostels for SC Girls and Boys under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana during the last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the State	Proposals received	Proposals approved	Amount approved	Amount disbursed
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	7	4	1696	1696
Assam	5	4	360	358
Bihar	4	2	675	675
Chhattisgarh	7	6	1507	1507
Delhi	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	9	8	576	576
Haryana	5	5	645	457
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	220	69
Jammu and Kashmir	3	2	161	161
Jharkhand	7	7	708	665
Karnataka	8	8	1575	1575
Kerala	2	1	110	110
Madhya Pradesh	7	7	1963	1963

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	2	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	57	57
Orissa	7	7	5049	4552
Punjab	3	2	133	133
Rajasthan	7	6	1718	1718
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	6	6	1497	1446
Tripura	1	1	28	28
Uttar Pradesh	4	4	1897	1897
Uttarakhand	2	2	143	143
West Bengal	2	2	765	765
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	2	0	0	0
Total	102	86	21482	20550

Revenue from Spectrum Fee

3087. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of revenue earned through spectrum fee during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the spectrum fee;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the likely impact on the tariffs; and

(d) the manner in which the Government is planning to check the hike in tariff and earn more revenue through spectrum fee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The amount of revenue earned through spectrum fee during the last three years and the current year is as under:—

(Amount in Rs. crores)

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	1st Qtr. of 2009-10
2090.38	3056.58	3455.27	916.65 (approx.)

(b) Proposal is under consideration of the Government.

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

(d) The spectrum fee for telecom service providers is charged as a percentage of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR). Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regulates tariff.

[Translation]

**Telecom Companies in
Remote Areas**

3088. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) the number of private telecom companies providing telecom services in hilly and remote areas of the country including Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the details in regard to companies providing telecom services alongwith area covered under their

operation and alongwith the number of subscribers;

(c) whether any timeframe has been fixed for connecting the said areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The number and details of private telecom companies providing telecom services in the country which covers the hilly and remote areas alongwith the areas covered under their operation including Himachal Pradesh is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Department of Telecommunications does not maintain subscriber data of hilly and remote areas. However, a statement indicating company-wise, area-wise telephone connections in the country as on 31-5-2009 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As per present policy of Unified Access Service Licences (UASL), there is no roll out obligation for Private Basic Service Operators (PBSOs) to provide telephones in rural areas.

Statement-I

Statement showing the Number and Name of Private Telecom Companies Providing Telecom Services in Hilly and Remote Areas of the Country Including Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Service Area	Number of Licensee	Name of Licensee	Service Area
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	12	Reliance Telecom Limited, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited. Dishnet Wireless Limited, Bharti Airtel Limited, Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd., Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.,	Entire Area falling within the State of Assam.

1	2	3	4	5
			Idea Cellular Ltd., Loop Telecom Private Ltd., S. Tel Ltd., Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd., Tata Teleservices Ltd. Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	
2.	Himachal Pradesh	13	Reliance Telecom Limited, Reliance Communications Ltd., Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Dishnet Wireless Limited, Bharti Airtel Limited, Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd., Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Idea Cellular Ltd., Loop Telecom Private Ltd., S. Tel Ltd., Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd., Tata Teleservices Ltd. Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Entire Area falling within the State of Himachal Pradesh.
3.	West Bengal	12	Reliance Telecom Limited, Reliance Communications Ltd., Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Dishnet Wireless Limited, Bharti Airtel Limited, Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd., Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Idea Cellular Ltd., Loop Telecom Private Ltd.,	Entire Area falling within the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and area falling within the State of West Bengal and the State of Sikkim excluding the areas covered by Kolkata Metro Service Area.

1	2	3	4	5
			Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd., Tata Teleservices Ltd. Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	
4. Jammu and Kashmir	12	Reliance Communications Ltd., Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Dishnet Wireless Limited, Bharti Airtel Limited, Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd., Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Idea Cellular Ltd., Loop Telecom Private Ltd., S. Tel Ltd., Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd., Tata Teleservices Ltd. Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.		Entire Area falling within the State of Jammu and Kashmir including the autonomous council of Ladakh.
5. North East	12	Reliance Telecom Ltd., Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Dishnet Wireless Limited, Bharti Hexacom Limited, Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd., Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Idea Cellular Ltd., Loop Telecom Private Ltd., S. Tel Ltd., Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd., Tata Teleservices Ltd. Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.		Entire Area falling within the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	12	<p>Reliance Communications Ltd.,</p> <p>Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited,</p> <p>Dishnet Wireless Limited,</p> <p>Bharti Airtel Limited,</p> <p>Vodafone Essar Digilink Ltd.,</p> <p>Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.,</p> <p>Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Idea Cellular Ltd.,</p> <p>Loop Telecom Private Ltd.,</p> <p>Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.,</p> <p>Tata Teleservices Ltd.</p> <p>Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.</p>	<p>Entire area covered by Eastern Uttar Pradesh with the following as its boundary districts towards Western Uttar Pradesh, Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Kanpur and Jalaun.</p>
7.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	12	<p>Reliance Communications Ltd.,</p> <p>Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited,</p> <p>Dishnet Wireless Limited,</p> <p>Bharti Airtel Limited,</p> <p>Vodafone Essar South Ltd.,</p> <p>Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd.,</p> <p>Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.,</p> <p>Idea Cellular Ltd.,</p> <p>Loop Telecom Private Ltd.,</p> <p>Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.,</p> <p>Tata Teleservices Ltd.,</p> <p>Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.</p>	<p>Entire area covered by Western Uttar Pradesh with the following as its boundary districts towards Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Pilibhit, Bareilly, Badaun, Etah, Mainpuri and Etawah. It will exclude the local telephone area of Ghaziabad and Noida. However, it will also include the newly created State of Uttaranchal pursuant to the Uttar Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000 (No. 20 of 2000) dated 25th August, 2000.</p>

Statement-II*Company-wise Area-wise telephone (Land line+WLL+GSM) as on 31-05-2009*

Sl. No.	Circle/State	Private Operators Telephones									PSUs Telephones		Grand total telephone
		Bharti Airtel Limited	Tata Tele-services Ltd.	Sistema Shyam Tele-services Ltd.	HFCL Infotel Ltd.	BPL Mobile	Aircel	Reliance Telecom+ Communi-cations Ltd.	Vodafone Essar	Idea mobile Communi-cations	BSNL (PSU)	MTNL (PSU)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104671	0	104671
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9927848	3438320	0	0	0	157237	5859919	4257943	5292520	5740935	0	34674722
3.	Assam	1684159	59305	0	0	0	1880377	1420453	231625	0	1348051	0	6623970
4.	Bihar	8159469	1879233	0	0	0	1502738	5972648	1251331	1201417	3214337	0	23181173
5.	Chhattisgarh	60891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1156839	0	1217730
6.	Gujarat	4291538	1511166	0	0	0	0	4342059	8415802	4082321	4549858	0	27192744
7.	Haryana	1301694	1398576	0	0	0	0	1908619	2310951	1597891	2699757	0	11217488
8.	Himachal Pradesh	991275	140844	0	0	0	149604	1060158	63517	150247	1330062	0	3885707
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1785817	63419	0	0	0	930250	153430	85664	0	1176218	0	4194798
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1281088	0	1281088

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11. Karnataka	10750844	1513184	0	0	0	145026	4360975	3946252	1715291	5038235	0	27469807	
12. Kerala	2553344	797306	28683	0	0	133195	2782534	3370227	4607373	6609768	0	20882430	
13. Madhya Pradesh	5241506	1373855	0	0	0	0	6560355	534564	5400258	3283539	0	22394077	
14. Maharashtra (-) Mumbai	6090751	4998537	0	0	0	0	5095816	5141142	7800638	7023882	0	36150766	
15. North East	1005121	27092	0	0	0	1143859	467380	245980	0	1166155	0	4055587	
16. Orissa	3253456	709215	0	0	0	990903	2205071	572757	100237	2355484	0	10187123	
17. Punjab	3947601	1460967	0	544449	0	0	1873783	2303023	2519732	4281790	0	16931345	
18. Rajasthan	7605945	2652908	912276	0	0	0	3465304	5401156	1288417	4628484	0	25954490	
19. Tamil Nadu (-) Chennai	6708162	726242	68913	0	0	8654732	4196193	5550119	6066	5731713	0	31642140	
20. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1130780	0	1130780	
21. Uttar Pradesh (East)	6490002	1595128	0	0	0	77173	5585811	7176532	2251382	7651863	0	30827891	
22. Uttar Pradesh (West)	2507971	2290916	0	0	0	78358	4168366	4674719	4282063	2910173	0	20912566	
23. West Bengal (-) Kolkata	3886556	1021556	0	0	0	1295658	3282339	5249681	0	3000076	0	17735866	
24. Kolkata	2590625	1581170	0	0	0	552914	2989158	2970734	0	2993016	0	13677617	
25. Chennai	2546579	469259	41304	0	0	2613806	1495143	1606108	0	2167789	0	10939988	
26. Delhi	5861910	4863873	0	0	0	239254	4426917	4203442	2326058	0	3618123	25539577	
27. Mumbai	3097445	2853263	0	0	2256862	140627	4673773	4517438	856365	0	4509251	22905024	
Total	102340509	37425334	1051176	544449	2256862	20685711	78346204	74080707	45478276	82574563	81273744	52911165	

Admission of Students in KVS

3089. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children including Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes and special category admitted by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during the year 2008-2009, category and State-wise; and

(b) the number of children admitted into Kendriya Vidyalayas on recommendation of Member of Parliament and Ministers during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) 2813 recommendations from Members of Parliament and Ministers were forwarded during 2008-09 to various Kendriya Vidyalayas for granting admission.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	SC	ST	PH	OBC	Special category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	34	15	1	8	00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	753	1384	6	24	00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1364	382	0	00	69
4.	Assam	2780	2111	15	78	4
5.	Bihar	515	79	00	318	00
6.	Chandigarh	116	12	00	3	00
7.	Chhattisgarh	1046	652	00	495	207
8.	Delhi	1639	449	25	214	2512
9.	Goa	49	9	00	23	19
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1287	984	5	148	00
11.	Haryana	2279	170	23	365	35
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2438	886	00	134	21
13.	Jharkhand	413	327	00	00	00
14.	Karnataka	882	271	00	152	106
15.	Kerala	864	154	00	770	45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Lakshadweep	2	19	00	1	00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1854	807	00	761	191
18.	Maharashtra	1040	211	12	198	300
19.	Manipur	48	143	00	00	6
20.	Meghalaya	527	741	4	4	0
21.	Mizoram	7	125	00	00	3
22.	Nagaland	26	29	00	00	2
23.	Orissa	358	340	00	00	00
24.	Pondicherry (UT)	72	3	00	107	3
25.	Punjab	6745	364	19	468	1
26.	Rajasthan	5304	3207	00	2469	69
27.	Sikkim	33	20	1	18	00
28.	Silvassa (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) (UT)	14	25	00	00	00
29.	Tamil Nadu	1029	83	00	9	00
30.	Tripura	62	44	00	00	2
31.	Uttarakhand	590	107	00	00	00
32.	Uttar Pradesh	2612	210	1	774	457
33.	West Bengal	1167	290	9	130	00
34.	Diu (UT)	2	4	00	00	00
35.	Gujarat	569	191	00	35	00
Total		38520	14848	121	7706	4052

[English]

**Integrated Inland Water Transport and
Coastal Shipping**

3090. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister
of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received
proposals from various States including Gujarat for
development of Integrated Inland Water Transport and
Coastal Shipping to boost River-Sea shipping in the
country;

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

(c) the time by which such proposals are likely to be cleared by the Union Government;

(d) whether such projects are to be executed through Public-Private Partnership mode; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the extent to which these projects are likely to boost tourism along the sides of rivers and coastal regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Interconnectivity Charges for E-Governance

3091. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Governments including Karnataka have requested to the Union Government to waive off interconnectivity charges for e-Governance applications for e-Seva and other Government projects to make e-Governance economically viable;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Reduction of Fee by IGNOU

3092. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open

University (IGNOU) has halved the fees for under-privileged;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any direction has been issued to various universities in the country for reducing the fees to the poor;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which above proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) provides 50% fee concession to the students enrolled in Certificate and Diploma programmes of School of Agriculture on the basis on the following criteria:

- (i) All the candidates from rural area, subject to the production of domicile certificate:
- (ii) The urban students below poverty line, subject to production of income certificate.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Opening of KVs and JNVs

3093. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in a State;

(b) whether complaints have been received about non-adherence to the laid down criteria for setting up of KVs and JNVs in the State of Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the total number of students in these schools, as on date;

(e) whether there is a huge shortage of trained teachers in these schools;

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage; and

(g) the status of reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes girls in the KVs and JNVs functioning in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Opening of a Kendriya Vidyalaya depends upon receipt of a viable proposal from the sponsor i.e. State Government, Central Ministry, Public Sector Undertaking etc. committing free land and temporary accommodation, availability of adequate number of students of specified categories, approval of the competent authority and availability of funds. Opening of a Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) is based on receipt of a viable proposal from the concerned State/UT Government offering suitable land free of cost along with provision of temporary building till the construction of permanent building.

(b) No complaint has been received by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) in this regard.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

(g) In Kendriya Vidyalayas in Gujarat, 15% of seats are reserved for SC, 15% for ST and there is no reservation for girls. In Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas there is a provision for reservation of seats for SC/ST students in proportion to their population in the concerned districts, but not less than the national average. One third of the seats in every Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are for girls.

Disinvestment in BSNL

3094. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to disinvest in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (BSNL) for its development and expansion purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount available with BSNL at present and the amount required for its development and expansion plan; and

(d) the action 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) and (b) Sir, BSNL Board in its 113th Board meeting held on 25th July 2008, after considering all the pros and cons of listing and in order to strengthen Company's claim for conferment of Navratna status decided that the Company should get listed.

The Government is considering to offer part of its equity shareholding in BSNL by an offer for sale to the public due to following reasons:

- will facilitate BSNL to get Navratna status;
- will promote growth of BSNL;
- will provide an access to the capital market for raising fresh equity capital, if required.

(c) and (d) The total amount available (Cash and bank balance) with BSNL as on 31-03-2009 is Rs. 35337 crores and the amount required for development and expansion plan for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 14015 crores. Thus, presently BSNL is able to meet all its fund requirements from internal resources.

Dress Code for Girls and Women

3095. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines on the dress code of girls and women in the schools and colleges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cashew Board

3096. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up a Cashew Board in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposed Cashew Board is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Government is yet to take a final decision on the proposal to set up a Cashew Board in Kerala.

Sex Education in Schools

3097. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce sex education in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has discussed this matter with State Governments; and

(d) if so, the response of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) After consultation with State Government representatives and other stakeholders, Ministry

of Human Resource Development has introduced "Adolescence Education Programme (AEP)" for implementation in secondary and higher secondary schools.

In view of some criticism regarding appropriateness of the material used in the programme, National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) has set up a Committee to review the material pertaining to Adolescence Education Programme. Besides, all the States and Union Territories have also been advised to review the material to align the same in the context of local environment and socio-cultural ethos.

According to information received by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which is the nodal organization for Adolescence Education Programme, State Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan are not implementing Adolescence Education Programme, whereas the State Governments of Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra are for review of the content of the Programme.

Production of Tea

3098. SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding production of tea in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is shortage of tea across the globe;

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

(d) the steps being taken to improve tea production in the country and the outcome achieved thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details regarding production of tea in the country during last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Production of tea (Million Kgs)
2006	981.80
2007	986.43
2008*	980.82
2009* (Jan. to May)	215.85

(*Estimated and subject to revision)

(b) There is no shortage of tea across the globe.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The steps taken to improve the production of tea in India include replantation and rejuvenation of old and uneconomical sections of tea, new planting by small growers, creation of irrigation and drainage facilities, organization of small growers into Self-help groups, modernization of processing facilities, training of workers, managers and small growers and R and D support. The production in tea has increased to 980.82 million Kgs in 2008 (estimated and subject to revision) from 838.47 million Kgs in 2002.

Success Scheme

3099. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Success' scheme is still under implementation in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the funds allocated/released and utilised during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the achievements made under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) A centrally sponsored scheme called Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been launched by the Government in March 2009 to universalise access to secondary education and to

improve its quality. At the proposal stage, this scheme was called SUCCESS (Scheme for Universalisation of Access to and Improvement of Quality of Education at Secondary Stage).

(b) and (c) The budget allocations under this scheme during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

2006-07	Nil
2007-08	Rs. 1305 crore
2008-09	Rs. 2185 crore
2009-10	Rs. 1353.98 crore

No fund has so far been released under the scheme.

Funds to Universities

3100. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated/released by the University Grants Commission for scientific, experiments and infrastructure purpose to the various universities and colleges in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether such amount has been utilized by the Universities and colleges; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) University Grants Commission (UGC) provides development grant to eligible Universities/Institutions of Higher Education which have been declared fit to receive grants under section 12 (B) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. A statement showing general development plan grants allocated, released, and actual expenditure reported during the Eleventh Plan period in respect of Central Universities, State Universities and Deemed Universities (state-wise) is enclosed. Of this, an amount of

Rs. 143.56 crore has been provided for implementation of the recommendations of the Prof. M.M. Sharma Task Force for strengthening basic science research infrastructure in Universities and colleges. The utilization

of grants by the beneficiary Universities depends on various factors. However, further grants are provided only after UGC obtain the utilization certificates for the grants already provided.

Statement

SU Bureau

The position of the grants released and expenditure reported during XI plan period

Sl.No.	State/Name of the University	Allocation of XI plan	Grant released	Expenditure Reported/UC
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Andhra University, Vishakhapatnam	1428.75	457.20	114.30
2.	Kakatiya University, Warangal	962.50	308.00	77.00
3.	Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjunanagar	926.25	296.40	37.18
4.	Osmania University, Hyderabad	1396.68	446.94	112.94
5.	P.S. Telugu University, Hyderabad	609.38	195.00	24.77
6.	S.V University, Tirupati	1137.33	363.95	45.49
7.	S.P.M. University, Tirupati	843.75	270.00	54.30
8.	S.K.D. University, Anantapur	875.00	280.00	35.00
9.	JNTU, Hyderabad	429.00	128.70	85.80
10.	NALSAR University, Hyderabad	400.00	160.00	20.42
11.	Dravidian University, Kuppam	500.00	105.60	21.60
	Total	9079.64	3011.79	628.80
2. Goa				
12.	Goa University, Goa	1012.50	324.00	41.81
	Total	1012.50	324.00	41.81
3. Gujarat				
13.	Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar	843.75	270.00	29.14
14.	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	1072.50	343.20	39.18

1	2	3	4	5
15.	M.S. University of Baroda, Vadodara	1880.13	601.64	150.40
16.	North Gujarat University, Patan	513.75	164.40	20.95
17.	Sardar Patel University, Vallabha Vidyanagar	828.75	265.20	43.50
18.	Saurashtra University, Rajkot	975.00	312.00	43.92
19.	South Gujarat University, Surat	1072.50	343.20	30.63
	Total	7186.38	2299.64	357.72
4.	Karnataka			
20.	Bangalore University, Bangalore	1436.00	459.52	114.88
21.	Gulbarga University, Gulbarga	776.25	248.40	62.10
22.	Karnatak University, Dharwad	1012.50	324.00	81.00
23.	Kuvempu University, Shankarghatta	703.13	225.00	56.24
24.	Kannada University, Hampi	500.00	104.00	26.00
25.	Mangalore University, Manglorgangothri	762.50	244.00	61.00
26.	Mysore University, Mysore	962.50	304.80	—
27.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore	*210.00	84.00	21.00
28.	Karnataka State Women's University, Bijapur	500.00	100.00	25.00
	Total	6642.18	2093.72	447.22
5.	Kerala			
29.	Calicut University, Calicut	926.50	296.40	70.10
30.	Cochin University of Science and Technology, Kochi	1445.00	462.40	115.60
31.	Kerala University, Thiravanthapuram	1000.88	320.28	120.09
32.	Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam	868.25	277.84	69.46
33.	Kannur University, Mangattuparamba	1153.00	368.96	92.24
34.	Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady	500.00	64.00	8.00
	Total	5893.63	1789.88	475.49

1	2	3	4	5
6. Madhya Pradesh				
35. A.P.S. University, Rewa	795.00	254.40	41.49	
36. Barkatullah University, Bhopal	976.25	312.40	—	
37. Devi Ahilya Vishw., Indore	795.00	254.40	—	
38. Dr. H.S. Gaur Vishw., Sagar	**882.60	353.04	—	
39. Jiwaji University, Gwalior	787.50	252.00	31.38	
40. M.G. Gramodhya Vishw., Chitrakoot	525.00	168.00	36.37	
41. Rani Durgawati Vishw., Jabalpur	1023.75	327.60	59.93	
42. Vikram University, Ujjain	1025.00	328.00	288.08	
43. National Law Instt. University, Bhopal	*430.00	172.00	—	
44. Rajiv Gandhi Proudtyogiki, Vishw., Bhopal	*100.00	100.00	—	
Total	5927.50	2521.84	457.25	
7. Maharashtra				
45. S.G.B. Amravati University, Amravati	784.38	251.00	62.74	
46. Dr. B.A. Marathwade University, Aurangabad	875.00	280.00	—	
47. Mumbai University, Mumbai	1708.75	546.80	48.40	
48. R.T.M. Nagpur University, Nagpur	1149.75	367.92	40.33	
49. North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon	647.50	207.20	50.31	
50. Pune University, Poona	1031.25	330.00	76.58	
51. Shivaji University, Kolhapur	898.13	287.40	71.84	
52. S.N.D.T. Women's University, Mumbai	1357.35	434.35	—	
53. S.R.T. Marathwada Univ, Nanded	562.50	180.00	45.00	
54. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Technological University, Raigad	500.00	200.00	—	
Total	9514.61	3084.67	395.20	
8. Tamil Nadu				
55. Anna University, Chennai	1902.50	608.80	71.28	

1	2	3	4	5
56.	Alagappa University, Karaikudi	795.00	254.40	55.79
			+125.00	+125.00
			379.40	180.79
57.	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar	1331.83	426.18	53.27
58.	Bharatidasan University, Tiruchirappalli	828.75	265.20	66.30
59.	Bharathiar University, Coimbatore	825.00	264.00	66.00
60.	Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai	975.00	312.00	39.00
61.	Madras University, Chennai	1125.00	360.00	—
62.	M.S. University, Tirunelveli	700.00	224.00	112.00
63.	Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal	609.38	195.00	48.74
64.	Tamil University, Thanjavur	562.50	180.00	50.06
65.	Periyar University, Salem	500.00	64.00	790
	Total	10154.96	3278.58	695.34
9.	Assam			
66.	Gauhati University, Gawahati	1012.50	324.00	—
67.	Dibrugarh University, Dibrugarh	1012.50	324.00	40.50
	Total	2025.00	648.00	40.50
10.	Bihar			
68.	Patna University, Patna	756.25	242.00	30.24
69.	B.B.A. Ambedkar Bihar University, Muzaffapur	732.68	234.45	—
70.	T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur	820.00	262.40	32.80
71.	K.S.D. Sanskrit Univ., Darbhanga	509.88	163.16	20.29
72.	Magadh University, Bodh-Gaya	772.63	247.24	29.93
73.	L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga	795.00	254.40	31.80
74.	B.N. Mandal University, Madhepura	590.00	188.80	34.05
75.	Jai Prakash University, Chhapra	500.00	56.00	7.00

1	2	3	4	5
76.	Veer Kunwar Singh University, Arrah	500.00	110.40	13.80
	Total	5976.44	1758.85	199.91
11.	Delhi			
77.	Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi	562.50	180.00	45.00
	Total	562.50	180.00	45.00
12.	Haryana			
78.	M.D. University, Rohtak	1072.50	343.20	17.49
79.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	950.00	304.00	38.00
80.	Guru Jambheshwar University, Hissar	512.50	164.00	—
81.	Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishw., Sonipath	500.00	200.00	—
82.	Chaudhari Devi Lal University, Sirsa	*100.00	100.00	—
83.	Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science and Technology, Murthal	*100.00	100.00	—
	Total	3035.00	1211.20	55.49
13.	Himachal Pradesh			
84.	Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla	1012.50	324.00	34.05
	Total	1012.50	324.00	34.05
14.	Jammu and Kashmir			
85.	Kashmir University, Hazratbal	1012.50	324.00	81.00
86.	Jammu University, Jammu Tawi	1000.00	320.00	119.69
	Total	2012.50	644.00	200.69
15.	Jharkhand			
87.	Ranchi University, Ranchi	780.00	249.60	—
88.	Vinoba Bhave University, Hazaribah	660.63	211.40	62.40
89.	The Sido Kanhu Murmu University, Kumka	500.00	200.00	—
	Total	1940.63	661.00	62.40

1	2	3	4	5
16. Orissa				
90. Utkal University, Bhubaneswar	920.00	294.40	—	
91. Berhampur University, Bhanja Bihar	975.00	312.00	38.13	
92. Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar	1136.75	363.76	15.08	
93. Shri Jagannath Sanskrit University, Puri	587.50	188.00	11.08	
94. Fakir Mohan University, Balasore	500.00	76.00	13.40	
95. North Orissa University, Baripada	500.00	200.00	—	
96. Ravenshaw University, Cuttack	500.00	200.00	—	
Total	5119.25	1634.16	77.69	
17. Punjab				
97. Panjab Universty, Chandigarh	1224.25	391.76	42.27	
98. Punjabi University, Patiala	926.25	296.40	35.92	
99. Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	1072.50	343.20	85.78	
Total	3223.00	1031.36	163.97	
18. Rajasthan				
100. Rajasthan University, Jaipur	105000	336.00	—	
101. J.N. Vyas University, Jodhpur	1049.50	335.84	18.02	
102. M.L. Sukhadia University, Udaipur	642.50	205.60	26.37	
103. M.D.S. University, Ajmer	700.00	224.00	5.23	
Total	3442.00	1101.44	49.62	
19. Uttar Pradesh				
104. Bundelkhand University, Jhansi	562.50	180.00	22.50	
105. Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut	895.00	286.40		
106. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra	600.00	240.00	—	
107. Dr. R.M.L. Avadh University, Faizabad	586.88	187.80	—	
108. D.D.U. Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur	674.15	215.73	—	
109. Lucknow University, Lucknow	1077.50	344.80	51.22	

1	2	3	4	5
110.	M.G. Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi	532.50	170.40	12.40
111.	VBS Purvanchal University, Jaunpur	562.50	180.00	22.50
112.	M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly	701.25	224.40	25.34
113.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit University, Varanasi	500.00	160.00	19.87
114.	Ch. Shahu Ji Maharaj Kanpur University, Kanpur	503.75	161.20	57.83
115.	Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University, Chitrakootanam	*454.80	45.48	22.74
	Total	7196.03	2396.21	234.40
20.	Uttanchal			
116.	H.N.B. Garhwal University, Srinagar	**650.00	260.00	65.00
117.	Kumaun University, Nainital	926.25	296.40	38.35
	Total	1576.25	556.40	103.35
21.	West Bengal			
118.	Calcutta University, Calcutta	1442.50	461.60	52.70
119.	Jadavpur University, Kolkata	1856.88	594.20	148.54
120.	Burdwen University, Burdwan	867.50	277.60	69.40
121.	Kalyani University, Kalyani	790.00	252.80	31.60
122.	North Bengal University, Dareeling	930.00	297.60	111.60
123.	Rabindra Bharati University, Kolkata	1012.50	324.00	86.72
124.	Vidyasagar University, West Midnapore	742.50	237.60	59.40
125.	Bengal Engg. University, Howrah, Shibpur	937.50	300.00	37.50
126.	West Bengal University of Technology, Kolkata	500.00	200.00	—
	Total	9079.38	2945.40	597.46
22.	Chhattisgarh			
127.	Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur	**600.00	240.00	30.00

1	2	3	4	5
128.	Indira Kala Sangeet Vish., Khairagarh	562.50	180.00	22.50
129.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur	795.00	254.40	31.80
130.	H.N. Law University, Raipur	**140.00	56.00	49.00
	Total	1357.50	730.40	133.30

*Tentative Allocation, Final allocation yet to be made.

**These Universities are upgraded as Central Universities.

*The Grant Released and UC Received from Deemed Universities during
XI Plan (2007-2008 to 2008-2009)*

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/University/Institution	Budget Allocation	Grant Released 2007-09	Grant Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Sri Sathya Sai institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthi Nilayam	962.00	169.74	23.40
2.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	966.50	122.28	11.55
3.	*Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	—	57.73	—
Delhi				
4.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	1768.10	361.17	—
5.	Sh. L.B.S. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Dehi	1162.50	104.09	34.97
6.	Indian Law Institute, New Delhi**	***300.00	300.00	—
Gujarat				
7.	Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad	924.00	174.99	—
Jharkhand				
8.	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra	***963.94	179.99	48.00

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra				
9.	Deccan College P.G. and Research Institute, Pune	482.00	346.61	—
10.	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune	—	—	—
11.	Institute of Chemical Technology, Nathalal, Parekh Marg, Matunga, Mumbai	***100.00	100.00	—
12.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai	1698.50	308.75	—
13.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune	851.50	181.96	100.00
Punjab				
14.	Thapar institute of Engg. and Tech., Patiala	***1041.80	274.13	110.30
Rajasthan				
15.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Banasthali	1316.50	170.58	50.40
16.	Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani	***1097.40	192.79	—
17.	Jain Vishwa Bharati Institute, Ladnun	669.00	135.49	24.92
18.	J.R.N. Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu				
19.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Sc. and Hr. Edn. for Women, Coimbatore	1167.80	220.74	49.42
20.	Chennai Mathematical Institute, HL SIPCOT IT Park, Padur Post. Siruseri (Tamil Nadu)	***450.00	450.00	—
21.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram	1438.70	215.04	60.69
22.	Sri Chandrasakherendra Saraswathi Vishwamahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram	***878.10	120.61	25.50
Uttar Pradesh				
23.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies Sarnath, Varanasi	567.50	84.07	10.50
24.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra	139.00	204.71	59.47

1	2	3	4	5
Uttaranchal				
25.	Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	***112.78	112.78	16.73
West Bengal				
26.	R.K.M. Vivekananda Educational Research Institute, Belur Math, Howrah**	***672.26	672.26	252.27
Total		20329.88	5256.12	878.12

*Declared as a Central University in the year 2007-08.

**Sanctioned as a special grant for Building.

***Adhoc allocation.

*Statement of General Development (Plan Grant) released to
Central Universities during XI Plan*

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the University	XI Plan allocation	Grant released 2007-2009	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5

Mainland Universities

Uttar Pradesh

1.	Aligarh Muslim University	15337.13	4015.34	1688.30
2.	Banaras Hindu University	23199.45	7711.90	3182.40
3.	B.R. Ambedkar University	14591.00	1334.78	378.93
4.	Allahabad University	10444.75	2720.09	892.01

Delhi

5.	University of Delhi	17000.00	5747.60	1907.69
	UCMS	2061.22	525.34	57.29
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	18500.00	4333.90	7432.49*
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	14781.25	4453.85	3179.21

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra				
8.	M.G.A. Hindi University	6405.00	1539.28	1423.19
Andhra Pradesh				
9.	M.A.N. Urdu University	12055.00	3329.20	3409.74*
10.	University of Hyderabad	13437.50	5410.25	5505.68
11.	The Eng. and Foreign Lang. University	15000.00	3752.80	2879.56*
Puducherry				
12.	Pondicherry University	12350.00	3118.81	3118.83
West Bengal				
13.	Visva Bharati University	15257.00	3335.78	2890.24
Sub Total (A) Mainland C.Us		#####	51428.92	38045.56
C.Us of NER				
Assam				
14.	Assam University	7000.00	1750.00	1731.90
15.	Tezpur University	9225.00	6091.10	5802.37
Sikkim				
16.	Sikkim University	10000.00	3208.00	1294.07*
Nagaland				
17.	Nagaland University	8250.00	700.00	435.92
Meghalaya				
18.	North Eastern Hill University	12380.00	3715.85	2114.78*
Mizoram				
19.	Mizoram University	17032.50	5207.13	5191.02
Manipur				
20.	Manipur University	8797.20	3315.32	3280.64
Tripura				
21.	Tripura University	10000.00	2333.80	171768.00

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh				
22.	Rajiv Gandhi University	5114.75	600.00	187.50
	Sub total (B) C.U.s of NER	87799.45	26921.20	191806.20
<hr/>				
	Grand Total (A+B)	#####	78350.12	229851.76

Modernisation of Artillery*[Translation]*

3101. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modernise the artillery wing of the army;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the short-term and long-term plans in this regard;

(c) the types and number of guns and other weapons proposed to be inducted in the artillery and the countries from which tenders have been invited;

(d) whether the indigenously developed artillery combat and control system is also to be inducted as part of upgradation;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the total funds allocated for the modernisation programme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) Modernisation of Artillery is an ongoing process. While a number of weapons and equipment have already been inducted; procurement process for other weapons is underway. The procurements are made as per the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure 2008. Funds are placed at the disposal of the Services who spend them with the approval of Competent Financial Authority for procuring such items as per their requirements.

Patent of Crops

3102. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of crops patented/registered till date; and

(b) the time by which sugarcane, turmeric and ginger are likely to be patented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) In accordance with Section 3(j) of the Patents Act, 1970, plants and animals in whole or any part thereof are not patentable.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]***Development of Tamil as Classical Language**

3103. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from Tamil Nadu Government for development of Tamil as a classical language;

(b) the amount allocated and released to the Government of Tamil Nadu and expenditure incurred by the Central Government for the purpose; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by Central Government for development of non-classical languages in the

country during the last five years, language-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The proposals received were regarding establishment of Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) at Chennai, shifting of temporary staff of Centre of Excellence for Classical Tamil (CECT) from

Mysore to CICT, Chennai and Presidential Awards for Classical Tamil, regarding all of which suitable action was taken.

(b) All releases were made to CICT, Chennai and not to Government of Tamil Nadu, as the former is an autonomous organization of this Ministry.

(c) Information is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Year-wise and Language-wise details of expenditure incurred on the development of 19 scheduled languages (other than Hindi, Tamil, Sanskrit) during last 5 years

(Figures in lakh)

Sl. No.	Languages	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Urdu	1080.90	1213.47	1713.78	1804.41	1830.53	7643.09
2.	Kashmiri	16.22	11.36	13.69	13.29	16.11	70.67
3.	Punjabi	16.01	11.36	13.71	13.30	16.12	70.50
4.	Dogri	0	0	13.70	13.29	16.12	43.11
5.	Assamese	23.65	22.82	6.65	7.74	7.47	68.33
6.	Bengali	23.65	15.40	13.42	15.68	19.05	87.20
7.	Maithili	0	0	13.43	15.68	19.05	48.16
8.	Oriya	23.65	15.40	13.43	15.68	19.05	87.21
9.	Santali	0	0	13.43	15.68	19.05	48.16
10.	Bodo	0	0	11.83	15.32	16.00	43.15
11.	Manipuri	14.22	15.60	8.13	10.46	11.76	60.17
12.	Nepali	14.94	11.14	10.35	16.00	14.94	67.37
13.	Gujarati	14.40	8.42	6.46	9.10	12.00	50.38
14.	Konkani	0	0	7.06	9.45	12.19	28.70
15.	Marathi	14.57	8.40	6.52	9.23	12.28	51.00
16.	Sindhi	14.46	8.51	6.52	9.19	12.37	51.05
17.	Kannada	2.31	28.51	12.26	20.47	27.42	90.97
18.	Malayalam	1.29	19.87	15.33	13.65	16.65	66.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Telugu	1.51	12.96	16.86	16.20	30.36	77.89
Total		1261.78	1403.22	1916.56	2043.82	2128.52	8753.90

[Translation]

Pending Industrial Projects

3104. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States whose industrial projects are pending with the Government for approval, as on date;

(b) the State-wise details of the projects especially in backward and rural areas and the date since the said projects are pending;

(c) the estimated cost of the said projects, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for delay in regard to taking a final decision on the said projects; and

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) No industrial projects of the State Governments are pending approval by this Ministry/Department. However, the entrepreneurs desirous of setting up of industries are granted industrial licence under the Industries. (Development and Regulation) Act,

1951 in respect of five licensable industries. Under the delicensed sector, the entrepreneurs are required to file Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM) to the Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA) of this Department. The disposal of the Industrial License applications, is a continuing process.

[English]

Targets for Iron-Ore Export

3105. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any targets for export of iron-ore, especially to China and South-East Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding achievements made vis-a-vis targets during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Government has not fixed any targets for export of iron-ore, especially in China and South-East Asian countries. However the details of iron-ore supplied by MMTC Limited under Long Term Agreements to Japanese Steel Mills, POSCO, South Korea and Chinese buyers, vis-a-vis annual achievement, during the last three years, are as under:—

(Quantity in million tonnes)

Name of Buyer	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		
	LTA Quantity 2006-2010	MOA Qty	Achieve- ments	MOA Qty	Achieve- ments	MOA Qty	Achieve- ments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Japanese Steel Mills	3.47-6.75	3.47	2.54*	3.47	2.80	3.47	1.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
POSCO, South Korea	0.80-1.60	1.00	0.65	0.80	0.53	0.80	0.33
Chinese Mills	2.50-3.10	2.30	1.22	2.30	1.61	2.42	1.82
Total	6.77-11.45	6.77	4.41	6.57	4.94	6.69	4.09

Note: Actual performance including spillover shipments to next year for purpose of performance against Annual MOA (Memorandum of Agreement)

*Performance basis 10 months since annual MOA signed in end May, 2006.

Sale of Ration in Open Market

3106. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of the ration items meant for armed forces personnel being sold in the open market have come to the notice;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such cases during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted by the Government into each of such cases;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against the persons/agencies involved; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) During the period from 2006 to 2009, one case of pilferage of special rations meant for Army to certain civilians shops at Chumathang by personnel of a Unit in July, 2007 was reported. The matter was investigated by an Army Court of Inquiry which found three officers and twelve Persons Below Officer Ranks blameworthy in the incident. Disciplinary cum administrative action has been taken against the delinquents. The following steps have been taken to check recurrence of such incident:—

- (i) Such incidents are investigated and strict punishment is given to defaulters.

(ii) Checks/monitoring by unit/formations Commanders and Intelligence Units are being carried out to detect and report such cases.

(iii) Periodic/Surprise Stock Taking Boards are being regularly conducted to detect pilferage of stores/surpluses.

(iv) Stores holders are selected carefully and are rotated frequently.

(v) Rations are stored in safe accommodation/store houses to prevent pilferage due to theft.

[Translation]

Construction of New/Additional Ports

3107. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme for construction of new/additional ports in the country;

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

(c) the estimated cargo-loading capacity of each of the new/additional ports;

(d) the funds allocated and the expenditure incurred on construction of these ports;

(e) whether the Government has received any proposal from States in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) No scheme has been formulated by the Government for construction of new/additional ports in the country.

(e) Under the Indian Ports Act, 1908, the development of non-major ports and their establishment is under the jurisdiction of the State Governments.

(f) Does not arise.

Schemes for Upliftment of Safai Karamcharis

3108. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being run for social and economic upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis and their dependents by the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation;

(b) the time since when the said schemes are being run and the details of the amount spent thereon annually;

(c) the funds allocated and released by the Corporation and utilised by the State channelising agencies during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the extent to which these schemes have been successful in the upliftment of the safai karamcharis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Details of schemes being implemented by NSKFDC are given below:—

Sl. No..	Name of the Schemes	Scheme in operation since	Rate of Interest		Amount Disbursed during 2008-09 (Rs. in crores)
			NSK FDC to SCA	SCA to beneficiary	
1.	General Term Loan	January, 1997	3%	6%	40.35
2.	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	January, 1997	2%	5%	10.24
3.	Mahila Samridhi Yojana	October, 2003	1%	4%	18.37
4.	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana	July, 2008	2%	5%	3.90
5.	Education Loan	October, 2003	3%	6%	0.17
6.	Skill Development Training Programmes	October, 2002	Not applicable as 100% grant given for course fees and stipend.		1.32

(c) Details of funds disbursed by NSKFDC under self employment schemes, and its utilization are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) NSKFDC has got Evaluation Studies conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat,

Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The findings of the Evaluation Study suggest that the schemes are attracting the youth and helping them to leave traditional unclean occupations and settle in to alternative occupations. The income of beneficiary has increased and assets have been created.

Statement*Statement showing State-wise funds disbursed by NSKFDC*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Uts	2006-06		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Funds disbursed	Funds utilized	Funds disbursed	Funds utilized	Funds disbursed	Funds utilized	Funds disbursed	Funds utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1081.76	803.65	1167.91	1871.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	46.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	37.92	284.05	0.00	356.25	25.09	0.00	0.00
4.	Chandigarh	6.75	6.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.71	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	255.70	20.82	54.00	15.97	408.02	34.08	54.00	29.61
6.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Delhi	0.00	16.60	0.00	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	1400.16	513.73	1264.84	116.74	1290.61	760.64	0.00	0.00
10.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.96	24.96	13.95	0.00
12.	Himachal Pradesh	216.90	4.50	12.95	0.00	65.61	196.32	0.00	13.39
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	98.44	66.23	97.64	81.00	31.18	60.75	1.57
14.	Jharkhand	62.50	25.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.50	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Karnataka	792.70	432.34	0.00	263.61	1612.52	180.00	0.00	206.44
16.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1062.20	639.50	2373.79	1736.68	2494.95	831.70	713.70	1350.30
18.	Maharashtra	322.95	331.84	632.68	232.44	552.46	385.11	129.06	179.45
19.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Orissa	165.40	5.65	0.00	4.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Puducherry	3.66	0.00	75.31	12.24	6.06	54.44	0.00	0.00
25.	Punjab	25.21	32.51	24.16	4.01	125.01	53.80	0.00	71.40
26.	Rajasthan	161.15	176.25	143.61	114.73	241.28	108.98	23.40	0.00
27.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Tripura	0.00	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Uttar Pradesh	410.10	763.42	0.00	317.91	0.00	454.23	0.00	0.00
31.	Uttarakhand	0.00	65.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
32.	West Bengal	12.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		5979.32	4022.88	6099.52	4788.23	7285.96	3146.03	1001.57	1852.51

[English]

**Admission to BPL Students in
Private and Public Schools**

3109. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any direction/order has been issued by the Government to public and private schools to admit at least 20 per cent students in their schools from students belonging to below poverty line families and to provide them free education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to bear the educational expenditure of these students;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the extent to which the public and private schools have adhered to the directions; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the defaulting schools in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2009, *inter alia*, contains provision that an unaided school, not receiving any kind of aid or grants to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority, shall admit in class I, to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood and provide them free and compulsory elementary education. The Bill further makes provisions regarding reimbursement of expenditure so incurred by such schools to the extent of the per child expenditure incurred by the State, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less, subject to certain conditions. The aforesaid Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2009 is before the Parliament and the provision of 25% admission of poor students from the neighbourhood in such schools will come into effect only after its enactment.

Postal Insurance Scheme

3110. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce an insurance scheme for girls through the Department of Posts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Post Matric Scholarship to
OBC Students**

3111. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) whether the Government or West Bengal has sought grants from the Union Government for providing post-matric scholarship to the Other Backward Classes (OBC's) students:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the grants given by the Central Government to West Bengal during the last one year and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) No proposal from the Government or West Bengal Under Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students has so far been received during the current financial year.

(c) During the year 2008-09, a sum of Rs. 7.40

crores was released to the Government of West Bengal under the scheme.

Export of Wheat and Rice

3112. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) the details regarding total quantity and value of wheat export during the last three years, country-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has banned export of wheat and wheat products;

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

(d) whether objections have been voiced in some quarter on the decision to ban export of wheat;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to constitute an empowered Group of Ministers for deciding strategies for management of foodgrains stocks;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken, if any, to ensure participation of farmers on the issue of export of agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of wheat exports to major countries, both in quantity and value, during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (Apr. 08-Jan. 09) is as follows:

Country	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (Apr. 08-Jan. 09)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value		
Nepal	15206.08	1386.21	153.79	14.01	83.8	8.76
Uarab EMTS	19777.6	1217.29	22	3.17	48	5.01
USA	90.72	7.27	40	3.6	18.99	1.46
Bangladesh	5621.15	441.26	0	0	264	32.86
France	0	0	0.2	0.04	200	15.86
Others	5937.66	483.06	21.27	3.14	11.4	1.25
Total	46633.21	3535.09	237.26	23.96	626.19	65.2

Source: APEDA-RGCIS

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The export of wheat is not permitted currently. However the export of 6.5 lakh MTs of wheat products, upto 31st March 2010, has been permitted vide Notification No. 116 (RE-2008)/2004-2009 dated 03 July, 2009. The exports of wheat and wheat products have been regulated to ensure the domestic availability of these products at affordable price.

(d) and (e) No Sir.

(f) to (h) Yes Sir. The government has constituted an Empowered Group of Ministers to consider the issues concerning procurement, management of foodgrains stocks, revision of central issue prices of foodgrains and the proposed law on food security. The government

takes into considerations inputs provided by various stakeholders, including the farmers, while making policy regarding export of agricultural products.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Army

3113. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to modernise the infantry wing of the army;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the short-term and long-term modernisation plans; and

(c) the action plan for implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Modernisation of Infantry battalions is an on-going process and is underway. While a number of modern weapons and equipment have already been procured, the action plan envisages procurement of various weapons and equipment with short-term, medium-term and long-term objectives.

NCC Units in Senior Secondary Schools

3114. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Cadet Corps (NCC) Units in all Senior Secondary Schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not rise.

(c) NCC training is entirely a voluntary programme and it is upto the schools to opt for it.

[English]

Chinese Textiles under 'Made in India' Label

3115. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases have been detected wherein Chinese textiles are exported to African countries under the fake 'Made in India' label;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being 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) No, Sir. But there was some press report on the Chinese Textiles being exported to Nigeria with 'Made in India label'.

(c) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Castes in SCs and OBCs Lists

3116. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received recommendations from various State Governments for inclusion of more castes including Navithan, Vannan and Namoshudra in the lists of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs);

(b) if so, the details of castes recommended for inclusion, State-wise and community-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government based on those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, in 2008-09, recommen-

dations have been received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa for inclusion of five communities in the lists of Scheduled Castes (SCs). These recommendations have been processed in accordance with the approved modalities. Proposal for inclusion of Navithan, Yannan and Namoshudra communities in the lists of SCs, has not been received during 2008-09. However, in 2002, Government of Uttarakhand had recommended inclusion of Namasudra community in the list of SCs in Uttarakhand. The case has been processed in accordance with approved modalities.

Requests for inclusion of eight castes in the Central List of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) have been received from State Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, in 2008-09. These requests have been forwarded to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) for appropriate action. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The NCBC has, however, not received any proposal/recommendation for inclusion of Navithan, Yannan and Namoshudra castes in the Central List of OBCs, during 2008-09.

Statement

(a) State-wise and community-wise details of castes recommended by State Governments for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes during the year 2008-09.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of community
1.	Chhattisgarh	1. Mahra, Mahara 2. Chik Ganda, Chik, Cheek
2.	Madhya Pradesh	3. Sakhwar
3.	Orissa	4. Chik, Chik Badaik - 5. Tiar/Tior

(B) State-wise and community-wise details of castes recommended by State Governments for inclusion as

new entry in the Central List of Backward Classes (OBCs) during the year 2008-09.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of community
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Gilkars (Massons) 2. Labhanas
2.	Sikkim	3. Bahun 4. Chetri 5. Newar 6. Sanyasins
3.	Tamil Nadu	*7. Reddy Ganjam 8. Other Muslims

*Rejected by NCBC.

Export of Cement

3117. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain cement industries have urged the Government to lift ban on cement export;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) There is no ban on the export of cement from any part of India. Therefore, the question of certain cement companies urging the Government to lift the ban does not arise.

Financial Assistance to NGOs

3118. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRI KAMAL KISHORE "COMMANDO":

SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIDYA:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

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

(a) the details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which have been provided financial assistance under various schemes run by the Ministry in various States of the country including Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Assam during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise, amount-wise and State-wise;

(b) the names of the NGOs found involved in irregularities such as misuse of funds etc. during the said period, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against these NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Ministry provides Grants in Aid (GIA) to NGOs under the following Schemes:

(i) Scheme for Free Coaching to SCs and OBCs

(ii) Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for SCs

(iii) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of OBCs

(iv) Integrated Programmes for Older Persons

(v) Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse

(vi) Scheme of Grant in Aid programme for Financial Assistance in the field of Social Defence

(vii) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

(viii) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP)

Scheme-wise, State-wise details of number of NGOs and amount released in the last three years and current year including the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Assam is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Following 4 NGOs have been found misusing the grants provided to them during this period:

Sl. No.	State	NGO
1.	Gujarat	Ayush Foundation, Ahmedabad
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Gram Chetna Seva Samiti, Gwalior
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Kisan Mahila Gramodyog Sansthan, Azamgarh
4.	Maharashtra	Om Hari Bahudeshiya Sikshan Sanstha, Bhandara

(c) the above Organisations have been blacklisted, further grants stopped and concerned State

Governments have been requested to take action for recovery of grants-in-aid to the extent of misutilisation.

Statement*Central Sector Scheme of Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students*

State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	No. of NGOs	Amount	No. of NGOs	Amount	No. of NGOs	Amount	No. of NGOs	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	7	29.83	5	27.871	2	33.577	0	0
Assam	6	8.505	5	31.68	2	19.8	1	6.4
Bihar	0	0	2	7.555	1	5.025	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2	4.504	4	10.51	2	5.82	0	0
Delhi	2	15.115	4	34.937	3	29.00	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	3	6.5	1	2.03	1	0.65
Haryana	1	2.53	4	22.268	3	29.58	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	1	2.53	1	7.76	1	7.76	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	3.71	1	2.51	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	4	13.103	3	10.573	0	0
Karnataka	2	7.626	3	5.916	2	3.53	0	0
Kerala	0	0	1	4.725	1	3.59	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3	5.646	9	22.253	4	30.896	0	0
Maharashtra	8	31.485	9	13.56	5	63.282	0	0
Manipur	10	24.105	10	20.914	3	6.777	0	0

Meghalaya	0	0	1	2.53	0	0	0	0
Orissa	2	3.915	3	13.007	2	6.562	0	0
Punjab	0	0	1	2.04	3	23.98	0	0
Rajasthan	11	39.872	10	32.158	7	24.477	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1	15.038	2	15.858	2	35.635	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	11	43.565	8	17.97	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	1	2.53	0	0	0	0
West bengal	1	17.678	2	13.76	1	31.44	0	0
Total	58	212.089	96	357.51	56	391.304	2	7.05

The scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for SCs

Sl. No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		No. of NGOs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of NGOs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of NGOs	Amount (Rs. lakh)	No. of NGOs	Amount (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	337.6	35	298.6	32	261.8	0	0
2.	Assam	10	56.3	9	67.8	8	51.1	0	0
3.	Bihar	8	40.9	9	92.4	10	88.4	0	0
4.	Delhi	30	393.8	25	335.0	22	212.3	0	0
5.	Gujarat	28	97.3	14	52.0	11	25.3	0	0
6.	Haryana	4	20.9	6	18.3	2	5.8	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2.4	1	7.2	1	6.2	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	8.5	1	13.4	0	0.0	0	0
9.	Karnataka	31	326.3	29	312.7	20	208.2	1	6.95
10.	Kerala	0	0.0	2	17.3	1	1.3	0	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	17	83.0	26	120.5	16	131.1	0	
12.	Maharashtra	38	415.8	47	429.2	31	224.7	0	0
13.	Manipur	14	52.9	9	57.5	5	18.1	0	0
14.	Orissa	32	425.8	31	281.5	28	288.7	0	0

15. Rajasthan	37	134.5	51	556.9	40	236.0	0	0
16. Tamil Nadu	0	0.0	2	1.2	1	9.8	0	0
17. Tripura	1	5.1	0	0.0	1	2.5	0	0
18. Uttar Pradesh	32	308.6	38	322.1	26	235.9	0	0
19. Uttrakhand	3	25.2	3	10.8	3	29.8	0	0
20. West Bengal	13	166.6	11	101.6	8	113.6	0	0
Total	336	2901.5	349	3095.9	266	2150.6	1	6.95

*State-wise Grant-in-Aid Released during the Year 2006-07 to 2008-09***Name of the Scheme: Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisation
working for the Welfare of OBCs**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
2.	Assam	3	5.01	4	10.03	6	14.12
3.	Bihar	0	0.00	0	0	2	1.86
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	0	0	1	1.87
5.	Gujarat	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	5.49
6.	Haryana	4	9.91	3	9.97	3	10.19
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.88
8.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
9.	Karnataka	1	1.65	4	6.58	0	0.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7	10.10	2	6.01	5	13.45
11.	Maharashtra	6	17.46	18	49.73	22	56.42
12.	Manipur	7	18.52	17	57.49	21	55.20
13.	Orissa	3	4.73	5	11.95	4	11.09
14.	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	2	4.16	9	22.46	10	29.27
16.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18.	Uttarakhand	1	1.29	0	0.00	1	5.51
19.	Uttar Pradesh	26	47.96	17	40.17	17	41.63
20.	West Bengal	4	9.06	1	2.31	1	3.50
21.	Delhi	19	61.36	5	17.14	8	31.13
22.	Pondicherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		83	191.21	85	233.84	105	282.61

Name of Scheme: Integrated Programme for Older Persons

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released	No. of NGOs	Amount Released
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	85	273.23	107	458.51	82	412.97	0	0
2.	Assam	14	40.17	21	79.22	15	87.29	0	0
3.	Bihar	0	0	1	2.76	1	2.76	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	1.18	1	5.97	0	0
5.	Delhi	2	29.56	3	14.99	1	20.98	0	0
6.	Gujarat	1	1.38	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	9	26.50	12	35.38	10	29.10	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1.80	1	3.42	1	0.60	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	3.72	1	0.58	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	40	135.94	33	190.73	33	196.47	0	0
11.	Kerala	2	5.00	1	2.22	0	0	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2.76	2	8.02	2	9.00	0	0
13.	Maharashtra	12	30.47	14	31.99	10	49.92	0	0
14.	Manipur	25	75.99	26	98.99	21	120.16	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15. Mizoram	0	0	2	0.98	2	3.88	0	0
16. Nagaland	0	0	1	1.38	0	0	0	0
17. Orissa	54	236.63	48	243.29	36	293.92	0	0
18. Puducherry	2	5.64	1	3.98	0	0	0	0
19. Punjab	8	16.94	7	13.66	4	10.00	0	0
20. Rajasthan	3	7.38	5	13.15	3	7.48	0	0
21. Tamil Nadu	38	122.69	52	205.67	39	209.62	0	0
22. Tripura	3	11.35	3	20.71	1	4.30	0	0
23. Uttar Pradesh	33	96.41	17	53.52	7	40.31	0	0
24. Uttarakhand	3	5.97	2	3.63	1	5.54	0	0
25. West bengal	35	124.22	30	124.43	34	261.85	0	0
Total	373	1253.75	391	1612.72	304	1772.10	0	0

Details of State-wise actual releases made under the Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		NGO assisted	Amount released (in Rs. lakh)	NGO assisted	Amount released (in Rs. lakh)	NGO assisted	Amount released (in Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	56.40	13	118.53	10	86.75
2.	Bihar	8	52.70	6	45.90	10	105
3.	Chhattisgarh	2	6.80	3	9.59	2	20.41
4.	Goa	1	2.92	1	1.50	0	0
5.	Gujarat	4	35.17	2	37.35	1	18.83
6.	Haryana	7	57.11	9	138.31	4	27.03
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	9.24	3	20.04	2	11.51
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	7.16	1	7.17	2	14.24
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	16	151.82	19	198.77	18	170.2
11.	Kerala	19	123.20	16	114.81	19	156.83
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15	72.13	17	110.99	9	66.7
13.	Maharashtra	39	292.74	42	366.85	38	261.61
14.	Orissa	18	139.65	19	188.66	21	178.9
15.	Punjab	9	65.46	6	126.77	5	71.6
16.	Rajasthan	5	49.87	13	91.64	6	60.1
17.	Tamil Nadu	21	111.01	21	209.17	12	69.35
18.	Uttar Pradesh	39	342.32	20	95.77	29	327.2
19.	Uttarakhand	4	25.98	1	3.75	3	44.42
20.	West Bengal	12	84.18	15	153.09	11	86.33
21.	Chandigarh	1	2.09	1	2.10	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Delhi	6	41.39	6	118.27	7	10.4
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4.56	1	2.62	1	6.86
29.	Assam	5	21.95	7	79.61	4	26.3
30.	Manipur	18	151.54	18	187.56	19	157.66
31.	Meghalaya	1	5.17	2	17.89	2	18.75
32.	Mizorma	9	87.52	9	87.40	9	51.65
33.	Nagaland	4	30.84	5	59.94	5	35.7
34.	Tripura	2	6.84	2	6.38	0	0
35.	Sikkim	1	2.88	1	9.68	1	6.54
Grand Total		277	2040.66	279	2610.10	251	2090.87

No grants were released so far during 2009-10.

Scheme of Grant in Aid Programme for Financial Assistance in the Field of Social Defence

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		No. of NGOs	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of NGOs	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of NGOs	Amount (Rs. in lakh)	No. of NGOs	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	12.13	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Bihar	1	1.12	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Gujarat	1	2.48	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	300.00	1	300.00	0.00	0
5.	Karnataka	2	9.13	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Kerala	1	2.84	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Maharashtra	5	11.88	2	2.16	0	0	0	0
8.	Manipur	3	11.1	1	11.22	0	0	0	0
9.	Mizoram	1	2.84	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Orissa	3	5.24	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Punjab	1	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Tamil Nadu	1	2.84	1	2.16	0	0	0	0
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1	3.99	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
14.	West bengal	5	24.81	1	3.11	0	0	0	0
15.	Delhi	3	24.44	1	1.54	1	10.54	0	0
Grand Total		29	114.98	7	320.19	2	310.54	0	0

Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of NGOs 2006-07	Amount (Rs. in lakh) 2006-07	No. of NGOs 2007-08	Amount (Rs. in lakh) 2007-08	No. of NGOs 2008-09	Amount (Rs. in lakh) 2008-09	No. of NGOs 2009-10	Amount (Rs. in lakh) 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	2.91	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	112	1400.58	123	1807.74	107	1317.78	7	54.44
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5.47	1	10.67	1	7.37	0	0
4.	Assam	17	91.79	14	84.72	14	121.92	0	0
5.	Bihar	25	194.43	18	112.62	13	87.75	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	1	3.53	1	5.11	0	0.00	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	7	52.01	8	39.23	9	76.69	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2.42	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0
10.	Delhi	24	241.07	22	314.12	22	193.55	1	13.18
11.	Goa	1	3.38	2	14.87	2	13.09	0	0
12.	Gujarat	17	93.49	17	81.17	14	82.20	1	3.75
13.	Haryana	17	79.49	21	186.31	15	127.92	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	38.30	2	11.49	4	40.83	1	3.2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	13.62	2	7.91	4	27.93	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	2	4.98	4	16.68	1	10.06	0	0

17. Karnataka	71	480.49	83	1135.92	60	814.66	3	10.63
18. Kerala	56	363.69	37	237.19	44	378.40	4	30.19
19. Madhya Pradesh	27	120.17	26	134.63	19	170.35	2	7.3
20. Maharashtra	19	143.85	23	188.41	18	254.23	1	1.2
21. Manipur	15	144.87	15	125.70	15	196.76	0	0
22. Meghalaya	4	31.77	7	85.16	4	75.65	1	2.84
23. Mizoram	3	21.78	2	12.50	2	19.60	0	0
24. Nagaland	0	0.00	1	1.43	0	0.00	0	0
25. Orissa	31	253.79	43	418.51	34	367.34	3	18.48
26. Puducherry	1	5.22	1	12.56	1	15.63	0	0
27. Punjab	13	71.55	12	105.67	11	94.00	1	11.92
28. Rajasthan	25	126.11	24	182.70	17	93.14	3	5.94
29. Tamil Nadu	57	417.68	56	481.75	55	474.37	0	0
30. Tripura	2	12.24	2	11.86	2	10.81	0	0
31. Uttar Pradesh	81	600.52	66	704.54	58	700.21	4	25.04
32. Uttaranchal	8	55.44	6	43.98	7	63.02	1	21.75
33. West Bengal	40	383.68	48	449.94	39	641.12	1	1.86
Total	686	5460.32	687	7025.09	592	6476.37	34	211.72

*Number of NGOs and Amount Released in States under Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for
Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme)*

Sl. No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		Year 2009-10
		No. of Projects	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Projects	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of Projects	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	138.44	10	120.62	7	108.75	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	4.05	0	0	
3.	Assam	1	10.00	2	35.17	4	469.27	
4.	Bihar	5	107	6	130.26	3	58.88	
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	11.53	3	20.25	
6.	Delhi	8	127.35	8	167.10	4	30.25	
7.	Daman and Diu	1	8.00	0	0.00	0	0	
8.	Gujarat	2	12.50	3	73.29	5	44.62	
9.	Haryana	2	14.50	5	23.49	6	42.87	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	10.00	1	12.99	3	17.25	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	4	38.75	
12.	Karnataka	1	5	2	25.36	2	48.5	
13.	Kerala	0	0	3	218.50	0	0	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	15	2	8.57	7	93.95	
15.	Maharashtra	6	47	7	50.67	8	122.38	Amount not yet released
16.	Orissa	3	32.49	1	1.89	5	83.5	

17. Punjab	1	3.50	5	71.25	6	45.19
18. Rajasthan	2	830	4	15.27	6	131.74
19. Tamil Nadu	8	74.04	2	694.3	12	172.72
20. Uttar Pradesh	21	195.00	21	63.29	19	319.76
21. Uttrakhand	1	5.00	7	246.61	6	21.25
22. West Bengal	4	24.7	2	7.01	5	30.59
23. Goa	0	0	0	0	1	3
24. Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	2	24.25
25. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	3
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	1	3
27. Manipur	0	0	0	0	2	18.14
28. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	8
29. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	15
30. Tripura	0	0	0	0	1	33
Total	78	1659.52	98	1981.22	125	2005.56

[Translation]

**Employment for Economically
Weaker Sections**

3119. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding increase in unemployment in economically weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to create

more employment opportunities for this section?

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

(a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization. The last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per this survey, details of unemployment rates on usual status basis amongst the various social groups such as Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Others are given below:—

Social Groups	Unemployment Rate (%)			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
SCs	1.7	1.4	5.5	4.6
STs	1.1	0.4	2.9	3.4
OBCs	1.5	1.9	3.3	6.7
Others	2.0	2.9	3.7	8.5
All	1.6	1.8	3.8	6.9

(c) The Eleventh five year Plan aims at creating 58 million of additional job opportunities in normal growth process and through various special employment generation programmes. In order to address the problem of unemployment that the country is facing, Government of India has been implementing various employment generation programmes. Some of the important ones are Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). One of the monitorable targets for the Eleventh Plan is to ensure that at least 33 per cent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children. The target for population under Swarnajayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is the urban poor living below the poverty line

(BPL) and also lays special focus on women, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). The percentage of women beneficiaries under urban self employment programme (USEP) shall not be less than 30%. SCs and STs must be benefited at least to the extent of their proportion of strength in city/town population. Similarly Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) provides financial assistance to members of the BPL families of the rural areas for creating income generating assets to the mix of bank credit and subsidy. Special safeguards have also been provided to the vulnerable sections by way of reserving 50% benefits for SCs/STs, 40% for women and 3% for disabled persons. The economically weaker sections of the society are, therefore, participating in the additional employment generated in the normal growth process and special employment programmes.

[English]

Lower Growth Rate of Core Sectors

3120. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all core infrastructure industries/sectors except coal, have recorded lower growth during the last financial year in comparison to the previous year;

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

(c) the estimated growth rate of these core sectors during the current financial year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the growth targets in such sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Growth in production of six core sectors viz. Crude oil, Petroleum refinery, Coal, Electricity, Cement and Finished Steel for the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given below:

Growth in Production of Six Core Sectors

(Growth in %)

Sector	2007-08	2008-09
Crude Oil	0.4	-1.8
Petroleum Refinery	6.5	3.0
Coal	6.3	7.8
Electricity	6.3	2.7
Cement	8.1	7.5
Steel	6.2	0.4
Overall	5.9	2.7

The slowdown in growth of core industries in 2008-09 can be attributed to slowdown in economic activity, which led to decline in growth rate for the manufacturing and construction sectors. Growth in electricity sector was hampered by capacity constraints and supply of raw material.

(d) Steps taken by the Government to achieve growth targets in these sectors include, *inter alia*, New Exploration Licensing Policy launched to increase availability of domestic oil and gas, measures to maximize domestic production of coal, allocation of new coal blocks, quicker investment decisions and imports, re-imposition of Countervailing Duty (CVD) on cement to protect and promote domestic cement industry, withdrawal of export duty on all steel items, restoring DEPB on steel items, re-imposition of 5% import duty on iron and non-alloy steel items, reduction in CENVAT to 10% and inclusion of hot rolled coils in the restricted category of imports.

Integrity Club in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3121. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently introduced a compulsory extra curricular activity named "Integrity Club" in Kendriya Vidyalayas on pilot basis to teach lessons against corruption and terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of students likely to be educated every year in each State;

(d) whether assistance from any organisation will be sought for providing moral education in schools; and

(e) if so, the names of such voluntary organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has recently introduced 'Integrity Club' in Kendriya Vidyalayas on the basis of a suggestion received from the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

(c) Membership of the club is purely voluntary and the total number of students likely to become members has not been estimated.

(d) KVS has no such proposal at present.

(e) Does not arise.

Enrolment of Children at Elementary Level

3122. SHRI DHURVA NARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding enrolment of children at the elementary level after the introduction of mid-day meals scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which mid-day meals scheme has helped to improve the quality of education and the health of students; and

(d) the percentage of dropout rate come down after the implementation of said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development has elaborate arrangements to collect data on educational parameters including enrolment and dropout rate through District Information System for Education (DISE) under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Under DISE system of SSA, data collected from school level is thoroughly verified at Cluster level. Further random verification is carried out at the Block levels as well as District levels on a sample basis. After the State/UT is satisfied with the quality and reporting of the data, the same is submitted for dissemination and analysis at national level. The DISE software also checks for internal inconsistency in the data and generates reports for verification by the District Project Office. The Statistical Division of this Ministry also releases annual publication by the name of Selected Educational Statistics (SES) containing statistical data on important educational indicators including the enrolment of children and dropout rate.

(c) Enrolment, retention etc. of students in schools depend on several interventions of the Government in the field of education, health, nutrition, economic development, demographic changes, expansion of private sector in Elementary Education etc. including the

Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Therefore, any increase in enrolment or decrease in dropout rate cannot be attributed solely to Mid-Day Meal Scheme. However, various evaluation studies conducted by independent agencies including studies conducted by Prof. Amartya Sen's Pratichi Trust and University of Rajasthan and UNICEF suggest that the Mid-Day Meal Scheme has played a major role in universalization of primary education by (i) increasing enrolment, attendance (ii) reducing dropout rate and (iii) averting classroom hunger, under-nourishment especially of those belonging to under-privileged sections of the society. Besides this, MDM Scheme also addresses the micronutrients needs of the children under the School Health Programme in convergence with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Twenty-seven States/UTs have approved School Health Programme under the NRHM.

(d) The dropout rate at the primary level has shown a consistent decline since the launch of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in 1995-96. As per the SES, the dropout rate in primary schools (I-V) at national level was 42.07 per cent in 1995-96, which has come down to 25.43 per cent in 2006-07. Thus there has been a decline of 16.64 per cent in dropout rate from 1995-96 to 2006-07.

[Translation]

Distance Education

2123. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any body has been set up for assessment of working of distance education centers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) and Distance Education Council (DEC) have any role therein;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has conducted any study regarding impact of distance education;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the contribution of distance education to the development of knowledge-based human resources; and

(g) the steps taken by the Union Government to make distance education more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Though the Distance Education Council has operationalised the Scheme of Assessment and Accreditation of ODL Institutions in the country, it has not set up any separate body specially for assessment of working of distance education centres.

(c) and (d) As per provisions under Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) Act, Distance Education Council (DEC) is responsible for coordination in distance education systems. As of now, National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has no apparent role in assessment of Distance Education programmes.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Union Government has started a new scheme namely National Mission on Education through

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for making distance education more effective using ICT tools.

Opening of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas

3124. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has achieved the targets fixed under Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) during the last five years;

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

(c) the steps taken/to be taken to expedite the implementation of KGBV scheme in the country including Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) 2573 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), including 391 KGBVs in Bihar, have been set up in the country during the last five years as per norms of the KGBV scheme. A state-wise list of the number of KGBVs sanctioned year-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise list of No. of KGBVs sanctioned year-wise from 2004-05 to 2008-09

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of KGBVs sanctioned				Total KGBV Sanctioned
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94	40	208	53	395
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	5	6	11	36
3.	Assam	0	15	0	11	26
4.	Bihar	62	66	222	41	391
5.	Chhattisgarh	51	0	33	9	93
6.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Delhi	0	0	0	1	1
8.	Gujarat	30	14	8	11	63
9.	Haryana	1	5	3	0	9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9	0	1	0	10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	0	37	28	79
12.	Jharkhand	74	81	32	11	198
13.	Karnataka	58	3	0	3	64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	70	35	80	15	200
15.	Maharashtra	27	0	9	0	36
16.	Manipur	0	1	0	0	1
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	1	2
18.	Mizoram	0	1	0	0	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	2	2
20.	Orissa	49	65	0	43	157
21.	Punjab	2	0	0	1	3
22.	Rajasthan	56	0	130	14	200
23.	Tamil Nadu	37	0	16	1	54
24.	Tripura	2	5	0	0	7
25.	Uttar Pradesh	32	93	198	131	454
26.	Uttarakhand	13	0	12	1	26
27.	West Bengal	54	0	5	5	64
Grand Total		750	430	1000	393	2573

*No KGBVs was sanctioned during the year 2007-08.

[Translation]

Import of Cheap Chinese Goods

3125. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any

assessment of industries being impacted by the import of Chinese goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide any special package to these industries; 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) 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, an application for imposition of safeguard duty can be made by the domestic industry to Directorate General of Safeguards under Ministry of Finance, in case there is serious injury/market disruption, or threat of series injury/threat of market disruption to the domestic industry, as a consequence of increased imports of an article into India. During 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto 15-07-2009) anti dumping duty was imposed in 22 cases (final duty in 12 cases and provisional duty in 10 cases) and Safeguard duty was imposed in 4 cases (final duty in 2 cases and provisional duty in 2 cases).

Under Section 3(2) of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, the Central Government has an inherent power to impose restrictions on import of goods. The Customs Tariff Act, 1975 presently includes provisions for providing relief to the domestic producers against injury caused to them by imports, in accordance with the Agreement on Anti-Dumping (i.e. the Agreement on the implementation of Article VI of GATT, 1995), the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and the Agreement on Safeguards. These provisions are aimed at offsetting the adverse effects of 'dumped' imports, 'subsidized' imports or 'increased' imports.

The Director General of Safeguard has conducted safeguard investigation to assess the impact of imports of Chinese goods based on the application received from the aggrieved sectors namely, Soda Ash, Aluminium Flat Rolled Products and Foils and Crank Shafts.

The Government has imposed Provisional Safeguard Duty @20% on import of Soda Ash from China, Provisional Safeguard Duty @21% ad valorem on Aluminium Flat Rolled Products and @35% ad

valorem on Aluminium Foil on imports from China. A definitive Safeguard duty @14% in the first year and 12% in the second year commencing from 23rd March 2009 has been imposed on imports of Aluminium Flat Rolled Products from China. Further a definitive safeguard duty @30% for the first year and 25% in the second year commencing from 23rd March, 2009 has been imposed on imports of Aluminium Foil from China.

Free Education to Poor

3126. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families studying in Government as well as private engineering and medical colleges in the country are exempted from paying fee;

(b) if not, whether the Government is likely to take any measures for total fee exemption for the said students;

(c) whether the Government also to issue directives to the State Governments in this regard so as to enable the children of all poor families get quality education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has introduced a Tuition Waiver Scheme for Women, Economically backward and Physically Handicapped Meritorious students in Technical Institutions. This scheme is applicable to the students of all AICTE approved institutions. The Institutions shall provide tuition fee waiver upto 10% of its sanctioned intake of students. As per the information provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, it is for each State Government to provide exemption to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families studying in medical colleges.

Assistance to Inter-State Water Transport Companies

3127. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has provided assistance to the private and public companies engaged in inter-state water transport;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(c) the reasons for paid a lesser amount than the amount they had applied for; and

(d) the criteria adopted by the Government for the selection of the companies?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) No, Madam. There is no scheme to provide financial assistance to any company engaged in inter-state water transport.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Sale of Philatelic Stamps

3128. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVADANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sell philatelic stamps through the post offices all over the country including Gujarat;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Philatelic stamps are sold through selected post offices of the country including Gujarat.

(b) Commemorative/Special postage stamps, also known as Philatelic Stamps, are sold only through 68 Philatelic Bureaux and 834 Philatelic Counters located in Post Offices all over country. In Gujarat, philatelic stamps are sold through 3 Philatelic Bureaux at Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Rajkot and 62 Philatelic Counters.

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

Target for Exports

3129. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has raised the export target for the financial year 2008-09;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which it has been raised and achieved;

(c) the target fixed for exports in the current financial year and steps being taken to achieve the same;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide sector specific package to exporters who have been affected by increase in appreciation of Rupee; 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) During the announcement of Annual Supplement to Foreign Trade Policy, 2008-09 on 11-4-2008, Government fixed a merchandise export target of US \$ 200 billion for the year 2008-09, which was later revised to US \$ 175 billion. The total export during the year was at US \$ 168.7 billion.

(c) While announcing trade facilitation measures on 26-2-2009, the Government fixed an export target of US \$ 200 billion for the year 2009-10. On account of continuing global financial crises and economic slow down of developed economies, the target of US \$ 200 billion is unlikely to be achieved. The Government and the Reserve Bank of India are closely monitoring both the domestic and international economic developments. Government has announced measures in the stimulus packages in the year 2009-10, particularly for the exporting sector, to arrest the decline in exports. These measures are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) There has been no appreciation of Rupee vis-a-vis US \$, during last few months; consequently, the question does not arise.

Statement

Steps taken by Government/RBI to address the concerns arising out of Present Global Economic slow down

(A) Measures taken by the Government

- (1) Interest subvention of 2% provided, till 30-09-2009, to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:—

Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Leather, Gems and Jewellery, Marine Products and SMEs;

- (2) Additional funds of Rs 350 crore provided (in December 2008) for Handicraft items etc. in Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY);

- (3) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme extended for bicycle parts, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, Apparels and Clothing accessories, Auto Components etc. for exports from 1-4-09 to 30-09-09;

- (4) Rs. 1100 crore provided to ensure full refund of pending claims of CST/Terminal Excise duty/Duty drawback on deemed exports;

- (5) Exporter friendly and the popular Duty Neutralisation Scheme i.e., Duty Entitlement Passbook (DEPB) Scheme extended upto 31st December, 2009;

- (6) DEPB rates for all items where they were reduced in November, 2008, restored to higher rates from retrospective effect;

- (7) Duty Drawback rates on certain items restored to higher rates effective from 1st September, 2008;

- (8) DEPB and Freely Transferable Incentive Schemes allowed without the initial requirement of Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC);

- (9) Export Obligation Period under Advance authorization Scheme enhanced from

24 months to 36 months without payment of composition fee.

- (10) Back-up guarantee made available to ECGC to the extent of Rs. 350 crore to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/products. ECGC is now been able to widen its coverage;

- (11) Additional funds of Rs 1400 crore provided to the Ministry of Textiles to clear the backlog claims of textile units under Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF);

- (12) Export duty on iron ore fines eliminated, and for lumps, reduced to 5%;

- (13) Some pending issues relating to Service Tax refund on exports—resolved. However many issues remain un-resolved;

- (14) For Fast Track Resolution of a number of procedural issues thereby reducing delays for the exporters, a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary including Secretaries of Department of Revenue and Commerce; A number of issues sorted out accordingly;

- (15) Excise duty reduced across the board by 4 per cent, for all products except petroleum products and those products where current rate was less than 4%. Excise Duty was further reduced by another 2% in certain products like Leather etc.;

- (16) The guarantee cover under Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises on loans doubled to Rs 1 crore, with a guarantee cover of 50%. The guarantee cover extended by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust increased to 85% for credit facility upto Rs. 5 lakh. The lock-in period for such collateral-free loans reduced.

- (17) To protect the domestic manufacturing industry from dumped/cheap imports, in particular, from China, import restrictions have been imposed -

on HR coil, Carbon Black, Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) and Radial Tyres (Bus and Trucks);

- (18) Import duty on naphtha for power sector eliminated;
- (19) CVD on TMT bars and structurals and on cement removed;
- (20) Exemption from basic customs duty on Zinc and Ferro Alloys withdrawn;
- (21) Regular monitoring-mechanism:—

(a) The situation is being regularly monitored at the highest level of Government, so that immediate further corrective measures, can be taken as may be required. In this regard, the Government has constituted the following two High Level Committees which have been deliberating the issue on regular basis:

- (i) An Apex Group chaired by Prime Minister with Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), RBI Governor;
- (ii) Committee of officers chaired by Cabinet Secretary, including Finance Secretary, Commerce Secretary, Secretary (DIPP), Secretary (Planning Commission) to meet regularly to look into the suggestions made by Trade and Industry and the respective Administrative Ministries in respect of the current global economic and financial crisis and to recommend action to the Apex Group.

- (b) Department of MSME and Department of Financial Services to jointly monitor on the progress of the meetings of Monthly meeting of State Level Bankers' Committee for resolution of credit issues of MSME.

(B) Measures taken by RBI:

(a) Increase in Liquidity to the banks for improving credit flow, by:

- (i) Reducing CRR, SLR, Repo rate and Reverse Repo rate (from Oct '08, CRR reduced from 9% to 5%, SLR reduced from 25% to 24%, Repo Rate reduced from 7.5% to 4.75%, and Reverse Repo Rate reduced from 6% to 3.25%).
- (ii) Refinance facility to the EXIM Bank for an amount of Rs. 5000 crores for providing pre-shipment and post-shipment credit in Rs. or dollars.
- (iii) A special re-finance facility has been put in place for banks for the purpose of extending finance to exports, micro and small enterprises, mutual funds and NBFCs. Provisioning requirements have been lowered. Export Credit Refinance facility for commercial banks increased to 50% of the outstanding Rupee Export Credit.

(b) Increase in FOREX Liquidity:

- (i) RBIs assurance for continued selling of foreign exchange (US \$) through banks, to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market;
- (ii) To enable banks to profitably lend to exporters in Foreign Exchange, Ceiling rates on export credit in foreign currency has been raised to LIBOR + 350 basis points, subject to the condition that the banks will not levy any other charges, i.e., service charge, management charge, etc. except for recovery towards out of pocket expenses incurred.

(c) Easing of Credit Terms:

- (i) The period of pre-shipment and post-shipment Rupee Export Credit enhanced by 90 days each;
- (ii) Time period of export realization for non-status holder exporters increased to 12 months, at

par with the Status holders. This facility which was available upto 03-06-09, has been extended for one more year;

- (iii) PSU Banks, consequent to measures announced by RBI, reduced the margin money on Guarantees for export units.

(C) Recent Steps Announced in Budget 2009-10

- (1) MDA Scheme-allocation increased to Rs. 124 crores (increased by 148%);
- (2) Interest subvention of 2% on preshipment credit for 7 specified sectors extended beyond 30-9-09 till 31st March, 2010;
- (3) An adjustment assistance scheme initiated in December '08 to provide enhanced ECGC cover at 95% to the badly hit sectors, continued till March, 2010;
- (4) Mega Handloom clusters in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu and Powerloom cluster in Rajasthan and New Mega clusters for carpets in Srinagar and Mirzapur approved;
- (5) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) abolished;
- (6) Section 10A and 10B related to Sunset clauses for STPI and EOUs schemes respectively extended for the financial year 2010-2011. Anomaly removed in Section 10AA related to taxation benefit of 'unit vis-a-vis assessee';
- (7) Additional items allowed within the existing duty free imports entitlement for the following employment oriented sectors:
 - (i) 5 additional items for sports goods sector;
 - (ii) Additional items for leather garments and footwear and textile items.
- (8) Basic customs duty of 5% on Rough/Unworked corals abolished;
- (9) Service Tax—Following changes have been made.
 - (i) Exemption from Service tax on services linked to exports:

- (a) On service related to transport of export goods by road from any CFS or ICD to the port or Airport and on service related to transport of export goods by road directly from their place of removal, to an ICD, a CFS, a port or airport;

- (b) Services provided by Foreign Agent Commission service.

- (ii) Procedure for refund of service tax simplified by allowing refund on self certification in case refund claim does not exceed 0.25% of FOB value of exports; and certification by Chartered Accountant in case of others;

- (iii) Time period for filing refund claim increased to 1 year from the date of export (as against half-yearly).

Import of Palm Oil

3130. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of Palm oil imported during the last three years, country-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details regarding duty levied on Palm oil imported from various countries; and

(c) the impact, if any, of imported Palm oil on production and consumption of other edible oils produced in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The total quantity of Palm Oil (crude and refined) imported during 2006-07, 2007-08 and April, 2008 to February, 2009, country-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The import duty applicable on Refined, Bleached and Deodorized (RBD) Palmolein and refined Palm Oil is at 7.5%. Import of crude Palm Oil is allowed at zero per cent duty. Import of Palm Oil at these duty levels is allowed to meet shortage in domestic supply over domestic demand.

Statement*Country-wise India's Import of Palm Oil during 2006-07*

ITCHS Code	Item Description	Country Name	Unit	Quantity	Value (INR)
1	2	3	4	5	6
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Morocco	KGS	1250000	26149500
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Cambodia	KGS	2437000	49350830
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	China PRP	KGS	1000000	20919600
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Indonesia	KGS	2039575986	40989618101
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Malaysia	KGS	447554962	9024861466
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Sri Lanka DSR	KGS	5956000	121675837
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Thailand	KGS	43855000	890936548
15119010	Refined Bleached deodorised Palm Oil	Bhutan	KGS	14951807	512405134
15119010	Refined Bleached deodorised Palm Oil	Malaysia	KGS	348200	8364510
15119010	Refined Bleached deodorised Palm Oil	Singapore	KGS	16000	422608
15119020	Refined Bleached deodorised Palmolein	Bangladesh PR	KGS	759000	16869077
15119020	Refined Bleached deodorised Palmolein	Indonesia	KGS	65828000	1433136438
15119020	Refined Bleached deodorised Palmolein	Malaysia	KGS	2153990	49532499
15119020	Refined Bleached deodorised Palmolein	Singapore	KGS	2340	107222
15119020	Refined Bleached deodorised Palmolein	U Arab Emts.	KGS	7500	179103
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Bangladesh PR	KGS	1145301	24363956
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Bhutan	KGS	19613909	705515769

15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Indonesia	KGS	91912000	1847903470
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Malaysia	KGS	27342740	555717778
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Singapore	KGS	1140	59219
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Sri Lanka DSR	KGS	659000	12957617
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	U Arab Emts	KGS	10400	320971
Grand Total				2766382275	56291367253

Country-wise India's Import of Palm Oil during 2007-08

15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Unspecified	KGS	2554000	46730565
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Argentina	KGS	500000	11759500
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Cambodia	KGS	1055192	19072441
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Indonesia	KGS	2900979380	53858153667
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Malaysia	KGS	311797269	6071163408
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Singapore	KGS	8738000	202579705
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Sri Lanka DSR	KGS	8560019	167645720
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Thailand	KGS	41478060	824175097
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Germany	KGS	1000000	17812950
15119010	Refined Bleached deodorised Palm Oil	Bangladesh PR	KGS	398250	12941581
15119010	Refined Bleached deodorised Palm Oil	Bhutan	KGS	12199311	517478290
15119010	Refined Bleached deodorised Palm Oil	Malaysia	KGS	1476519	33159622
15119020	Refined Bleached deodorised Palmolein	Bangladesh PR	KGS	456000	9908886
15119020	Refined Bleached deodorised Palmolein	Indonesia	KGS	133823760	2675060875

1	2	3	4	5	6
15119020	Refined Bleached deodorised Palmolein	Malaysia	KGS	26188299	516319498
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Unspecified	KGS	1538	85945
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	USA	KGS	3023	117988
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Brazil	KGS	200	3794
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Bangladesh PR	KGS	1299236	29279692
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Bhutan	KGS	24773758	1069368787
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Indonesia	KGS	29343020	823056261
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Malaysia	KGS	8259000	214493093
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	U Arab Emts	KGS	8000	169484
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	France	KGS	8330	165219
Grand Total				3514900162	67120702048

Country-wise India's Import of Palm Oil during April '08-February '09

15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Unspecified	KGS	1978000	44440258
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Cambodia	KGS	5139000	98639865
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Indonesia	KGB	3306575989	67948938097
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Malaysia	KGS	632120871	13823293902
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Singapore	KGS	2829000	120596984
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Sri Lanke DSR	KGS	5353419	107014337
15111000	Crude Palm Oil and its Fractns	Thailand	KGS	78295000	1512469261

15119010	Refined Bleached deodorised Palm Oil	Indonesia	KGS	4936000	130688128
15119010	Refined Bleached deodorised Palm Oil	Malaysia	KGS	6153711	255105441
15119020	Refined Bleached deodorised Palmolein	Bangladesh PR	KGS	587572	11918538
15119020	Refined Bleached deodorised Palmolein	Indonesia	KGS	819359891	18726751694
15119020	Refined Bleached deodorised Palmolein	Malaysia	KGS	298097269	6741363771
15119020	Refined Bleached deodorised Palmolein	Singapore	KGS	1229000	25473462
15119020	Refined Bleached deodorised Palmolein	U Arab Emts	KGS	35000	932036
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Bhutan	KGS	1934938	92967674
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Indonesia	KGS	6764520	257967716
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Korea RP	KGS	1340	67410
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Malaysia	KGS	534658	17862309
15119090	Other Refined Palm Oil	Italy	KGS	100	5879
Grand Total				5171925218	109918496762

Surrender of Funds

3131. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has surrendered huge amount of funds, allocated for defence procurement during the last financial year;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) During the last financial year an amount of Rs. 2063.84 crores was proposed to be reduced by the Ministry of Defence at the Revised Estimate stage from the allocation under the Capital held from which bulk of the Capital procurement is funded. However, Ministry of Finance reduced the allocation by Rs. 7007 crores.

(b) The primary reason of reduction in allocation for Defence procurement at the Revised Estimates stage was non-fructification of certain schemes and slippage in delivery schedule of already contracted schemes/projects.

(c) In order to expedite and plan an even expenditure pattern during the financial year, the Defence Procurement Procedure has been revised and up-dated to ensure and optimize even utilization of allocation during the financial year.

Organic Farming in Tea Estates

3132. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the tea estates in the country are gradually shifting from inorganic farming to organic farming;

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

(c) whether there is improvement in tea production as a result of the shift from inorganic to organic farming;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to encourage organic farming in tea estates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) A few tea estates have shifted to organic farming which fetches a better price over the conventional tea. The details are as follows:

Name of the State	No. of Organic Estates
Assam	18
West Bengal	30
Uttaranchal	2
Total North India	50
Tamil Nadu	8
Kerala	5
Karnataka	1
Total South India	14
All India	64

(c) and (d) The production initially declines during the conversion phase and regains the original level after a few years.

(e) The Government, through Tea Board, helps exporters of organic tea for participation in the organic exhibitions so that they are able to find new buyers. The organic tea producers are given assistance of 50% of the cost per certificate for certification of the product. The Government has approved a project with a financial support from Common Fund for Commodities which aims at developing the technology, skills and systems of organic tea production.

Re-Inventing EPF India Scheme

3133. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the number of employees and the accounts under Employees Provident Fund since 31st March, 2005 alongwith the volume of funds with EPF during each year since the aforesaid period, State-wise;

(b) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) had embarked upon a massive project to inter-link all Employees Provident Fund (EPF) Offices digitisation of records under the scheme 'Re-inventing EPF India' to provide on-line access to all the subscribers of EPF;

(c) if so, the status of the project alongwith the funds allocated and spent on the project since its inception, year-wise;

(d) whether the deadline fixed for completion of the project could not be met; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the deadline fixed and the cost overrun due to delay in implementing the project?

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

(a) Details of Employees' Provident Fund members and funds with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) to (e) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation launched a project called 'Re-Inventing EPF India' In 2001 in order to provide service to its stakeholders by revamping the accounting procedure, business process, etc., which would enable the time

taken to settle claims to be brought down substantially, improved compliance and to provide service on 'any-time any-where' basis.

M/s Siemens Information Systems Limited (SISL), the consultants appointed for this work delivered their report on 'Business Process Re-engineering', 'System Design Document', 'Software Requirement Specifications', etc. The application software was also delivered. On exhaustive user testing and field-testing, several shortcomings were found in the application software. To set right the deficiencies, the consultants asked for changes in contract and sought delay liability of Rs. 51.50 crore.

The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Funds considered the matter. Going by the findings of a sub-committee on the Project, the Central Board approved the cancellation of the contract with SISL in its meeting held on 24th January, 2008 with consequential legal actions. It also approved a revised implementation plan in collaboration with National Informatics Centre (NIC) on 17-4-2008.

The reasons for delay are primarily on account of the late submission of deliverables by the consultants. M/s Siemens Information Systems Limited were engaged as consultants for the Project for an amount of Rs. 6,67,47,000. Apart from this, no other cost estimates were finalised. However, the total expenditure incurred on the project 'Re-inventing EPF India' and the new project with NIC upto 31-03-2009 is about Rs. 57.50 crores. The expenditure on the project has been met from normal revenue expenditure budget heads and there has not been any specific allocation. As such there has not been any cost overrun.

Statement-I*Region-wise membership under Employees' Provident Fund since 31st March, 2005*

Region	31-03-2005			31-03-2006			31-03-2007			31-03-2008		
	Exempt	Unexempt	Total	Exempt	Unexempt	Total	Exempt	Unexempt	Total	Exempt	Unexempt	Total
Andhra Pradesh	245499	2886380	3131879	253557	2942467	3196024	248377	2961396	3209773	258721	2800076	3058797
Bihar	59990	170716	230706	61420	176027	237447	61723	178639	240362	33704	273146	306850
Chhattisgarh	57000	253156	310156	57000	266079	323079	57000	285634	342634	69493	302650	372143
Delhi	357157	1857728	2214885	351046	1817553	2168599	345082	1791414	2145496	367637	1805131	2172768
Goa	7865	274276	282141	13289	330622	343911	14443	401549	415992	14443	475210	489653
Gujarat	213825	3519513	3733338	231984	3479905	3711889	230360	3460487	3690847	196358	2410038	2606396
Himachal Pradesh	5146	203739	208939	9007	222850	231857	9007	238193	247200	10550	231446	241996
Haryana	61997	1513523	1575520	48691	2465832	2514523	59790	2668223	2728013	75308	2559349	2634657
Jharkhand	236915	535367	772282	233864	527816	761680	231883	520282	752165	222959	613480	836439
Karnataka	350509	3296857	3647366	366326	3739793	4106119	399599	4094108	4493707	399599	4094108	4493707
Kerala	26441	1182305	1208746	38489	1252684	1291173	38338	1286768	1325106	52638	1431784	1484422
Maharashtra	692126	7148120	7840246	765637	7235202	8000839	792786	7226883	8019669	792786	7226883	8019669
Madhya Pradesh	42489	1400422	1442911	42528	1393544	1436072	37697	1461712	1499409	36595	1503666	1540261

North East	30634	176925	207559	30203	191823	222026	30203	208977	239180	23804	242766	266570
Orissa	84140	656950	741090	59838	668224	728062	60105	676591	736696	70713	581655	652368
Punjab	30942	2565605	2596547	31701	2360680	2392381	37151	2642034	2679185	36958	2788464	2825422
Rajasthan	101511	1269010	1370521	105690	1336859	1442549	107455	1466404	1573859	107455	1466404	1573859
Tamil Nadu	255723	4867834	5123557	243520	5237181	5480701	250603	5554498	5805101	256622	6721240	6977862
Uttarakhand	71101	118697	189798	69941	121499	191440	67801	124986	192787	65381	109750	175131
Uttar Pradesh	177659	1374193	1551852	163565	1370511	1534076	167428	1404185	1571613	167524	1365761	1533285
West Bengal	787911	1941224	2729135	787219	1851343	2638562	745659	1750057	2495716	501474	2155549	2657023
Total	3896580	37212594	41109174	3964515	38988494	42953009	4001490	40403020	44404510	3760722	41158556	44919278

Statement-II**Volume of funds with Employees' Provident Fund**

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Exempted establishments	Un-exempted establishments	Total
31-03-2005	49961.51	149053.88	199015.39
31-03-2006	57528.09	170435.33	227963.42
31-03-2007	66102.42	190977.12	257079.54
31-03-2008	73627.13	221883.34	295510.47

The details of funds with Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are not maintained State-wise/ Region-wise but are maintained centrally at Headquarters of the Organisation for the purpose of investment and fund management.

Survey by NCERT

3134. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has conducted any

survey on student's learning levels in Government schools across the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has conducted two rounds of learning achievement surveys at the level of Class-III, Class-V, Class-VII/VIII. A comparative Statement of the progress in the 1st and 2nd rounds of achievement surveys is enclosed.

Statement**Statement of progress in the Learning Achievement Surveys conducted by NCERT**

Rounds	Class III		Class V		Class VII/VIII	
	1	2	1	2	1	2
Year	2003-04	2007-08	2001-02	2005-06	2003-04	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of States covered	29	32	30	33	30	32
No. of schools visited	5293	7341	4787	6828	4378	5246
No. of students	92407	86112	88271	84322	105531	101365
Mean Achievement-Language	63.12	67.84	58.87	60.3	54.24 (for Class VII)	56.87 (for Class VII)
					53.86 (for Class VIII)	56.57 (for Class VIII)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mean Achievement—Maths	58.25	61.89	46.51	48.46	30.50 (for Class VII)	39.87 (for Class VII)
					39.17 (for Class VIII)	42.71 (for Class VIII)
Mean Achievement—EVS	—	—	50.3	52.19	—	—
Mean Achievement—Social Science	—	—	—	—	34.07 (for Class VII)	44.15 (for Class VII)
					46.19 (for Class VIII)	48.03 (for Class VIII)
Mean Achievement—Science	—	—	—	—	37.78 (for Class VII)	42.35 (for Class VII)
					41.30 (for Class VIII)	42.73 (for Class VIII)

Construction of Container Terminal at Vallarpadam

3135. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Vallarpadam International Container Transshipment Terminal has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which said work is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the rail and road connectivity of Vallarpadam terminal has been taken up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The construction work of Vallarpadam International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) is in progress and is scheduled to be completed on 30th November, 2009. The terminal is scheduled for commissioning in December, 2009.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Rail connectivity to ICTT at Vallarpadam is being implemented by M/s. Rail Vikas Nigam Limited (RVNL) and the National Highway connectivity to ICTT at Vallarpadam is being implemented by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

Creation of Employment in Unorganised Sector

3136. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study relating to job losses in the unorganised sector due to recent economic slowdown;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to create new/alternative employment opportunities for this sector?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Recognizing the serious problems of unemployment, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 was enacted, which provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial

year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. A very significant feature of this Act is that if a workers who has applied for work under NREGA is not provided employment within 15 days from the date on which work is requested, an unemployment allowance shall be payable by the State Government at the rate prescribed in the Act. In addition to the Government is implementing a number of employment generation schemes, such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). The **PMEGP has been launched in August, 2008 for implementation from 2008-09 to 2012-13 with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 4,735 crore towards margin money and Rs. 250 crore towards backward forward linkages with the target for generation of 37.37 lakh additional employment opportunities.**

Chilli Exports

3137. **SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of export of chilli during the last three years and the current year, Country-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details regarding India's position in terms

of chilli exports world-wide; and

(c) the steps taken to improve exports of chilli and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) India is number one exporter of chilli in the World. The details of Chilli exports are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) During the XI Plan, Government through Export Oriented Production and Post Harvest Improvement of Spices and Export Development and Promotion of Spices schemes is providing assistance for promotion of Spices exports including Chilli. The Government has sanctioned a Spices Park and Quality Evaluation Laboratory (QEL) at Guntur which is a major producer of chilli together, these facilities will enable chilli farmers to improve the processing and value addition for their produce and realise better prices for their produce and enhance the exports.

The Spices Board has introduced the mandatory sampling and testing for Sudan dye I-IV so that Indian chilli and chilli products are more acceptable in the international markets. The export of chilli from India has gone up from 113174 M.T. valued Rs. 403.01 crores in 2005-06 to 188000 M.T. valued Rs. 1080.95 crores in 2008-09.

Statement

Major Country-wise Export of Chilli from India

(Qty. in MT, Value Rs. lakhs)

Country	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09(E)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Malaysia	43625.4	25133.2	51782.4	30520.7	40615.4	26072.1
Sri Lanka	21822.4	11228.6	29504.8	13501.1	37791.7	19628.0
USA	13058.2	8328.2	19712.6	12956.9	15793.1	12881.6
Pakistan	254.6	55.0	11349.8	4532.0	22375.8	10192.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
U.A.E.	12622.6	3685.4	15813.2	5889.1	18812.9	7006.5
Thailand	626.9	387.1	2913.9	1544.3	9189.9	5434.6
Indonesia	6488.5	3151.1	9305.3	4146.8	10530.5	5148.8
UK	2279.4	1522.2	2872.3	2010.4	3045.1	2646.6
Egypt (A.R.E.)	503.3	306.2	1066.5	780.5	2823.0	1830.7
South Africa	1738.4	925.5	2349.5	1303.4	2815.0	1726.4
Saudi Arabia	806.1	538.2	1514.4	885.9	1921.3	1306.9
Singapore	1285.6	788.5	1966.3	1221.1	1857.4	1277.8
Nepal	3264.1	1358.1	4306.0	1580.4	3224.6	1228.4
Bangladesh	28424.6	15507.7	34678.9	16120.3	1922.5	1023.3
Italy	652.0	436.7	741.8	531.7	1002.3	991.1
Mexico	1894.7	1426.6	2557.2	1723.6	1363.4	899.4
Canada	634.7	450.9	891.9	634.6	830.0	695.4
Australia	697.8	557.8	747.3	631.8	708.4	677.9
Russia	870.7	386.8	741.3	405.1	1265.7	592.8
France	278.6	257.4	366.5	324.1	457.5	561.8
Iran			51.9	11.5	1267.2	487.0
Kuwait	563.6	300.8	1031.4	490.7	693.4	441.6
Qatar	324.7	147.0	580.2	229.9	876.4	420.5
Others	6305.4	3977.3	12154.8	7774.0	6817.5	4923.8
Item Total	149022.2	80856.0	209000.1	109750.0	188000.1	108094.9

*Country-wise Exports during the current year
(April-May, 2009)*

Country	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
Malaysia	5647	3680.17

1	2	3
Sri Lanka	5196	2531.60
USA	2140	1937.11
UAE	3389	1425.66
Thailand	1327	792.65
UK	662	725.31

1	2	3
Indonesia	1316	678.25
Egypt (A.R.E.)	890	579.34
Bangladesh	1005	530.68
Nepal	943	402.89
South Africa	336	243.37
Australia	164	173.94
Saudi Arabia	192	167.80
Singapore	213	150.64
Oman	125	98.78
France	72	97.07
Canada	122	96.01
Italy	97	95.30
Qatar	115	68.39
Germany	49	57.62
Baharain	84	54.66
Spain	42	50.97
Kuwait	43	49.36
Phillipines	63	47.41
Netherlands	45	45.64
Russia	90	45.19
Brazil	69	45.14
Maldives	52	40.43
Others	1512	1059.87
Total	26000	15971.25

Capacity Building for Schools

3138. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding capacity building for primary, secondary and higher, secondary levels by the end of Eleventh Plan Period; and

(b) the extent of growth/increase in percentage at each level at the end of this plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan the target for first three years of the XIth Plan for recruitment of teachers is 2,84,774. Target for opening of new schools during the XIth Plan is 90,000. Target for construction of additional classrooms is 8,87,000 envisaging a growth of 119.14 per cent over Xth Plan period.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education, Central assistance is provided to the State Governments/UTs for various teacher education programmes and related activities undertaken by the State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs), Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs). It is the constant endeavour of the Government to provide resource support to these institutions for capacity building and extended coverage of their activities.

The centrally sponsored scheme Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, launched in March, 2009 is meant to universalize access to secondary education and to improve its quality. The scheme envisages enhancing enrollment at secondary stage by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to the prescribed norms, and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers.

Rise in Prices of Cement

3139. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of cement has increased in recent times in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to control the rise in the prices of cement; and

(d) the extent to which the Government has been able to contain rise in prices of cement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The all India average retail sale price of cement has largely been stable showing a modest increase of 7.23% only from June, 2008 to June, 2009 due to steady growth in demand. In fact, the prices of cement have a tendency to increase in the first quarter of the financial year due to enhanced pre-monsoon construction activities in the country. The prices are likely to further stabilize during the monsoon period due to slow down in construction activities and addition of fresh capacities.

India's Trading Partners

3140. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding India's ten largest trading partners during the last three years alongwith the volume of trade, major items of export/import and net trade balance in rupees; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to improve India's trading position with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details regarding India's ten largest trading partners during the last three years alongwith the volume of trade, and net trade balance are given in the enclosed Statement. Major items of export/import are available on website of Department of Commerce i.e. on <http://www.commerce.nic.in>.

(b) India has taken a number of initiatives to enhance trade in other parts of the world through various trade promotion programmes which aim to promote trade by giving market access initiatives, establishing institutional mechanisms such as Joint Trade Committees,

holding fairs and exhibitions and by granting assistance to exporters to promote trade on sustained basis.

For offsetting high freight cost and other externalities in select international markets, a new scheme called "Focus Market Scheme" has been launched since 1-4-2006. This allows exporters to get an incentive in the form of freely transferable duty credit scrip @ 2.5% of the FOB value of exports of such products. The initiative aims at enhancing India's competitiveness for export to identified Focus Markets. To begin with, 8 countries in Latin America, 49 countries in Africa, 10 countries of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), 5 countries in Central America and 1 country in Eastern Europe were notified as Focus Markets.

Statement

Top ten largest Trading partners during 2006-07

Country	Trade Volume (Rs. in crores)	Trade Balance
USA	138474	32263
China PRP	116538	-41479
U Arab Emts	93620	15270
Saudi Arab	72273	-48850
Singapore	52302	2622
Germany	52154	-16140
UK	44311	6532
Belgium	34463	-3020
Japan	33748	-7841
Korea RP	33126	-10368

Top ten largest Trading partners during 2007-08

Country	Trade 2007-08 (Rs. in crores)	Trade Balance
1	2	3
USA	168013	-1237

1	2	3
China PRP	152713	-65519
U Arab Emts	117148	8682
Saudi Arab	93033	-63188
Singapore	62344	-3020
Germany	60335	-19137
UK	46909	7026
Japan	40973	-9942
Hong Kong	36252	14518
Korea RP	35789	-12826

*Top ten largest Trading partners during 2008-09
(April-February)*

Country	Trade 2008-09 (Rs. in crores)	Trade Balance
China PRP	1,63,202	-92,676
USA	1,55,353	12,254
U Arab Emts	1,52,668	-1,934
Saudi Arab	1,05,602	-64,303
Germany	67,602	-19,497
Singapore	63,280	2,934
UK	50,144	524
Hong Kong	50,129	1,772
Belgium	41,552	-5,294
Netherland	33,099	19,049

Data Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI and S)

Setting Up of Shipping Finance Corporation

3141. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a finance corporation or a dedicated corpus under a refinancing corporation of easy fund flow for the shipping sector;

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

(c) whether India Infrastructure Finance Corporation Limited (IIFCL) has been directed to provide low-cost funds for the development of new core sector projects relating to shipping industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the IIFCL thereto; and

(e) the time by which the finance arrangements are likely to be made available to the shipping sector?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Although, in the liberalization era Government is not committed to providing soft loan for acquisition of ships but on account of the current financial meltdown on the request of Ministry of Shipping and at the behest of Finance Ministry, Indian Banks' Association had constituted a Working Group to examine the proposed extension of credit facilities to Shipping companies in India for purchase of ships. Indian Banks' Association has recently advised that they have no role to play in the matter and the Shipping Company should take up the matter with the individual banks.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. As the Indian Shipping Industry is facing difficulties in arranging finance for acquisition of ships, the Ministry of Shipping has, therefore, proposed to Finance Ministry to explore the possibility of funding ship acquisition by India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL). Ministry of Finance, however, informed that IIFCL was created as an SPV under the scheme for financing viable infrastructure projects and accordingly, it has been providing financial support to improve the viability of infrastructure projects. The acquisition of ships is basically purchase of capital equipment and not funding of infrastructure projects.

[Translation]

Exports from SEZs

3142. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS

LALAN SINGH:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

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

(a) the details of value of exports made from Special Economic Zones (SEZs) during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the percentage increase, if any, made over previous year;

(b) whether the increase in exports from SEZs is higher than the overall increase in total exports in the country; and

(c) 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) The value of exports made from SEZs during each of last three years and the current year alongwith the percentage increase made over the previous year is as under:

Year	Value of Physical Exports from SEZs (Rs. crore)	Growth Rate (over previous year)
2005-06	22,840	25%
2006-07	34,615	52%
2007-08	66,638	93%
2008-09	99,689	50%

(b) and (c) During the year 2008-09, India's total export registered a growth of 3.5% as compared to a growth of 29.1% during the previous year. The slow growth of export was primarily due to adverse impact of global slowdown on India's exports from the Second Half of the year.

Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

3143. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign assistance received by the Government for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the period 2009-10 including the names of the bodies;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed in the recent past the programmes being run by the State Governments under SSA; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) During 2009-10, no reimbursement of foreign assistance for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme by the World Bank, European Commission and Department for International Development has been received.

(b) and (c) A vigorous system of monitoring of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is already in place which includes, *inter alia*, monthly and quarterly progress reports and review meetings, furnishing of annual elementary school statistics, field monitoring by 42 independent monitoring institutions and six monthly independent Review Missions. The audit arrangements for the State Implementing Societies (SIS) include audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, annual audit by independent chartered accountants and concurrent financial reviews through independent professional bodies. The 9th JRM reviewed the SSA programme in the month of January, 2009 and found that programme is proceeding smoothly.

India Trade Promotion Organisation

3144. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on each trade fair held in Delhi by India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of earnings accrued from each of the trade fair conducted during the said period;

(c) the expenditure incurred by ITPO for organising trade fairs abroad during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the details of revenue generated by ITPO from these trade fairs during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The audited figures for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and provisional figures for the year 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement. No fair has been conducted by ITPO in Delhi from 1-4-2009 to 21-7-2009.

(c) and (d) The audited figures for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and provisional figures for the year 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

India Trade Promotion Organisation

Details of Income and Expenditure for fairs/exhibitions organised by ITPO in Delhi

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Description	Income	Expenditure	Surplus+/Deficit(-)
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07				
1.	Delhi Book Fair 9/06	131.83	85.71	46.12
2.	Delhi International Leather Fair 7/06	141.71	19.93	121.78
3.	Job and Education Fair 5/06	23.86	7.45	16.41
4.	Stationery Fair 9/06	30.55	19.19	11.36
5.	Sajavat Fair 9/06	29.03	14.73	14.30
6.	National Furniture Fair 9/06	23.98	20.77	3.21
7.	Tex-Style India 2/07	251.09	79.36	171.73
8.	IT India Fair 1/07	26.62	28.21	-1.59
9.	Jobs and Education Fair 10/06	15.26	3.36	11.90
10.	Krishi Expo and Gardening Fair 2/07	35.04	23.55	11.49
11.	Aahar International Food Fair 3/07	348.58	53.33	295.25
12.	Nakshatra 3/07	16.44	10.78	5.66
13.	India International Trade Fair 11/06	3073.72	634.68	2439.04
Total		4147.71	1001.05	3146.66

1	2	3	4	5
2007-08				
1.	Delhi Book Fair 9/06	124.52	82.25	42.27
2.	Delhi International Leather Fair 5/07	111.61	13.62	97.99
3.	India Jewellery and Watch Show 10/07	45.80	59.56	-13.76
4.	Jobs and Education Fair 5/07	33.43	10.23	23.20
5.	Aahar International Food Fair 3/08	468.40	137.40	331.00
6.	Stationery Fair 9/07	28.65	18.65	10.00
7.	Sajavat Fair 9/07	27.23	15.98	11.25
8.	Int. Exh. Security Safety DM Eqpt 2/08	60.31	47.26	13.05
9.	Tex-Style India 3/08	186.26	90.80	95.46
10.	Arogya 10/07	81.96	37.88	44.08
11.	Nakshatra 2/08	21.50	16.65	4.85
12.	Job and Education Fair, 10/2007	28.53	5.88	22.65
13.	India International Trade Fair 11/07	3250.53	686.57	2563.96
	Total	4468.73	1222.73	3246.00
2008-09 (Provisional)				
1.	Delhi Book Fair 8/08	165.41	66.82	98.59
2.	Print Pack India 01/09	662.13	63.32	598.81
3.	Delhi International Leather Fair 10/08	101.33	40.34	60.99
4.	Sports Goods and Phy Fitness Equip Exh. 10/08	23.60	22.51	1.09
5.	Envirotech 12/08	16.14	17.49	-1.35
6.	Aahar International Food Fair 3/09	607.86	138.96	468.90
7.	Stationery Fair 9/08	38.75	22.31	16.44
8.	Intl. Exh. Security Eqpt. 2/09	85.40	48.85	36.55
9.	Tex-Style India 3/09	145.41	72.40	73.01
10.	Arogya 10/08	82.06	38.79	43.27
11.	Nakshatra 3/09	18.61	13.53	5.08

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Energy Tech 12/08	17.63	23.41	-5.78
13.	Mango Festival	20.11	9.73	10.38
14.	India International Trade Fair 11/08	3792.40	707.13	3085.27
Total		5776.84	1285.59	4491.25

Details of Income and Expenditure for fairs/exhibitions organised abroad by ITPO during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Income	Expenditure	Surplus+/Deficit(-)
2006-07	1668.73	1496.96	171.77
2007-08	1257.18	1054.77	202.41
2008-09 (Provisional figures)	2042.75	1946.55	96.20

[English]

Increase in Child Labour

3145. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the latest report of International Labour Organisation (ILO) has stated that the global financial crisis are likely to lead to an increase in the number of child labour including girls child labour; and

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

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

(a) and (b) An International Labour Organisation (ILO) Report titled "Give Girls a Chance: Tackling child labour, looking to the future" highlights that the global crisis and increasing poverty will have a negative impact on child labour including girl child labour. The Government of India is already addressing the issue of child labour

through its scheme of the National Child Labour Project and other pro-active steps like awareness generation and convergence policies.

OBCs Quota for IIT Courses

3146. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) requesting for waiver of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) quota in some selected courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the such IITs;

(c) whether such demands are contrary to the provisions of the Central Educational Institutions Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) There has been a suggestion that while increasing the overall number of seats by 54% in an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), to give effect to implementation of OBC reservation, increase in the number of seats in individual disciplines may not be insisted upon, but may be decided by taking into account the popularity, demand and importance of the disciplines. The issue is being considered in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice.

**International Convention on
Ship Recycling**

3147. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ratify/ approve the recent International Maritime Organisation Convention on ship recycling;

(b) if so, whether the ship breaking industry of the country has opposed some of the controversial clauses of the Convention, which may lead to the closure of the industry and requested the Union Government for renegotiation on the said clauses;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said draft was adopted without addressing the apprehensions raised by the ship breaking industry in India;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government for the protection of ship breaking industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The proposal of signing and ratification of the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Re-cycling of Ships is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Ship breaking industry had some apprehensions on the effect of Convention on ship recycling industry in India. India had taken up the relevant issues during the various meetings of Marine Environmental Protection Committee (MEPC) of International Maritime Organization (IMO) and at two National IMO workshops held at Mumbai and Alang. The ship recycling industry was consulted in a meeting held on 23rd April 2009 and the stand of the Government was decided based on consensus arrived at during that meeting.

(d) and (e) The fundamental apprehensions raised by the industry were deliberated, resolved and adhered to in the Marine Environmental Protection Committee (MEPC). The significant areas which were debated during the Conference and decision taken included the Ship Recycling Plan, receiving tankers for re-cycling with certification as safe-for-entry and safe-for-hot work, 'Beaching method' of ship recycling being followed in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan etc. India had proposed for inclusion of warships within the scope of the Convention. However, same was not agreed upon, on the pretext that, none of the IMO Conventions have the provision for warships and same can be included in the national legislation as deemed necessary.

(f) At present in India the ship breaking activity is regulated by the directives of the Honorable Supreme Court of India in their ruling in W.P. (Civil) No. 657 of 1995 *vide* Order dated 6th September, 2007. A draft Ship Recycling Code is being formulated by the Ministry of Steel, which takes into account of the following:—

- (i) the directions contained in the Honorable Supreme Court Order of 2007,
- (ii) the recommendations of Technical Experts Committee (set up by the Honorable Supreme Court), and
- (iii) the requirements of various stakeholders, which include the concerned Ministries/ Departments, Port authorities, Pollution Control Boards and Recycling Industry.

Violation of TRAI Guidelines

3148. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued any guidelines to telecom operators to maintain transparency in the telecom services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some companies are violating these guidelines and misleading the subscribers; and

(d) if so, the number of cases so far reported to TRAI against such companies and steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Transparency in the provision of telecom services and marketing thereof by the companies has been an issue of high priority to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India. A number of measures have been taken by the Authority since its inception to promote transparency in the offer of services in the interest of protecting consumers. These include the issue of Regulations, Directions, Orders and Advisories from time to time and this in an ongoing process.

(c) and (d) Compliance with the Regulations, Directions, Orders mandated by the Authority are closely monitored. All tariff schemes implemented by the operators are reported to TRAI within 7 days from the date launch as per the provisions of Telecommunication Tariff Order. These tariff schemes/packages are subjected to scrutiny. Tariff Plans/Packages that are found to be potentially misleading and/or lacking in transparency are intervened and the service providers are asked to re-structure the same in line with the existing regulatory mandates. In addition, as and when instances of deviations from the prescribed guidelines on transparency are brought to the notice of TRAI by way of complaints, media reports etc., the matter is taken up with the concerned service providers for remedial action. The service providers have promptly responded to these

interventions of the Authority and have made necessary amends.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Defence Lands

3149. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of lands lying unutilised in the various cantonments and other defence establishments;

(b) the steps taken to surrender the surplus lands;

(c) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Board or Committee to look after the acquisition of lands in a judicious manner; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Defence land is meant primarily for various defence needs. The requirement of defence land is, gradually increasing and hence cannot be frozen at any point of time. Keeping in view both present and future requirements of the Services, no defence land including land which is presently vacant, can be declared surplus.

(c) and (d) As and when the need arises for acquisition of land for defence purposes, Board of Officers is convened to consider the acquisition, as per laid down norms.

Projects Received by NSCFDC

3150. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) has received certain projects from the State Governments during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of the projects out of the above, approved by the Union Government;

(d) the date by which pending/under consideration projects are likely to get approval; and

(e) the reasons for delay in their approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) State-wise details of number of

projects received from the States through respective State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) and approved is given in the enclosed Statement. Projects not approved are returned to the concerned SCAs.

(d) and (e) As on date, no project proposal pertaining to period prior to 31-3-09 is pending for approval.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	46	14	14	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	6	6	3	3	3	3
4.	Bihar	0	0	16	16	2	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	7	6	3	6	3
6.	Chandigarh	1	1	1	1	5	2
7.	Delhi	3	3	2	2	2	2
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Goa	1	1	3	2	0	0
10.	Gujarat	4	3	5	4	5	5
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15	11	8	3	5	4
12.	Haryana	14	12	12	11	2	2
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3	4	4	5	5
14.	Jharkhand	6	6	12	12	7	7
15.	Kerala	5	5	5	5	4	4
16.	Karnataka	34	33	49	12	12	10
17.	Maharashtra	107	82	51	23	29	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	15	12	22	21	11	9
21.	Orissa	1	0	9	9	2	2
22.	Puducherry	27	24	11	11	2	2
23.	Punjab	10	9	8	7	8	8
24.	Rajasthan	15	11	21	14	17	16
25.	Sikkim	7	7	6	3	2	2
26.	Tamil Nadu	43	43	25	14	0	0
27.	Tripura	24	22	6	6	9	9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	24	24	22	22	2	2
29.	Uttaranchal	0	1	0	0	12	7
30.	West Bengal	24	21	21	21	12	12
Total		452	393	342	243	164	145

Note: (i) The Statement excludes Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Island and Lakshadweep which do not have SC population as per 2001 census figures.

(ii) The reasons for return of project proposals are (a) proposals received in excess of notional allocation (b) not as per the Lending Policy and (c) non-receipt of clarifications even after issue of several reminders.

Schemes for Physically

Handicapped Persons

3151. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) the number of physically handicapped persons in the country, State-wise;

(b) the arrangements made by the Government for delivery of handicapped certificates to them at their home;

(c) the schemes implemented by the Government for providing helping material, social security and employments to them;

(d) the number of beneficiaries so far, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to organize camps at block levels to implement the said schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per Census, 2001, there are 1.96 crore persons with physical disabilities in the Country.

State-wise data is given in the enclosed Statement-I. In addition, there are 0.23 crores persons with mental disabilities.

(b) Disability certificates are issued by Medical boards duly constituted by the Central and the State Governments, as per provisions of Section 2 (P) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 and Rules 3 to 6 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. A persons with disability has to appear before the Medical Board for examination and issuance of the disability certificate.

(c) Following schemes are being implemented by this Ministry for rehabilitation, education, employment and other support services to persons with disabilities;

- (i) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme);
- (ii) Deendayal Disability Rehabilitation Scheme;
- (iii) Scheme for implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995; and
- (iv) Incentives to Employers in the private sector for providing employment to persons with disabilities.

(d) List of beneficiaries assisted so far under above schemes, during the year 2009-10, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Camps are organized under ADIP scheme at district and block levels.

Statement-I

State-wise number of persons with physical disabilities in the country as per Census, 2001

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	277,791

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total
2.	Himachal Pradesh	138,635
3.	Punjab	360,715
4.	Chandigarh	13,739
5.	Uttarakhand	174,881
6.	Haryana	405,445
7.	Delhi	209,843
8.	Rajasthan	1,302,921
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3,166,905
10.	Bihar	1,722,292
11.	Sikkim	19,568
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	32,054
13.	Nagaland	23,869
14.	Manipur	23,653
15.	Mizoram	13,160
16.	Tripura	52,279
17.	Meghalaya	25,607
18.	Assam	482,825
19.	West Bengal	1,576,332
20.	Jharkhand	392,455
21.	Orissa	917,743
22.	Chhattisgarh	376,273
23.	Gujarat	942,244
24.	Daman and Diu	2,897
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,773
26.	Maharashtra	1,356,308
27.	Madhya Pradesh	1,293,271
28.	Andhra Pradesh	1,209,782

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total
29.	Karnataka	848,012
30.	Goa	12,171
31.	Lakshadweep	1,462
32.	Kerala	719,108
33.	Tamil Nadu	1,514,976
34.	Puducherry	23,571
35.	Andaman and Nicobar	6,388
Total		19,642,948

Statement-II

Details of number of persons benefited under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme during 2009-10 (upto 23-07-2009)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of persons benefitted
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	569
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	0
5.	Bihar	0
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0
8.	Dadar and Nagar haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	167
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	56

1	2	3
13.	Haryana	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	45
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
16.	Jharkhand	0
17.	Karnataka	0
18.	Kerala	850
19.	Madhya Pradesh	90
20.	Maharashtra	0
21.	Manipur	0
22.	Meghalaya	29
23.	Mizoram	0
24.	Nagaland	0
25.	Orissa	224
26.	Pondicherry	0
27.	Punjab	189
28.	Rajasthan	318
29.	Tamil Nadu	0
30.	Tripura	0
31.	Uttar Pradesh	367
32.	Uttaranchal	255
33.	West Bengal	33
Total		3192

[English]

**Major Ports Affected by
Economic Recession**

3152. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some major ports including Visakhapatnam Port have been affected by the economic recession; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to overcome this situation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The growth rate of traffic handled by Major Ports has come down to 2.13% during 2008-09 as compared to 11.97% during 2007-08 against previous year. Similarly, the growth of the traffic at Visakhapatnam during 2008-09 was (-)1.07% as compared to 14.56% during 2007-08 against previous year. Economic recession is one of the reasons for such decline of traffic at Major Ports as well as in Visakhapatnam Port. The Iron Ore traffic which is mainly for export, recorded growth of 2.3% only in 2008-09 compared to 14.2% in 2007-08. In the liquid bulk category, cargo growth in crude and petroleum was modest at 3.3% during 2008-09 compared to 10.0% in the same period last year. Container traffic which largely reflects trade in manufactures and components showed a marginal growth of 0.9% in 2008-09 compared with a robust increase of 25.6% in 2007-08. Major impact of recession was noticed in certain commodities.

The Government has taken the following steps in the overall this situation:—

- (i) In the context of the recession and its impact on the business of the major ports, it was decided to re-look at some of the policies which directly have a bearing on the functioning of the major ports. Accordingly, a committee has been set up to go into the whole issue.
- (ii) Augmentation of infrastructure facilities viz., deepening of channels, modernization of cargo handling facilities, construction of berths, improvement to road and rail connectivity, etc.
- (iii) The Ports have taken new initiatives like implementation of Berth Reservation Scheme,

volume discount scheme and improvement in conditionalities to ensure cost effective services to the trade.

Manufacturing of Aircraft

3153. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautic Limited (HAL) has received an order from aircraft manufacturer Airbus Industries for the supply of 2,000 doors for its single aisle family of aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the status of supply of the doors to Airbus Industries;

(c) the profits earned by the Hindustan Aeronautic Limited (HAL) therefrom;

(d) whether there is any proposal to manufacture civil aircraft in the country in collaboration with Airbus Industries or other firms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Sir. A follow-on contract has been concluded with Airbus for supply of forward PAX doors for A 318/319/320/321 variants for the entire Life of the Project (LOP).

(b) HAL has been supplying the doors to Airbus against the existing contract for cumulative order of 1460 shipsets which is likely to be completed by January 2010. The follow-on contract will be executed thereafter.

(c) Profit will be assessed after the commencement of supplies against the follow-on contract based on the prevailing cost in terms of labour, material etc.

(d) There is no proposal/discussion for manufacture of civil aircraft in the country in collaboration with Airbus Industries or other firms.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) as above.

Setting Up of Automatic Mail Processing Centres

3154. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVADANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up automatic mail processing centres for sorting of mail in the country;

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

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to set up twelve Automatic Mail Processing Centres (AMPCs) during the current plan period subject to availability of requisite resources.

(b) Details of Automatic Mail Processing Centre (AMPCs) proposed to be set up, State-wise is as follows:—

Sl. No.	State	Name of location (City)
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore
3.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
5.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
7.	Punjab	Ludhiana
8.	Kerala	Kochi
9.	Bihar	Patna

1	2	3
10.	Maharashtra	Vashi
11.	Delhi	Delhi
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata

(c) Automatic Mail Processing Centres (AMPCs) at Delhi and Kolkata are likely to be set-up within this annual plan period. The other then centre's will be set up within XI plan period, subject to availability of requisite resources.

(d) Not applicable.

Shipping Projects

3155. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects set up in coastal areas for shipping purposes in the country including Orissa;

(b) the present position of such projects, State-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) A total of 111 projects for shipping sector have been identified under the National Maritime Development Programme with an outlay of Rs. 44,535 crores. The activities covered under the Programme include tonnage acquisition, maritime training, coastal shipping, aids to navigation, shipbuilding and building up of IWT infrastructure. These projects are at different stages of execution in phased manner. Funds for these projects have been earmarked project-wise and not State-wise.

Exodus of Crew Members

3156. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of trained Indian crew have joined foreign merchant navy;

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

(c) whether the Government has prepared any plan for improving the service condition on Indian Merchant Navy to discourage such trained crew members from joining foreign merchant navy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are approximately 1,00,000 Indian seafarers of whom about 30,000 are working on Indian ships. About 8,000 to 10,000 fresh seafarers join the profession every year, two thirds of whom join foreign flag ships.

(c) and (d) India is a major supplier of seafarers to the global maritime industry. Indian Seafarers join foreign merchant ships due to variety of reasons namely:

- (i) Better wages;
- (ii) Shorter contract period; and
- (iii) Continuity with the foreign company after being sponsored for pre-sea training and initial on board training by the same company etc.
- (iv) Better Taxation regime.

Tenure on board Indian ships and other service conditions including salaries etc. of Indian seafarers working in Indian ships is negotiated between ship owners and seafarers unions without any involvement of the Government.

[Translation]

Assistance for Vocational Studies

3157. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce

career oriented vocational courses at Secondary and Higher Secondary levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals have been received by the Union Government from the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereto;

(e) whether any assistance has been provided by the Government to the States for this purpose; and

(f) if so, the details of the funds provided during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, about 150 vocational courses are offered in Government and Government aided higher secondary schools to enhance employability of students.

(c) to (f) Since 01-04-2007, proposals have been received from the States of Jharkhand, Mizoram, Puducherry, Sikkim and Orissa. State Governments of Sikkim and Puducherry were given financial assistance of Rs. 250.00 lakh and Rs. 15.53 lakh respectively in 2006-07. No releases have been made to any State under this scheme since 1-4-2007.

[English]

Shortage of Professionals

3158. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of professionals in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts in ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries

3157. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant posts of specialists doctors including women doctors, nurses, para-medical and other categories of employees in Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals and dispensaries, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which these vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

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

(a) The number of vacant posts of Specialist doctors including women doctors, para-medical staff including nurses and other categories of employees in Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals and dispensaries (State-wise) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Filling up of the vacancies is an on going process. The action for filling up of the vacancies is to be taken by the respective State Government as the ESI Scheme is being administered in the States by the State Government. However, the ESI Corporation has taken up the issue of filling up of these vacancies with the respective State Governments in a time bound manner and accordingly the Chief Ministers of States have been requested to undertake re-organization of hospitals and dispensaries and redeployment of the staff as per actual requirement.

In addition, ESI Corporation has taken a decision to reimburse the administrative expenditure incurred by state Governments which includes salaries of staff on actual basis on fulfilment of certain conditions with effect from 01-04-2009. This will enable the State Governments to fill up all the vacant posts and also provide staff as per norms in ESI hospitals and dispensaries. Another incentive of Rs. 15 per I.P. family unit per annum is made available to State Governments if the staff is provided as per norms in ESI hospitals and dispensaries.

As regards hospitals and dispensaries run by ESI Corporation steps have been initiated for filling up post of specialist doctors and para-medical staff.

Statement

*Vacancy position in respect of various categories of staff in
ESI Hospital, State-wise as on 31-03-2009*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Specialist Doctors including Woman Doctors	Para-Medical including Nursing Staff	Others
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	65	108
2.	Assam	6	8	24
3.	Bihar	9	75	77
4.	Chandigarh Admn.	6	10	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	28	31

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Delhi (including all Model Hospital)	336	2276	1169
7.	Goa	Nil	5	7
8.	Gujarat	19	354	245
9.	Haryana	20	70	76
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	12	6
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	11	11
12.	Jharkhand	7	190	221
13.	Karnataka	101	229	171
14.	Kerala	20	52	191
15.	Madhya Pradesh	12	168	114
16.	Maharashtra	37	376	423
17.	Meghalaya	Nil	5	4
18.	Orissa	19	55	79
19.	Puducherry	1	30	5
20.	Punjab	5	73	179
21.	Rajasthan	11	32	51
22.	Tamil Nadu	13	490	712
23.	Uttar Pradesh	77	225	96
24.	Uttarakhand	Nil	9	5
25.	West Bengal	72	380	903

[English]

**Financial Scheme for Training to
SC Students**

3160. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a financial scheme for providing training to candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste in the unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such kind of scheme is in practice in any State at present; and

(d) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be launched in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)

implements various Skill Development Training Programmes through its various State Channelising Agencies (SCAs), for the benefit of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries living below Double the Poverty Line.

In case of National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), Skill Development Training Programmes are provided in Organized Sector. The programmes are implemented through the various state channelizing agencies.

Wage Parity

3161. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is difference between daily wages provided to men and women in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the difference between the wages and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts being made to ensure that women also get daily wages equal to men?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. According to the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) data for 2004-05 the average difference of wages paid to men and women in the rural areas is Rs. 59.40. This disparity in wages could be attributed to existing social norms and practices as well as inadequate accounting of the overall work output of women in rural areas.

(c) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides

for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination.

This Act is implemented by the respective State Governments for the areas under their jurisdiction. For the areas under the Central Government, the Act is implemented by the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). Central Government is regularly monitoring the implementation of the Act and instructions are issued from time to time for effective enforcement of the provisions of the Act.

Export of Rice

3162. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA:

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

(a) the details regarding quantum and value of basmati rice exports during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to collect five lakh metric tonnes of rice from the State for exports; and

(c) 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) The details of basmati rice export, both quantum and value, during the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (April 08-January 09) are as follows:

(Quantity in MTs and Value in Rs. lakhs)

Products	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (April 08-January 09)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Basmati Rice	1166563	304309	1045715	279281	1183356	434485	1068436	669508

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested to consider permitting 10 lac tons of rice for exports. The request of Government of Andhra Pradesh was considered and it was decided that the present ban on export of Non-Basmati Rice should continue for the time being.

Changes in Child Labour Laws

3163. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various State Governments have sought changes in law dealing with child labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the changes sought by the States; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 had come into effect way back in 1986. Suggestions for amendments/changes in the Act are received from time to time from various quarters including State Governments. A Working Group set up by the Government, has submitted its report on the various suggestions.

[Translation]

Production and Consumption of Tobacco

3164. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

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

(a) the details regarding area under tobacco cultivation in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details regarding quantum of production and consumption of tobacco in the country during each of the last three years; State-wise;

(c) the details regarding volume and value of tobacco exported during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps being taken to promote tobacco farmers and improve tobacco production and its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Area under tobacco cultivation and production state-wise is given below:—

State	Area (000 Hect.)		Production (000 Tonnes)	
	2006-07	2007-08	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	127.00	120.00	182.00	175.00
Assam	1.00	1.00	0.30	0.30
Bihar	14.10	13.50	16.10	15.50
Gujarat	71.30	46.00	113.90	79.00
Karnataka	103.00	113.00	46.00	46.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10
Maharashtra	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	0.71	0.70	0.47	0.46
Mizoram	0.50	0.10	0.40	0.00
Orissa	4.10	3.80	3.00	2.80
Rajasthan	0.40	0.51	0.60	0.60
Tamil Nadu	5.00	5.90	7.70	9.10
Tripura	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10
Uttar Pradesh	23.00	25.50	125.00	140.80
West Bengal	12.00	11.70	16.60	16.50
Total	368.51	348.11	519.27	493.26

Figures of tobacco consumption are not maintained.

(c) The details regarding volume and value of tobacco export during the last three years and the current year.

Year	Unmanufactured tobacco (Qty. Tons: Value Rs. crores)	
	Qty.	Value
2006-07	152618	1241.05
2007-08	174690	1478.51
2008-09	196628	2708.05
2009-10 (April-May 09)	36101	592.73

(d) To improve exports, the Tobacco Board participates in international trade fairs and exhibitions, organizes delegation of traders and exporters to various countries and invites trade delegations from important markets. The Government, through Tobacco Board is undertaking an extensive advertisement campaign in the international media to promote Indian tobacco. The prices of tobacco are ruling at all time high levels benefiting the growers of Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco. The Tobacco Board also takes measures to

supply seeds, fertilizers at competitive prices under input loan tie up arrangement to tobacco growers and conducts disaster relief measures for the welfare of FCV tobacco growers.

[English]

Employment Scheme for Urban Sector

3165. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to replicate National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the urban sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which such scheme is likely to be enforced?

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

(a) Government of India has no proposal under consideration to replicate National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the urban areas. However, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing an employment oriented Centrally

sponsored Scheme for urban areas, named, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all India basis with effect from 1st December, 1997. The Scheme has been comprehensively revamped in February, 2009 to address various issues arising from implementation.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Scholarship to SCs/OBCs Students

3166. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) the details regarding the amount allocated and utilised for disbursing scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Other Backward Classes (OBCs) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the amount being paid at present as scholarship to the said categories of students is found adequate;

(c) if not, the details thereof and the steps taken to increase the scholarship amount;

(d) whether the scholarship amount has not been released to certain States;

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

(f) the details of the existing mechanism in place to monitor the implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The details of the amount allocated and released for disbursing scholarships to students belonging in Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Other Backward Classes (OBCs) during each of the last three years, and the current year, are given scheme-wise in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) A need was felt to increase the income ceiling and scholarship rates as well as revise other norms applicable under these schemes. Accordingly, the revision of these schemes is under consideration.

(d) and (e) The details of State Governments/UTs to whom the funds were not released during 2008-09, and reasons therefor are given scheme-wise, in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) The implementation of the schemes is closely monitored through receipt of physical and financial progress reports from the State Governments/UTs as well as evaluation of the schemes through independent agencies.

Statement-I

The details of funds allocated and released during last three years, and the current year

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Funds released
2006-07	450.00	526.03
2007-08	625.00	875.08
2008-09	750.00	645.49
2009-10	750.00	223.51*

*As on 22-07-2009

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for students of Other Backward Classes

(Rs in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Funds released
1	2	3
2006-07	34.99	53.30

1	2	3
2007-08	100.00	125.17
2008-09	134.00	179.79
2009-10	135.00	28.07*

*As on 22-07-2009

Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for students of Other Backward Classes

(Rs in crore)		
Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Funds released
2006-07	25.00	25.27
2007-08	25.00	24.99
2008-09	30.00	32.17
2009-10	30.00	5.64*

*As on 22-07-2009

Statement-II

Scheme-wise details of State Governments/UTs to whom funds were not released during 2008-09 with reasons

I. Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Reason for non-release
1	2	3
1.	Assam	Fund was not released due to non-receipt of Audited Accounts and Utilization Certificate from the State Government
2.	Goa	Unspent balance of Rs. 4.88 lakhs was already available with State Government
3.	Himachal Pradesh	No Central assistance was due as proposed expenditure was within committed liability
4.	Jharkhand	Due to non-settlement of earlier accounts
5.	Meghalaya	State Government did not send proposal for release of funds under the Scheme
6.	Daman and Diu	—do—
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—do—
8.	Delhi	—do—
9.	Puducherry	—do—

II. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students:

1.	Rajasthan	Fund was not released due to non-receipt of Utilization Certificate from the State Government
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	—do—

1	2	3
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Due to non-settlement of earlier accounts
4.	Orissa	State Government did not send proposals for release of funds under the Scheme
5.	Kerala	—do—
6.	Haryana	—do—
7.	Chhattisgarh	—do—
8.	Uttarakhand	—do—
9.	Delhi	—do—
10.	Puducherry	—do—
11.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—do—
12.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—do—
13.	Chandigarh	No funds could be released in the absence of budget heads for these two UTs during 2008-09 (However Budget Head has been created during 2009-10)
14.	Daman and Diu	

III. Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students:

1.	Chhattisgarh	State Government did not send proposals for release of funds under the Scheme
2.	Assam	—do—
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	—do—
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—do—
5.	Delhi	—do—

[Translation]

Industrial Development Centre

3167. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Industrial Development Centres (IDCs) opened in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds made available by the Government to the said IDCs during the said period,

State-wise; and

(c) the details of such centres likely to be opened in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises administers the Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) Scheme. State-wise information regarding IID Centres sanctioned during financial year 2006-07 and 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. No IID Centre was sanctioned during the

financial year 2007-08 and 2009-10 so far.

(b) The details of funds released during the same period are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The IID Scheme is demand driven and the initiative for setting up IID Centres has to be taken by the State Governments.

Statement-I

Statement showing State-wise details of IID Centres Sanctioned during last three years and the Current year

State	2006-07	2008-09
Assam	—	Kokrajhar
	—	Tinsukia
Arunachal Pradesh	—	West Bengal
Chhattisgarh	Sarguja	Bilaspur
Gujarat	Surendranagar (upgradation)	—
Maharashtra	—	Ahmedabad
	—	Buldhana
	—	Beed
	—	Aurangabad
	—	Nagpur
Meghalaya	—	East Khasi Hills (upgradation)
	—	East Garo Hills (upgradation)
Mizoram	Champhai	—
Orissa	Balasore	—
Tamil Nadu	Virudhnagar (upgradation)	Nilgiris (upgradation)
	Coimbatore	Vellore (upgradation)
	Madurai	
West Bengal	Tangra	—
	Murshidabad	—
	24-Parganas (South)	—

Statement-II

Statement showing State-wise details of Funds Released to IID Centres during last three years and the current year

(Rs. in lakh)

State	Name of IID Centre	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Maharashtra	Beed	—	—	72.90	—
Mizoram	Champhai	167.35	—	—	—
West Bengal	Tangra	30.00	—	—	—

Employees Covered under ESI Scheme

3168. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees covered under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) scheme at present in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the amount deposited by the employees as ESI contribution at present, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) The number of employees covered under ESI Scheme and details of the amount of contribution income, State-wise is as per the enclosed Statement.

Statement**State-wise Coverage and Contribution income**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Employees Covered (as on 31-3-2008)	Total Contribution income for 2008-09 (Rupees in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	779739	25522.42
2.	Assam	55289	998.94
3.	Bihar	52196	1261.67
4.	Chandigarh UT	58366	(Included in Punjab)
5.	Chhattisgarh	60236	2021.59
6.	Delhi	830872	30832.17
7.	Goa	106708	3146.67
8.	Gujarat	620039	15635.97
9.	Haryana	541593	26182.82

1	2	3	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	133291	3068.44
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	43925	924.15
12.	Jharkhand	142362	2951.69
13.	Karnataka	1391299	40294.38
14.	Kerala	467694	9159.96
15.	Madhya Pradesh	272149	8129.9
16.	Maharashtra	1539654	69876.57
17.	Orissa	143696	3567.94
18.	Puducherry	84578	2258.08
19.	Punjab	554094	14429.17
20.	Rajasthan	438593	10816.27
21.	Tamil Nadu	1400115	49745.18
22.	Uttar Pradesh	669215	18747.7
23.	Uttarakhand	112410	3434.61
24.	West Bengal	684753	24593.01
Total		1,11,80,866	367599.3

[English]

**Funds for Upgradation/Modernisation of
ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries**

3169. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to provide permanent buildings for those Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals and dispensaries running in rented accommodation;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised for upgradation and modernisation of ESI hospitals and dispensaries during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the number of labourers/employees/families benefited from ESI hospitals and dispensaries during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) All Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals are running in ESI Corporation's own buildings except in Maharashtra where 4 ESI hospitals are running in building owned by Government of Maharashtra. The ESI Corporation takes action for provision of permanent building on the basis of proposals as well as provision of land for construction of the same, received from the State Governments.

(b) Details are furnished in Statement-I.

(c) Details are furnished in Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Funds Allocated Released and Utilized for Upgradation and Modernization of
ESI Hospital and Dispensary during Last 3 Years*

Sl. No.	Hospital/Dispensary	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
			Sanctioned	Released and Utilized	Sanctioned	Released and Utilized	Sanctioned	Released and Utilized	Sanctioned	Released and Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	ESI Hospital, Baddi	Himachal Pradesh	—		—	—	38.82 Crores	12,46,13,801	—	—
2.	ESI Hospital, Kamarhati	West Bengal					21,74,000	21,74,000		
3.	ESI Hospital, Belur	West Bengal			55,80,638	55,80,638				
4.	ESI Hospital, Serampore	West Bengal			46,27,971	46,27,971				
5.	ESI Hospital, Ulbaria	West Bengal			9,45,429	9,45,429				
6.	ESI Hospital, Baltikuri	West Bengal			1,00,30,623	1 00,30,623				
7.	ESI Hospital, Kalyani	West Bengal			41,48,770	41,48,770				
8.	ESI Hospital, Maniktala	West Bengal	48,02,554	48,02,554	37,18,822	37,18,822	46,38,581	46,38,581		
9.	ESI Hospital, Budge-Budge	West Bengal			68,94,112	68,94,112				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	ESI Hospital, Bandel	West Bengal			1,10,09,966	1,10,09,966				
11.	ESI Hospital, Gorahati	West Bengal					1,87,41,549	1,87,41,549		
12.	ESI Hospital, Joka	West Bengal			23,39,594	23,39,594				
13.	ESI Hospital, Durgapur	West Bengal			3,00,000	3,00,000				
14.	ESI Hospital, Bagmari	West Bengal	8,66,543	8,66,543						
15.	ESI Hospital, Nanda Nagar, Indore	Madhya Pradesh			4,01,05,066	4,01,05,066				
16.	ESI T.B. Hospital, Nanda Nagar, Indore	Madhya Pradesh	49,347	49,347	66,22,232	66,22,232				
17.	ESI Hospital, Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	24,29,630	24,29,630			28,75,863	28,75,863		
18.	ESI Hospital, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	60,03,017	60,03,017						
19.	ESI Dispensary Nanda Nagar, Indore	Madhya Pradesh	11,05,778	11,05,778						
20.	ESI Dispensary, Siliguri	Madhya Pradesh					28,14,075	28,14,075		
21.	ESI Dispensary cum Diagnostic Centre, Karnal	Haryana	—	—	—	—	4,13,10,000			

22.	ESI Dispensary at Industrial Development Colony, Hissar	Haryana	—	—	—		10,10,830	10,10,830		
23.	ESI Dispensary for 5 Doctors with Diagnostic Centre at Hissar	Haryana	—	—	—		4,74,27,000	310,20,586		
24.	ESI Dispensary cum Diagnostic Centre at Murthal	Haryana		—			3,53,48,174			
25.	ESI Hospital Gurgaon	Haryana		—	22,42,22,536		15,76,88,759	12,42,86,794		11,82,19,091
26.	ESI Hospital, Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu							50,92,74,660	41,58,885
27.	ESI Dispensary and Branch Office at Ambur	Tamil Nadu					42,96,500	42,96,500		
28.	ESI Hospital, Basai-darapur	Delhi	16,49,806	21,53,506	1,06,76,252	76,17,157	31,87,56,729	20,78,85,877	9,76,16,447	8,23,92,506
29.	ESI Hospital, Rohini	Delhi	12,29,908	12,29,908	21,60,53,000	69,80,000	—	—	3,38,14,352	93,94,500
30.	ESI Hospital, Okhla	Delhi	—	—	27,89,000	27,89,000	54,86,250	54,86,250	166,16,63,460	16,63,460
31.	ESI Hospital, Jhilmil	Delhi	5,75,057	5,75,057	58,08,186	29,04,093	—	—	—	—
32.	ESI Dispensary, Arjun Nagar	Delhi							9,81,29,917	—
33.	ESI Dispensary, Narela	Delhi							18,24,62,041	—
34.	ESI Dispensary, Pappankala	Delhi	1,16,22,479	—						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35.	ESI Dispensary, Modi Mill	Delhi					5,77,27,000	2,26,99,790	2,53,60,329	3,05,75,220
36.	ESI Hospital, Choudwar.	Orissa			53,87,536	53,87,536			66,03,02,363	52,35,028
37.	ESI Hospital, Bhubaneswar	Orissa							70,07,71,878	34,34,557
38.	ESI Super Speciality Hospital, Sanath Nagar	Andhra Pradesh			129,84,39,529		—	19,15,90,249	—	21,52,83,446
39.	ESI Hospital, Bhiwadi	Rajasthan	—		19,37,80,141	—	—	8,72,52,989	—	2,94,06,231
40.	ESI Model Hospital, Jaipur	Rajasthan	—	11,67,390	—		1,42,96,26,743			
41.	ESI Hospital Andheri, Mumbai	Maharashtra	—	—	—	1,07,72,349	—	3,42,41,141	—	—
42.	ESI Hospital, Kandivali	Mumbai	—		—	74,51,002	1,45,64,07,743	40,14,160		—
43.	ESI Hospital, Kolhapur	Mumbai	—	9,13,047	—	2,37,600				—
44.	ESI Hospital, Bibewadi	Pune	—	3,96,000	—	3,96,000				—
45.	ESI MGM Hospital	Maharashtra	—	—		1,39,03,690		306,59,642		—
46.	ESI Hospital, Mulund	Maharashtra	—		—			3,15,731		—
47.	ESI Dispensary Br. Office, Chinchwad	Pune	—		—			11,64,685		
48.	Branch Office and Dispensary, Waluj	Maharashtra	—		—	50,872				

49.	ESI Hospital, Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore	Karnataka	—	48,53,604	48,53,604	39,14,12,321	39,14,12,321	14,23,29,588
50.	ESI Hospital, Dandeli	Karnataka		30,00,000	30,00,000			
51.	ESI Hospital, Mangalore	Karnataka	—	40,00,000	40,00,000		37,03,219	37,03,219
52.	ESI Hospital, Mysore	Karnataka		8,33,142				
53.	ESI Hospital, Indira Nagar	Karnataka		3,24,000	—	70,00,000	83,81,861	31,59,438
54.	ESI Hospital, Peenya	Karnataka	—	—	—	73,17,87,990	2,41,54,085	7,64,805
55.	ESI Dispensary, Jayaranjan Colony	Karnataka				2,08,251		
56.	ESI Dispensary, Basavangudi	Karnataka	—	—	—	57,667		
57.	ESI Dispensary, Queens Road, Bangalore	Karnataka		4,77,452				
58.	ESI Dispensary, Audugodi	Karnataka	—	1,69,780	—			
59.	ESI Dispensary, Magadi Road	Karnataka	—		—	90,002		
60.	ESI Dispensary, Hassan	Karnataka				1,88,947		
61.	ESI Chest Disease Centre at Naroda	Gujarat					1,34,832	
62.	ESI Hospital, Bapu Nagar	Gujarat		6,31,800	25,89,952	51,31,72,207	4,39,41,825	14,25,13,156

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
63.	ESI Hospital, Kalol	Gujarat		3,00,000		54,811				
64.	D-34 Dispensary Khokhra Mani Nagar, Ahmedabad	Gujarat						30,23,518		5,06,480
65.	ESI Hospital and Trauma Centre and Renovation of ESIC Hospital, Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh			20,48,621	20,48,621	11,99,739	11,99,739	91,46,25,524	49,29,396
66.	Renovation of ESI (H) Pandu Nagar, Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh					27,02,439	27,02,439		
67.	Detailed Estimate in respect of Upgra- dation of ESI Hospital, Adityapur	Jharkhand					15,48,594	15,48,594	9.24 crore	
68.	Expansion of ESI Hospital, Sector- 24, Noida	Uttar Pradesh			52,10,330	52,10,330	66,66,00,000	26,94,155	500,34,061	780,33,794
69.	ESI Hospital Mulakunathukava	Kerala			26,69,600	26,69,600				
70.	ESI Hospital Asramam	Kerala	55,33,016	55,33,016	1,16,32,693	1,16,32,016	10,80,240	10,80,240	18,41,736	18,41,736
71.	ESI Super Speciality Hospital, Asramam	Kerala	11,10,92,767	4,00,00,000		1,50,00,000				
72.	ESI Hospital, Alleppy	Kerala			16,20,650	16,20,650				

73.	ESI Hospital Olarikkara	Kerala	28,10,670	28,10,670				
74.	ESI Hospital, Peripally	Kerala	5,66,685	5,66,685				
75.	ESI Hospital, Parrorkada	Kerala	51,03,382	51,03,382				
76.	ESI Hospital, Ernakulam	Kerala	15,29,573	15,29,573				
77.	ESI Hospital, Ezhukone	Kerala	55,60,620	55,60,620				
78.	ESI Hospital, Feroke	Kerala	43,55,360	43,55,360				
79.	ESI Dispensary, Mylom	Kerala			2,52,71,000			
80.	ESI Dispensary, Kollam	Kerala			3,37,14,600			
81.	ESI Hospital, Margoan	Goa	71,30,679	71,30,679	47,58,91,226	5,18,59,836	9,35,964	9,35,964

Statement-II

Number of Labourers/Workers Benefitted from Provided Medical Services in ESI Hospital and Dispensaries during Last Three Years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
		IPs	Families	IPs	Families	IPs	Families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1931255	2299290	1720339	2024335	2030811	3738007
2.	Assam	33836	28884	35622	32550	—	—
3.	Bihar	59091	55228	51153	63403	54518	65589
4.	Chandigarh Admn.	84360	74568	93798	67974	96450	76962
5.	Chhattisgarh	138354	172875	145428	176469	123456	147753
6.	Delhi	1907233	2746858	1877749	2813666	1958114	2875035
7.	Gujarat	1288410	1870454	1322899	1805675	1224987	1670175
8.	Goa	117330	125729	—	—	147974	155459
9.	Haryana	742298	1073123	843320	1136842	930082	1228088
10.	Himachal Pradesh	64104	—	2059	1311	1940	1404
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	44990	25768	47299	25169	36048	33533
12.	Jharkhand	93987	101750	104777	204566	106886	119376
13.	Karnataka	1021413	1157439	1034086	1192626	1090668	1192594
14.	Kerala	1825526	1381086	1960078	1608567	2118343	1289875
15.	Madhya Pradesh	648265	4610934	520863	824239	660123	860947
16.	Maharashtra	679693	769263	727856	828186	708214	755574
17.	Meghalaya	1382	1178	1179	842	1419	962
18.	Orissa	378879	438789	366832	446735	358427	429408
19.	Puducherry	150654	138700	167573	142358	156964	129384
20.	Punjab	677323	697982	641101	655854	512870	583432
21.	Rajasthan	944471	1250516	977255	1335496	1015504	1390756
22.	Tamil Nadu	3063888	2142997	3258596	4575668	3295499	4315708

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Uttar Pradesh	625664	820115	650515	816069	280462	364269
24.	Uttarakhand	32062	41542	39687	42307	—	—
25.	West Bengal	934273	1198223	1032679	691735	—	—

Upgradation of Universities

3170. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the State Governments/Union Territories regarding the conversion/upgradation of existing Universities into Central Universities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Proposals are received from various quarters, including State Governments, from time to time, for conversion of certain State Universities to Central Universities. According to available information, during the period from 1-1-2007 to 30-6-2009, five such proposals were received from the concerned State Governments, in respect of Maharshi Dayanand University (Haryana); Dr. Harisingh Gour University (Madhya Pradesh); Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (Chhattisgarh); University of Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir) and Kumaun University (Uttarakhand).

The Central Government had taken a decision to establish, during 11th Plan, one central university, in

each such State which did not have a Central University. Accordingly, three State Universities, namely Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh), Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar (Uttarakhand), and Dr. Harisingh Gaur University, Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) have been recently converted into Central Universities under the Central Universities Act, 2009. All States, except Goa, now have at least one Central University.

[Translation]

Funds for Professional Institutes

3171. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds spent for setting up of professional institutes during the last three years, as on date, State-wise; and

(b) the number of said institutes functional during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) State-wise details of the funds spent for setting up of Centrally funded professional institutes during the last three years is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

States	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)			Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)			Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs)			School of Planning and Architecture (SPAs)		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Madhya Pradesh			0.00				0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
Gujarat			10.00									
Orissa			11.50									
West Bengal							8.25	24.00	77.00			
Meghalaya					3.50	14.99						
Bihar			7.50									
Punjab			7.50				0.00	10.50	32.75			
Rajasthan			6.50									
Himachal Pradesh			0.00									
Andhra Pradesh			17.00							0.00	0.00	3.00
Kerala							0.00	0.00	8.50			
Maharashtra							8.00	25.50	48.75			

(b) State-wise number of Institutes start functioning is as follows:—

- (i) IITs—IIT Gandhinagar (Gujarat), IIT Ropar (Punjab), IIT Rajasthan, IIT Bhubaneswar (Orissa), IIT Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) started functioning from the academic session of 2008-09.

IIT Mandi (Himachal Pradesh), IIT Patna (Bihar), IIT Indore (Madhya Pradesh) start functioning from 2009-10.

- (ii) IIMs—Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management (RGIIM), Shillong has been established in Shillong (Meghalaya) during 2007-08 and commenced its first academic session from 2008-09.

- (iii) IISERs—IISERs Pune and Kolkata started their academic session in 2006 and IISER Mohali in 2007. IISER Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram began its session in August 2008.

- (iv) SPA—SPA Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) and SPA Vijayavada (Andhra Pradesh) started functioning from the academic session in 2008-09.

[English]

Proposal for FDI

3172. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cleared 23 proposals for FDIs in various firms and has deferred 13 such proposals; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government approves Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals on the recommendations of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) on a periodical basis. On the basis of recommendations

of the FIPB in its meeting held on 22-05-09, the Government had approved 23 FDI proposals and deferred 13 proposals. The details of the proposals are available at the website of the Department of Economic Affairs (www.finmin.nic.in).

Welfare and Upliftment of Workers/Labourers

3173. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes/programmes being run by the Government for the welfare and upliftment of workers/labourers engaged in various sectors during each of the last three years and the current year, Sector-wise;

(b) the salient features of such schemes alongwith the number of workers/labourers benefited therefrom during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred under such schemes/programmes during the said period, State-wise, year-wise and scheme/programme-wise; and

(d) the number of workers/labourers engaged at present in various sectors of the country, State-wise and sector-wise?

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

(a) Statement-I is enclosed.

(b) Statement-II (for the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09) is enclosed.

(c) Statement-III is enclosed.

(d) Statement-IV is enclosed

Statement-I

The details of schemes/programme is as under:—

(I) SCHEMES UNDER LABOUR WELFARE ORGANISATION

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR BEEDI/CINE/MINE WORKERS**HEALTH**

Health care is provided to the Beedi workers and their dependents through 7 hospitals and 204 dispensaries all over the country. One more hospital, at Jhalda in West Bengal is under construction.

For Cine workers, there are three dispensaries for medical treatment;

To provide treatment to IOMC Workers and their families, there are 3 hospitals and 16 dispensaries,

For LSDM Workers and their families, there are 32 dispensaries, and for MICA workers there are 1 Hospital and 8 dispensaries, all over the country.

DIVERSIFIED MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR MINE WORKERS

Purpose	Nature of Assistance
Ophthalmic Problems	Financial assistance of Rs. 300 for purchase of spectacles
Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T. B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for IOMC workers. Subsistence allowance Rs. 750 p.m. to Rs. 1000 is paid to workers.
Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 1,30,000 to workers.
Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 2,00,000 to workers.
Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenditure on treatment, medicines, and diet charges incurred by workers, or their dependants.
Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy ulcer, Gynaecological diseases and prostrate diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure upto Rs. 30,000 to workers and their dependants.
Mental Diseases	Financial assistance for treatment of mental diseases, diet, railway fare and subsistence allowance to workers.
Leprosy	Financial assistance for Rs. 30 per patient per day for indoor treatment and Rs. 6 per patient per day for outdoor treatment to Mine workers. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 300 per month with dependants and Rs. 200 per month without dependants for workers.
Maternity Benefits	Grant of Rs.1000 per delivery to a female worker (for first two deliveries).
Family Welfare	Monetary incentive @ Rs. 500 per head to the workers for undergoing sterilization.
Marriage of the daughter of widow/widower	Financial assistance of Rs. 5000 each is given for the marriage of the two daughters of the widow/widower workers, and
Funeral Expenses	Rs. 1500 for funeral expenses of the diseased workers.

In addition to above following welfare schemes are specially formulated for the mine workers:—

- (i) Scheme for artificial limb for mine workers working in Mines;

- (ii) Scheme for fatal and serious accidental benefit, for mine workers;
- (iii) Scheme for payment for grant-in-aid to the mine managements who are maintaining hospital for the mine workers and their families;
- (iv) Scheme for organizing health camps;
- (v) Grant-in-aid for the purchase of ambulance, 75% of the cost or Rs. 3.00 lakh whichever is less;
- (vi) Grant-in-aid for the purchase of Bus for transporting workers, 75% of the cost or Rs. 5.00 lakh whichever is less; and in case of mini bus, 75% of the cost or Rs. 3.00 lakh whichever is less;

EDUCATION

- (i) Scholarship is awarded to the children of workers studying from class-I to professional degree courses ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 8000.
- (ii) Financial assistance to the extent of 75% of the cost subject to maximum Rs. 5.00 lakh for normal bus and Rs. 3.00 lakh for mini bus to the mine management for transporting school going children of the mine workers.
- (iii) Mine Managements are provided Rs. 5000 for purchase of books in the library.

RECREATION

For organizing sports/games, social and cultural activities for mine workers and their families following provisions are there:—

- (i) For purchase of sports gear, 75% of actual cost subject to the maximum Rs. 10,000 in a financial year.
- (ii) For organization of sports/games/tournaments activities by the Department, 75% of the cost subject to maximum Rs. 40,000 per tournament in a financial year.

- (iii) Provision for celebration of three national festivals Rs. 2,500 per function subject to maximum Rs. 7,500 in a financial year.
- (iv) Provision for celebration of seven social functions Rs. 2,000 per function subject to maximum Rs. 14,000 in a financial year.
- (v) Rs. 10,000 for purchase of colour TV set and Rs. 4,000 for Black and White TV sets to the mine managements to be placed at workers colony.
- (vi) Provision of dish antenna to the mine management subject to the maximum of Rs. 30,000.

REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)

Under the RIHS 2007 which is effective from 1-4-2007. The subsidy of Rs. 40,000 is released in two equal installments. The workers' contribution is Rs. 5000, which is deposited after the administrative approval granted by DGLW's Office.

In addition to above individual housing scheme, the mine management is granted Rs 40,000 for type-I houses and Rs. 50,000 for type-II houses for providing accommodation to the Mine workers on nominal rent.

WATER SUPPLY

Mine managements are provided with 75% of the actual cost incurred for the arrangements of drinking water facilities.

(II) OTHER SCHEMES FOR UNORGANISED SECTOR

- (a) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana—The 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' was launched on 1st October, 2007 for providing smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 per annum to BPL families in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 01-04-2008. The salient features of the scheme are as under:—

- (i) Smart card based cashless health

insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 to a BPL family offive.

- (ii) All pre-existing diseases to be covered.
- (iii) Hospitalisation expenses, taking care of most of the illnesses, including maternity benefit.
- (iv) Transportation cost of Rs. 100 per visit with an overall limit of Rs. 1000 per annum.
- (b) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana
- (c) Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana
- (d) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
- (e) National Social Assistance Programme
- (f) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana
- (g) National Old Age Pension Scheme
- (h) National Rural Guarantee Scheme—which provides 100 days guarantee wage employment in every financial year to every household.

Recognising the need for social security for unorganized workers, including homeless and landless 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 unorganized workers.

SCHEMES UNDER EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION (ESIC)

- (a) Medical Benefit
- (b) Sickness Benefit
- (c) Maternity Benefit
- (d) Temporary Disablement Benefit
- (e) Permanent Disablement Benefit
- (f) Unemployment Allowance

(III) SCHEMES UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION

- (a) Employees' Provident Fund Scheme
- (b) Employees' Pension Scheme
- (c) Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme

(IV) CENTRAL BOARD OF WORKERS EDUCATION

The Central Board of Workers Education administer the Workers Education Scheme for the workers engaged in organized and unorganized sector by organizing Regional and Unit level classes. The Indian Institute of Workers Education conducts training programme at national level for the activists of Central Trade Union Organisations/Federations of Trade Unions besides the pre-employment training courses for Education Officers of the Board and Refresher/Orientation Courses for the Education Officers/Regional Directors/Zonal Directors.

Statement-II**Physical and Financial Achievements****Fund: Beedi Workers Welfare Fund****Year 2006-07****(Provisional)**

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes	Ajmer		Allahabad		Bangalore		BBSR		Hyderabad	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Group Insurance Scheme											
	Workers Covered under GIS	40000		341878				157808		90000	
	Cases sent to LIC	26	275	429		19	190	240	2460	87	210
	Cases settled and Amount Paid	44	440	222	2220	28	280			66	
	Cases rejected					1	10				
	Cases remaining with LIC	94	1045	207		8	80	240			
	Premium paid to LIC	40000	1095		4111						593
B. Health											
	I. Cards issued	80805		24833						490188	
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	363408		323227		627629		368431		1090342	
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.			153		197					
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients	1		1		2	8	3	21	24	102

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Financial asstt. for funeral	81	122	90	135	5	8	2	3		
	Treatment for cancer	1	2	2	92	25	299	7	54	2	117
	Treatment for mental diseases										
	Purchase of Spectacles	102	15	511	77	87	15	5	1	5	1
	Treatment for leprosy										
	Maternity Benefit	420	420	348	348	1028	1028	336	336	228	239
	Family welfare operations	7	2	2		11	4			4	1
	Treatment for Heart Disease	6	25			32	2535	3	44	3	233
	Treatment for kidney disease	1				2	17				
	Provision of artificial limbs										
	Purchase of medicine		2265				1297		4444		6118
	Procurement of Ambulance Van	4	885								
	Financial Assistance in death cases										
	Treatment of Minor Diseases					21	47				
	Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's daughter	22	110	77	385	5	25				
	Treatment of Gynaecological diseases	2	10								
	Treatment of Appendectomy	1	1								
C. Education											
	Grant of scholarship	15966	16000	10549	12500	76290	80000	5400	5000	148554	137540

Supply of Book/Uniform	6400	1600	8000	2000	23200	5800	9165	2291	
D. Recreation									
Social sports activities	4	40							
Bus for transportation									
TV Sets									
Exhibition of films	13	3							
Excursion-cum-study tours									
Supply of dish/TV antenna									
Setting of multipurpose instt.									
Setting of welfare centres									
Workers visiting holiday homes							1528	325	
E. Housing									
I. Integrated Housing Scheme (IHS)									
a. BYOHS									
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	96	3159							
No. of houses for which sanction received	84	3219							
No. of Houses and amount paid as 1st instal.					42	168		156	2184
No. of Houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	55	927	45	360	44	461		12	192
No. of Houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.			127	635	492	10227		1	10

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
received

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

III. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2007

a. BYOHS

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
received

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
received

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

[illegible]

(Provisional)

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes	Jabalpur		Karma		Kolkata		Natgpur		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A. Group Insurance Scheme											
	Workers Covered under GIS	382764		13038		375333		15000		1258013	0
	Cases sent to LIC	633				526				159528	675
	Cases settled and Amount Paid	573	6165			289	2855			1462	14420
	Cases rejected									1	10
	Cases remaining with LIC					237		6	60	792	1185
	Premium paid to LIC		5500			375333	3364	15000	748	430333	15411
B. Health											
	I. Cards issued			13038		1092227		231688		1851975	0
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	249480		456427		519284		346448		4344676	0
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.			17	36	155				384	72
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients	168	708			580	2678	7	27	361	3544
	Financial asstt. for funeral	31	47			60	90	49	74	838	3067
	Treatment for cancer	10	235			20	260	15	125	642	3602
	Treatment for mental diseases	1		3						1	3

[illegible]

TV Sets					0	0
Exhibition of films					13	3
Excursion-cum-study tours					0	0
Supply of dish/TV antenna					0	0
Setting of multipurpose instt.					0	0
Setting of welfare centres					0	0
Workers visiting holiday homes	424	146			1952	471
E. Housing						
I. Integrated Housing Scheme (IHS)						
a. BYOHS						
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ					96	3159
No. of houses for which sanction received					84	3219
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	578	4651	311	2997	1087	10000
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	409	3421	92	964	657	6325
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	179	927	178	1033	977	12832
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)						
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ					0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received					0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.					3	21
					173	2401

[illegible]

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

0 0

III. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2007

a. BYOHS

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

0 0

No. of houses for which sanction
received

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal

0 0

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

0 0

No. of houses for which sanction
received

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

0 0

c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS) 2007

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

0 0

No. of houses for which sanction
received

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

0 0

2006-07

Fund: LSJM Workers Welfare Fund

Year: 2006-07

(Provisional)

(Fin. is Rs. in Thosand)

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes	Ajmer		Allahabad		Bangalore		BBSR		Hyderabad	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Health											
	I. Card Issued									244	
	Grant in Aid to Mine Management	14		2		4					
	No. of dispensaries paid GIA		2714		609		719	3	187	16	1466
	No. of dispensaries inspected	14		2		4					
	Fatal Accident and death cases										
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.			1	180			16433		4508	
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hospital	297657		5938		11463					
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients	10									
	Treatment for cancer										
	Treatment for mental diseases	1		1	13						
	Purchase of Spectacles										
	Treatment for Laprosy										

JULY 27, 2009

to Questions 464

[illegible]

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd instal.

82 1296

No. of houses and amount paid as
3rd and final instal.

c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
received

No. of houses for which full amount
released

II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2005

a. BYOHS

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
received

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
received

[illegible]

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

TYPE-I SCHEME

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
received

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as
3rd and final instal.

TYPE-II SCHEME

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	8	400		
------------------------------------	---	-----	--	--

No. of houses for which sanction received	8	400		
--	---	-----	--	--

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.				
---	--	--	--	--

No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	8	400	44	660
---	---	-----	----	-----

No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.				1045
---	--	--	--	------

[illegible]

Treatment for kidney Disease								1	128	477	Written Answers
Provision of artificial limbs								0	0		
Purchase of medicine								0	99		
Procurement of Ambulance Van			160				13	0	2724		
Wedding expenses to widow's/ widower's daughter	1	207						6	1092		
Financial Assistance for Funeral								1	14		
B. Education											
Grant of scholarship	1621	1800		321	500	372	482	10126	11753	SRAVANA 5, 1931 (SAKA)	
Supply of Book/Uniform	1166	292				127	32	6829	1709		
Purchase of Library Books	1	5				1	5	2	10		
Grant of School Bus								3	500		
C. Recreation											
Social sports activities	12	88				13	13	55	240	to Questions	478
Bus for transportation								12	560		
TV Sets								0	0		
Exhibition of films								67	15		
Excursion-cum-study tours								0	0		
Supply of dish/TV antenna								0	0		
Setting of multipurpose instt.								0	0		
Setting of welfare centres								0	0		
Workers visiting holiday homes								0	0		
Purchase of Sports Goods	6	51				2	13	8	64		

[illegible]

No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	0	0	481
c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)			<i>Written Answers</i>
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0	
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0	
No. of houses for which full amount released	0	0	
II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2005			
a. BYOHS			SRAVANA 5, 1931 (SAKA)
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0	
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0	
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0	
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.	0	0	
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)			
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0	
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0	
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0	
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.	0	0	
			<i>to Questions</i>
			482

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
III. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2007											
a. BYOHS											
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ										0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal										0	0
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)											
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ										0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.										0	0
c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS) 2007											
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ										0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received										0	0
No. of Houses and amount paid as 1st instal.										0	0
No. of Houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.										0	0

TYPE-I SCHEME

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	0	0

TYPE-II SCHEME

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	8	400
No. of houses for which sanction received	8	400
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	52	1060
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	0	1045

2006-07

Fund: IOMC Workers Welfare Fund

Month: Upto March 2007

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Bangalore		BBSR		Hyderabad		Jabalpur	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

A. Health

Grant in Aid to Mine Management	3			10				4	1929
No. of dispensaries paid GIA			765			1221			
No. of dispensaries inspected									
Fatal Accident and death cases				8	84				
Patients treated in disp/hosp.	40834	408		165108				33420	
Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.									
Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients									
Treatment for cancer	7	206							
Treatment for Mental Diseases									
Purchase of Spectacles									
Treatment for Leprosy									
Maternity Benefit									
Family welfare operations								1	
Treatment for Heart Disease	17	796							
Treatment for Kidney Disease									

JULY 27, 2009

to Questions 488

Provision of artificial limbs

Purchase of medicine 1352

Procurement of Ambulance Van

Wedding expenses to widow's/widower's daughter 1 5 2 10

Financial Assistance for Funeral

B. Education

Grant of scholarship 3298 3945 5378 5668 192 95 3332 3043

Supply of Book/Uniform 1674 419 3200 800 1624 406

Purchase of Libraries 5 10

C. Recreation

Social sports activities 3 7

Bus for transportation

TV Sets

Exhibition of films

Excursion-cum-study tours

Supply of dish/TV antenna

Setting of multipurpose instt.

Setting of welfare centres

Workers visiting holiday homes 691 186

Purchase of Sports Goods 5 50

D. Water Supply

Well Sunks

II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2005**a. BYOHS**

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction received

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction received

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.

III. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2007**a. BYOHS**

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction received

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction received

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.									
c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)-2007									
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ									
No. of houses for which sanction received									
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.									
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.									
TYPE-I SCHEME									
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ									
No. of houses for which sanction received									
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.									
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.									
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.									
TYPE-II SCHEME									
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ					30				
No. of houses for which sanction received					24		360		
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.					4		60		
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.					16		380		
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.									

Fund: IOMC Workers Welfare Fund

Month: Upto March 07

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Karma		Nagpur		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Health							
	Grant in Aid to Mine Management	3	737	15		35	73
	No. of dispensaries paid GIA				1741	0	372
	No. of dispensaries inspected			15		15	0
	Fatal Accident and death cases			2	13	10	9
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	15680		77		255119	408
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.					0	0
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients					0	0
	Treatment for cancer					7	206
	Treatment for Mental Diseases					0	0
	Purchase of Spectacles					0	0
	Treatment for Leprosy					0	0
	Maternity Benefit					0	0
	Family welfare operations					1	0
	Treatment for Heart Disease					17	796
	Treatment for Kidney Disease					0	0

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provision of artificial limbs						0	0
Purchase of medicine					1	0	1353
Procurement of Ambulance Van						0	0
Wedding expenses to widow's/widower's daughter				1	5	4	20
Financial Assistance for Funeral				3	5	3	5
B. Education							
Grant of scholarship		1372	910	2584	2990	16156	16651
Supply of Book/Uniform				1289	322	7787	1947
Purchase of Library						5	10
C. Recreation							
Social sports activities						3	7
Bus for transportation						0	0
TV Sets						0	0
Exhibition of films						0	0
Excursion-cum-study tours						0	0
Supply of dish/TV antenna						0	0
Setting of multipurpose instt.						0	0
Setting of welfare centres						0	0
Workers visiting holiday homes						691	186
Purchase of Sports Goods				1	56		

D. Water Supply

Well Sunks	0	0
Assistance to small mines	0	0
Assistance to big mines	191	51

E. Housing**I. Integrated Housing Scheme (IHS)****a. BYOHS**

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	25	182
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	68	584
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final Instal.	97	511

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	0	0

c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses for which full amount released	0	0

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2005							
a. BYOHS							
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ						0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received						0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.						0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.						0	0
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)							
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ						0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received						0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.						0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.						0	0
III. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2007							
a. BYOHS							
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ						0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received						0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.						0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal						0	0
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)							
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ						0	0

No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.	0	0
c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)-2007		
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.	0	0
TYPE-I SCHEME		
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	0	0
TYPE-II SCHEME		
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	30	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	24	360
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	4	60
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	16	380
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	0	0

2006-2007

Fund: Mica Mines

Year: 2006-2007

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Ajmer		Hyderabad		Karma		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
A. Health									
	Grant in Aid to Mine Management							0	0
	No. of dispensaries paid GIA							0	0
	No. of dispensaries inspected							0	0
	Fatal Accident and death cases							0	0
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	13226		0		32336		45562	0
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.							0	0
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients							0	0
	Treatment for cancer							0	0
	Treatment for Mental Diseases							0	0
	Purchase of Spectacles							0	0
	Treatment for Leprosy							0	0
	Maternity Benefit							0	0
	Family welfare operations							0	0
	Treatment for Heart Disease								
	Treatment for Kidney Disease							0	0
	Provision of artificial limbs								

Purchase of medicine	261	0	0	681	509	Written Answers
Procurement of Ambulance Van				0	0	
Wedding expenses to widow's/widower's daughter				0	0	
Funeral expenses				0	0	
B. Education						
Grant of scholarship	6	5		6	5	
Supply of Book/Uniform				0	0	
Grant of Libraries				0	0	
C. Recreation						
Social sports activities				0	0	
Bus for transportation				0	0	
TV Sets				0	0	
Exhibition of films	2			2	0	
Excursion-cum-study tours				0	0	
Supply of dish/TV antenna				0	0	
Setting of multipurpose instt.				0	0	
Setting of welfare centres				0	0	
Workers visiting holiday homes				0	0	
D. Water Supply						
Well Sunks				0	0	
Assistance to small mines				0	0	
Assistance to big mines				0	0	

2006-2007

Fund: Cine Fund

Month: Upto March 2007

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Ajmer		Bangalore		Bhubaneswar		Hyderabad	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No. of I-Card Issued	1460		83		328		13258	
A.	Group Insurance Scheme								
	Workers Covered under GIS	1279				289		8500	
	Cases sent to LIC			5	50			2	
	Cases settled and Amount Paid			4	40			1	
	Cases rejected								
	Cases remaining with LIC			7	70			1	
	Premium paid to LIC								
	Fatal Accident and death cases								
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.			3538	35			63016	
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.								
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients								
	Treatment for cancer			1	62				
	Treatment for Mental Diseases								

(Provisional)

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes	Kolkata		Nagpur		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
	No. of I-Card Issued	1993		14179		31301	0
	A. Group Insurance Scheme					0	0
	Workers Covered under GIS	1100	1			11168	1
	Cases sent to LIC					7	50
	Cases settled and Amount Paid					5	40
	Cases rejected					0	0
	Cases remaining with LIC					8	70
	Premium paid to LIC					0	0
	Fatal Accident and death cases					0	0
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	17947	134	10168		94669	169
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.					0	0
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients					0	0
	Treatment for cancer	1	12	3	165	5	239
	Treatment for Mental Diseases					0	0
	Purchase of Spectacles	2				2	0

Provision of artificial limbs					0	0
Maternity Benefit scheme	1	1			1	1
Family welfare operations					0	0
Treatment for Heart Disease			2	237	15	743
Treatment for Kidney Disease					0	0
Provision of artificial limbs					1	162
Purchase of medicine				115	0	677
Procurement of Ambulance Van					0	0
Financial Assistance for Funeral	2	3	2	3	5	8
B. Education						
Grant of scholarship	178	308	493	631	5696	3111
Supply of Book/Uniform			78	20	171	44
Purchase of Library					0	0

Physical and Financial Achievements

Fund: Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

Month: Upto March, 2008

2007-2008

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Ajmer		Allahabad		Bangalore		BBSR		Hyderabad	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Group Insurance Scheme											
	Workers Covered under GIS	40000		363139				152810		90000	
	Cases sent to LIC	78	1072	628		5	50	524		84	665
	Cases settled and Amount Paid	112	1120	466	4660	5	50	125			
	Cases rejected										
	Cases remaining with LIC	94	1045	162		8	80	399			
	Premium paid to LIC	40000	820		5689						
B. Health											
	I. Cards issued	82548		11148		5		195540		514537	
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	398082		326480		617817	12396	354756		4843981	7325
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.			137		484					
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients	1				7	20	5	21		
	Financial asstt. for funeral	229	344	187	281	38	57	34	51		
	Treatment for cancer	5	75	2	2	65	1012	1	13	2	144

Treatment for mental diseases

Purchase of Spectacles	795	165	1387	399	79	14	2	7	1
------------------------	-----	-----	------	-----	----	----	---	---	---

Treatment for leprosy

Maternity Benefit	299	299	301	301	3275	3275	351	351	371	380
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Family welfare operations	10	2	1		15	5	2	1	7	1
---------------------------	----	---	---	--	----	---	---	---	---	---

Treatment for Heart Disease	1	6			53	4874	2	11	11	875
-----------------------------	---	---	--	--	----	------	---	----	----	-----

Treatment for Kidney disease	1				23	614				
------------------------------	---	--	--	--	----	-----	--	--	--	--

Provision of artificial limbs

Purchase of medicine		3546		4685				3957		
----------------------	--	------	--	------	--	--	--	------	--	--

Procurement of Ambulance Van

Financial Assistance in death cases

Treatment of Minor Diseases					13	36	3	11		
-----------------------------	--	--	--	--	----	----	---	----	--	--

Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's daughter	34	170	165	825	7	35	4	20		
--	----	-----	-----	-----	---	----	---	----	--	--

Treatment of Gynaecological diseases			1	3						
--------------------------------------	--	--	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

Treatment of Appendectomy

C. Education

Grant of scholarship	24023	25000	26168	32500	180895	205626	31610	30000	138596	189965
----------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	--------	-------	-------	--------	--------

Supply of Book/Uniform	10840	2710	4000	1000	41873	13906	21492	5373		
------------------------	-------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	--	--

D. Recreation

Social sports activities	4	55								
--------------------------	---	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

•

No. of houses for which sanction received

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	5	59
--	---	----

No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	147	1196
--	-----	------

No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	1310	6942
--	------	------

c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	173	1705
------------------------------------	-----	------

No. of houses for which sanction received	173	1705
---	-----	------

No. of houses for which full amount released	173	1705
--	-----	------

II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2005

a. BYOHS

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction received

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

[illegible]

c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS) 2007

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
received

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

No. of Houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

(Provisional)

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes	Jabalpur		Karma		Kolkata		Nagpur		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

A. Group Insurance Scheme

Workers Covered under GIS	20513		9566		375333					1051361	0
Cases sent to LIC	945					1663	1933			3927	3720
Cases settled and Amount Paid	178	2245								886	8075
Cases rejected										0	0
Cases remaining with LIC										663	1125
Premium paid to LIC										40000	6509

B. Health

I. Cards issued			9566		1096171		243818		2153333	0
Patients treated in disp/hosp.	305583		303288	3452	419936		203063	2789	7772986	25962
Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.			11729		534				12884	0
Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients	160	678	16	40	493	2340	6	28	688	3127
Financial asstt. for funeral	350	525			363	545	141	212	1342	2015
Treatment for cancer	36	685			21	175	12	194	144	2300

Treatment for mental diseases			21	22					21	22
Purchase of Spectacles	2506	530			72	19	235	62	5083	1190
Treatment for leprosy									0	0
Maternity Benefit	361	379			4093	4080	429	429	9480	9494
Family welfare operations	15	3					63	13	113	25
Treatment for Heart Disease	106	467			4	176	1	52	178	6461
Treatment for Kidney disease	7	98							31	712
Provision of artificial limbs									0	0
Purchase of medicine						5396			0	17584
Procurement of Ambulance Van									0	0
Financial Assistance in death cases									0	0
Treatment of Minor Diseases							9	48	25	95
Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's daughter	119	595			20	100	63	315	412	2060
Treatment of Gynaecological diseases	4	29			13	58			18	90
Treatment of Appendectomy					5	5			5	5
C. Education									0	0
Grant of scholarship	42440	44870	9431	13498	117683	120000	57812	61293	628658	722752
Supply of Book/Uniform	11279	2820	92744	3186	16066	4017	18267	4567	216561	37579
D. Recreation									0	0
Social sports activities							1	10	5	65

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bus for transportation										0	0
TV Sets										0	0
Exhibition of films										6	1
Excursion-cum-study tours										0	0
Supply of dish/TV antenna										0	0
Setting of multipurpose instt.										0	0
Setting of welfare centres										0	0
Workers visiting holiday homes						508	167			1725	481
E. Housing										0	0
I. Integrated Housing Scheme (IHS)										0	0
a. BYOHS										0	0
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ						3015	60300	347	13880	3575	82700
No. of houses for which sanction received						3015	60300	85	1700	3275	65500
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal		382	3189			585	1011			1188	6109
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.		401	3490			419	6056			1788	18723
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.		233	1312			624	5530			4232	22445
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)										0	0
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ										0	0

No. of houses for which sanction received	4312	0	4312	537
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.		5	59	Written Answers
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.		147	1196	
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.		1310	6942	
c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)		0	0	
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ		173	1705	
No. of houses for which sanction received		173	1705	
No. of houses for which full amount released		173	1705	
II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2005		0	0	
a. BYOHS		0	0	
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ		0	0	
No. of houses for which sanction received		0	0	
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.		0	0	
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.		0	0	
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)		0	0	
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ		0	0	

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
No. of houses for which sanction received										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.										0	0
III. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2007										0	0
a. BYOHS										0	0
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ										1836	0
No. of houses for which sanction received										20010	346696
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.		884	17680							4227	84540
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.										0	0
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)										0	0
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ										0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received										96	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.										0	0

c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS) 2007

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

0 0

No. of houses for which sanction
received

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as 2820 13200
1st instal.

2820 13200

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

0 0

2007-2008

Fund: LSDM Workers Welfare Fund

Month: Upto March, 2008 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Ajmer		Allahabad		Bangalore		BBSR		Hyderabad	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

A. Health**I. Cards Issued**

224

Grant in Aid to Mine Management

No. of Dispensaries paid GIA	14	3631	2	704	4	7723	4	300	22	2340
------------------------------	----	------	---	-----	---	------	---	-----	----	------

No. of Dispensaries inspected			2		4					
-------------------------------	--	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

Fatal Accident and death cases			2	13			1	30		
--------------------------------	--	--	---	----	--	--	---	----	--	--

Patients treated in disp/hosp.	316982		7791		9465	95	18534		8011	
--------------------------------	--------	--	------	--	------	----	-------	--	------	--

Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.	1									
------------------------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients										
--------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Treatment for cancer					1	60				
----------------------	--	--	--	--	---	----	--	--	--	--

Treatment for mental diseases	1									
-------------------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Purchase of Spectacles	286	86								
------------------------	-----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Treatment for leprosy										
-----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Maternity Benefit							1	1		
-------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	--	--

[illegible]

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as
3rd and final instal.

c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
received

No. of houses for which full amount
released

II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2005

a. BYOHS

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
received

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
received

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

[illegible]

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

TYPE-I SCHEME

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	36	540
------------------------------------	----	-----

No. of houses for which sanction received	36	
--	----	--

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	36	
---	----	--

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as
3rd and final instal.

TYPE-II SCHEME

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
received

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	5	200
---	---	-----

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as
3rd and final instal.

2007-2008

Fund: LSDM Workers Welfare Fund

Month: Upto March, 2008 (Provisional)

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes	Jabalpur		Karma		Kolkata		Nagpur		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

A. Health

I. Cards issued

244 0

Grant in Aid to Mine Management

0 0

No. of Dispensaries paid GIA

16 2169

4 948 66 17815

No. of Dispensaries inspected

6 0

Fatal Accident and death cases

3 43

Patients treated in disp/hosp.

36383 13 5342 1917

3287 10 405795 2035

Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.

1 0

Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients

0 0

Treatment for cancer

1 60

Treatment for mental diseases

1 0

Purchase of Spectacles

286 86

Treatment for leprosy

0 0

Maternity Benefit

1 1

JULY 27, 2009

to Questions 556

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Setting of welfare centres									0	0
	Workers visiting holiday homes									0	0
	Purchase of Sports Goods	7	117					1	5	8	122
D.	Water Supply										
	Well sunks									0	0
	Assistance to small mines									1	0
	Assistance to big mines									1	0
E.	Housing										
	I. Integrated Housing Scheme (IHS)										
	a. BYOHS										
	No. of houses proposals sent to HQ									198	7920
	No. of houses for which sanction received									100	2000
	No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.									0	0
	No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.									0	0
	No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.									0	0
	b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)										
	No. of houses proposals sent to HQ									0	0
	No. of houses for which sanction received									0	0

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd instal.

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
3rd and final instal.

0 0

c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

0 0

No. of houses for which sanction
received

0 0

No. of houses for which full amount
released

0 0

II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2005

a. BYOHS

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

0 0

No. of houses for which sanction
received

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

0 0

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

0 0

No. of houses for which sanction
received

0 0

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nc. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.										0	0
III. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2007											
a. BYOHS											
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ										2	0
No. of houses for which sanction received										2	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.										2	40
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.										0	0
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)											
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ										0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.										0	0
c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS) 2007											
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ										0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received										0	0

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

0 0

TYPE-I SCHEME

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

36 540

No. of houses for which sanction
received

36 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

36 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd instal.

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
3rd and final instal.

0 0

TYPE-II SCHEME

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

0 0

No. of houses for which sanction
received

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

5 200

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd instal.

0 0

No. of houses and amount paid as
3rd and final instal.

0 0

2007-2008

Fund: IOMC Workers Welfare Fund

Month: Upto March 2008

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Bangalore		BBSR		Hyderabad		Jabalpur	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Health									
	Grant in Aid to Mine Management								
	No. of dispensaries Paid GIA	2	6780	15	1500			4	2405
	No. of dispensaries inspected	2		15					
	Fatal Accident and death cases			4	73				
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	35017	350	167122	1671			37229	
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.								
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients								
	Treatment for cancer	5	75	1	128				
	Treatment for Mental Diseases								
	Purchase of Spectacles								
	Treatment for Leprosy								
	Maternity Benefit								
	Family welfare operations							1	
	Treatment for Heart Disease	10	591						
	Treatment for Kidney Disease	1	200						

Provision of artificial limbs								
Purchase of medicine				1900				
Procurement of Ambulance Van								
Wedding expenses to Widow/Widower's daughter								
Financial Assistance for Funeral							1	2
B. Education								
Grant of scholarship	3092	3781	5792	6000	111	67	1425	1789
Supply of Book/Uniform	1526	382	3200	800			702	176
Grant to Library								
C. Recreation								
Social sports activities	2	20					9	163
Bus for transportation								
TV Sets				1	10			
Exhibition of films								
Excursion-cum-study tours								
Supply of dish/TV antenna								
Setting of multipurpose instt.								
Setting of welfare centres								
Workers visiting holiday homes			1252	135				
Purchase of Sports Goods							2	36
D. Water Supply								
Well sunks								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assistance to small mines									
Assistance to big mines					1	500			
E. Housing									
I. Integrated Housing Scheme (IHS)									
a. BYOHS									
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ									
No. of houses for which sanction received									
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal									
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.									
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.									
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)									
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ									
No. of houses for which sanction received									
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.									
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.									
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.									
c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)									
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ									
No. of houses for which sanction received									
No. of houses for which full amount released									

II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2005

a. BYOHS

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction received

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction received

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.

III. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2007

a. BYOHS

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	29	161
------------------------------------	----	-----

No. of houses for which sanction received	29	161
---	----	-----

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	2	14
--	---	----

No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal	2	32
---	---	----

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction received

Fund: IOMC Workers Welfare Fund

Month: Upto March 2008

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Karma		Nagpur		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Health							
	Grant in Aid to Mine Management					0	0
	No. of dispensaries Paid GIA					21	10685
	No. of dispensaries inspected					17	0
	Fatal Accident and death cases			3	28	7	101
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	16535				255903	2021
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.					0	0
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients					0	0
	Treatment for cancer					6	203
	Treatment for Mental Diseases					0	0
	Purchase of Spectacles					0	0
	Treatment for Leprosy					0	0
	Maternity Benefit					0	0
	Family welfare operations					1	0
	Treatment for Heart Disease					10	591
	Treatment for Kidney Disease					1	200

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provision of artificial limbs						0	0
Purchase of medicine						0	1900
Procurement of Ambulance Van						0	0
Wedding expenses to Widow/Widower's daughter				3	15	3	15
Financial Assistance for Funeral						1	2
B. Education							
Grant of scholarship		623	588	2808	3383	13851	15608
Supply of Book/Uniform		275	69	1254	314	6957	1741
Grant to Library						0	0
C. Recreation							
Social sports activities						11	183
Bus for transportation						0	0
TV Sets						1	10
Exhibition of films						0	0
Excursion-cum-study tours						0	0
Supply of dish/TV antenna						0	0
Setting of multipurpose instt.						0	0
Setting of welfare centres						0	0
Workers visiting holiday homes						1252	135
Purchase of Sports Goods						2	36

D. Water Supply

Well sunks	0	0
Assistance to small mines	0	0
Assistance to big mines	500	1

E. Housing**I. Integrated Housing Scheme (IHS)****a. BYOHS**

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	0	0

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	0	0

c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ		
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
No. of houses for which full amount released						0	0
II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2005						0	0
a. BYOHS						0	0
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ						0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received						0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.							
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.						0	0
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)						0	0
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ						0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received						0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.						0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.						0	0
III. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2007						0	0
a. BYOHS						0	0
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ						161	29
No. of houses for which sanction received						161	29
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.						14	2
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.						32	2
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)							
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ							

No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.	0	0

C. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS) 2007

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.	0	0

TYPE-I SCHEME

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	20	800
No. of houses for which sanction received	20	800
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	20	240
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	20	240
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	0	0

TYPE-II SCHEME

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	0	0

2007-2008

Fund: MICA Mines

Month: Upto March 2008

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Ajmer		Hyderabad		Karma		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Health									
	Grant in Aid to Mine Management							0	0
	No. of dispensaries Paid GIA							0	0
	No. of dispensaries inspected							0	0
	Fatal Accident and death cases							0	0
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	9435				29429	5134	38864	5134
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.							0	0
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients							0	0
	Treatment for cancer							0	0
	Treatment for Mental Diseases							0	0
	Purchase of Spectacles							0	0
	Treatment for Leprosy							0	0
	Maternity Benefit							0	0
	Family welfare operations							0	0
	Treatment for Heart Disease							0	0
	Treatment for Kidney Disease							0	0

JULY 27, 2009

to Questions 588

Provision of Artificial limbs								0	0
Purchase of medicine		266						0	266
Procurement of Ambulance Van								0	0
Wedding expenses to Widow/Widower's daughter								0	0
Funeral expenses								0	0
B. Education									
Grant of scholarship	4	3	82	59	18	22	104	84	
Supply of Book/Uniform					3	1	3	1	
Grant to Library							0	0	
C. Recreation							0	0	
Social sports activities	2	20				9	163		
Bus for transportation							0	0	
TV Sets							0	0	
Exhibition of films							0	0	
Excursion-cum-study tours							0	0	
Supply of dish/TV antenna							0	0	
Setting of multipurpose instt.							0	0	
Setting of welfare centres							0	0	
Workers visiting holiday homes							0	0	
D. Water Supply									
Well sunks							0	0	
Assistance to small mines							0	0	
Assistance to big mines							0		

2007-2008

Fund: Cine Fund

Month: Upto March 2008

(Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Ajmer		Bangalore		Bhubaneswar		Hyderabad	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No. of I-Card Issued	1469		55		348		13483	
	A. Group Insurance Scheme								
	Workers Covered under GIS	1279				289		8500	
	Cases sent to LIC							10	100
	Cases settled and Amount Paid								
	Cases rejected								
	Cases remaining with LIC			9	90				
	Premium paid to LIC								
	Fatal Accident and death cases								
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.			4268	43			53868	374
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.								
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients								
	Treatment for cancer			1	22				
	Treatment for Mental Diseases								

(Provisional)

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes	Kolkata		Nagpur		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
	No. of I-Card Issued	2018		15195		32567	0
A.	Group Insurance Scheme					0	0
	Workers Covered under GIS	1100				11168	0
	Cases sent to LIC					10	100
	Cases settled and Amount Paid					0	0
	Cases rejected					0	0
	Cases remaining with LIC					9	90
	Premium paid to LIC					0	0
	Fatal Accident and death cases					0	0
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	16377	138	11525	134	86038	689
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.					0	0
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients					0	0
	Treatment for cancer			1	27	2	49
	Treatment for Mental Diseases					0	0
	Purchase of Spectacles	1		1	2	5	2

Provision of artificial limbs					0	0
Maternity Benefit Scheme					5	5
Family welfare operations					0	0
Treatment for Heart Disease		5	406		18	1446
Treatment for Kidney Disease					4	421
Minor Diseases		1	3		1	3
Provision of artificial limbs					0	0
Purchase of medicine					0	40
Procurement of Ambulance Van					0	0
Financial Assistance for Funeral		2	3		4	6
B. Education						
Grant of scholarship	196	358	319	541	1894	3811
Supply of Book/Uniform			35	9	144	37
Grant to Library					0	0

Physical and Financial Achievements

2008-2009

Fund: Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

Month: Upto March, 2009

(Provisional)

(Fin. is Rs. in Thousand)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Ajmer		Allahabad		Bangalore		BBSR		Hyderabad	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Group Insurance Scheme											
	Workers Covered under GIS	40000	820	374515				115540		90000	
	Cases sent to LIC	114	1195	151				487		151	1510
	Cases settled and Amount Paid	90	920	162	1620			177	1830		
	Cases rejected										
	Cases remaining with LIC	105	1050	145		10	100	310			
	Premium paid to LIC								314		
B. Health											
	I. Cards issued	85592		16541				207263		540271	
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	430183		225774		554474	5544	368858		1024066	8686
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.			262		300					
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients	10	27	11	61			12	55	29	122
	Financial asstt. for funeral	191	287	295	443	20	28	94	141	1	2

Treatment for cancer	4	28	1	41	68	1396	4	85	2	60
Treatment for mental diseases										
Purchase of Spectacles	648	169	1784	533	128	33	2	1	12	2
Treatment for leprosy	1	5								
Maternity Benefit	375	375	349	349	1197	1197	432	432	238	250
Family welfare operations	32	16			31	15	31	16	4	1
Treatment for Heart Disease	6	287			54	5235	2	11	6	186
Treatment for Kidney disease	3	115	1	5	14	500				
Provision of artificial limbs							10	59		
Purchase of medicine		2500		4950				4784		
Procurement of Ambulance Van										
Financial Assistance in death cases										
Treatment of Minor Diseases			2	5	17	34	8	51		
Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's daughter	44	220	209	1045	6	27	7	35	1	5
Treatment of Gynaecological diseases										
Treatment of Appendectomy										

C. Education

Grant of scholarship	22425	23653	19091	24515	243065	287004	35792	35000	127741	129116
Supply of Book/Uniform	10882	2721	4800	1200	82374	20604	16445	4111		
Training to workers	334	787								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D. Recreation											
Social sports activities		2	80								
Bus for transportation											
TV Sets											
Exhibition of films		2									
Excursion-cum-study tours											
Supply of dish/TV antenna											
Setting of multipurpose instt.											
Setting of welfare centres											
Workers visiting holiday homes								3631	504		
E. Housing											
I. Integrated Housing Scheme (IHS)											
a. BYOHS											
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ		420	15808								
No. of houses for which sanction received		420	13708								
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.		311	6220	3	21			70	490	25	350
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.		156	3120	7	56			444	3552	103	1648
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.				11	55	403	2411	1989	9945	79	790

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
receivedNo. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd instal.No. of houses and amount paid as
3rd and final instal.**c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)**

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
receivedNo. of houses for which full amount
released**II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2005****a. BYOHS**

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ			608		1748	3496		
No. of houses for which sanction received	535	10700	608		1748	3496	271	1084
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	535	10700	680	13600	1748	3496	556	6784
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.			224	4480	406	8120		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
received

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
received

No. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd and final instal.

Fund: Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

Month: Upto March, 2009

(Provisional)

(Fin. is Rs. in Thousand)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Jabalpur		Karma		Kolkata		Nagpur		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A. Group Insurance Scheme											
	Workers Covered under GIS			15655		429444	2730	15000		1080154	3550
	Cases sent to LIC	532						62	665	1497	3370
	Cases settled and Amount Paid	340	3705	32	320	359	2561	8	80	1168	11036
	Cases rejected									0	0
	Cases remaining with LIC									570	1150
	Premium paid to LIC		5046					15000	600	15000	5960
B. Health											
	I. Cards issued			15655		1314104		252107		2431533	0
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	141641		336039	45167	478043	5254	322716	3032	3881814	37683
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.			14116		48				14726	0
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients	280	1180	42	132	410	1435	5	20	799	3032
	Financial asstt. for funeral	829	1244	7	11	355	533	67	101	1859	2790
	Treatment for cancer	65	1341			46	201	7	340	197	3492

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Treatment for mental diseases										1	7
Purchase of Spectacles		435	122	53	16	152	44	107	30	3321	950
Treatment for leprosy						1	1			2	6
Maternity Benefit		499	524	45	45	2025	2025	785	785	5945	5982
Family welfare operations		24	12			30	6	61	42	213	108
Treatment for Heart Disease		128	702			8	349	8	440	212	7210
Treatment for Kidney disease		8	63					2	20	28	703
Provision of artificial limbs										10	59
Purchase of medicine							2969			0	15203
Procurement of Ambulance Van										0	0
Financial Assistance in death cases										0	0
Treatment of Minor Diseases						9	32	7	47	43	169
Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's daughter		256	1280			34	170	62	310	619	3092
Treatment of Gynaecological diseases		5	45							5	45
Treatment of Appendectomy										0	0
C. Education										0	0
Grant of scholarship		40115	43828	12375	15200	208286	218000	49365	58701	758255	835017
Supply of Book/Uniform		11177	2794	12960	3240	19207	4802	20458	5115	178303	44587
Training to workers										334	787

D. Recreation

Social sports activities	3	61			1	40	6	181
Bus for transportation							0	0
TV Sets			1	10			1	10
Exhibition of films							2	0
Excursion-cum-study tours							0	0
Supply of dish/TV antenna			1	10			1	10
Setting of multipurpose instt.							0	0
Setting of welfare centres							0	0
Workers visiting holiday homes			702	250			4333	754

E. Housing

I. Integrated Housing Scheme (IHS)

a. BYOHS

2654 53080

2654 53080

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ					283	10500	703	26308
No. of houses for which sanction received			407	7992	415	8300	1242	30000
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	1962	39084			59	1180	2430	47345
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	311	2819			166	3320	1187	14515
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	29	141	19	110			2530	13452

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ							0	0
------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	---

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
No. of houses for which sanction received										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.										0	0
c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)										0	0
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ										0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received										0	0
No. of houses for which full amount released										0	0
II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)										0	0
a. BYOHS										0	0
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ										2356	3496
No. of houses for which sanction received						5197	103940			8359	119220
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.										3519	34580
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.										630	12600
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)										0	0
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ										0	0

No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.	0	0
c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)	0	0
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.	0	0

*upto February 2009

Fund: LSDM Workers Welfare Fund

Month: Upto March, 2009

(Provisional)

(Fin. is Rs. in Thousand)

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes	Ajmer		Allahabad		Bangalore		BBSR		Hyderabad*	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

A. Health**I. Cards issued**

Grant in Aid to Mine Management

20 2412

No. of Dispensaries paid GIA

8 1557 1 297

No. of Dispensaries inspected

15 2 4

Fatal Accident and death cases

Patients treated in disp/hosp.

330794 6123 9701 97 16814 231

Average Bed Occupation in TB
HospitalDomiciliary treatment of TB
Patients

1 5

Treatment for cancer

3 80 1 60

Treatment for mental diseases

Purchase of Spectacles

311 82

Treatment for leprosy

[illegible]

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
receivedNo. of houses and amount paid as
1st instal.No. of houses and amount paid as
2nd instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	1	680
---	---	-----

c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction
receivedNo. of houses for which full amount
released**II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)****a. BYOHS**

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction received	11	220
--	----	-----

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	2	40
---	---	----

No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.		
---	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)											
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ											
No. of houses for which sanction received											
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.											
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.											

*Upto February 2009.

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Jabalpur		Karma		Kolkata		Nagpur		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A. Health											
	I. Cards issued									0	0
	Grant in Aid to Mine Management			3	253			4	924	27	3589
	No. of Dispensaries paid GIA					5	300			14	2154
	No. of Dispensaries inspected					5				26	0
	Fatal Accident and death cases									0	0
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	56093		7012	2417			2775	10	429543	2524
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hospital									0	0
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients	2	8							3	13
	Treatment for cancer									4	140
	Treatment for mental diseases									0	0
	Purchase of Spectacles									311	82
	Treatment for leprosy									0	0
	Maternity Benefit									17	17

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Family welfare operations		1	1							1	1
Treatment for Heart Disease										0	0
Treatment for Kidney disease										0	0
Provision of artificial limbs										1	6
Purchase of medicine										0	2607
Procurement of Ambulance Van										1	300
Wedding Exp. of Widow/Widower's daughter										0	0
Financial assistance for Funeral										9	14
Treatment of Gynaecological diseases										3	9
B. Education											
Grant of scholarship		128	126			527	828	428	653	8488	11021
Supply of Book/Uniform		486	122	125	31			118	30	6053	1514
Purchase to Library Books								1	4	1	4
Grant of School Bus										1	0
C. Recreation											
Social sports activities								1	5	25	236
Bus for transportation										3	500
TV Sets						1	9			1	9
Exhibition of films										31	7
Excursion-cum-study tours										0	0

Supply of dish/TV antenna			0	0
Setting of multipurpose instt.			0	0
Setting of welfare centres			0	0
Workers visiting holiday homes			40	17
Purchase of Sports Goods	1	7	1	7

D. Water Supply

Well sunks			0	0
Assistance to small mines			0	0
Assistance to big mines			4	3533

E. Housing

I. Integrated Housing Scheme (IHS)

a. BYOHS

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ			278	11120
No. of houses for which sanction received			178	3560
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal			278	3560
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.			0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.			0	0

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ			0	0
------------------------------------	--	--	---	---

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
No. of houses for which sanction received										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.										0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.										1	680
c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)											
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ										0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received										0	0
No. of houses for which full amount released										0	0
II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)											
a. BYOHS											
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ										0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received										11	220
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.										2	40
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.										0	0

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.	0	0

*Upto February 2009

2008-2009

Fund: IOMC Workers Welfare Fund

Month: Upto March 2009 (Provisional)

(Fin. is Rs. in Thousand)

Sl.No.	Name of the Schemes	Bangalore		BBSR		Hyderabad*		Jabalpur	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

A. Health

Grant in Aid to Mine Management

No. of dispensaries Paid GIA

17 1601

No. of dispensaries inspected

Fatal Accident and death cases

3 35

Patients treated in disp/hosp.

25809 258 137257 2200 0 28904

Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.

Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients

Treatment for cancer

1 42

Treatment for Mental Diseases

Purchase of Spectacles

Treatment for Leprosy

Maternity Benefit

1 1

Family welfare operations

2 1

Treatment for Heart Disease	7	631						
Treatment for Kidney Disease								
Provision of Artificial limbs								
Purchase of medicine			784					
Procurement of Ambulance Van								
Wedding expenses to Widow/Widower's daughter						1	5	
Financial Assistance for Funeral						4	6	
B. Education								
Grant of scholarship	1170	1408	6045	6600		2473	2833	
Supply of Book/Uniform	669	167	3800	950		1115	279	
Grant to Libraries								
C. Recreation								
Social sports activities			3	54	3	6	12	174
Bus for transportation								
TV Sets								
Exhibition of films			4	39				
Excursion-cum-study tours								
Supply of dish/TV antenna								
Setting of multipurpose instt.								
Setting of welfare centres								
Workers visiting holiday homes			206	64				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Purchase of Sports materials							6	55
D.	Water Supply								
	Well sunks								
	Assistance to small mines			2	760				
	Assistance to big mines								
E.	Housing								
	I. Integrated Housing Scheme (IHS)								
	a. BYOHS								
	No. of houses proposals sent to HQ								
	No. of houses for which sanction received								
	No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.								
	No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.								
	No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.								
	b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)								
	No. of houses proposals sent to HQ								
	No. of houses for which sanction received								
	No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.								
	No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.								
	No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.								

c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction received

No. of houses for which full amount released

II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2007**a. BYOHS**

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	137	
No. of houses for which sanction received	106	2110
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	106	2110
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.		

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction received

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.

c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS) 2007

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ

No. of houses for which sanction received

No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.

No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TYPE-I SCHEME									
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ									
No. of houses for which sanction received									
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.									
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.									
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.									

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Karma		Nagpur		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Health							
	Grant in Aid to Mine Management			12	1500	12	1500
	No. of dispensaries Paid GIA	5	877			22	2478
	No. of dispensaries inspected			12		12	0
	Fatal Accident and death cases			2	21	5	56
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	12133				204103	2458
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.					0	0
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients					0	0
	Treatment for cancer					1	42
	Treatment for Mental Diseases					0	0
	Purchase of Spectacles					0	0
	Treatment for Leprosy					0	0
	Maternity Benefit					1	1
	Family welfare operations					2	1
	Treatment for Heart Disease					7	631

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
Treatment for Kidney Disease						0	0
Provision of Artificial limbs						1	0
Purchase of medicine						0	784
Procurement of Ambulance Van						0	0
Wedding expenses to Widow/Widower's daughter						1	5
Financial Assistance for Funeral						4	6
B. Education							
Grant of scholarship		1422	1917	3326	4229	14436	16887
Supply of Book/Uniform		490	123	1456	364	7530	1883
Grant to Libraries				1	4	1	14
C. Recreation							
Social sports activities						18	234
Bus for transportation				1	5	1	15
TV Sets						0	0
Exhibition of films						4	39
Excursion-cum-study tours						0	0
Supply of dish/TV antenna						0	0
Setting of multipurpose instt.						0	0
Setting of welfare centres						0	0
Workers visiting holiday homes						206	64
Purchase of Sports Materials				1	10	7	65

D. Water Supply

Well sunks	0	0
Assistance to small mines	2	760
Assistance to big mines	0	0

E. Housing**I. Integrated Housing Scheme (IHS)****a. BYOHS**

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	0	0

b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	0	0

c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS)

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
------------------------------------	---	---

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
No. of houses for which sanction received						0	0
No. of houses for which full amount released						0	0
II. REVISED INTEGRATED HOUSING SCHEME (RIHS)-2007						0	0
a. BYOHS						0	0
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ						137	0
No. of houses for which sanction received						106	2110
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.						106	2110
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.						0	0
b. Group Housing Scheme (GHS)							
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ						0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received						0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.						0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.						0	0
c. Economically Weaker Section Scheme (EWS) 2007							
No. of houses proposals sent to HQ						0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received						0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.						0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd and final instal.						0	0

TYPE-I SCHEME

No. of houses proposals sent to HQ	0	0
No. of houses for which sanction received	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.	0	0
No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.	0	0

*Upto February 2009

2008-2009

Fund: Mica Mines

Month: Upto March 2009

(Provisional)

(Fin. is Rs. in Thousand)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Ajmer		Hyderabad		Karma		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

A. Health

Grant in Aid to Mine Management								0	0
No. of dispensaries Paid GIA								0	0
No. of dispensaries inspected								0	0
Fatal Accident and death cases								0	0
Patients treated in disp/hosp.		6562		0	0	30839	6720	37401	6720
Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.								0	0
Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients								0	0
Treatment for cancer								0	0
Treatment for Mental Diseases								0	0
Purchase of Spectacles								0	0
Treatment for Leprosy								0	0
Maternity Benefit								0	0

JULY 27, 2009

to Questions 660

Family welfare operations					0	0
Treatment for Heart Disease					0	0
Treatment for Kidney Disease					0	0
Provision of Artificial limbs					0	0
Purchase of medicine	253				0	253
Procurement of Ambulance Van					0	0
Wedding expenses to Widow/Widower's daughter					0	0
Funeral Expenses					0	0
B. Education						
Grant of scholarship	5	3		17	29	22 32
Supply of Book/Uniform				5	1	5 1
Grant to Libraries						0 0
c. Recreation						0 0
Social sports activities						0 0
Bus for transportation						0 0
TV Sets						0 0
Exhibition of films						0 0
Excursion-cum-study tours						0 0
Supply of dish/TV antenna						0 0
Setting of multipurpose instt.						0 0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Setting of welfare centres							0	0
	Workers visiting holiday homes							0	0
D.	Water Supply								
	Well sunks							0	0
	Assistance to small mines							0	0
	Assistance to big mines								
	TYPE-II SCHEME								
	No. of houses proposals sent to HQ							0	0
	No. of houses for which sanction received							0	0
	No. of houses and amount paid as 1st instal.							0	0
	No. of houses and amount paid as 2nd instal.							0	0
	No. of houses and amount paid as 3rd and final instal.							0	0

*Upto February 2009.

Physical and Financial Achievements

2008-2009

Fund: Cine Fund

Month: Upto March 2009

(Provisional)

(Fin. is Rs. in Thousand)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Ajmer		Bangalore		Bhubaneswar		Hyderabad*	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No. of I-Card issued	1474		114		365		13749	
A.	Group Insurance Scheme								
	Workers Covered under GIS					289			
	Cases sent to LIC								
	Cases settled and Amount Paid								
	Cases rejected								
	Cases remaining with LIC			12	120				
	Premium paid to LIC								
	Fatal Accident and death cases								
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.			5117	51	331		40033	302
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.								
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients								
	Treatment for cancer			1	61			2	89

Fund: Cine Fund

Month: Upto March 2009

(Provisional)

(Fin. is Rs. in Thousand)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Kolkata		Nagpur		Total	
		Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.	Phy.	Fin.
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
	No. of I-Card issued	2126		15418		33246	0
A.	Group Insurance Scheme					0	0
	Workers Covered under GIS	1100				1389	0
	Cases sent to LIC			9	90	9	90
	Cases settled and Amount Paid					0	0
	Cases rejected					0	0
	Cases remaining with LIC			9	90	21	210
	Premium paid to LIC					0	0
	Fatal Accident and death cases					0	0
	Patients treated in disp/hosp.	16876	142	6332	124	68689	619
	Average Bed Occupation in TB Hosp.					0	0
	Domiciliary treatment of TB Patients					0	0
	Treatment for cancer	2	12	3	102	8	264
	Treatment for Mental Diseases					0	0

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
Purchase of Spectacles		5	2			8	3
Provision of artificial limbs						0	0
Maternity Benefit Scheme		2	2			3	3
Family welfare operations						0	0
Treatment for Heart Disease		2	7	1	77	21	823
Treatment for Kidney Disease				1	27	1	290
Minor Diseases				2	60	2	60
Provision of artificial limbs						0	0
Purchase of medicine			142			0	280
Procurement of Ambulance Van						0	0
Financial Assistance for Funeral		2	3	1	2	7	12
B. Education							
Grant of scholarship		233	450	579	928	1877	3140
Supply of Book/Uniform				88	22	217	55
Grant to Libraries						0	0

*Upto February 2009

Statement-III*Budget Allocation and Expenditure during the last three years and current year under Labour Welfare Organization*

(Rupees in thousand)

Fund	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Expenditure	Budget	Exp. Upto 06-09
Beedi	1365000	1351120	2366100	2232305	2353900	2281466	2325800	282917
LSDM	99400	77561	114200	82032	140700	101012	165700	17549
IOMC	133500	86355	129000	85047	129500	109366	161400	17073
MICA	14000	11616	15100	12156	16700	18648	25600	4351
CINE	10300	8913	13500	9679	14500	12467	20300	2105
Total	1622200	1535565	2637900	2421219	2655300	2522959	2698800	323995

Allocation and Expenditure under Central Board of Workers Education

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Plan		Non-Plan	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
2006-07	9.14	9.28	21.21	20.52
2007-08	9.30	9.12	24.21	24.22
2008-09	9.50	9.71	27.00	27.05

Statement-IV*Data Regarding Number of Workers Engaged in LSDM/IOMC/Mica Mines and Cine Sectors*

Sl. No.	Name of Region	Name of the State	No. of workers engaged in Limestone and Dolomite Mines	No. of workers engaged in Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines and Chrome Ore Mines	No. of workers engaged in Mica Mines	Total Number of mines workers	No. of workers engaged in Cine Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	1083	4267	0	5350	22500
		Goa	0	3000	0	3000	0
2.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	9000	800	0	9800	0
		Chhattisgarh	1060	10050	0	11110	0
3.	Kolkata	Assam	562	0	0	562	0
		Meghalaya	293	0	0	293	0
		Nagaland	378	0	0	378	0
		West Bengal	0	0	0	0	2064
4.	Ajmer	Gujarat	30000	0	0	30000	2000
		Rajasthan	70586	0	87	70673	0
5.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	4500	40000	0	44500	328
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	2500	1100	300	3900	15500
		Tamil Nadu	1600	0	0	1600	13106

7.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	74	0	0	0	0
		Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0
		Himachal Pradesh	1249	0	0	0	0
		Jammu and Kashmir	61	0	0	0	0
8.	Bangalore	Karnataka	1918	8111	0	10029	2445
		Kerala	210	0	0	210	1030
9.	Karma	Bihar	123	0	95	218	0
		Jharkhand	965	6027	47	7039	0
Total			126162	73355	529	198662	58973

Number of Estimated Beedi Workers

Sl. No.	Region	States	No. of Workers
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	473599
		Tamil Nadu	625000
2.	Kolkata	West Bengal	1414130
		Assam	7725
		Tripura	9946
3.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	256000
4.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	38600
		Gujarat	50000
5.	Karma	Jharkhand	152000
		Bihar	295000
6.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	450000
7.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	1085797
		Chhattisgarh	22529
8.	Bangalore	Karnataka	261650
		Kerala	96329
9.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	300000
Total			5538305

[Translation]

rendered less than 15 years of service; and

Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen

(d) if so, the details thereof?

3174. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The data with regard to number of ex-servicemen State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes being implemented for their welfare and resettlement;

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend minimum pensionary benefits to the ex-servicemen who

(b) Various training, self-employment schemes for welfare and resettlement of ex-servicemen are provided through Directorate General Resettlement (DGR) and Kendriya Sainik Board (KSB) the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to extend minimum less than 15 years of service. pensionary benefits to the ex-servicemen who rendered

Statement-I

Number of Ex-Servicemen—State-wise as on March 2009

Sl. No.	States	Ex Servicemen			
		Army	AF	Navy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58703	10522	4479	73704
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	284	0	0	284
3.	Assam	30219	2184	872	33275
4.	Bihar	64972	3075	1458	69505
5.	Chhattisgarh	4209	272	156	4637
6.	Goa	1118	204	646	1968
7.	Gujarat	16615	3818	607	21040
8.	Haryana	215075	10432	8781	234288
9.	Himachal Pradesh	95905	1989	3163	101057
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	65254	601	458	66313
11.	Jharkhand	17064	1084	843	18991
12.	Karnataka	53834	9167	2094	65095
13.	Kerala	123380	20185	11048	154613
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35630	1548	1057	38235
15.	Maharashtra	132381	11239	13362	156982
16.	Manipur	6225	74	33	6332
17.	Meghalaya	2072	78	54	2204
18.	Mizoram	4642	20	20	4682
19.	Nagaland	2560	8	17	2585
20.	Orissa	23629	4435	2085	30149

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Punjab	266238	9837	5103	281178
22.	Rajasthan	136664	6453	3554	146671
23.	Sikkim	1094	1	8	1103
24.	Tamil Nadu	105429	10886	3248	119563
25.	Tripura	2107	101	51	2259
26.	Uttarakhand	222314	19143	10533	251990
27.	Uttar Pradesh	111922	2028	2088	116038
28.	West Bengal	47657	9588	3512	60757
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands UT	435	103	140	678
30.	Chandigarh UT	6047	2399	340	8786
31.	Delhi	28294	6214	2709	37217
32.	Puducherry UT	1272	327	89	1688
Total		1883244	148015	82608	2113867

Note: Figures for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur are provisionsl.

Statement-II

Training

Ex-servicemen are given training to prepare them for civilian life. DGR is entrusted with the responsibility of preparing both ex-servicemen and retiring service personnel for a second career. Towards this end Officers and PRORs are given resettlement training at IIMs and various other institutes across the country.

2. The following self employment schemes are operated for the welfare of officers and PRORs Ex-servicemen:

- (i) Security Agencies;
- (ii) Allotment of surplus army vehicles;
- (iii) Coal Transportation scheme;
- (iv) Coal Tipper Scheme;

- (v) Allotment of oil product agencies;
- (vi) Allotment of BPCL GHAR outlets;
- (vii) Mother Dairy Milk and Fruits and Vegetables shops;
- (viii) Management of CNG Station by ESM Officers in NCR;
- (ix) Management of Toll Plaza under NHAI;
- (x) Kidzee franchise.

3. Financial assistance is provided for:

- (i) Treatment of serious ailments;
- (ii) Supply of modified scooters for ESM paraplegics;
- (iii) Tool kits for ESM technician;

- (iv) Financial assistance for needy ESM for house repair, daughters marriage, children education etc.
- (v) Prime Ministers Merit Scholarship Scheme;
- (vi) Funds for maintenance of paraplegic rehabilitation centres, Cheshire home and ST. Dustan aftercare organization and war memorial hostels.

4. Besides the above the following benefits are also available to Ex-servicemen:

- (i) Tuition Fee exemption for wards of war widows/ war disabled ESM;
- (ii) Allotment of medical/BDS seats towards of Defence Personnel;
- (iii) Reservation in State Government jobs and in professional colleges for wards of ESM/ widows;
- (iv) Reservation in allotment of house sites/flats;
- (v) Cash incentives for winners of gallantry awards;
- (vi) Ex-gratia grant to war widows;
- (vii) Legal assistance and exemption of court fee;
- (viii) Concession in fare for rail and air to recipients of gallantry awards, permanently disabled officers and war widows;
- (ix) 10 to 24.5% reservation in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in Central and State Governments, PSUs, nationalized banks and para military forces.

Along with the above benefits 100% medical coverage is provided to ESM pensioners through Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS), who are members of the schemes.

Shelling on Line of Control

3175. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions when shelling has taken place on the Line of Control (Indo-Pak border) in violation of ceasefire agreement during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the loss of lives and property during the said incidents, State-wise;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to each of the affected families;

(d) the number of infiltration attempts occurred during the shelling; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Year-wise details of cease fire violations along the line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir, including incidents of shelling since 2006 are given below:—

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Ceasefire violations
(i)	2006	03
(ii)	2007	21
(iii)	2008	77
(iv)	2009	09 (till date)
Total		110*

*Includes 47 incidents of trans-LoC firing.

(b) There has been no casualty to civilians in this firing. However, own troops have suffered nine fatal and 25 non fatal casualties.

(c) The following pensionary entitlement is paid to the Next of Kin of the deceased personnel:—

- * (i) **Liberalised Family Pension:** Equal to the reckonable emoluments last drawn by the deceased personnel.

- (ii) **Death Gratuity:** The maximum ceiling is Rs. 10 lakhs. The other details are given below:—

Sl. No.	Length of Service	Amount of Death Gratuity
(i)	Less than 1 year	2 times monthly pay
(ii)	1 to 5 years	6 times monthly pay
(iii)	5 to 20 years	12 times monthly pay
(iv)	More than 20 years	One month's pay for every completed year.

- (iii) **Ex-Gratia:** Ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 15 lakhs is admissible w.e.f. 1-1-2006 to the Next of Kin of casualties of Armed Forces Personnel, who die during shelling incidents on LoC.

(d) There are no inputs to corroborate any infiltration attempts during shelling.

(e) Suitable measures have been enforced by own troops deployed on the LoC to ensure its sanctity. Strong retaliatory action is taken against any attempts to LoC violation, while maintaining adequate restraint to prevent escalation.

Setting Up of New Postal Circles and Divisions

3176. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where new Postal Circles and Divisions have been set up during the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal for the expansion and modernisation of Posts and Telecom Circles in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, during Eleventh five year plan, State-wise; and

(d) the funds likely to be earmarked for this purpose to each State including Rajasthan during the current year.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) During the last three years, and in the current financial year, no new Postal Circles or Postal Divisions have been set up in the country.

(b) and (c)

(1) Department of Posts

Yes, Sir. The Department of Posts launched "Project Arrow" with the objective of providing new look to Post offices by modernizing exterior and interior designs of the Post office, upgrading the infrastructure and enhancing core operations including IT enabled services, and processes.

In the XI Five year plan, Project Arrow has been undertaken in a phased manner. During Annual plan 2008-2009 under phase I 50 post offices were modernized across the country with a financial outlay of Rs. 12 crores. In the second phase, 450 Posts offices across the country were modernized including Rajasthan with a financial outlay of Rs. 74 crores. During Annual plan 2009-2010 Project Arrow is being extended to another 500 posts offices in the country including Rajasthan. The financial outlay for this project Rs. 65 crores. The details of the no. of Post offices covered under three phases is furnished in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The financial outlay for this project during the current year is Rs. 65 crores. The State-wise figures are furnished in the enclosed Statement-II.

(2) Department of Telecommunications:

(i) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

(b) and (c) The year-wise target fixed for landline WLL, GSM, laying of optical fibres and Telephone connections in the current five year plan (2007-12) are furnished in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) Details of Financial outlay during 2009-10 for Delhi and Mumbai furnished in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(ii) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

(b) and (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited projected the growth of Telephone and Broad band customers for

XI five year plan and the details are given in the enclosed Statement-V and VI.

(d) Funds to the tune of Rs. 14015 crores have been earmarked for expansion and modernization of Telecom circles during the current financial year. The state-wise details including the State of Rajasthan are furnished in the enclosed Statement-VII.

Statement-I

State-wise Break up of Post Offices Modernised under Project Arrow

Sl. No.	Name of the circle	No. of post offices Modernised		
		Phase-I (2008-09)	Phase-II (2008-09)	Phase-III (2009-10)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	44	19
2.	Assam	0	0	23
3.	Bihar	0	15	23
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	18
5.	Delhi	0	0	36
6.	Gujarat	0	10	21
7.	Haryana	0	0	20
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	14
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	11
10.	Jharkhand	4	27	10
11.	Karnataka	0	0	30
12.	Kerala	0	0	25
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6	77	30
14.	Maharashtra	5	48	34
15.	North East	2	11	13

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Orissa	5	35	21
17.	Punjab	0	0	25
18.	Rajasthan	5	48	37
19.	Tamil Nadu	9	67	27
20.	Uttarakhand	4	23	07
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5	45	28
22.	West Bengal	0	0	28
Total		50	450	500

Statement-II

*State-wise Break Up of Financial Outlay of Project
Arrow Phase III in the Current Year (2009-10)*

Sl. No.	Name of circle	No. of Post Offices	Funds earmarked Rs. in thousands
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	29000
2.	Assam	23	35000
3.	Bihar	23	27000
4.	Chhattisgarh	18	20500
5.	Delhi	36	44000
6.	Gujarat	21	27500
7.	Haryana	20	29500
8.	Himachal Pradesh	14	22000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	15500
10.	Jharkhand	10	9500
11.	Karnataka	30	45000
12.	Kerala	25	40000

1	2	3	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	30	34000
14.	Maharashtra	34	37000
15.	North East	13	16500
16.	Orissa	21	27500
17.	Punjab	25	32500
18.	Rajasthan	37	31500
19.	Tamil Nadu	27	41000
20.	Uttarakhand	07	4500
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28	39000
22.	West Bengal	28	42000
Total		500	650000

Statement-III**Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited**

The year-wise targets fixed for Landline, WLL, GSM, laying of optical fibres and telephone connections in the current five year plan (2007-12) are as under:

Item	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total
	Delhi	Mumbai	Delhi	Mumbai	Delhi	Mumbai	Delhi	Mumbai	Delhi	Mumbai	
Landline*	0	0	0	0	250000	250000	0	0	250000	250000	1000000
WLL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200000	200000	400000
GSM	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000
Optical fiber Cable in Fiber Kms	30000	30000	40000	40000	60000	60000	80000	80000	100000	100000	620000
Telephone Connections**	350000	350000	475000	475000	500000	500000	—	—	—	—	—

*The targets for Landline may vary subject to the demand.

**The targets for the telephone connections have been taken from the Annual Plans.

Statement-IV**Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Items	BE (09-10)		
		Delhi	Mumbai	Total
1.	Switching (including Tax/Tandem/NGN) and access lines (including CDMA/WLL hand-sets, GSM) in existing and new areas	677.71	677.71	1355.42
2.	IT related services	34.8	34.8	69.60
3.	Expansion in New Services Areas abroad and National acquisitions	150	150	300
Total		862.51	862.51	1725.02

Statement-V**Growth of Telephone and Broad Band Customers for Eleventh Five Year Plan****Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited**

(Nos. in Millions)

Year	Wire line	WLL	CMTS	Total lines	Broad band
2007-08	0.50	1.00	8.50	10.00	1.0
2008-09	0.40	2.00	20.00	22.40	3.0
2009-10	0.30	2.00	22.00	24.30	2.5
2010-11	0.20	3.00	25.00	28.20	2.0
2011-12	0.10	3.00	27.00	30.10	1.0
Total	1.50	11.00	102.50	115.00	10.00

Statement-VI

Circle-wise Target

Sl. No.	Name of Circles/ Metro Districts	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10	
		Fixed phones (Wireline +WLL)	Mobile Phones	Broadband Connection	Fixed Phones (Wireline +WLL)	Mobile Phones	Broadband Connection	Fixed Phones	Broadband Connection
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3,486	12381	476	5,900	29,000	1,000	33,000	1,000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	93,305	565714	80,286	-57,700	1,067,000	174,000	1,455,000	205,000
3.	Assam	34,467	231429	17,905	7,700	145,000	21,000	234,000	21,000
4.	Bihar	65,619	257143	30,095	30,400	433,000	21,000	1,056,000	63,000
5.	Chhattisgarh	34,933	257143	16,095	23,200	263,000	18,000	327,000	11,000
6.	Gujarat	87,914	411429	75,333	-42,600	800,000	120,000	1,134,000	173,000
7.	Haryana	34,724	360000	23,048	-6,900	283,000	41,000	564,000	44,000
8.	Himachal pradesh	30,381	180000	6,952	18,900	97,000	17,000	153,000	22,000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	29,781	205714	12,381	10,300	88,000	13,000	192,000	18,000
10.	Jharkhand	24,238	205714	22,571	47,700	233,000	25,000	405,000	35,000
11.	Karnataka	89,514	513333	121,714	1,800	833,000	165,000	1,170,000	141,000
12.	Kerala	179,190	436190	52,381	48,700	550,000	113,000	582,000	127,000
13.	Madhya Pradesh	109,429	411429	49,238	47,400	488,000	50,000	690,000	104,000
14.	Maharashtra	135,448	719048	89,048	-107,500	1,166,000	127,000	1,644,000	240,000
15.	North East-II	16,019	77143	7,143	25,200	43,000	5,000	84,000	14,000

16. North East-I	14,952	77143	6,476	24,500	53,000	3,000	102,000	7,000
17. Orissa	46,219	205714	24,476	39,100	252,000	23,000	438,000	34,000
18. Punjab	38,505	565714	41,905	-35,900	500,000	68,000	651,000	159,000
19. Rajasthan	72,333	616190	45,714	16,400	800,000	78,000	1,422,000	134,000
20. Tamil Nadu	133,638	488571	48,857	-29,500	1,067,000	100,000	1,452,000	226,000
21. Uttrakhand	21,829	102857	11,619	29,000	200,000	17,000	285,000	23,000
22. Uttar Pradesh (E)	84,324	513333	48,286	18,200	833,000	81,000	1,719,000	106,000
23. Uttar Pradesh (W)	43,390	308571	31,333	9,900	467,000	42,000	630,000	49,000
24. West Bengal	79,124	308571	16,762	58,100	548,000	26,000	816,000	85,000
25. Kolkata TD	36,857	205714	82,476	10,100	412,000	71,000	528,000	212,000
26. Chennai TD	32,762	192381	85,048	7,600	350,000	80,000	234,000	246,000
Total	1,572,381	8,428,571	1,047,619	200,000	12,000,000	1,500,000	18,000,000	2,500,000

Statement-VII

*State-wise details of funds earmarked for
Expansion/modernization of Telecom Circles
during the year 2009-10*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds earmarked
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	18.04
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1080.17
3.	Assam	197.79
4.	Bihar	361.39
5.	Chhattisgarh	247.17
6.	Gujarat	515.16
7.	Haryana	207.36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	127.56
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	145.10
10.	Jharkhand	231.55
11.	Karnataka	1234.59
12.	Kerala	703.77
13.	Madhya Pradesh	486.43
14.	Maharashtra	797.07
15.	North Eastern States	203.72
16.	Orissa	336.57
17.	Punjab	678.17
18.	Rajasthan	478.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	1039.42
20.	Uttar Pradesh	910.66
21.	Uttaranachal	139.73

1	2	3
22.	West Bengal	720.75
23.	Others #	3154.83
Total		14015.00

Others include Project Circles, Maintenance Regions, Training Centres, Telecom Stores and Factories etc.

[English]

Clustering of Higher Education

3177. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) proposes to cluster higher education institutions with the objective of optimum utilisation of the existing facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the States in which such project is under implementation; and

(c) the details regarding the financial outlays disbursed during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.
PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Safety, Health and Environment
at Workplace**

3178. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has prepared any action plan to implement the National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Workplace;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the decisions taken for enhanced safety measures for the workers during the year of Industrial Safety and Health (2008-09) have been implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Union Government to implement these decisions in time bound manner?

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

(a) and (b) National and Regional Workshops and Seminars are planned during the year to operationalise various activities envisaged in the National Policy.

(c) and (d) In the inaugural seminar held on 28th April, 2008 twenty three resolutions were adopted. Requisite action has already been initiated for implementing these resolutions. One of the major achievement in this direction was the declaration of the National Policy on Safety, Health and Environment at Work Place by the Government on 20-02-2009.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid. Shri Kapil Sibal.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 512/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Cochin Shipyard Limited and the Ministry of

Shipping, Road Transport and Highways for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 513/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. F. No. IMU/EC/EXEC/2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2009 containing first Ordinance of the Indian Maritime University on (i) Ordinances Governing Academic Matters (ii) Ordinances Governing Administrative Matters issued under Indian Maritime University Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 514/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 515/15/09]

- (5) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Shipyard Limited and the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 516/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 517/15/09]

[Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 593(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 2009, constituting a India Design Council consisting of President, Members, Nominated Members and Member-Secretary, mentioned therein issued in pursuance of the National Design Policy announced by Government on 8th February, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 518/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 519/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the U.T. Chandigarh (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Chandigarh, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the U.T. Chandigarh (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Chandigarh, for the year 2007-2008.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions)

showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 520/15/09]

- (5) A copy of the Council of Architecture (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 457(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2009 under section sub-section (3) of section 45 of the Architects Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 521/15/09]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, for the year 2007-2008.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 522/15/09]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 523/15/09]

- (10) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati, for the year 2007-2008 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 524/15/09]

- (12) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 2007-2008 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 525/15/09]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 526/15/09]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2007-2008.

- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 527/15/09]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, for the year 2007-2008, together with an Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Mohali, for the year 2007-2008.

- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 528/15/09]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008, together with an Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2007-2008.

- (21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 529/15/09]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

English versions) of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal, for the year 2007-2008.

- (23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 530/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 43 of the Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007:—

- (i) The Armed Forces Tribunal (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 07(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) The Armed Forces Tribunal (Practice) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. S.R.O. 6(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 531/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 86(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th February,

2009 under sub-section (4) of Section 74 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 532/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 533/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 534/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Employees' Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 514 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 2009 under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 535/15/09]

- (3) G.S.R. 451(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making corrigendum in the Notification No. G.S.R. 689(E) dated the 26th September, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 536/15/09]

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 30th and 31st reports of the Standing Committee on Defence on 'Status of Married Accommodation Project in Defence and Allied Services' and 'Stress Management in Armed Forces' *

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT. 537/15/09.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Madam, I with your permission, I am laying the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the thirtieth and thirty-first Reports of the Standing Committee on Defence (14th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of the direction of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha contained in Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II dated September 01, 2004.

The 30th Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (14th Lok Sabha) relates to 'Status of Married Accommodation Project in Defence and Allied Services', and the 31st Report relates to 'Stress Management in Armed Forces'. Both the 30th and 31st Reports were presented to the Lok Sabha on 21-10-2008.

Action Taken Statements on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 30th Report were sent to the Standing Committee on Defence on 20-01-2009. Action Taken Statements on the 31st Report were sent on 04-03-2009 to the Standing Committee on Defence.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee in their 30th and 31st reports is indicated in the Annexure-I and II respectively to my Statement which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of these Annexures. I would request that these may be considered as read.

12.03 hrs.

MOTION RE: CONSTITUTION OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

[English]

THE MINISTER OF MINES AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Dr. M. Veerappa Moily I beg to move the following:

"That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted

consisting of fifteen members, ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from amongst the members of each House in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:

That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

- (i) to examine the composition and character of all existing "committees" [other than those examined by the Joint Committee to which the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957 was referred] and all "committees" that may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament under article 102 of the Constitution;
- (ii) to recommend in relation to the "committees" examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify;
- (iii) to scrutinize, from time to time, the schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule, whether by way of addition, omission or otherwise;

That the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters;

That the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Committee;

That in other respects, the rules of procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee

[Shri B.K. Handique]

and do communicate to this House the names of the Members to be appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted consisting of fifteen members, ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from amongst the members of each House in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:

That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

- (i) to examine the composition and character of all existing "committees" [other than those examined by the Joint Committee to which the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957 was referred] and all "committees" that may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament under article 102 of the Constitution;
- (ii) to recommend in relation to the "committees" examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify;
- (iii) to scrutinize, from time to time, the schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule, whether by way of addition, omission or otherwise;

That the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters;

That the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint

Committee; the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Committee;

That in other respects, the rules of procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and do communicate to this House the names of the Members to be appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

12.05 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Council of Indian Institutes of Technology

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Madam, I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of clause (k) of sub-section (2) of section 31 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (k) of sub-section (2) of section 31 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

12.06 hrs.

(ii) Council of Indian School of Mines
University, Dhanbad

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Madam, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of rule 4 (ii) to (iv) read with rule 15(3) of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines University, Dhanbad, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves, to serve as members of the General Council of the Indian School of Mines University, Dhanbad, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of rule 4 (ii) to (iv) read with rule 15(3) of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of Mines University, Dhanbad, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves, to serve as members of the General Council of the Indian School of Mines University, Dhanbad, subject to the other provisions of the said Rules and Regulations."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, matters of urgent public importance under 'Zero Hour'. Shri Basu Deb Acharia to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I have given a calling attention notice on Friday. This is a serious issue before the country which

has already been raised in the other House. The Government have issued 12 notifications regarding rice export. I would like to submit that the country, at present, is drought hit and in the grip of starvation. The people are starving. The Government have allowed export of rice to favour 2-3 exporters. I have given a calling attention notice in this regard. I would not like to say much in this regard, but I want that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your calling attention notice on the issue has been received.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, this is an important matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received the notice, so, I am informing him that his calling attention notice has been received.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Please admit the calling attention notice. Everybody has given and I have also given the calling attention notice.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, we will inform you. You need not worry.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I have also given the notice.

MADAM SPEAKER: Your notice has been received.

[English]

Now, Shri Basu Deb Acharia. You have given notices on two matters. You just raise one matter. You choose any one and raise that.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will raise one matter.

Madam, a deal to purchase a second-hand aircraft carrier, Gorshkov with Russia was signed in the month of January 2004. It is a second-hand aircraft carrier and there was a protracted price negotiation. It continued for two years. The original price of this second-hand aircraft carrier was 875 million US dollars. Madam, you would be surprised to know that the price escalation

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

was 20 times. It increased to 1.2 billion from 875 million US dollars. The price increased to 1.2 billion. That too, this expenditure is for a second-hand aircraft carrier which has already completed half of its codal life. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has seriously questioned the Government's decision to purchase a second-hand aircraft carrier with such an escalated price. What was the vision behind agreeing to such an escalated price for a second-hand aircraft carrier?

Madam, I demand that the Government owes an explanation to this House and the hon. Minister of Defence should make a statement clarifying as to what was the vision that why such a second-hand aircraft carrier was purchased and as to why from the original price of 875 million US dollars it was allowed to be increased by 20 times to 1.2 billion US dollars. I demand that the hon. Minister of Defence should make a statement clarifying the Government's position in regard to purchase of a second-hand aircraft carrier. Thank you.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam, through you, I would like to say that the Government of Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak. He is standing, let him speak first.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, let Mulayam Singhji speak...*(Interruptions)* He is former Defence Minister. Let him speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, am I allowed to speak or not?

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you wish to associate yourself with Basu Deb Achariaji?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, please give me only two minutes.

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat, please. I have

called him. As soon as he finishes, our former Defence Minister will speak.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, I have raised this issue here earlier too. The previous UPA Government had formed a task force to formulate a strategy for financial development in Bihar with the help of the Planning Commission. Last time, we raised the issue of injustice being done to Bihar under the leadership of hon. Sharadji. This Government is adding fuel to fire instead of dawning it. The task force constituted for Bihar has been dissolved by this government on 20th of July.

Madam, you are aware that this Government might have some resentment with the people of Bihar because, earlier you were the representative of Bihar in that Government and you know that this is the first Government in the history of India in which no Bihari is in the cabinet, the entry is restricted to the people of Bihar in this Panchayat. For this reason only, the interests of Bihar are being neglected. We had demanded the special status, and a special package for Bihar as the State was badly hit by Kosi river flood and today, Bihar is drought hit. We, then, expected that the Government would pay attention to what we were requesting and do justice to Bihar. This is such a Government which asks its funds allocated for flood relief back. I know that you did not succeed in Bihar and you are shouting about your success throughout the country from the rooftop, but you got just two of your MPs elected from Bihar. What is the reason of your anger towards one and all in Bihar that you have done gross injustice to the people of Bihar by dissolving. The special task force which you constituted and for which Government of Bihar had extended full support. This Government is giving the State a step motherly treatment.

Madam, you were once the representative of Bihar in the cabinet and today, you are in the Chair, for this reason, through you, I want to ask the Government to stop doing injustice to Bihar. The task force constituted by you had recommended a financial assistance of Rs. 30,000 crore. I think, that the Government probably got angry as to why the task force recommended an allocation of Rs. 30,000 crore. Instead of patting its back,

the Government have dissolved it. Through you, I demand from the Government to revive the task force with immediate effect and to stop doing injustice to Bihar and a new example of atrocities and tortures they are sitting, should be stopped. Your future lies in the working hands of Bihar. If you are not happy with the entire Bihar because you have got less seats, leave this anger and do justice to Bihar.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I associate myself with him.

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Madam Speaker, I also associate myself with this matter.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, the issue raised by hon. Basu Deb Achariaji is an important and serious issue. Firstly, second hand and condemned ships were procured. Secondly, the scientists have told that the life span of these ships was 20 years, whereas they could build better ships with a life span of 40-50 years at comparatively low cost. What is the reason that condemned ships were procured on higher price and our scientists are claiming that they could build cheaper ships with a life span of 40 years while the life span of the acquired ships in hardly 20 years. The Government should explain the reason. The matter relates to Ministry of Defence, the security of the country, and this could also dangerous to our Army. The Government should explain the reason. The whole country knows about it. The country should be told as to why a condemned ship with less life span has been procured when it was possible to build the ship indigenously at almost half the cost and with double life span? This is an issue that concerns the security of the country, so hon'ble Leader of the House should respond to it. *...(Interruptions)* If Defence Minister is not present, leader of the House can respond instead.

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam, I wish to invite the attention of this august House to the apprehensions which have developed in the minds of the people due to the approval of the ASEAN Agreement by the Union Cabinet. The farming and fishing sectors

of Kerala are anxiously waiting for a clarification from the Government of India about the pact, which is negatively affecting the farmers in rubber, tea, coffee, coconut, spices and marine sectors.

Kerala is facing a great trouble especially in the field of agriculture. Adding to that is this pact, which will affect negatively the future of farmers in Kerala. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to give an early clarification for the protection of the farmers in India, and especially in Kerala.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P. Karunakaran, Shri Jose K. Mani and Shri M.B. Rajesh are allowed to associate with this matter.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Madam, I also want to associate with this matter. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You may also associate yourself with it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please send a slip and associate yourselves with it.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, due to scarcity of cooking gas dealers do not deliver it to consumers at their homes. The area manager sitting in big cities never visit the area to meet consumers who are facing scarcity of cooking gas. Honourable Speaker, Madam, on the orders of hon'ble courts several gas agencies were closed down but they have not opened again. In my constituency Bhind, Datia one agency is closed down. One agency is closed down in Muraina but no alternate agency has been opened there.

MADAM SPEAKER: Which matter are you raising? This is different from the notice you had given.

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: What is the notice?

MADAM SPEAKER: This matter is different. Your notice was regarding CGHS.

[Madam Speaker]

[English]

It is regarding enhancement of fee from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 60,000 for issuance of CGHS cards to ex-MPs.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Sorry Madam Speaker.

MADAM SPEAKER: You raise this matter later.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you that you have allowed me to raise this very important and burning issue. This House has already expressed its concern several times that the monsoon has not been normal in June and July. Around 307 mm rainfall was expected from 1 June to 30 July but only 128.7 mm rainfall has been received during this period as a result there has been drought like condition in the entire country especially in Uttar Pradesh. The Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh has admitted that out of 71 districts 60 districts have been in the grip of and not even 40 per cent rainfall has been received here. Due to bad Monsoon Kharif crops has been badly affected this year. 53 lakh hectares of land has not been ploughed where paddy was to be sown. The Minister of Agriculture had informed the House on Friday that Union Government has implemented an emergent plan regarding drought. Under this emergent plan, we want to help drought affected States but Uttar Pradesh has not given any information about drought neither it has submitted any memorandum nor any charter of Demand. When this statement was made in the House on Friday. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, please give me at least three minutes. I am concluding my point. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, I would like to inform you that on Saturday in a hurry. ...*(Interruptions)*
Madam please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You all may please associate yourself with this subject. A discussion is scheduled on this subject, you can speak at that time. You associate yourself with it for the time being. The remaining subjects of the zero hour would be taken up in the evening. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Madam, I associate myself with the above subject.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, I associate myself with the above subject.

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): Madam, I associate myself with this subject.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 listed for the day are to be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up further discussion on the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2009.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The next speaker to speak on the Finance Bill is Shri Sanjay Nirupam.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have asked Shri Sanjay Nirupam to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Except Shri Sanjay Nirupam's speech nothing would be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please raise your issue in the evening during zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down and let the discussion on Finance Bill continue.

...(Interruptions)

12.23 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 listed for today may be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

(i) **Need to improve the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi**

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Incidents of gold chain snatching are on the increase in Delhi. A number of cases have been reported from Dwarka, Lawrence Road and Mayur Vihar in Delhi. A number of cases go unreported for fear of embarrassment and legal complications. Hindustan Times and other dailies are carrying similar stories from various parts of Delhi. Similarly, devotees are being targeted at various temples by chain snatchers who deprive them of their gold jewellery. Also, Ladies travelling in their cars are being targeted at the red light signals in front of traffic police. Gold chains are being snatched from ladies waiting at the bus stands in broad-day light.

Another development is about school students who are being threatened by persons posing as police officials in civil uniform. If a boy and girl student is seen together in a car or on their way from the tuition centre in the evening they would be threatened that they were indulging in indecent activities and case will be registered against them in the police station unless whatever cash or gold they carry is handed over. School children being soft targets are easy prey to them. Even after lodging FIRs no action is taken by the police.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

I, therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to take urgent necessary action to improve the law and order situation in the capital of the nation.

(ii) **Need to set up Navodaya Schools in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY (Arani): The programme of setting up of Navodaya Schools all over the country has been widely welcomed by all sections of the people all over India and the project is a well conceived one.

But it is noted with surprise that not even a single Navodaya school has been opened in any part of the State of Tamil Nadu. The Government should give a serious thought as to what is the exact cause of this present scenario and take immediate steps in consultation with the State Government and ensure the presence of this much appreciated project so that the people of Tamil Nadu are also able to reap the benefit of this scheme for education.

I hope the Government will look into my suggestion and do the needful.

(iii) **Need to ensure adequate supply of power to farmers in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Siddharth Nagar district of the State**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): The Kharif crop of farmers in Uttar Pradesh has been affected badly due to delayed monsoon. More than 50 per cent paddy crop has been affected and in such circumstances the undeclared power cut by State Government which is against the Government norms for supply of power for 14 hours in rural areas has ruined the remaining expectations of farmers. The Central Government which is well wisher of farmers—tried to resolve this crisis by formulating an emergent plan but power crises in the state of Uttar Pradesh remains the same. The State Government has done nothing to solve this problem of farmers. Power consumers of Bansi town in Siddharth Nagar district have

[Shri Jagdambika Pal]

demand power supply according to Government norms on 20th June, 2008. So, I demand that emergent plan prepared by the Central Government for affected farmers be implemented in Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) Need to construct a Railway overbridge at Chilbil Railway crossing in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): In my parliamentary constituency Pratapgarh there is a Chilbil railway crossing on Allahabad Faizabad national highway for which construction of a Railway overbridge has been approved. The public of that area is demanding the construction of a Railway overbridge for the last several years. I earlier raised this issue of construction of this railway overbridge in this House six years ago. It is regrettable to state that the approach road near this Railway overbridge has not been approved. The construction of Railway overbridge can not be completed until the approach road is constructed. Due to heavy traffic, this city is facing the problem of traffic jam frequently and as a result people have to wait for hours and face inconvenience. The road on which this overbridge is proposed passes through several districts and reaches in other States as a result the traffic of several states and districts passes through this road. In the absence of an overbridge several road accidents have also taken place on this road.

I would request through this House that approval of construction of approach road should be given immediately so that the work of overbridge at Chilbil crossing could be started and completed at the earliest.

(v) Need to provide financial assistance to the farmers in Porbander and Junagarh district of Gujarat whose crops have been damaged due to heavy rain in the State

SHRI KUNWARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA (Rajkot): Recently, due to heavy rains in Porbandar and Junagarh Distt. of Gujarat the standing crops of farmers have been badly damaged. It is estimated that there is a hundred per cent loss to the crops due to

submergence of fields of farmers and not only this, there have been several deaths of people and cattles due to flood water entering homes and farmers of these Districts here already suffer huge losses due to damage to their crops, but the State Administration has not provided any assistance to the affected farmers so far.

The Central Government should immediately constitute a team to assess the losses suffered by the farmers in said Districts. There is an urgent need to provide special package to the affected farmers to bail them out of such a pathetic condition.

(vi) Need to launch National Deafness Control and Rehabilitation Programme for the betterment of persons suffering from deafness

[English]

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool): Deafness is a disease caused due to various reasons viz. antenatal, congenital, organic defects and due to injuries. Also, because of deafness from the childhood, children become mute and they will be called deaf-mutes.

Now the medical field had become so advanced, deafness due to many causes are surgically correctable, hearing Aids, could be provided to the sufferers of deafness depending on the cause.

In the year 2004-2005, there was a representation from nearly 40-45 Members of Parliament to make deafness controlling programme as a national programme. After lot of discussion and deliberations the Planning Commission had agreed to take up the deafness controlling programme as a national programme under the name of National deafness control and Rehabilitation Programme and the programme was taken up in 60 districts in first phase and later it was extended to 110 districts in the country. Now the programme is not taken up with the spirit with which it was taken up earlier and it is running at snail pace. Now, through you madam Speaker, I request Government of India to take up the "Deafness Control and Rehabilitation Programme" nation wide and allocate sufficient funds for the programme to be implemented in a better way to help

the deaf and deaf-mute children to become independent to earn their lively hood on their own instead of their becoming dependent on the parents and on the whole on the society and at their mercy.

(vii) Need to control the erosion caused by river Bhagirathi in West Bengal

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): The river Bhagirathi in West Bengal has been under constant state of erosion. Many towns and cities apart from hundreds of villages are situated along the course of river Bhagirathi. Even the great religious reformer Sri Chaitanya once started preaching his religion of love from the holy place Nabadeep which is also endangered by the massive erosion of river.

One after another village has also gone into extinction on account of the erosion. People who reside on the bank of Bhagirathi do not know when their houses, lands will be wiped out as everything depends upon the mercy of the river.

I would, therefore, urge upon this Government to take remedial measures in consultation with State Government to ward off the threat of erosion caused by river Bhagirathi in West Bengal.

(viii) Need to construct bypass road in Gumla city, Lohardaga Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

[Translation]

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT (Lohardaga): Heavy traffic from several states passes through Gumla city in my parliamentary constituency Lohardaga. Movement of heavy vehicles through the city is restricted by the district administration between 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. in view of the cases of accidents by the heavy vehicles. The heavy vehicles queue up outside the city for 12 hours which is a waste of time. A proposal for construction of a bypass road to Gumla city has been sanctioned. A foundation stone has also been laid, but no bypass road has been constructed so far due to which, usually, there is massive traffic jam in the Gumla city and sometimes accidents also take place. The said bypass road may be constructed immediately.

(ix) Need to construct a new bridge on N.H. 29 (E) between Gorakhpur and Sonauli in Uttar Pradesh

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Gorakhpur-Sonauli National Highway apart from connecting India with Nepal is a gateway for international Buddhist circuit, which connects Lumbini, the birth place of Lord Buddha to Kushinagar and Sarnath, his place of Nirvana. Keeping in view its national and international importance, the Government of India have decided to declare it as National Highway No. 29(E). A bridge namely Mahesara was constructed on this highway in the year 1964 at a point of 86 kilometer to connect Gorakhpur city with rural areas. For the first time, on 2nd October 2006 this bridge got damaged disrupting the movement of traffic on this highway of international importance for around 2 months. National Highway Authority of India repaired this bridge but, on 29th April, 2007 the bridge got damaged again and the movement of traffic remained disrupted for three months. After repair when this bridge was opened for traffic at the end of July, 2007 it got damaged again on 14th August 2007 disrupting the flow of traffic again and after disruption of traffic movement for five long months on the highway it was opened for traffic in December, 2007, after repairs. This National highway of international importance which connects Gorakhpur with Maharajganj, Siddharth Nagar and Shravasti Districts is also an important highway to reach Nepal. The bridge constructed on this highway can not bear more than 20 tonnes of load. The National Highway Authority of India has submitted a detailed Project Report with regard to construction of a new bridge to the Ministry. Keeping in view the national and international importance of this highway, there is an urgent need to construct a new bridge on it.

Keeping in view the national and international importance of this road, a new bridge should be constructed on this road by the side of Mahesara bridge.

(x) Need to address the problems of people displaced due to Pong dam Project

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Land was allotted to the people displaced from pong dam

[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

project in the year 1972 by enacting a law regarding allotment of land in Rajasthan displaced people from Pong dam project illegally sold the allotted land to the people of Rajasthan before completion of 20 years period from allotment of land. The Government of Rajasthan, framed a rule 6(a) in the year 1992 to regularize these illegal transfers of land. Under the rule around Rs. 3 lakh per 'Murabba' were charged from the allottees for regularizing around 2000 'Murabbas' under rule 6(a). Hon'ble Supreme Court treated rule 6(a) as illegal and scrapped it in the year 1996 and directed the Government to set up special courts to investigate the cases of regularization. A high powered Committee was nominated in this regard under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India and Revenue Secretaries of Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan were appointed as members of the said Committee. The special court investigated a total of 1926 cases in Sriganga Nagar. In compliance of the Judicial orders, in 468 cases, possession was to be given again to the displaced allottees of pong dam project and the residents of Rajasthan were to be evicted from that land. 436 Pong dam displaced people present there to get possession have already been given possession of the land. In compliance of the judicial orders, in 1188 cases, land has been transferred back to the state Government. 270 cases are under consideration of the concerned Deputy Collectors. Rajasthan Government have already disposed of the cases of allotment of land to all the eligible pong dam displaced persons. As per the agreement signed by the two State Governments in the year 1981, with regard to 1559 cases, the Government of Rajasthan has allotted additional land for second phase of Indira Gandhi Canal Project. Government of Rajasthan cancelled around 3000 applications for land allotment as per rules, due to non receipt of the same within a specified period. The Government of Himachal Pradesh is hopeful that Government of Rajasthan considering the matter sympathetically and liberally, will allot the land in these cases. Government of Rajasthan constituted a sub-committee of the Cabinet in the year 2006 and a meeting of the said sub-committee was held in Shimla in July, 2006. Another meeting of the said

sub-Committee was convened in Delhi in August, 2006. An agreement was signed in the meeting held in Shimla in July, 2008 that 2946 'Murabba' land will be allotted to the pong dam displaced persons in the second phase of Indira Gandhi Canal Project and as per the decision of the hon'ble Supreme Court, the Government of Himachal Pradesh and Pong Dam displaced persons Committee shall forsake their claim in 118 + 270 cases. In the sitting of high powered Committee held in Delhi in September, 2008, the Revenue Secretary to the Government of Himachal Pradesh agreed to forsake their right in 1188 cases and accepted the allotment of land in second phase. Hence, Central Government should intervene in this case to solve the long pending problems of Pong Dam displaced people.

(xi) Need to redress the problems of people suffering from various body deformities due to presence of high Fluoride content in water

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): The life of 500 families in Kachaharia Deet village under Ragauli block in Nawada district of Bihar has become a great concern due to presence of large quantity of Fluoride content in water. It has crippled all the residents. Nothing has been done so far seriously at any level as dalits, deprived and quite backward families are residing in this area. A team of specialists of health department of Central Government had been sent in the year 2003, and it had furnished its report to the Government, but its recommendations have not been implemented as yet. This village of 500 crippled families is still waiting for their destiny makers even today.

Through you, I would like to request the Government to take immediate action to save the future generation of the national from being crippled.

(xii) Need to withdraw the decision to privatise the Scooters India Limited

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ (Mohanlalganj): The employees of the Scooters India Limited are resenting the decision of the Government of disinvestment of this public sector undertaking and they have expressed their protest against this decision. The Scooters India Limited

has achieved more than the target production, as a result, the company had earned crores of rupees in the financial years from 1996-97 to 2005-06, out of which it had made a fixed deposit of about Rs. 56 crores in the bank. Even then, the Government intent to hand over its reigns to private sector company Mahindra and Mahindra, it is very sad and unfair treatment to its employees.

I, therefore, through this august House, submit to the Government that the management of the company should be restructured and provided with the working capital, technical assistance etc. so that it could be run smoothly.

It should be ensured that the employees may get adequate salaries to maintain their standard of living and industrial peace remained intact.

(xiii) Need to construct a Road Overbridge at Mandi Shyam Nagar level crossing in Gautam Budh Nagar Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[English]

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Gautam Budh Nagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government regarding urgent need to construct a bridge over Māndi Shyam Nagar railway crossing near Dankaur Railway Station in my Parliamentary Constituency, Gautam Budh Nagar.

Dankaur is just 6 kms away from Sikandrabad. Sikandrabad is a very old town and is the only UPSIDC's Industrial area of Bulandshahar having many big and medium to Small Scale Industries.

This railway crossing is on the main road connecting the two cities of Bulandshahar and Gautam Budh Nagar and connects Sikandrabad, Jhajar, Dankaur, Noida, and Greater Noida and has resulted in huge traffic congestion. A Road-Over-Bridge is very much essential and it is long pending.

I urge upon the Railway Ministry to construct Railway Bridge at Mandi Shyam Nagar crossing to reduce the traffic congestion, so as to ensure free

movement of the traffic of the two districts of my Constituency viz. Gautam Budh Nagar and Bulandshahar.

(xiv) Need to provide air connectivity to Muzaffarpur in Bihar with other parts of the country

[Translation]

CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD (Muzaffarpur): My Parliamentary constituency Muzaffarpur is one of the major districts of Bihar. It is situated 100 km away from the capital Patna and is the commercial capital of Bihar. The people residing here travel to other major cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Patna for business purposes. Unfortunately, they are deprived of services of air travel. The businessmen and other elite class people have to depend on flights taking off from Patna after making about 4 hour road journey. In this regard, a proposal of modernization of airport is also pending with the center.

Through you, I submit to the Government to take necessary steps to provide air connectivity to Muzaffarpur with other cities at the earliest.

(xv) Need to exempt Service Tax on Health Insurance Scheme introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the poor

[English]

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): The Government of Tamil Nadu has introduced a pioneering health insurance scheme for the poorer sections of the society who can ill afford medical expenses. Under this scheme, one crore people have been identified to be the beneficiaries to begin with. On its part, Government of Tamil Nadu will be spending Rs. 517 crore towards annual premium for this insurance scheme covering the needy poor people. While issuing Insurance Identity Cards to the beneficiaries, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu pointed out that Rs. 48 crore of Service Tax to be levied on this premium amount for availing this service for the poor must be exempted. He has appealed to the Centre that for such a social welfare measure carried out by the Government, Service Tax

[Shri A.K.S. Vijayan]

exemption must be given so that the amount so saved now could be used by the Government of Tamil Nadu for other poverty alleviation programmes. So I reiterate the appeal made by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in public interest. I hope the Union Finance Ministry would positively consider this.

(xvi) Need to extend social security benefits and other basic facilities to the workers of Knitting Industry in Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Global economic recession has its ramifications in the lives of about three lakh workers of the Tiruppur Knitting Industry. Most of them are migrant labour from the other districts of Tamil Nadu. Both the labour force and the Knitting industry need protection through certain measures of the Government including financial assistance to the workers. Multi-storey dwelling units must be constructed to accommodate the migrant labour thronging the industrial town Tiruppur and these apartments may be provided under SPOS i.e. stay, pay and own scheme extending long term loans to these workers. To augment health care facilities for this working class the raising of ESI hospital must be speeded up. Hostels for working women and single men among them must be constructed. Primary schools and high schools must be exclusively established for ensuring basic education for the children of the workers of the Knitting units. Small entrepreneurs among them must get long term credit at lower interest rates. Noyyal river polluted by dye effluents must be cleaned and reclaimed for irrigation purpose. All the labour working in the Knitting units of Tiruppur now are covered under Industrial Disputes Act and other laws and rules of Labour Welfare Department of the Government and are paid Rs. 175 plus allowances as minimum wage per day. I urge upon the Union Government to intervene and nip in the bud the attempts reportedly made in some quarters to scale down and pay these workers a mere Rs. 80 per day by way of bringing this labour force under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.

(xvii) Need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Bhanjanagar in Ganjam district of Orissa

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): There is a long standing demand for establishing a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Bhanjanagar in Ganjam district of Orissa. The Collector, Ganjam has submitted all necessary required documents, etc. to the Government and the matter is pending with the Central Government.

I draw the attention of the Minister of Human Resource Development to kindly consider the matter so that the employees of Central Government and public are benefited.

(xviii) Need to develop Lonar Lake in district Buldhana, Maharashtra as a tourist spot

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): Lonar Lake is one of the three natural salt-water lake in the world with a diameter of 1800 metre. It is situated near Lonar village in the Buldhana district, Maharashtra. As the water of this lake is salty, the presence of species of bacteria related to water borne diseases were also found higher indicating the non-potable nature of the lake water but the stream (DHARA) water is normal and, therefore, has medicinal value, its importance could be gauged by the fact that during the reigns of Akbar, a salt factory was located here. To add to its natural beauty the lake has enough fauna in its surroundings making it a serene and scenic spot.

The lake is circular except on the north-east side, where siltation caused by the Dhara has created small mudflats. The crater is 150 metres in depth and is absolutely confined from all sides by the walls of the crater and there is not a single channel draining way from it, thereby leaving the lake waters stagnant for thousands of years. A large portion of the lake is rather shallow, preserving about two metres of water during the monsoon months. However, the lake has dried up completely in the year 1991. Keeping in view the medicinal value of the salty water, the State Government should dig up the crater to get water in the lake.

In view the Lonar lake's historical, scientific, and

medicinal value, I feel that this lake alongwith other temples could be developed as a tourist spot which may yield revenue to the State Government. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to request the Central Government to extend all assistance and facilities including financial assistance to State Government in this regard.

(xix) Need to ensure adequate supply of water from Godavari river to Andhra Pradesh

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD (Adilabad): The Government of Maharashtra is constructing 14 barrages across Godavari river. The Babli Project alone could deprive Sri Ram Sagar Project 65 TMC of water. The enormity of loss to the State of Andhra Pradesh could be estimated from this that if all the 14 projects are allowed to be completed, the major part of Telangana will become a desert perpetuating poverty in this part of the state of Andhra Pradesh.

(xx) Need to check hoarding of sugar in the country

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK (Kolhapur): My constituency of Kolhapur is located in sugar producing belt of Western Maharashtra and there are more than 15 sugar factories of various capacity located in this district. The sugar produced by these factories is mostly sold either in open market on tender or as levy sugar through Food Corporation of India (F.C.I.) on direct order of Chief Director, Sugar, (Department of Public Distribution) New Delhi.

A number of raids have been carried out by the local civil supply department on various sugar holding godowns located in the district. Recently, more than 5 lakhs bags of sugar worth more than Rs. 62 crore have been seized.

Legally no trader is permitted to stock more than 2000 qts. of sugar and the time limit to dispose of this stock is 30 days under the Essential Commodity Act beyond which this stock becomes illegal. The details of various traders have been called for by the concerned authorities.

Through your good office, Madam, I urge the Minister of Agriculture Consumer Affairs Food and Public Distribution to take strict action against hoarders and issue instructions to cancel the Licenses of concerned traders and also proceed legally to impose on them maximum punishment under the law to curb this tendency which is detrimental to the interest of the common man.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Finance Bill be discussed. Now the Zero Hour will also be in the evening, you can speak then.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Zero Hour will be in the evening, you should speak then. This will not go in the record.

Please sit down, please keep quiet. You should speak during Zero Hour, it will be in the evening also, now a number of hon. Members have to speak during Zero Hour.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sanjay Nirupamji's speech will go on in the record only. Now, you speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down Shri Sanjay Nirupamji's speech is being recorded only. Please speak in the evening.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, sit down, please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Madam Speaker, I will conclude in one minute. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Speak in the evening. Discussion on Finance Bill is being started.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. Sit down please. Let the Finance Bill be discussed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Finance bill is being discussed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Sanjay Nirupamji...you please continue.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Madam Speaker, I have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: There are many notices, which are coming in the evening.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Many hon. Members have given notices and they are going to speak in the evening. They are patiently waiting for the evening. You please let the Finance Bill be discussed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. I told you to speak when we discuss about the drought.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Madam Speaker, I have not been permitted to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your name has been associated.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Madam, the Government has the responsibility on the issue. I have given notice on this. This is a very serious issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have been associated with this matter.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: The proposed Agreement on trade is a serious issue. Lakhs and lakhs of farmers in Kerala are going to die. The Government has taken the decision when the Parliament is in session. The Government has no right to take the decision when the Parliament is in Session. The Government has to respond as to what would be the effect on the farmers. I request the Government to make a statement on this issue....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down now. When the issue of drought will be discussed, then you participate in the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down now. It is very important to discuss Finance Bill at present. You please let it be discussed. Sanjay Nirupamji, you please continue.

12.29 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 2009—*contd.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion on the Finance Bill. Shri Sanjay Nirupam to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you that you have permitted me to speak on Finance Bill. We have been discussing Finance Bill from last Friday and during the discussion we also take stock of financial management in the country. A fruitful discussion on economic activities takes place. I felt very good, a very good discussion took place on Friday, many interesting points came out of it. At the outset, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards two points related to the tax structure in the country.

Madam Speaker, I know on one hand there is a

drought and on the other hand there is global recession. In spite of this, India is turning out to be a fastest emerging economy. Whole world has accepted it. We performed very well during the last four-five years. Afterward, this new crisis emerged, which we are tackling very effectively. Therefore, I think that many other things which should have been in the budget of this year, could not be included because of the tense situation and that we are passing through a critical situation.

Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards two things. First, I want to say in respect of commodity transaction tax that about six years back NDA Government introduced commodity future trading in the country. This sector is six years old and I am happy to mention that within six years the trade of commodity exchange has reached up to Rs. 52 trillion. These commodity exchanges should be controlled. At first, my request is that it should be considered that trading of what type of commodities should take place. There was a proposal to impose tax on commodity trading as earlier on the lines of the transaction tax in market. I do not know on which ground this proposal has been rejected and why that tax is not being imposed? I would like the Government to reconsider it and impose it.

Madam, the business of commodity exchange is very volatile, perhaps more than stock market. I would like to mention the data of trade by multicommodity exchange in Mumbai during the period of three months. In March, 2009 the trade volume of Mumbai commodity exchange was Rs. 528 lakh crore which reduced to Rs. 4.03 lakh crore and then to Rs. 2.71 lakh crore in April 2009 and May 2009 respectively. Through this, I want to show the kind of fluctuation that goes on in this market within a month. In this situation it definitely needs to be controlled and transaction tax should be imposed again.

Madam, with regard to regulation, I would like to mention that commodities exchange should also be brought under SEBI, to be regulated like it regulates stock market. At present, forwarding marketing commission is unable to regulate commodity exchange

effectively. So I demand that in the coming days this business should be brought under Finance Ministry and should be taken out of the purview of Agriculture Ministry since there is trading in the things of day to day use in the commodity exchange. I would like to say that trading of wheat has been started since 3rd July, 2009 after two years ban. There is trading of mustard oil, cuminseed black pepper, chilli, lentil in commodities exchange. All these things are of the use of common man. If speculators and traders begin the trading of our day-to-day food items and earn profit out of it, then I think that in the coming days this may be the another important reason of price rise. So I would like to request the Government to reconsider commodities transaction tax and impose it. It has become a huge market and there is no need to provide protection to it for its growth. I demand that it should be brought under SEBI at the earliest.

Madam, another thing that I want to mention about tax structure, is that in the year 2006 our former Finance Minister imposed income tax on urban co-operative banks. These were brought under tax-limit. I think that urban co-operative banks have become a big sector. Approximately 20 million i.e. 2 crore people are its member. There are about 1000 or 1050 banks in the country. Co-operative movement has been a part of social movement. All these banks cater to the middle and lower middle class. Prior to this, this sector was never under tax limit like rural co-operative banks or rural sector or agriculture sector. We never brought them under tax limit. Similarly, urban co-operative banks were never brought under tax limit but last time Shri P. Chidambaram brought it in tax net. I would like to request the Government that in the coming days it should not be covered in the tax net like earlier. Since this system is prevailing not only in our country but in 18 other countries of the world.

America is one of them. No tax is levied on income of urban co-operative Banks, Co-Operative societies or credit societies there. I would like to submit that the revenue earned from them is not much important. It is important that the weaker sections of society do not have access to the Banks, they are not able to take

[Shri Sanjay Nirupam]

loan from banks, so entire sector of Urban banks had been promoted to cater, to help and to serve that section. I would like to request that it should be re-considered in coming days so the urban co-operative bank sector, which is doing very well and our urban cooperative bank sector is considered the best in the world, could again function smoothly.

I think that the budget presented by Mr. Pranab Mukherjee has focused mainly on rural area and I welcome it, the villages should develop and the standard of living of poor people and farmers of the villages should improve. No body has any objection to it. But now time has come to pay a little attention to cities also. Slums are also emerging in the big cities of our country. The people live in these slums are not leading a better life than the life in the village. Their lifestyle remain almost the same as in the villages, I think that the present rate of urbanization is 40 per cent. Presently, Maharashtra is such a state where urban area or urban habitat is almost 42.4 per cent. However, Tamil Nadu has more urban area than ours, presently it is number one consisting 43.9 per cent urban area. Urban area of Gujarat is around 37.4 per cent and the number of urban people or urban poor is constantly increasing with increasing urbanization. As per an estimate, around year 2030, almost 575 million people i.e. 41 per cent of total population will be living in the cities and in such a situation if cities continue to be under the control of the concerned state governments or their municipalities or corporation, I think it would not be much better. In coming days, attention should be shifted towards cities gradually. Though there are some schemes and programmes such as Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission, yet much focus is not being given on them and I find that the contribution of urban population in GDP is almost 55 per cent.

I warmly welcome the address made by Hon'ble President to the joint session stating the resolution of the Government that the country will be free from slums in the coming five years. I welcome it because I belong to the city, which is worst affected by slums and many of our brothers and sisters live in the hell like situation

in the slums. Recently a survey has been conducted and as per survey almost six crore people live in the slums. Their condition is not better than the rural ones but it is even worse. In this regard, I welcome the government's scheme 'Rajiv Awaas Yojna' which have been announced recently want to know in detail regarding its implementation as you are saying that you will give 1.5 lac to each owner of the slum to build the house. Apart from that Central Government will make a contribution of almost 25 per cent to develop infrastructure. But Mumbai has a different problem. The slums which are located in Mumbai and came into existence are to be regularised by the Government but now lacs of slums have come into existence between the year 2000 and 2009 when houses will be built under Rajiv Gandhi Awaas Yojna, on the lines of Indira Awaas Yojna then matter regarding transfer of property right will be certainly be raised and I think that the government have not taken any decision with regard to transfer of property right in respect of the slums which come into existence after the year 2000. I have apprehension that the plan to make the whole country free from slum or to provide better houses to slums dwellers will linger on in future. It is a fact that the corporations looking after the cities are not able to do their duty properly. I have seen the work of municipalities located in Vidarbha and Maharashtra. My colleague who is sitting here, has been mayor of Navi Mumbai Corporation and their total revenue is very limited. I am sorry, I do not want to hurt any body, These corporations and municipalities are so corruption ridden that for example if Mumbai Corporation collects around Rs. 16 thousand crore I think that Rs. 4 or 5 thousand crore are spent for the welfare of the people and rest of the money is being embezzled. In such situation, I would like to submit that in coming days though this is the year of this recession which would pass soon, Union Government should formulate policy and everything should not be left to the state governments and municipal corporations.

I have seen that the problem of houses in cities is severe. There is severe problem of water in cities like Mumbai, there is a difference of 550 MLD water in demand and supply. We are unable to arrange it.

Although we are trying to construct water reservoirs at different places. Today water and electricity are the main problems in Mumbai. I feel that despite privatization Central Government should interfere in the matter of power supply and its rising prices. Central Government should have a say in this regard but unfortunately there is no scope left for it. I want to state that there is a need to pay attention towards the people living in cities who are leading hellish life. Migration is taking place at a large scale. We have some colleagues in Mumbai who object to people migrating to Mumbai. The truth is that migration is taking place in every city of India because no development is taking place in villages and there are no means of livelihood there. Migration has affected the life of public in Mumbai very badly. In such circumstances I would like to request the Government to pay attention towards this and formulate new schemes to improve the life style of the urban poor.

Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Home loans. Pranab Babu I had raised this subject in pre budget meeting. About 25-30 lakh people in all over the country have taken home loan. While giving home loans Banks act very cleverly. I can say that they indulge in some cheating. If this word is unparliamentary then I would take my words back. The manner in which the banks cheat the people is that they offer two rates of interest one is fixed rate and another is floating rate. Floating rate can increase any time. Whereas on fixed rate the rate of interest is fixed. I would like to request that this system of fixed rate and floating rate should be done away with and Home loan should be given on fixed rate because at the time of taking home loan a person belonging to middle class family calculates what will be his EMI for next 15 years. But from the last 4 to 5 years the floating rate has increased rapidly. Earlier home loan was available on 6 per cent and in the last few days it has reached upto 13-14 per cent. I would like to request the Government to interfere in this matter and issue an instruction through RBI to all banks to give home loans on fixed rate only the whole concept of floating rate should be changed and if possible it should be abolished because out of 25-30 lakh people who have availed home loan, around 5 lakh are in Mumbai and they

belong to middle class. When the interest rate of home loan was increasing then several people approached me personally to do something in this regard. The banks had got signature of the people who had taken home loans on an agreement that after three years the fixed rate will convert into floating rate. I could not understand one thing that when somebody is taking loan for 15 years then how can it get converted into floating rate. The people sign it and when they object to it, they are confronted with that agreement. This is giving them a lot of trouble.

Madam, America is facing sub-prime crisis. We are fortunate that we are safe from it. Our banking arrangement is so strong that we could remain safe from it. The middle class families who have availed home loans in our country were not compelled to give up their houses like the people in America and Dubai. I think that foundation of our economy is so strong that we were not affected badly. In such circumstances it would have been better if the Government could have paid attention towards this but there is no mention of home loan in the budget of Pranab Babu. We had approached regarding home loan even before the presentation of budget. I would request the Government to decrease the interest rate of home loan and to abolish the floating rate forever through R.B.I. in the coming days to give relief to around 25-30 lakh people living in cities and metropolises of the country.

Madam, while taking part in this discussion regarding Finance Bill and expressing satisfaction over the work done by the Government and although crisis is looming large over the coming days, I still expect that the Government would formulate several schemes in the coming days to give relief to middle class and lower middle class families living in cities and villages in the coming 4-5 years and our country would redefine development through these schemes. I hope we would be able to repeat the same success story like before when we were able to take our GDP growth rate to approximately 9 per cent.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Honourable Madam, several honourable Members have expressed their views about Finance Bill and discussed

[Shri Mangni Lal Mandal]

various taxes. But before starting I would like to mention two things that the budget in view of which this Finance Bill has been presented is not a revolutionary budget. It is a reformative budget which will give relief to everybody. Until the policy of providing relief and subsidy continues in the budget, two maladies of Indian economy cannot be cured. These two maladies are poverty and regional imbalance. The manner in which these two maladies should have been dealt with is visible nowhere. The people who are responsible for preparing budget have forgotten the Principle of Socialistic pattern of society, propounded by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi nationalized the banks in 1969 to remove poverty and hunger and regional imbalance in the country. But, no attention has been paid in this direction in the budget presented earlier or in the current budget. It has led to increase in poverty and regional imbalance.

Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee has presented this budget under the guidance of hon'ble Prime Minister. He is very learned, and experienced politician. He has resolved in this budget to reduce the ratio of people living below poverty line by more than half by the year 2014. But, how this target will be achieved? It has been stated that during the last ten years poverty has been reduced at a rate of one per cent each year while, ratio of poverty has increased more than this. According to the figures of Economic Survey laid in the house before this budget, the percentage of poverty, which was 54.9 in 1973-74 came down to 36 per cent in the year 1993-94. These figures suggest that the percentage of poverty has come down by 14 per cent between 1974 to 1994.

In the current figures, the year 1993-94 has been made base year on the basis of present prices. It has been stated that while 26.1 per cent people were living below poverty line in the year 1993-94, this percentage has come down to 21.8 per cent in 2004-05. If presently, 24 per cent people are living below poverty line in the country and poverty is reduced at the rate of one per cent annually then it will take 24 years more to remove poverty from the country. But, with the increase in population, there will be more increase in the rate of

poverty. It has been resolved in the budget that percentage of poverty will be reduced by more than half in coming five years, but it has not been mentioned as to what revolutionary measures will be adopted in economic structure or economic planning. As I have stated that from the methodology adopted in the budget, the poor and backward states will suffer more. According to Lakarawala Committee's recommendation, some parameters have been prescribed for the states. On the basis of which surveys are to be conducted to identify the people living below the poverty line. The States have done this work. But, the Government of India have adopted a different method and the survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organization shows that presently, 21.8 per cent people are living below poverty line. It led to the difference between the figures of Centre and State Governments, which is the highest in case of Bihar. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar, has at several occasions drawn the attention of Government of India towards this issue stating that on the basis of survey conducted by us, following the parameter specified by Lakarawala Committee, there are 1 crore 22 lakh people who are still living below the poverty line in Bihar. But, the Government of India has fixed this figure at 62 lakhs. While, in Bihar we have still large number of petitions pending, in which people claim that they are still living below poverty line. As per the parameters and methods adopted by the Government, around one and a half crore people are still living below the poverty line in Bihar. This contradiction has not been resolved in this budget and on the other hand it has been resolved in the budget that more than half of the people living below poverty line will be brought above poverty line in the coming five years, it means that out of 21 per cent people living below poverty line 12 per cent people will be brought above poverty line in the coming five years. If 12 per cent people living below poverty line are proposed to be brought above poverty line then before doing this there must be a unanimity between the centre and states with regard to the figures of people living below poverty line. If there is no unanimity between centre and states, the regional imbalance and poverty can never be removed.

Another thing is that in the matter of devolution of

funds, injustice is being done to Bihar. The poor and backward states have suffered a lot because of the concessions provided through this Finance Bill. There was a share of Bihar in interim budget presented in March. As per the recommendations of Twelfth Finance Commission regarding devolution of funds to all the States out of Central taxes, the share of Bihar was Rs. 18,909.48 crore. But, in the budget presented in July, this amount has been reduced to Rs. 18,153.98 crore which shows a deficit of Rs. 755 crore. Bihar has suffered a loss of around Rs. 4641 thousand crore due to the relief provided in the budget for the year 2008-09. Hon'ble Chief Minister has sent a communication to the Prime Minister in this regard. You have provided relief on several items. You have authority to provide relief to import and export sector, on Central Excise and Custom duties and on Income tax to give a boost to economic growth. This thing comes under the purview of Government but, when you talk of removing regional imbalance and bringing half of the population living below poverty line, above poverty line during the next five years i.e. by the year 2014, it should also be ensured that the States do not get affected in the matter of devolution of funds as per the recommendation of Finance Commission, but, this is not being taken care of.

Madam, one thing has been mentioned in the budget. We have great respect for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If we heard a, b, c of socialism from someone after Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia then, he was Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Panditji dreamt of building a society based on the principle of equality with co-operative commonwealth and socialistic pattern in this country, but Mahatma Gandhi, with whom Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia made us familiar through principle, policy, programme and philosophy, has been quoted in the main features of the budget 2009-10.

"Democracy is the art and science of raising all the physical, economic, spiritual resources for the various categories of people. In it, equal welfare of all is implied."

It has been said in the budget document at the

time of introducing budget. Mahatma Gandhi has been quoted for it. The GDP has improved and it has been mentioned in the economic survey. Two terms have been mentioned in the economic survey, presented by you. It has been mentioned that the pace of the economic growth was very slow from 1998-99 to 2003-09 and the target of growth rate was not fully achieved.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have a long list of the speakers. If the House permits, lunch hour can be postponed. Hon. Minister will reply on the Bill at 5 o' clock today.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Terms of the two Governments have been mentioned for depicting difference in growth rate. It has been quoted on the first page of the economic survey that growth rate was low during the regime of NDA Government and growth rate was high during the rule of UPA Government. This is true, we admit it, there is no reason to deny it. But we would like to know one thing that the assets which were created, the property which came due to higher growth rate, could not fill the gap regarding poverty line, it was one percent during the rule of NDA government and it is the same now, where is the difference? I would like to know it from hon. Minister.

12.57 hrs.

[Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

Secondly, I would like to say something about per capita income. Today Bihar is at the bottom. I am talking about regional imbalances and poverty line. If the average percentage of people below poverty line in the country is 21 today, it is 47 per cent in Bihar. How do the Government propose to fill this gap? When Shri Hukumdeo Narayanji was speaking, he had quoted Dr. Lohia and said that no tax should be imposed on income, it should be imposed on expenditure. We have been trained like this only. I think, this is the easiest and practical way out because when the country prospers, the renowned business houses of the country build palatial houses of Rs. 8,000 crore, gift aeroplanes to their wives. They do not invest it for production. This is extravagance and on the other hand, people are living in poverty. Figures about per capita income

[Shri Mangni Lal Mandal]

have been given in the economic survey upto 2007-08 but figures for the year 2008-09 have not been revealed. It has been mentioned that the national average of per capita income is Rs. 33,238. There are many states which have higher per capita income than the national average, such as per capita income in Andhra Pradesh is Rs. 34,238. Goa Rs. 96,076, Haryana Rs. 58,531, Himachal Pradesh Rs. 40,134, Karnataka Rs. 35,553, Kerala Rs. 41,814, Tamil Nadu Rs. 38,573, Chandigarh Rs. 1,10,676 and per capita income in Delhi is Rs. 75,000 while per capita income in Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 16,000, Rajasthan Rs. 20,000 Orissa Rs. 20,850 and in Assam, it is Rs. 21,464.

13.00 hrs.

The per capita income in Bihar is the lowest in this country. Here, per capita income is Rs. 10,570 per annum. This is inequality among the States, this is regional imbalance, this is imbalance between person to person. As long as the poverty and regional imbalance are not eradicated, development of the society is not possible as per the views and resolution of Mahatma Gandhi, as you have quoted the front page with the main features of the budget document.

Sir, our hon. Chief Minister has frequently drawn the attention of hon'ble Prime Minister. He said to the Prime Minister that the factories which were in Bihar are the part of State of Jharkhand after partition of Bihar. The per capita income of Bihar is even less than that of Jharkhand and we are at the lowest in the country in this regard. We do not have any factories. We have created a healthy atmosphere for those outsiders who are going to invest in our State, so we should get exemptions. The Government have announced to accord the status of special category state to some of the states. You have given tax exemptions to them, the same exemptions should be given to Bihar also. But you are neither providing status of special category state to Bihar nor giving any relaxation in tax till date. Therefore, you are not taking any effective steps to encourage people to go for investment in the state.

Hon'ble Chief Minister wrote to Hon'ble Prime

Minister that Bihar should be provided status of special category state. Besides, the area which have been areas affected by flood in Kosi river should be reconstructed. He had ever asked for an appointment with the Prime Minister to discuss the matter, but no response has been given in this regard. I do not understand how the Government proposes to remove regional imbalance and facilitate the poor states and how it proposes to alleviate poverty in the country by 2014 will poverty be alleviated by merely giving the speeches, I would like to submit that as long as such a politically motivated budget is presented, the country will not be benefitted and egalitarian society cannot be established. It is not going to help the country if assistance is provided with a political benefit in view. The country will not move towards the path of progress until we have a vision to remove regional imbalance and alleviate poverty.

Sir, I there is one more point Hon'ble Prime Minister has said that the Government would declare 1000 villages as model village and Rs. 500 crore have earmarked in the budget for the same. Government have announced to constitute a committee to open more branches of banks. After nationalization of banks in 1969 several committees have been constituted including the Narsimhan Committee which has made 2-3 recommendations. One of the recommendation was that there should be at least one branch of a commercial bank on the population of 15000. Reserve Bank of India and Government should not have taken initiative in this regard but nothing has been done till date. There is still single branch serving the population of 25000 or even 50,000 in Bihar. Development of the country and Bihar is not possible until the schemes and programmes of the Government are implemented. Bihar shows Rs. 3000, 4000, 4500 crores per year as incremental deposits, which is highest among poor states. But step motherly treatment is being meted out to Bihar. What the Government is spending through budget is good for political mileage but Narsimhan Committee has recommend that all the banks should be given a target to develop a model village. Here the Government has made Scheduled Castes, the focus of such a scheme, which is good, and I would like to congratulate you for

that but I would also like to submit that Shrimati Indira Gandhi nationalized the banks with a good intention but today the banks seen to be serving the corporate sector only. They create lots of problem when it comes to disbursing agriculture credit loan and crop loan. Narsimhan committee has recommended such banks only which adopt five villages to develop as model villages every year to remove unemployment and strengthen the rural infrastructure and give boost to agriculture and allied activities but it has not been made mandatory for the banks. I have to say that it is the money of the poor farmers and middle class which is deposited in the banks but these banks prefer to serve corporate sector instead of the middle class farmers and poor people which is widening the parity between the rich and the poor and it should be checked. Efforts should be made to control the banks as per the recommendations made by the committees other than the Narsimhan Committee.

In the end I would like to submit that there is drought in Bihar and discussion is likely to take place in this regard. The Members of my party will put forth their views the details, whenever such discussion takes place. I am happy that the Government has provided assistance to Bengal Aila. I am happy that the Government has provided assistance to Tamil Nadu after Tsunami wrecked havoc there. I am happy that the Government provided assistance to other states to deal with natural calamities. But the Government has announced only Rs. 1000 crore whereas Rs. 14000 crore have been asked for restructuring of Bihar. It is sad that Bihar is not being given its due. The Government is depriving Bihar of its adequate share and step motherly treatment is being meted out to Bihar because the ruling party has not won seats from there. It does not augur well for the democracy and the country. It is not going to help in poverty alleviation and in regional imbalance. I want progress for the country out equal share for all in the gross domestic production and I want to alleviate poverty and remove regional imbalance. When it comes to progress. Bihar is lagging far behind and in the light of recommendation made by finance Commission, decision regarding assistance for Bihar should not be politically influenced. I would like

to request the Government to stop meeting out step motherly treatment to Bihar and do justice with the state.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman Sir. I am very happy to support this Finance Bill moved by the hon. Finance Minister.

This Finance Bill as well as the Budget presented in this House by the hon. Finance Minister truly reflects the aspirations of the people. As it is already being acknowledged throughout the country, the renewed mandate of the people given to the UPA is for continuity, stability and prosperity.

This Budget and the Finance Bill, which is now before the House, ensures that the people's aspirations will be given true support and that it will be implemented. The main objective of this Budget is inclusive growth and equitable development. In this country, today, the hon. Finance Minister is in a position to present a Budget which is taking care of the interests of development as well as the social requirement of the pro-poor programme.

I remember, 17 years back, in 1991, I had the privilege to be a Member of this House when the present Prime Minister was presenting the Budget in this House, as the Finance Minister, this country was in debt-trap. There was nobody in the world to lend money to India and we were defaulting our obligations that we borrowed money and we could not pay not even the instalments but even the interest.

Today where are we? I remember the criticism. From 1991 onwards, the Members of this House from the other side, from the Opposition as well as from the Leftist Parties were criticising the Government and the UPA that this Government is surrendering to the interests of the multinationals, that this Government is going in the Rightist direction, that this Government is not taking care of the problems of the poor people. But, today, after liberalisation—which was being criticised very vehemently, ideologically by the Leftists and opportunistically by the Rightists—this country is

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

standing on its legs and is developing very fast in the comity of nations. Today, India is a very strong country emerging as a strong economy. After 10 years, after 15 years, we can hopefully see an India where there is no unemployment, where there are no people without a house to dwell. That kind of a development is taking place.

The limited objective of this Finance Bill is to give Constitutional validity, support to the proposals in the Budget. So I would like to come back to the taxation proposals which are being mentioned in the Bill. In the last few years, we have been closely seeing and watching the tax reforms being implemented in this country. Year after year, new tax reforms are being implemented. Today, the UPA Government is determined on the Kelkar Committee Report. Kelkar Committee was a high-powered Committee appointed by the Government of India which made proposals as to how the taxes can be reformed, and in the last few years, our efforts to reform the taxes have taken us to a very advanced situation. Our approach has always been to eliminate the distortions in the taxation system and widen the tax net. So, this Finance Bill very clearly indicates that India's Tax, GDP ratio is increasing. To quote the figures, the Tax, GDP ratio of India today is 11.5 per cent. It was 9.2 per cent in 2003-04. That shows very clearly that our tax compliance, our tax collection is increasing to a satisfactory level. Today, widening the tax net is the objective, by means of which we can bring down the rates. The approach of this Government to collect more money is to bring down the rates to a reasonable level and widen the tax net. We are collecting more money. Our tax income is increasing. The tax income, the revenue which is collected by the Government is being spent for the pro-poor programmes. There was criticism from the Parties, especially from the so-called Left Parties, that this country is not taking care of the problems of the poor people like housing, unemployment and so many other problems. Today the Government is in a position to spend huge amount of money for the welfare of the people. The Government is casting a safety net around

the poor people of this country. The whole world is developing in the direction of globalisation and liberalisation. India today is an island. We are not under the pressure of the multinationals and not under the pressure of globalisation. The Government is in a position to protect its people. The Government is in a position to cast a safety net and spend huge amount of money for the welfare measures. This we could achieve because we have been following an economic policy through our successive Budgets; we are collecting more money; more and more people are brought to the tax net; and we are producing more revenue. Today we do not need any loan from any country. There was a time when the World Bank, when the International Monetary Fund, when the Asian Development Bank were not prepared to lend money to India. But, today, even if they are offering loans, India does not need a loan. That much money we are generating here. The pro-poor programmes, the poverty alleviation programmes are being taken up in this country.

You know very well about the NREGA programme. There is 144 per cent increase in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. There is no parallel in the whole world for this programme. No other country in the world—even we can take China—could implement such a programme which has got a wider social and economic impact.

I come from a State where plantations are many. Mr. Chairman, Sir, from your State a large number of people used to come and work in the plantations. Now there are no workers. The reason is that they are all going back because NREGA is implemented, also in your State rice is given cheaper, and also colour television is given cheaper. So people need not work for the petty sums which they are getting. Wherever we go today, we can see the changes that are taking place. So the workers started going back to their native places.

Sir, NREGA programme is being implemented well. A huge amount of money which has been set apart for NREGA programme shows the willingness and the will of this Government as to how we are taking care of the programme for the poor people.

Sir, I am coming back to the tax reform proposals. The Kelkar Committee has submitted some very important recommendations before this Government. Now, the Income Tax Act is going to be changed, and we are going to discuss a new Income Tax Code in the next 45 days. That is what the hon. Minister has assured to this House. This is a very big thing. The Income Tax Act which is prevailing in this country today is a colonial production. During the time of the Britishers, in 1920 or 1922 this Act was enacted. Today, we have a huge Income Tax Act and also CBDT; their Circulars and Orders. About 625 Sections are there in the Income Tax Act. So, a common man is not able to decipher what is all said in this Act. Today, a new Income Tax Code is going to be discussed. In the next 45 days, this Government is going to circulate a new Income Tax Code and elicit public opinion on this new Income Tax Code. This House will enact a new Income Tax Code. That means, the present cumbersome procedure, which a common man is not able to follow, is going to be replaced completely by a new Income Tax Code.

Another thing is the Goods and Services Tax. I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister and also the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance who is listening now. For one single reason, this Budget and the Finance Bill should be complimented. I am sure that this whole House is going to unanimously accept this constitutional obligation of passing this Finance Bill.

The other day, the senior leader of BJP, Shri Jaswant Singh, was supporting this Finance Bill. I think, even a seasoned politician and a senior leader like Shri Jaswant Singh also thinks that only the Congress Government and the UPA Government can deliver the goods. He also said that we are all supporting this Finance Bill with an open mind.

The intention of this Government today is to introduce reforms. Take the Goods and Services Tax. Today, various kinds of taxes are there in the country, and they are: Value Added Tax, Stamp Duty, Vehicle Tax, taxes on Goods and Services; duty on electricity; entertainment tax; luxury tax; purchase tax; and all kinds of cesses and surcharges. This comes to almost a dozen taxes. So, a common man is so much confused

about all these taxes. All these things are going to give way for the Goods and Services Tax. The States are going to have one set of GST and the Centre is going to have another set of GST. For the Central Government also, now we have Central Excise duty; Central Sales Tax; additional excise duty; service tax; additional customs duty; and all cess and surcharges. These are the sets of taxes levied by the Central Government, and the State Governments are levying another one dozen taxes. So, there is going to be a GST for the Centre and a GST for the State. This reform will have a sea change in the whole scenario which we are facing today.

Sir, even a common man cannot file an Income Tax return. Even though we call it 'Saraal', it is really not Saraal, Sir. There are so many forms one has to fill up, and one has to give so many particulars.

Sir, some changes are being made in the direct taxes this time. The threshold level of the Income Tax is increased by Rs. 10,000. Today, up to Rs. 1,60,000 it is tax free for men; up to Rs. 1,90,000 it is tax free for women; and Rs. 2,40,000 it is tax free for senior citizens. The other day, Shri Jaswant Singhji was saying that the exemption limit of Income Tax was increased by Rs. 10,000 for men and women, and by Rs. 15,000 for senior citizens, and that is not sufficient even to buy a bottle of whisky. I think, for some of them, their brand is very costly. For the Indian people, a sum of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 is a very big amount. In this House, I remember that we were clamouring that the Income Tax exemption limit should be raised to Rs. 1,00,000. Now, this exemption limit is Rs. 1,60,000 for men; Rs. 1,90,000 for women; and Rs. 2,40,000 for senior citizens. Is it a small amount?

Sir, here I have one worry regarding the voluntary retirees, who take voluntary retirement after serving for long years; up to Rs. 5 lakh was exempted from income tax. I would request the Cabinet Minister and other Ministers to discuss about this. These are the people who devoted their lives for the country. They are getting paltry sum on their voluntary retirement, and this whole amount has to be exempted from income tax. This Government is adopting a very kind approach to the

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

people's programmes. I wish, probably, that also might have escaped his attention.

While supporting this Finance Bill, I feel that the criticism is not there about the schemes, which we have implemented. But the criticism is mainly about the fall of Sensex. On the Budget day, when Shri Pranab Mukherjee was presenting the Budget, in one hour's time, the Bombay Stock Exchange, Sensex fell by 869 points and the Nifty fell by 259 points. The criticism was that this Budget is anti-development.

Sir, if the stock exchange is falling, who is bothered? We want development first. We also want the stock exchange to survive. But I remember a quotation of Mr. P. Chidambaram, who presented the Budget in 2005-06. He said: "We are not very much bothered about the Bombay Stock Market; we are not bothered about Sarojini Nagar market or Khan market or Bengali market." This is where we are. Ours is a pro-poor Government. So, this Finance Bill reflects the aspirations of the people. We are more worried about the price increase in the local market and not in the Bombay stock market.

Sir, the Bombay Stock Exchange people thought this Government was going to unload shares of all the public sector undertakings. You know the reasons. Our Left Front friends have been saying: "Now, we are not in the Government; so the Congress and the UPA would unload the shares of the public sector undertakings." But it is not because of the Left Front's support that we did not do it. We know how to protect the interests of the public sector undertakings. The hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has not mentioned that we are going to unload the shares of the public sector undertakings. So, there was disappointment in the Bombay Stock Exchange. But for the over-expectation of anybody, the Government was not responsible; for over-expectation, they had to pay the price." If the crash in the Bombay Stock Exchange was there, it was due to over-expectation. They wanted all the shares of the public sector undertakings to be unloaded.

Sir, this Government knows when to sell the

family's silver. It is people's money. About the disinvestment, when it should happen, how it should happen, the Government would decide. I am staying very near, in the Kerala House. While coming from the Kerala House to this Parliament, I see the Ashoka Road junction to the Janpath Junction and I found that the left side of the road had been completely sold out when the BJP-led Government was in power. This is not the type of disinvestment the Congress likes. The entire prime property near the Kanishka Hotel, Ashok Yatri Niwas was sold by the BJP-led Government. You know the BJP-led Government during those 'India Shining' days! They decided to sell the properties at throwaway prices! This is not the way the Congress wants to do disinvestment. Disinvestment was not announced in this Budget. There was disappointment among some people and so, there was a fall in the stock market.

So, the kind of approach this Government is adopting is very much clear in this Finance Bill. The changes, which are made in the tax structures are very much welcome.

There are certain things, where I would like to explain the positions. Take for example, the Budget deficit. When the Budget deficit increases, normally any Government would increase the taxes. But the beauty of this Budget and the Finance Bill is that there is no increase in any tax. The Budget deficit is going up. When the deficit is increasing, the taxes have not increased. People are astonished how it is happening. Today, 6.2 per cent is the fiscal deficit. There is a hue and cry by the Opposition whether it is justifiable. But yes, it is justifiable in the interest of the development.

Sir, India is a growing country. If there is 6.2 per cent fiscal deficit, it would be made up by the progress we are making in the manufacturing sector, in the service sector and in the agriculture sector. This growing economy can make up this fiscal deficit. So, we can manage for 6.2 per cent fiscal deficit. We have a roadmap for it. In the next year, it would be five per cent. In another one year, it would four per cent. We would bring it down. So, the clamour about the fiscal deficit is not justified.

Sir, about the MAT, it has been increased to 15 per cent. It again shows that this Government is a pro-poor Government. The corporate sector may be a little unhappy. It was 10 per cent earlier and now it has been increased to 15 per cent. There is a five per cent increase for the MAT. There are advocates for the corporate sector here also. Some people were arguing for them also. About the Business Turnover Tax, up to Rs. 40 lakh has been brought under to the tax net. That means, the base is widened. There are legal consulting firms.

Sir, there is one more very important thing, which I want to point out in this august House. It is about the education loan. Education loan is taken by the common man. This is for the middle class and lower middle class people. It was given in the past only for technical education. Now, there is an announcement in this regard. It should be welcomed by all. Let the children study any course; you send the children to any course of study, they will get the benefit of this tax reduction for the education loan. That is made universal. That is made applicable to all. That is a very welcome sign.

While appreciating this also, I have one or two small things for the kind attention of the Government. Service tax is extended to coastal cargo. Sir, you come from Chennai. I come from the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu. If service tax is imposed on the coastal cargo, how will it affect the common man? On roads, travel has become difficult. The vehicle population is increasing by leaps and bounds but roads are not increasing proportionately. So, the cargo transport should be moved to the waterways but the coastal cargo services are brought under the service tax. I have my doubts.

Also, power consumption is one area where we have to use the latest technology for the welfare of the common people. Now, the CFL lamps are given under the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana. But the latest technology is this. We have LED, that is, Light Emitting Diodes. That consumes a very little electricity. We do not have electricity in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Sir, I am concluding.

In this country, the electricity shortage is acute. Pump sets are not working. There is eight hours or 10 hours power cut. In this kind of a situation, any proposal from the Government side to promote this LED lighting system should have been very much welcomed. The abolition of the fringe benefit tax, additional duty on the taxes and so many other things are going to create more money in the hands of the poor people. This is a welcome Budget. To give effect to the proposals of the Government, the Finance Bill is presented before this House. That shows the determination. That shows the target of this Government that where we are moving towards.

So, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill and I wish that this House unanimously passes and approves this Finance Bill, and this will be for the prosperity of this country, ushering in the good future of this country.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahar): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Finance Bill. The provisions made by the Government for important agriculture sector in this Budget are inadequate. More funds should have been allocated for this sector. If the Government intend to achieve four per cent growth rate in agriculture sector solely on the basis of cheap rates of interest on loan then it will be unachievable. The Government have to take some other steps also to meet the targets. The Government have not focussed its attention on other basic necessities like seeds, water, pesticides, good quality manure and irrigation facilities. On the one hand subsidy on urea has been withdrawn and on the other hand it has been increased on Nitrogen. It is like giving by one hand and taking back from another hand. No attention has been paid on the allied sectors of agriculture like Dairy, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Horticulture etc. in this Budget. While, people in rural areas to some extent, depend on Animal Husbandry also. If the Government

[Shri Tufani Saroj]

do not encouraged Animal Husbandry the rural areas will certainly become financially weak. The fodder on which the cattle feed is so costly that people are averse of having cattles at their homes. The milk which sells at rupees 12, 13 per kilogram in the villages, is sold at rupees 25, 26 per kilogram in the cities. This shows that the farmers are not able to get remunerative price in the village though, we always discuss issues relating to the rural areas and poor people. In this way rural areas are being neglected. There should be a large-scale subsidy on fodder so that people may come forward to engage themselves in Animal Husbandry activities.

Sir, the production of cash crops like Pulses, oil seeds and sugarcane is coming down year after year. We are meeting our demand of pulses and edible oil through imports. There has been a reduction of about 5.5 per cent, four per cent and 15 per cent in the production of oilseeds, pulses and sugarcane respectively. It is a matter of concern. The funds allocated for irrigation sector are quite insufficient. In absence of proper irrigation facilities how the people can carry on agricultural activities? There has been drought situation in the country. Through you, I would like to state that the Government should bear 75 per cent of cost of installing mini tubewells, which the farmers install to irrigate their farms so that the poor farmers can irrigate their farms and can also grow vegetables etc. for their economic development.

Mr. Chairman Sir, around 40 years back late Smt. Indira Gandhi gave the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' but no remarkable achievement has been made in this regard so far. The number of poor people has further increased in the country. Rural poverty, instead of decreasing has increased further. The Government while presenting demands for Grants on Account in Parliament in February this year had stated that by the year 2014-15 the current rate of people living below poverty line will be reduced to half, but, no concrete measures have been mentioned as to how the Government will reduce the poverty by the year 2014. No mention has been

made in this regard in the Budget. This Budget is only a manipulation of figures.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' and major area of concern is Secondary Education. Presently, around 72 thousand posts of teachers at secondary level are lying vacant, while there is a need of around two lakh new teachers. Similarly there is a need to double the member of secondary schools. The Government have launched a National Secondary Education Campaign under 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' for which there is a need of opening up of 6000 model schools in the country at block level. A provision of more 300 crore rupees has been made under this head in the Budget. I do not think that the Government will be able to fulfil its intention of opening up of 6000 model schools in the country with such a meager amount.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I have been elected from Uttar Pradesh which sends 80 members of Parliament in Lok Sabha. Government have announced to open 12 central universities in the country and 827 crore rupees have been earmarked for this purpose but, there is no mention of Uttar Pradesh in this list. Similarly, a provision of 13980 crore rupees have been made under National Rural Health Mission. But, there is no mention as to how the health facilities will be improved? The present situation is that no Doctor is ready to serve in rural areas and all of them want to practise in cities. All the medical facilities are concentrated in the urban areas only. Whatever facilities are available in the rural areas, they are almost non-functional. There is no one to take care of rural people. People are compelled to go to cities to get treatment. Since, there are no facilities in rural areas, the Doctors are not willing to serve there and want to practise in cities. Unless special attention is paid towards rural areas no Doctor will be willing to stay in a village during night. He somehow complete his duty in day time and goes to the city in the evening. The people feel helpless when an emergent situation arises in the night. Presently, there is a shortage of 31 thousand Health Sub-Centres, 5000 Primary Health Centres and more than 2500 Community Health Centres in the country. I would like to draw the attention of the

Government towards it. There is a reduction of Rs. 24 crore 35 lakh in the allocation in this Budget for HIV test whereas for a fatal disease like AIDS, it should be increased but it has been reduced. Medical systems like Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Unani etc. have completely been neglected. In last year's Budget, a provision of Rs. 17 crore 19 lakh had been made for it, this year the provision is Rs. 13 crore only. People are increasingly reverting to Homoeopathy and Ayurvedic medicines today. People are losing their faith in allopathic medicines as there are lots of duplicate and spurious medicines in the market and they are leaving towards Homeopathy and Ayurveda more and more. Now, when their faith in these systems is deepening, allocation for these systems should be increased in the Budget.

Sir, there are no doctors for mentally-ill patients in the government hospitals at district headquarters. There is hardly any psychiatrist at any district hospital. People have to travel to the city hospitals for treatment.

Sir, it is proposed to impose service tax on the freight charges in case of goods transported by trains and ships. This will lead to more hike in prices. Hon. Minister of Railways should reconsider on levying service tax on freight charges regarding transportation of goods by trains and ships.

Sir, lastly, I would like to submit about MPLADS fund. It is a problem for everyone today. More than 300 sitting Members of Parliament have lost elections. I was in MPLADS Committee last time and I visited the entire country as Member of the Committee. We observed that 80 per cent of MPLADS fund was utilized in different works. We noticed it at different places and filmed it.

Sir, every year Rs. 25 thousand crore, 30 thousand crore or 50 thousand crore are given to each of the State Government by the Union Government. What per cent of that amount is utilized properly. You will find that out of that amount even 30 or 40 per cent is not utilized properly. Whereas 80 per cent of funds which the Members of Parliament get, put to proper use by them in their respective constituencies. They do so because they have a personal interest as they want to

win the elections again. They know that if they utilize MPLADS funds in the area, the people would elect them again and send them to Parliament. The amount of Rs. 2 crore which is provided and MPLADS is meant for five legislative assembly constituencies and somewhere for eight legislative assembly so it comes to about Rs. 25 lakh, 30 lakh for each area which is like a drop in the ocean.

Sir, 'katha' of Thakur Baba is organised in our area and 'prasad' of 'panjiri' is distributed when it is over. Even if we use this amount of Rs. 2 crore in preparing panjiri and distribute it door to door, it would not be sufficient for 'prasad' even. This MPLADS fund is also a reason due to which a large number of members have lost elections. People are aware that members get development fund, so they expect a lot from them.

Sir, they are not concerned that we get just Rs. 2 crore and we have to cater eight or nine assembly, constituencies with that, they are just concerned about their own requirements. Through you, I would like to submit either MPLADS fund should be discontinued or it should be increased to Rs. 10 crore. The Government can give this to the State Governments, and see, what they do on the name of development. I would like to say that the fund which is given to the State Government for development should be curtailed and each Member of Parliament should be given Rs. 10 crore. You will find that the Members will contribute more to development of their area than the State Government does.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak in the House. Budget presented by hon'ble Minister of Finance doesn't seem to be addressing the problems of common man. The main problems of the country could be defined in terms of three 'P' i.e. poverty, population and pollution. These are inter-linked, but we are not taking necessary steps to control population. If you want to lead the country towards the path of progress, three major problems—poverty, population and pollution need to be addressed. I have three suggestions in this regard. The existing BPL list is completely wrong and baseless. The officers sitting

[Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan]

in air conditioned chambers, lay the criteria for enlisting the BPL families. If a person got electricity connection or has little land, then his name is removed from the BPL list. It is cruel joke and injustice to the poor people. I would like to suggest that fresh survey should be conducted and genuine poor people should be provided due facilities and provided justice to them.

My second suggestion is related with housing facility. There are various villages in the country where there are no 'Pucca' house and they are living in mud dwellings, but they are not being provided 'Pucca' houses due to their exclusion from BPL list. I would like to request that those who have 'Kuchha' houses should be provide 'Pucca' houses whether their name is included in the BPL list or not.

I welcome the loan waiver scheme for the farmers. my third suggestion is that hardworking farmers who have already paid their loan honestly should be provided relief in case of drought. I would like to request that farmers should be provided 100 per cent rebate in interest.

Sir, an hon'ble Member has raised the issue of corruption in the House that it should be uprooted from the country. I am a newly elected member alongwith several others. There are 282 newly elected members in the House who have come here with good intentions. When we go to villages and visit our constituencies, people say that root of corruption lies in Delhi. I would like to request that we should rephrase the idiom "charity begins at home and apply it on ourselves as "Charity begins at Parliament". I conclude my speech and thank you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to express my views on the Finance Bill. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are aware that countries across the globe are facing economic recession. In these circumstances, hon'ble Minister of Finance has presented a progressive budget wherein higher allocations have been made for general expenses, payment of interest and subsidy, and to implement the recommendations of Sixth Pay

Commission alongwith which there is unprecedented increase in allocations for development works, welfare of common people, rural areas farmers and labourers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon'ble Minister of Finance himself announced in the House that for the first time in the history of India budget provides for an expenditure of ten lakh crores rupees. Out of this expenditure of Rs. 10,20,838 crores, Rs. 6,95,685 crores earmarked under non-plan expenditure and Rs. 3,35,149 crores have been earmarked under plan expenditure. There is a provision to provide Rs. 2,39,840 crores for Central Projects Schemes and Rs. 85,309 crores to States and Union territories as central Assistance under plan expenditure. To meet the whole expenditure, we will get Rs. 6,14,497 crores through revenue receipts and Rs. 4,06,341 crores through capital receipts. Hence, the expenditure of Rs. 10,20,838 crores would be met by revenue and capital receipts. Capital receipt of Rs. 400,996 crores would come from market borrowing. This is the fiscal deficit which has been criticized by the learned members of opposition parties. In this regard I would like to submit that it is easy for any Minister of Finance to prepare a budget as per the income. But that would a housewife's budget and this kind of budget is not prepared for a country. A housewife restricts her expenses as per the income. But the budget of a country could not be prepared in such a manner. A housewife has to ensure that her family lives within its means. But income is generated keeping in view the requirement of the country. Funds are arranged to meet the requirements. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance for generating resources after properly estimating requirements and expenditure. He has done a tremendous job and deserves applause for this. Sir, all of us are aware that the world is passing through a difficult phase. India has also felt its effect. After providing three stimulus packages of Rs. 1 lakh 86 thousand crores we have been able to register 6.7 per cent growth rate. Hon'ble Finance Minister has mentioned about three challenges in the budget, and first one of them is to lead the economy back to 9 per cent rate of growth at the earliest. The hon. Finance Minister is playing a proactive role. He has not left this task to the market forces. He has made an effort to

strengthen the economy by taking lead and assuming a pro-active role, and he deserves an applaud for this. People's income should be increased so that they can increase their expenditure. With increase in the income, their purchasing power will also increase which will boost the demand and in turn there will be improvement the economy. Finance Minister believes in this mantra.

Sir, there has been a provision of additional expenditure on infrastructure. There has been an increase of 23 per cent in expenditure on Highways, 50 per cent on Railway, 160 per cent on APRD programme of Department of Energy, 144 per cent on NAREGA, 45 per cent on Bharat Nirman, 59 per cent on PMGSY, 27 per cent on Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana and 63 per cent increase on Indira Awaas Yojana. I think it will create employment opportunities in rural areas, increase in their purchasing power and it will spur the demand and prove to be helpful in the recovery of the economy.

Sir, I would like to bring one more thing to your notice. It is a very good budget but, efforts should also be made to remove regional imbalance though it. Development of country cannot take place if states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa are not included in the process of development. The country can make progress only when all the States of the country develop equally. We must evolve norms in this regard. Norms and parameters should be evolved on the basis of education, health, road, water and employment and central assistance and funds for the schemes only be released on the basis of those standards. Environment is also an important issue. I think since last 20 years, centre has been providing assistance for afforestation programme. If we put together the figures of assistance provided during last 20 years then I think plantation of entire world could have been done with that amount. Forests are being cleared indiscreetly. There has been a central legislation to check deforestation but the provisions of said legislation are being violated. There have been instances of gross violation of the Act by the State Governments themselves where green areas has been cleared to install statues of the political leaders in the parks. Special attention should be paid in this regard. Environmental imbalance is resulting in outbreak

of diseases and irregularities in weather and rain patterns. Maximum attention should be paid to this issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise one more important point here that there should be provision of proper monitoring of the funds of thousand crore rupees released by the Centre to the States. These funds are not put to proper use. I remember that sometime back union Ministers and the Secretaries of Departments used to visit States to ascertain as to whether the funds have been utilized on the schemes for which they were meant or not. We talk of removing regional imbalance but for doing so there is a need to maintain ethnic balance also. The fund released for the welfare of SCs and STs should be used properly. Through special component plan we have been formulating special schemes for scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes but the funds meant for them are utilized for general schemes, this practice should also be checked. The funds released for the upliftment of the Dalits should be used for the intended schemes only.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, proper delivery system is very important. The then Hon'ble Finance Minister had announced in the meeting of NDC held in 2007 that the Union Government have to bear additional three rupees and sixty paise to provide one rupee to a poor man. Altogether it comes out at Rs. four and sixty paise and Rajiv Gandhiji had once stated that out of one rupee released by the centre only 15 paise reached the intended people. Rahulji recently visited Bundelkhand, he surveyed different places and came to know about the ground reality that less than ten paise reach the needy persons. It is very unfortunate that the Centre spends four rupees and sixty paise and mere ten paise reaches the needy persons. This matter needs to be considered. There must be radical change in our system.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise the issue of fiscal status of the nation, what is our fiscal position. We can see that our non plan expenditure is 6,95,679 crore rupees and revenue receipt is only six lakh fourteen thousand crore rupees. Out of Rs. 10,20,838 crore expenditure our plan expenditure is merely three lakh twenty five thousand crore rupees. If we have to take loan to raise funds to meet our expenditure then it

[Shri P.L. Punia]

shows that our in-house income through taxes is not sufficient to fund any of our schemes and we have to depend on loans. We need to think over it as to what is the fiscal status of our country and on the basis of these figures I think hon'ble Finance Minister will certainly say something about it while replying.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I again thank the hon'ble Finance Minister for presenting such an excellent budget which is dedicated to integrated development and upliftment of poor people and farmers.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

I would like to make some points here. I am aware of the time-constraint and so, due to paucity of time, I would only like to touch some important points for the consideration of the Government.

First of all, I must comment that this Budget is mostly rhetoric; there is lack of consideration; there is lack of correspondence between the rhetoric and practice.

Sir, first I would like to refer to the tax proposals. The way the tax proposals have been spelt out in the Budget is a reflection of the failure of the Government. The projection is for a 6.8 per cent fiscal deficit. The principal failure of the Government is that the hon. Finance Minister himself has very significantly mentioned that the sources for resource generation would be from non-taxable sources, namely, a sum of Rs. 35,000 crore is supposed to be mobilised through the sale of the 3G spectrum and the rest through massive borrowings. During the first phase of the discussion on the Budget, the hon. Finance Minister quoted Kautilya, but I think, he should have quoted Charaak who said

[Translation]

'take loan and eat Ghee'

[English]

but unfortunately he did not quote Charaak.

Generation of resources through sale of 3G spectrum and through massive borrowing is a failure of this Government. The Finance Minister has not done much to spur investment or deliver benefits to the poor and the deprived. The increase in total expenditure in 2009-10 in relation to the revised figures of 2008-09 is just only 2 per cent of the GDP. The Central Plan allocation has been increased by only one per cent of GDP. With these kinds of formulations the hon. Finance Minister claims that the Budget seeks to stimulate growth. The Government seeks to achieve stimulus growth by increase of one per cent of GDP. This is the situation.

Sir, much has been said about credit flow to the agriculture sector. How much is that? The figure as stated is Rs. 3,25,000 crore. But this amount would be invested by banks. It is not going to be invested through Budgetary allocations. It would be done through the banks. The amount in 2008-09 was to the tune of Rs. 2,871 crore. The increase in the amount in this year is not much.

Sir, my next point is about investments in the infrastructure sector. Sixty per cent of the exposure in infrastructure is by the PPP route. In respect of NREGA it has been said that there has been a 144 per cent increase in the allocation of funds in respect of NREGA. But what is the amount in absolute terms? During the year 2008-09 it was Rs. 36,750 crore and now it has been raised to 39,000 crore. So, the increase in amount is only Rs. 3,250 crore. The proposal in the Budget is that the amount to be paid is Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 60. Allocation therefore is inadequate. It is merely rhetoric. The allocation made in the National Health Mission is Rs. 1930 crore.

The increase is only 1.2 per cent.

Let me come to ICDS now. I do welcome that this Government is thinking about universal ICDS. It is all right. But what is the allocation for it? There is only 1.1 per cent increase. We are waiting for a legislation on right to education. It would be a historical legislation. But what about its allocation? It is getting less by Rs. 200 crores.

14.00 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Let me now come to food security. It is already mentioned in the hon. President's speech that 25 kilograms of foodgrains at the rate of Rs. 3 per kilogram will be given to every BPL family. What has been provided earlier still exists. Under Antyodaya Anna Yojana, every BPL family is entitled to procure 35 kilograms of foodgrains per month at the rate of Rs. 2 per kilogram. Now, it is getting less. Instead of 35 kilograms, now 25 kilograms is being proposed. So, it is ten kilograms less. It is not only that, they had to pay Rs. 2 per kilogram earlier whereas now they have to pay Rs. 3 per kilogram. So, for procuring ten kilograms more, they have no other way but to go to the market. This provision is not adequate so far as food security aspect is concerned. So, I request the Government to enhance ten kilograms, from 25 kilograms to 35 kilograms, at the rate of Rs. 2 per kilogram as it existed in the case of the provision under Antyodaya Anna Yojana.

Now, let me come to the interest rate in agriculture. The UPA Government has set up a National Commission on Farmers under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan. There is a concrete proposal that in agriculture, credit should be given at not more than four per cent simple interest. You have reduced one per cent interest in case of regular payment. But why not it be four per cent? At least the Government should honour the recommendations of the Commission which they themselves have set up. Then, there is Vaidhyathan Committee. The Vaidhyathan Committee has made very important recommendations with regard to the cooperative sector. Nothing is said about this aspect. Commissions and Committees are being set up. The Government has become an expert of setting up Commissions after Commissions. But how about the recommendations of such Commissions? How many of them have been honoured so far? So, I strongly demand that all the important recommendations made by the Swaminathan Commission should be honoured by the UPA Government.

As regards the question of providing subsidy for fertilizers, the Government is planning to think over it. Nothing concrete has come out nor has the Government clearly come out with a proposal that an arrangement will be made for providing subsidy directly to the farmers. What do we see in agriculture right now? The Budgetary allocation is mostly for the revenue sector and not for the capital sector. The capital formation for agriculture is getting reduced day by day. That is because the Budgetary allocation is being provided mostly for the revenue sector. 99.5 per cent of the allocation goes for the revenue sector, and only 0.11 per cent is being provided for the capital expenditure.

The Government is proposing six per cent loan for agriculture. But it is confined to short-term crop loan. Nothing has been said about medium and long-term loans. I would request the Government not to confine it to crop loan. Please extend it to medium and long-term loans also.

I have to say much. But due to the paucity of time I conclude my speech saying that the Government should match its rhetoric with its action. There should be a match between its rhetoric and its practice. There is a huge gap between the lip and the cup. The Government should bridge it.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Finance Budget. At the outset, I would like to state that in his opening speech Finance Minister had stated that this budget belongs to common man. In para 6 he has stated that 60 per cent population of our country is dependent upon or connected with agriculture. He has stated this in the beginning but when he came to GDP and budget allocation, he allocated only one per cent for agriculture sector and only one thousand crore rupees for irrigation. Honourable President of India in the Address divided agriculture sector into three parts and there was mention about horticulture in the third part but the one thousand

[Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh]

crore rupees allocated for irrigation are insufficient even for irrigation in horticulture sector.

One can see the history of last 61 years. India is an agriculture based country. It has been proved that unless the condition of agriculture sector and people connected to it is not improved our country can not progress. I would like to give some data in this regard. I belong to Uttar Pradesh. It is the seventh largest populated state in the world. Its population is 18 crore and still it is in such a bad condition that the entire economy of the State is wavering due to 20 days delay in Monsoon. I feel sorry about that.

Sir, due to paucity of time I would mention only some important points and lay the remaining speech. There is not mention of curtailing Government expenditure in the Budget Speech or the Bill. I would like to quote one example here that Steel Authority of India spends more than 550 crore rupees on salaries only. Steel Authority of India was set up at a time when the production of steel imported from abroad. Today the production of Steel is so high that there is no need of Steel Authority of India. Government of India have atleast 14 such departments which are not needed and the people of these departments take salaries to their home without doing anything. You have stated that growth rate is 9 per cent. You have stated about 4 per cent growth rate in agriculture. Two months ago an extract of Honourable Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh's speech was published in Financial Times in which he has accepted that growth rate in agriculture sector has not increased even one per cent during the last fifteen years. I do not agree with the figures given by honourable Finance Minister that India has only 60 per cent agriculturists. I think 70-72 per cent population is dependent upon agriculture. You have allocated one per cent budget to 70 per cent population and 99 per cent budget to 30 per cent people.

I would like to state another thing here. Irrigation is the largest problem in agriculture sector. Allocation has neither been on increased for increasing agriculture production nor for augmenting irrigation facilities in this

Budget. The loan waiver scheme may lead to increase in the vote bank of Congress Party but it is not going to increase even a single kilo of production. When I visit my constituency several people request me to provide them bank loan. I asked them the reason behind it. They stated that it was because now they did not have to repay it. The persons who have repayed their loans are repenting now. The Government of India should realize its responsibility. It should not play such type of gimmick with the future of this country.

I would like to draw your attention towards one more point. I have studied in the fundamentals of economics that there should be a long term planning and short term planning. In regard to agriculture, there is no long term planning and in regard to short term planning. I would like to give one example in this regard. I, myself have got it checked that at present the water level in Bundelkhand is depleted from 21 to 26 feet. 60 per cent hand pumps are operated by boys, girls and women but water is not there and these pumps are have drug up. On the one hand you talk about interlinking of big rivers which will take 25 to 30 years. Now I would like to say that we should forget those rivers. I would like to say about Uttar Pradesh particularly Bundelkhand. My constituency Hamirpur is also in this region Mahova, border of Khajuraho where there are 7 rivers Hamirpur, Mahova and bordering areas of Khajuraho which create havoc in rainy season. If small dams are constructed on these rivers water problem in entire Bundelkhand area can be solved. On the other hand you have allocated 3,000 crore rupees for commonwealth Games. What is the use of organizing Commonwealth Games? Nearly 200, 300 sportsperson will come here and take 80, 99 medals out of 100 medals alongwith them. 2 to 4 five star hotels, 4 to 6 flyovers will be constructed in Delhi. I would like to state that if these 3,000 crore rupees are given to Bundelkhand then it will solve the problem of irrigation there. You can imagine that it will provide water in every field which means water to 7 crore people living in Bundelkhand. 7 crore people versus Commonwealth Games—it seems that this planning is like the Planning of Marshal Teto. On the one hand

metro, roads, widening of roads, fly overs are being constructed and on the other there is no space for pedestrian. The country could not progress unless the basic infra-structure is developed. The government of India is setting up the 7 mega thermal Power plants. But name of them are being set up either in Uttar Pradesh or in Bihar. It is very obvious that the states which are not related by UPA's allies, get step motherly treatment. I way that you can not politicians, hate us. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran): You are in favour of budget or against it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: You could not understand it, it is all right. You understand a bit late. You take time to understand, but ultimately you will understand. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Yes Sir, we are with you, do not worry. The Congress government should not speak because this government is author of the farmer's destiny who has been reduced to a skeleton in 61 years. What you will speak? ...*(Interruptions)* You have ruled the Country. ...*(Interruptions)* whether it is Hon'ble Jawahar Lal Nehruji himself or his daughter or son or daughter-in-law. Sir, I would like to submit ...*(Interruptions)* All right, you will not get the credit. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say that you please see it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak on the subject. You should speak on the subject instead of speaking to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: This is for the first time that I am feeling that there is no discipline in UPA Government. ...*(Interruptions)* You can take example. During the last ten years 2.42. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Please listen and improve your knowledge. The Food Corporation of India has spent Rs. 2.42 billion on rotten foodgrains. The Government spent Rs. 7.00 crore to dispose of the foodgrains perished during the last three years. This is a suicidal step by the Food Corporation of India. See, rice and paddy worth Rs. 1.10 lakh tonnes perished this year. This is the way of Food Corporation of India, Ministry of Agriculture. There is a reason behind it because for the first time the Agriculture Minister of India pays more attention to BCCI than agriculture.

Mr. Deputy Speaker through you, I would like to request to the Government of India that two ministries should be setup one as cricket ministry and the other as agriculture ministry and till Pawar Sahib that option is his. You may say whatever you like, but with such negligence, progress cannot be made. Today, if the country witness drought, the people will not eat Maruti and its spare parts. What are the prices of pulses. I myself was a farmer, when the agriculture grower does not get profit, what will he do? I myself left farming and practiced law in the high court. What would a fanner do if he does not get reasonable price for his produce? The production cost of wheat is Rs. 1000 per quintal and he gets Rs. 1050 only for it. How would this work? Through this House, I would like to submit that the present budget does not belong to India, to the common man. Supporting this budget, I would like to add that a minor amendment should be made in it that common man should be replaced by particular people and India should be renamed as India Corporate Limited.

Hon'ble Finance Minister is not in the House. This is not his mistake. He had presented the budget 25 years ago, which he told. But his officers sit in the North Block, pay attention only to sensex. They find their rise and fall in the rise and fall of corporate budget. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude...

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I am concluding I have record of the entire world. India is the only climatic country where free crops can be grown in a year and if we grow cropses 100 crore hectares of land it multiplies into twelve crore. If the government do not give priority to agriculture sector on war footing, the freedom and independence of India will lose its meaning. I therefore, submit to the house that a basic change is required in their mind set and thinking. There is a change in their thinking. You say that 7 per cent to 6 per cent to farmer. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: You are charging 6 per cent interest from the farmers. Whereas it is 4 per cent for industry. In Industrial rehabilitation Act, it is 2.5 per cent. Now, it is clear that I am supporting the budget or not, if you do not understand, you may asked me later. I would like to tell you that, as long as the budget of India is not focussed on agriculture, upon which 72 per cent countryman survive, there is no meaning of independence, the word farmer means food provider, but today, the same food provider himself hungry. The agriculture policy should be implemented on war footing in his favour.

With there words, I support the budget, and conclude.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Finance Bill.

Sir, when VAT was introduced in the country, a consensus was evolved between central and states governments that CST will be reduced in those states where VAT is going to be imposed. At present rate of CST is two per cent. The CST should have been reduced to zero in this budget but it is not happened. It is still two per cent. Through you, I urge upon the government that while imposing VAT it entered into an agreement and signed MOU with state government that CST would be reduced to zero if VAT is implemented but the same has not been done. So GST should be withdrawn.

My second point is that small industries, industries related to handicraft under SSI sector are the backbone of the country. There was a time when exemption limit of excise duty for these Industries was three crore rupees which has been reduced to one and half crore rupees by the present government. This limit should be enhanced. It is a matter of deep concern. This sector is backbone of the country; all items produced by this sector are exempted from excise duty, only some items are excisable. Government are not going to bear much burden due to it. My request is that SSI sector, which is presently called MSME sector and earlier the items produced by in these industries were exempted from excise duty upto rupees three crore from the annual turnover, and subsequently this limit was reduced to Rs. one and half crore which should be restored. Fifth Pay Commission and Sixth Pay Commission are linked with the Finance Bill, when the fifth pay commission was implemented, it was said that you downsize the same. Downsizeing has neither been done in regard to the Fifth Pay commission nor in regard to the Sixth Pay Commission. Government should consider it seriously so that the tax structure does not have to bear much burden.

Kisan credit cards are being issued and the number is slightly increasing but so far desired simplification has not been done in it. I am talking about renewal of Kisan credit card. Once Kisan Credit Card is issued, but when a farmer goes to the banks for its renewal, he has to complete all the formalities once again. They seek NOC from all the banks and other document from revenue department, I fail to understand why these formalities are needed. At the time of issuing credit card to the farmer for a particular agriculture land all these formalities are completed then again why it is repeated for the renewal of the card. So the government of India should simplify the procedure involved in the issue of Kissan Credit Card. Once Kissan Credit card is issued to a farmer, these formalities should not be repeated at the time of it's renewal. You may only ask the revenue department that whether farmer has mortgaged his land or he has taken loan against his land whereas it is also mentioned in his note. Farmers

of Rajasthan especially those of my constituency Bikaner have to spend four to five months for renewal of their Kissan Credit Card due to these formalities. Thousands of cases of renewal of Kissan Credit Cards are lying pending with the bank of Bikaner. I demand that these should be disposed of at the earliest.

I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister of Finance towards Saral of income tax. Its name is saral but form is quite complicated. Infact it should be simplified so that income tax payers could be benefited through the process of simplification.

I would like to draw the attention of the government towards, Jatropa. In the modern era, bio-diesel has great importance Jatropa is grown at places where there is wasteland, like Rajasthan. Thereafter it is tested in laboratory and research is being done in Delhi college of Engineering also while presenting the rail budget, hon'ble Minister of Railways had said that he would create land bank of barren land of railways. In our country Railway has barren land adjacent to the rail track at many places which is lying unused and is encroach upon. It can neither be used for building a five star hotels nor for any other purpose. The width of this tract of land is usually from five to twenty meters. I would like to suggest hon'ble Minister of Railways to grow Jatropa plant on these barren lands. Gangman of railway can look after it. Railway has set pumping station at several places that can be used for the irrigation of Jatropa. This will provide bio-diesel to railways, which is very useful for it. Mamtaji wants to form land bank if she get the Jatropa crop grown on said land, it could become useful for them and Railways can get cheaper fuel in the form of bio-diesel. This will generate income for Railways and diesel and diesel would also be saved.

Hon'ble Minister of Finance has provided a handloom cluster in Rajasthan in this budget and I thank him for the same. Rajasthan is very sick in handicrafts and is well known for this. In Rajasthan, handicraft workers are demanding to set a handicraft cluster over there for years. Handicraft Cluster should be provided to Rajasthan also. Hence, I hope that Finance Minister will make an announcement to this effect in this budget.

There has been a long pending demand of Rajasthan. It has been a demand of every Chief Minister of Rajasthan that there should be a different tax pattern a separate package and facilities for "desert districts" of Rajasthan like Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Barmer and rebate should also be provided to them in taxes. Hon. Finance Minister has provided rebate in taxes in hilly areas, it is a good step and I am not against it. Like the people of hilly areas, the people of desert areas also lead a difficult life. The areas are sparsely populated. The people willing to invest in those areas should be provided some facilities. Hence, I demand the Government of India that on the lines of hilly areas tax rebate should also be provided to "desert districts" of Rajasthan so that investors may invest in such areas.

I would like to place another demand before the hon. Finance Minister. In the budget self Help Groups are proposed to be promoted, it is a good move. One of the provisions given place in this budget is that 50 per cent female population will be attached to these group in the coming five years and later will be linked to the banks. But, how this objective is to be achieved. So far, only 22 lakh people in self help groups have been linked with the banks. Approximate half of 1 crore and 20 lakh people associated with these Self Help Groups, are women. It is my request that if the Government wants to link these self help groups with banks then the reputed NGOs of women should be given representation in state level bankers committees, which oversee functioning of banks and which monitor the process of granting loans, so that good care may be taken of the women self Help Groups. Through you I would like to raise a point regarding the unorganized sector. An ordinance was passed last year regarding the people engaged in unorganized sector like Rickshaw pullers, agricultural labour and paddy field workers but I am surprised to see the budget that there is no mention about the 'growth poll' scheme in it, which was for unorganised sector. The hon. Minister is requested to revive the growth poll scheme alongwith empowering the commission set up in this regard. The members of Parliament can be nominated as members of the said commission and if the budgetary provisions are made

[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

for growth poll scheme, the handicraft cluster spread across the country can be developed. The hon. Minister can do this work also.

Lastly, I would like to say that in the loan waiver scheme of the Government small and marginal farmers have also benefitted. I would like to state that in Rajasthan, the small time handloom artisans had taken a loan of one thousand to two thousand rupees through District Industry Centres, banks and collectorates around 30-40 years back. Presently, there is no one to repay the loan and they are not able to get another loan. Though these people belong to BPL, they are asked to first repay the loan, granted to them 30 years ago when they seek fresh loan. In my state this total amount works out to Rs. 20-30 crores.

Through you, I urge upon the Government to waive of this amount. I lay rest of my speech on the table.

[English]

*Exemptions to the SSI Units from Excise

The excise duty exemption to the SSI units may be increased up to Rs. 3 crore.

Revival of NSS and ELSS Schemes

The provisions of NSS and ELSS should be revived. This will provide a large fund at a lower rate to the country and will help in lesser generation of black money. This limit should be over and above of Section 80C.

TDS Provisions

- (a) Over all limit of Rs. 50,000 for deduction of TDS from the contractor should be increased at least to Rs. 5,00,000.
- (b) The limit for deduction of TDS should be increased as under :

Sl. No.	Head	Existing Limit	Proposed Limit
1.	Interest	5,000	25,000
2.	Brokerage/Commission	2,500	25,000
3.	Rent	1,20,000	3,00,000
4.	Proff. Charges	20,000	50,000

Deduction U/S 80DDB

Expenses incurred on the following diseases should also be included:—

- a. Cancer other than malignant cancer.
- b. Angioplasty/Angiography/Bi-pass surgery.
- c. Expenses incurred on the treatment in accidental cases.
- d. Diabetes (maximum limit may be lower than as prescribed in the section for diabetes).

Withdrawal of Section 50C

This section provides that Tax should be payable on the value of property for which stamp duty is paid though the consideration realised be much lower than value of stamp duty. This is absolutely ridiculous provision which takes the tax on income not actually earned. This is against the soul of tax provision and should be deleted.

Non Seizure of books at the time of survey

Provision of seizure of books at the time of survey should be withdrawn and if necessary maximum limit of seven days be prescribed and thereafter retention should be permitted even after the permission of higher authorities.

Reduction in Age Limit for Senior Citizens

- (a) The age limit for senior citizens should be brought down to 60 years from 65 years at present.

- (b) After attaining citizen status, taxpayer should feel socially and financially secured. Medical insurance up to the limit of Rs. 5 lakhs and financial assistance should be provided to them. Financial assistance should be provided in proportion of tax paid by him and medical insurance should be allowed to taxpayer who has paid income tax of Rs. 5 lakhs.

Service Tax

- (a) The minimum limit up to which no service tax be levied, should be Rs. 20 lacs. Persons falling under service tax net and having gross receipts above Rs. 20 lacs alone should be made liable to pay service tax.
- (b) Liability to file service tax returns should be only if a person is having taxable service. A person should not be liable to file service tax returns only because he is registered under service tax and is having services below taxable limits.

Increase in Rate of Interest on Small Savings

Interests on small saving scheme should be increased to 10% from existing 8% in line with inflationary trend of economy.

Transparency in the Working of Income Tax Department

Transparency should be there in the working of Income Tax Department. Like assessee is being penalised under various sections by imposing penal interest, penalty and prosecution etc. The staff of the Income Tax Department should also be made responsible for these wrongdoings. They should also be punished and prosecuted, if it is found that they are harassing or teasing, the Tax payers by any means including by way of unwarranted and baseless additions, reopening of the assessment without any basis, indiscriminate issue to notice u/s 131, endless hearing and baseless questions asked during the course of scrutiny proceedings etc. This will increase the confidence of the Tax payer and will result in harmonious relations and better compliance of Income Tax Provision.

Restructing of F.B.T.

F.B.T. should be abolished totally and if not possible it should be abolished at least from partnership firms.*

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance (No. 2) Bill moved by the hon. Finance Minister who is announcing several financial packages for the industry for the last six months which has helped to revive the economy. Some sectors of the country have already started booming up.

There is unanimity that India will get over recession period much before the Western countries could. Some of the measures announced in the Budget would help to achieve this goal.

I would like to congratulate and thank our hon. Finance Minister for his announcement yesterday at Kolkata that our UPA Government is considering to introduce schemes like NREGA which will help to increase the purchasing power of the poor farmers and workers. Our people have given us this massive mandate only to take such measures in this Session of Parliament.

One salient feature of the Budgets is full interest subsidy for the economically weaker students studying in technical and professional colleges. A number of students are benefited all over India by taking study loans from nationalized banks. So, I would urge upon the Finance Minister to consider extending this interest subsidy facility to all those students who have taken loans from the nationalized banks.

Other salient features of the Budget are withdrawal of fringe benefit tax, deletion of surcharge, inclusion of certain legal professions and a few medical professions into the service tax network, abolition of Commodity Transaction Tax, and extension of Export Holiday from the year 2010 to 2011. I would like to suggest that separate deduction may be made for educational expenses of children as the cost of education is increasing abnormally. That is to be delinked from the deduction of Section 80C.

[Shri N.S.V. Chitthan]

One of the historic decisions taken by our UPA Government is the implementation of NREGA.

[Translation]

*Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, as one who was fortunate enough to be present in this august House during the 14th Lok Sabha when the President of our All India Congress Committee and the Chairperson of the United Progressive Alliance *annai* Shrimati Sonia Gandhi brought before this House the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for its adoption, I supported it and voted in favour thereof. This Scheme that guarantees 100 days of job opportunity in a year with a daily wage of Rs. 80 is to be increased to Rs. 100. Our Finance Minister has also made an announcement in this regard. With the implementation of this scheme, we find that the flow of money has not met with any crunch even during this period of recession and that can be witnessed even in rural areas where even the poverty-stricken people can live in a dignified way. This is a historical move that has brought about a reform for the better in our economy. There is no two opinion that this is a widely welcomed scheme that has given a big relief in the lives of rural poor. There is a question lurking before us whether this scheme could be taken up only during the off season when agricultural activity is not there. This question arises because agricultural activity is affected when the agricultural labour are weaned away for other as the scheme is being implemented throughout the year. We must be cautious because this scheme meant for giving relief to the agricultural labour and improving rural infrastructure should not come in the way of our agricultural production. If agriculture is affected, the entire economy will be affected because that is the foundation on which our economy stands. Hence, I urge upon the Finance Minister to issue suitable instructions in this regard that this scheme will be taken up in villages only when crop cultivation is not there. This job creation for taking up certain work in public places must be extended to the fields of small and marginal farmers also so that the

... English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

productivity of such lands can also be enhanced. This experimentation has been successfully carried out in Andhra Pradesh. The Centre may consider implementing it all over the country.*

[English]

Sir, I also praise the Finance Minister for increasing the tax slabs for senior citizens, women and other assesseees. I would also like to urge the Finance Minister to increase the exemption limit to Rs. 2 lakh per year after taking into account the rising living costs especially in the urban areas.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the rising cost of pulses, vegetable oil and sugar. A stage has been reached that taking *idli vada* is becoming a luxury now-a-days. The price of *door dhal* has shot up to the record level of Rs. 100 per kilogram. Vegetable oils are sold between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200. The price rise has been stiff in the case of gingely oil which is sold at Rs. 200 per kilogram.

When the prices of such essential commodities like pulses oil, vegetable oil and milk are going up steadily causing misery to the common man, the Finance Ministry reports reduction in the inflation rate, which means reduction in D.A. for lakhs of employees.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Finance Minister to constitute a Committee comprising of all sections of the community to go into the prices of commodities urgently which should be brought under the purview of combating inflation. The Government should also take immediate steps to reduce the price substantially by ordering raid on hoarders and black-marketeers. All the State Governments should be asked or advised to take stringent steps against hoarders and black marketeers. Import of essential commodities may also be considered at this point of time.

Sir, production of non-conventional energy is the need of the hour. Solar energy and wind energy should be encouraged by offering suitable subsidy and loans at a very minimum rate of interest. This will lead to encourage eco-friendly power generation and fulfil our energy requirements to a great extent.

[Translation]

Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is becoming increasingly difficult to get agricultural labour in rural areas these days. It becomes difficult to get manual labour for various reasons. The reasons can be global recession and various schemes to benefit the poor agricultural labour that wean them away from agricultural activities. I am afraid we have stepped into an era of mechanization in farming. Hence, I urge upon the Finance Minister to consider providing relief to the agriculturists who may go in for agricultural implements and equipment for agricultural activities like sowing, transplanting and harvesting. Subsidies for switching over to these machines can be increased while buying or importing these machines. Banking institutions must be suitably instructed to extend loans for these purchases at lesser rate of interest.

[English]

It has been estimated that grains, fruits, vegetables, etc. to the tune of Rs. 60,000 crore per year are being wasted due to paucity of proper cold storage facilities.

Our Government can arrest this great loss by establishing sufficient cold-storage godowns. If private parties are ready to construct such godowns, they may be given more than 50 per cent subsidy without any ceiling; and they may be given loans at a very cheaper rate of three per cent per annum.

Sir, in my Constituency, Gddanchantam has a huge vegetable market, and Natham is the centre for mango marketing there. Hence, cold-storage facilities in both these two places should be provided to save the farmers to enable them to get reasonable prices of their produce.

Lastly, we may remember that in the recent Parliamentary elections, all the major political parties announced that if they come to power, they would bring back all the black money stacked in foreign banks, especially Swiss banks. I would request that our Government should take steps to bring back all the black money of our Indian citizens deposited in foreign banks,

and to announce a scheme for the holders of such money with foreign banks to enable them to bring back the money to India within a stipulated period by imposing normal income tax and wealth tax. If such steps are taken, the country would definitely be benefited. It would also strengthen our economy to a small extent.

With these few words, I welcome and support the Finance Bill wholeheartedly.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on finance bill. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister of Finance towards the fact that due attention has not been paid in the budget towards the agricultural labourers who are at the bottom of pyramid of the agriculture sector which is the backbone of our economy. They are living below the poverty line in the rural areas and are counted among the marginal farmers. Fertilizers, seeds and irrigation facilities are basic necessities of agriculture. Fertilizers are not available on time, if subsidy is decreased on one item it is enhanced on another item. The biggest problem in this regard is that necessary item is not made available on time. Another problem which the farmers face, is the non-availability of seeds at appropriate time. The seeds are not available at the time of sowing. The crop yield gets affected due to unavailability of good quality seeds. Few years back the farmers used to apply manure to increase the yield. No provisions have been made in the budget to promote the use of compost, green and organic fertilizers. Animal Husbandry is also an important industry alongwith agriculture. Alongwith animal husbandry, dairy farming, fishery horticulture, can also be a medium of development of people and they can earn their livelihood. Hon'ble Minister has not paid any attention in this direction also.

Sir, we have not been able to provide even the most important and basic necessities, through which we can promote agriculture and no provisions have been made for making irrigation facilities available to the small farmers. Interest free loans should be provided for acquiring personal equipments and erecting small tube

*. English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Tamil

[Shri Gorakhnath Pandey]

wells even this facility has not been provided. A lot of hype has been created over NREGA but an amount of only Rs. 16,000 crores was allocated in this regard which was later on enhanced to Rs. 30,000 crore in the budget. Rs. 29,100 crore have been allocated showing an increase of merely Rs. 9,100 crore? It is also questionable as to how it qualifies to be called an increase by 144 per cent. 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' has been launched for poor people of rural areas. Primary, secondary and higher education should be taken care of under this programme. Through you I would like to state that hon'ble Minister has also paid little attention towards secondary education, as 72,000 posts of teachers are lying vacant, two lakh new teachers are required and we need to double the number of existing secondary schools. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was launched at national level and arrangement was made to open 6,000 model schools at block level but only Rs. 350 crore were sanctioned for this purpose which is not a sufficient amount. I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister towards the education of girls. Education of girl child is very important because if a girl is educated then her whole family is educated. I admire honourable Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for making this provision of depositing 20 thousand rupees in bank on the birth of a girl which will become Rs. one lakh after 18 years, her education will be free of cost and this money will be provided at the time of her marriage. That money could be used to take care of the girls education and marriage but honourable Minister has not paid attention towards this. He has made a provision of Rs. 60 crores for girl's hostels which is not sufficient. In such a big country this amount is like a drop in the ocean. The issue of Kendriya Vidyalayas came up few days ago. For this purpose the hon. Minister has made a provision of Rs. 827 crores in this budget. But Uttar Pradesh, which is the largest state from the point of view of population and requires basic amenities, is not included in it. Through you, I would like to request the honourable Minister to set up Kendriya Vidyalayas in every district of Uttar Pradesh because populationwise it is the biggest state. I represent Bhadohi district which is a rural area. Here people live in villages and their basic requirement is

education as even today it is a backward area. The people living in these villages are poor labourers, who are helpless, and find it difficult to make both ends meet. They are deprived of any kind of healthcare and education facilities. There are no doctors at medical centres to attend to them when they require healthcare. If Doctor is available then the medicines are not available at the health centres and at times they get spurious drugs. The presence of doctors should be ensured at such medical centres. Some doctors do not even live in districts, they only visit hospitals for one or two hours and after that they go back to their homes in big cities. The hospitals where a common man can get treatment have no doctors and if doctor is available there are no medicines. So the presence of doctors and availability of medicines should be ensured. Provisions for free treatment of HIV, TB, Leprosy has been made but medicines for such diseases are also not available in hospitals and if it is available it is not free of cost. The people living in such villages should be provided such basic amenities as they are deprived of such facilities. We have such villages even today which are lacking in such basic amenities. There are such hospitals which have been set up in rented buildings and they do not have any facilities. There are hospitals where there are no doctors. The honourable minister should also pay attention towards this problem. I would like to draw your attention towards Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Unani systems of medicine, all need to be developed. The hospitals opened in rural areas are closing, as they do not have doctors, facilities of any kind or even medicines. If any patient visits these hospitals he has to come back as there is no doctor there. In the last budget Rs. 17.19 crores were allocated for the development of Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Unani system of medicines but in this budget, it has been reduced to Rs. 13 crores only. The Government talks of promoting Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Unani systems but how can it be possible by reducing the budget allocation.

Through you, I would like to draw the attention of honourable Minister towards this fact that poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and other problems prevalent in rural areas could only be solved when all these basic

amenities are provided there and this budget would remain incomplete if we fail to provide manure, seeds, electricity and water to improve the agriculture sector which is the backbone of our country. If we are not able to provide these facilities to this sector then as the hon. Members who spoke before me have said this budget will not be pro people, it will be in favour of privileged class." I feel that honourable Minister should also pay attention towards this.

Sir, lastly I would like to talk about Member of Parliament Local area Development Fund provided to us for development works. Under this Fund more than Rs. one crore are given to legislators for their area. At some places Rs. 2 crore, 2½ crore or five crores are provided under this Fund. Whenever we visit villages, people living there come to us with their problems and they hope that we will find a solution. We live in rural region. Ours is a rural area. I come from Bhadohi. It is a rural area. It does not have roads, drainage system, electricity, schools or even boundary walls of school. It has several such problems. This amount, which is too meagre, is not sufficient for undertaking any work in areas under five legislative assemblies. But these days now it is not even appropriate to mention pulses as it has become out of reach of the poor. That is why I request that this amount should be increased from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 10 crore so that we can solve all these problems of people living in our constituencies and then we can play an important role in the development of these areas. With these words I conclude.

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in debate on Finance Bill. We got independence 60 years back. For any country a period of 60 years is sufficient to convert it from a developing country to a developed one. I think a period of 60 years is sufficient in this regard. Out of these 60 years either Congress or Congress led governments have ruled this country for 50 years. During fifty years of its rule, Congress should have made India a developed country in place of a developing country. I may state with full responsibility that Congress party has remained a failure in doing so. Two years old, present

Congress led UPA Government has so far presented two budgets. If we observe both these budget we find that both the budgets are directionless without any vision of development. This is a misleading budget. While observing this budget we may find that there is huge gap between revenue receipts and expenditure. There is a difference of crores of rupees in between them. I fail to understand how this Government will perse to fill this gap, this is my question? I think if the Government is committed to filling this gap then it will have to borrow from some financial institution. If the Government itself is going to borrow then from where our farmer and industries will borrow the funds? I think it is a misleading budget and it will not lead the country towards development; in future. The Government claims that it has presented this budget keeping in view the common men but I think this budget is meant for the rich class.

Sir, coming to the agriculture sector, we find that the farmers do not get the remunerative price of their produce. When the farmer go to sell his produce in the market, a big chunk of his profit goes in the pockets of middlemen and the farmer always remain hungry and destitute. He sells foodgrains, fruits and vegetables. Big corporate houses like Reliance group have been permitted to venture in the retail sector like sale-purchase of foodgrains, fruits and vegetables. The fruit and vegetable vendors are losing their livelihood since, the Government have permitted the corporate sector to enter in retail business. I am unable to understand how can it be called a common man's budget? It is completely a flawed budget. This is a misleading and directionless budget.

Deputy Speaker Sir, if we talk about Government of Gujarat then we find that cooperative industry sector is functioning very well there. The last UPA Government imposed taxes on the cooperative banks which have been continued and not withdrawn. I think by imposition of such taxes the cooperative system will collapse. The said taxes should have been withdrawn in the budget. There is diamond industry in Surat, Ahmedabad, Palampur and Saurashtra region of Gujarat. The workers engaged in diamond industry are living in pathetic conditions there. No provision has been made for their

[Shri Kirit Premjibhai Solanki]

welfare in this budget. Through you I would like to request Minister of Finance to make some provision in the budget to solve the problems being faced by the diamond industry. Sardar Sarovar Narmada Project in Gujarat should have been accorded the status of biggest project of the country. Through this project thousands of hectares of land is proposed to be irrigated. This, despite being such a big project has not been declared a national project. I am surprised at this. Central Government should immediately declare Sardar Sarovar Project as a national project so that the work of this project could be sanctioned in an effective manner.

Deputy Speaker Sir, Government of Gujarat has done a remarkable work in agriculture sector and second green revolution has been brought in the state. Rainfall is scanty in Gujarat and like Israel sources of water are in scarcity there. Despite all these facts Government of Gujarat has done a lot of work in agriculture sector. An independent American association has declared that Gujarat has achieved a growth rate of 9% during the year 2002-08 which is highest among all the States of the country. If a State Government performs well then central Government must seek feedback from that state in this regard. If any scheme is successful in a particular State then it should be implemented in entire country.

Deputy Speaker Sir, recently, one of our colleagues has mentioned about increasing the MPLADS to the tune of 10 crore rupees, I support his point. Here are 545 MPs who face transportation problem. As Members of Parliament have to visit their constituencies so provisions for personal transportation should be made so that they can effectively perform their duties. They should be provided vehicles to perform such tasks. Through you I would request Minister of Finance to think over it.

Deputy Speaker Sir, nothing has been done for poor people in this budget. Population of SCs and STs is around 21 per cent in the country. Provisions have not been made for them in proportion to their population. The provisions made for them are not sufficient and more provisions are required for them. Provisions should

also be made in the budget for mentally and physically challenged people. Entire family has to suffer because of physically disabled and cerebral palsy affected children in the family and they have to work constantly for 24 hours to take care of them. Special provisions should be made for such children so that we can fulfil our responsibility towards such handicapped children.

Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

15.00 hrs.

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Respected Deputy-Speaker, Sir, today, I rise to speak on the Finance Bill, and support the Finance Bill.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate our hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee and also the UPA Government for giving an 'aam aadmi' Budget, and the Finance (No. 2) Bill of 2009.

Sir, I come from the Lakshadweep Constituency, which is lying scattered in the Arabian Sea. My father, late Shri P.M. Sayeed, had represented this Parliamentary Constituency 10 times in a row in the Lok Sabha. I wanted to give my introduction because this is my maiden speech.

As regards the Finance Bill, it is nothing but a piece of legislation, which deals with the ways in which the Government of India generates revenue for itself by way of taxation. We have direct taxes and we have indirect taxes. Direct taxes include income tax, and indirect taxes include customs, excise, etc. I would like to focus and highlight on the proposals in the Finance Bill.

As we talk about the income tax exemptions, there are three categories, namely, the individual category, the ladies category and the senior citizens category. As regards the individual category, the income tax exemptions have been hiked from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,60,000. It means that there is a marginal hike of Rs. 10,000. As regards the ladies category, there is again a hike of Rs. 10,000, that is, it has been hiked from

Rs. 1,80,000 to Rs. 1,90,000, which is a marginal relief to the individual income tax payers and ladies.

As regards the senior citizens category, previously, the senior citizens had an exemption of Rs. 2,25,000. There is a hike of Rs. 15,000, and the exemption limit for the senior citizens in the country has been raised to Rs. 2,40,000. It is a marginal relief to all the income tax payers in all the three categories.

As regards surcharge, previously, 10 per cent surcharge was taxed on every individual income tax payer, but in this Finance Bill, the 10 per cent surcharge has been abolished, which is a great relief to all the income tax payers in all the categories.

As regards wealth tax, the ceiling limit for paying the wealth tax was Rs. 15 lakh. Now, the ceiling limit has been raised to Rs. 30 lakh, and now the wealth tax has to be paid only when someone owns a wealth of Rs. 30 lakh and above.

As regards gift tax, it is defined under Section 56, which talks about the gift that crosses the amount of Rs. 50,000 by way of cash or kind. If you give gift, then the recipient of the gift has to pay the tax to the Government of India if the value of the gift, in cash or kind, exceeds Rs. 50,000. But if it is below Rs. 50,000, then one is exempted. There is an exception to this section. The exception is that if the gift has been received by the recipient in marriage or by virtue of will or by virtue of inheritance, then that is exempted.

As regards Section 80, it has the provisions and clauses of deductions. Section 80(e) talks about the interest on loan for higher education. Previously, Section 80 was confined to the interest on loan for higher education in the professional courses like courses of medical sciences, courses of engineering, etc. Now, Section 80 (e) has been widened to benefit the weaker sections of the society and students. Now, all vocational courses are exempted from interest. This is a speciality of the Finance (No. 2) Bill of 2009 keeping in view the student sections, who are weaker in the society.

As regards Section 80 (d), it talks about medical expenses and the physically handicapped dependants. Previously, it was Rs. 75,000 for severe disability. Now

the ceiling limit has been raised from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1,00,000. It is a major relief. It is a great gesture for the physically handicapped dependents. But, the limit of exemption has not been changed for the normal disability. It is still Rs. 50,000.

When we talk about the pension scheme, when we talk about the senior citizens and older people, the new Pension Scheme has been introduced in the Finance Bill. This talks about giving pension to the self-employed persons. Previously, the pension used to be given only to the employed persons and now this scheme has been widened to give more benefits to the older generation, to the older citizens. In that way, the Finance Bill has taken into account the students, the older generation of the society, the ladies, the senior citizens and even the individual tax-payers. So, the new Pension Scheme will now benefit the older generation also.

When we talk about the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, there is 144 per cent increment in the NREGA, a record Rs. 39,000 crore has been allocated only for this scheme. It will give employment to the unemployed youth of the country. If you see the composition of the population of the country today, the composition is mainly having the youth. I think, the benefit of NREGA will maximise and this will benefit maximum, the youth. When we talk about the fiscal targets, it is 6.8 per cent of the GDP. A sum of Rs. 25 crore has been earmarked for the Aligarh Muslim University to set up campuses at Murshidabad and also at Mallapuram districts. It is again a great relief for the minorities. Taking into account the minorities, this has been earmarked for setting up AMU campuses.

When we talk about simplifying the taxation process, the Form Saral-2 has been introduced which will help the common citizen, a person who does not know the complicated and intricate process of taxation. The UPA Government and the Finance Ministry has introduced the Saral Form 2 to simplify the taxation process.

When we talk about the Unique Identity Card, which will be rolled in about 12 to 18 months, this is again a great relief for our country because security is

[Shri Hamdullah Sayeed]

a major concern for all of us. And keeping the security aspect in view, this Unique ID plan has been introduced. I hope and I am sure that this will benefit in making our security foolproof.

When we talk about the customs duty, the customs duty has been reduced from ten per cent to five per cent on LCD. This is again a great relief for the common man. The main focus of this Bill is 'Aam Aadmi'. Therefore, all BPL families will be provided with one smart card. When we take the composition of poverty in the country today, 6.5 crore population comes under BPL category; 2.5 crore is the Antyodaya family which is the poorest of the poor. Now the smart card programme will be benefitting the people belonging to below poverty line category, the common man and the 'Aam Aadmi'.

I would also like to draw your attention to the agricultural sector. Our country has a pattern of mixed economy. In the agricultural sector, our economy is more dominant and dominated by the agrarian revenue generation. In the agricultural sector, the interest loan to farmers has been reduced by one per cent which is a marginal relief for the farmers. Keeping in view the world scenario, the world economic recession, we feel that this Budget has given marginal relief to all the sections of the society.

With these words, I would like to conclude my speech. I would like to commend the Finance Bill, the UPA Government and the Finance Ministry for giving such a good Budget. I would like to conclude by saying that I come from Lakshadweep constituency. It is an economically and socially backward area. I would request the UPA Government and the Finance Minister to take extra care and caution with regard to Lakshadweep Parliamentary Constituency, so that the people can also develop in that territory.

[Translation]

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH (Ghazipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you as you have allowed me to speak on Finance Bill.

Sir, as long as there is no balanced growth in the entire Country and uniformity in development of all states of the country, it will keep on facing the problem of disparity in growth. Through you, I would like to say that sometime back this issue had cropped up in the country that people of Hindi speaking region like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh migrate to other States in search of work. In our country, what is ironical about development is that while one state is progressing a lot whereas the other one is lagging far behind. If this issue is not dealt with properly, situation would become worse in the coming future.

Sir, I would like to refer some conditions of agricultural sector, which are like emergency situation. 70 per cent people of this country are dependant on agriculture which is badly affected at present. Today, there is lack of water arrangements for irrigation. There is no such scheme which may provide adequate number of government tubewell. All installed pumping have become dysfunctional as water table has gone much down and pumping sets are not able to lift that water. The condition of canals in Uttar Pradesh is bad. The water level is not even half of at which water on Canal flows electricity arrangements are not adequate. There is no water in the ponds. Apart from this, there is no electricity.

Sir, NREGA is a very good scheme. But it should not be meant for labourers only. As per the scheme, a labourer gets hundred rupees, whereas the farmers having two to three bighas of land needing to employ the labourers, have to pay Rs. 125 to 150 per labourer. In such condition, the farmers are facing double whammy. On one hand you have decided that labourers should get the prescribed wage, but on the other hand how will a farmer manage to follow it who has to pay out of his own pocket?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell that an emergency like scheme should be completed immediately for the farmers of drought affected areas of Uttar Pradesh and other parts of the country. Farmer is producer of foodgrains and everyone depends on him. Today, in this august House, each

and every hon. Member is in agreement on the fact that as long as agriculture sector is not developed as an industry, the development of the country is not possible. It is the backbone of the country. There is no lack of unanimity about it in the Parliament. This issue is that in case of draught only Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000 per bigha is declared for drought affected districts.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I know the various districts of Uttar Pradesh, where people do not want to avail loan from the banks under the apprehension that in case they do so, their land will be mortgaged and somebody else will be the owner of their land. Therefore, they are not taking loan from the banks. They are victims of their apprehensions. I am talking about Purvanchal. The money deposited in the banks located in Purvanchal is being utilized in Punjab, Haryana and everywhere and the farmers of the region also fail to understand how money is being utilized there. Farmers are still unable to understand the same. They are fulfilling their needs by taking loans from money lenders but not approaching the banks. Uttar Pradesh is facing step motherly treatment even today. I heard in this House itself that to waiver of the loans taken from money lenders by the farmers is being considered. Will loans taken by the farmers of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar or Madhya Pradesh also from part of the Consideration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to remind the House what that Shri Joshi had observed about the work culture of the officers in that why no audit is done of the funds disbursed through Ministry of Finance for the development of the region so that balanced growth in states could be promoted.

If you go to any IAS officer posted in Delhi and enquire about the budgetary allocations, he will say clearly that such and such amount is lying here for your state but there is no one to take it. In our country, is there any alternative mechanism in place to keep check on the funds allocated under various heads in that five or ten thousand crore rupees are lying under a particular head and State Government is not willing to utilise the said funds. If everything has to be executed through officers, then why is this work culture bad, and if it is bad what would be the responsibility of hon. Minister?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to express my gratitude towards hon. Rajeev Gandhi that at one point of time he embarked upon the idea of giving responsibility of development of a village to Gram Pradhan, who is the head of a village one of the smallest units. They were given financial powers. It is true that Gram Pradhans managed to perform the works like laying bricks and construct sewers in the villages, which the officers had not been able to do for years. In a number of villages where the people had not seen bricks and roads in their lifetime get the opportunity after this development. I would like to say this in the House that today a Member of Parliament does not even enjoy the status equivalent to that of a Pradhan, no proposal of theirs are being considered. I mean to say that, when this budget or allocation was also the brain child of a bureaucrat. The officers come up with proposals in the meetings of block or Zila Panchayat and the State Government takes funds from Central Government on the basis of these proposals which are not even their own. I suggest that MPLAD fund scheme should be discontinued.

Through this House, I would like to submit that for good results regarding any construction work, the State Government and the Union Government functioning should be such that each member of Parliament should have at least this much of freedom that he could get a particular construction work done so that he could be in a position to show to the people of this constituency that he has got a rail over bridge constructed. At least 50 per cent should be funded by the State Government and 50 per cent by the Central Government for such works.

Hon'ble Mulayam Singhji worked for processing of saline water in his time when he was the Chief Minister. He was a Chief Minister who cherished the vision of a casteless society, who first time came up with this idea in the country that if at all, there are only two castes. One is poor and the other is rich. He formulated all his schemes be it provision of unemployment allowance or other things. Keeping in mind the poor. Today, people of villages are forced to drink saline water. The Government should provide sufficient funds to the

[Shri Radhe Mohan Singh]

Members who make this promise to the electorate constituency that they would provide facilities of drinking water, health care, quality education and good roads so that the Members could at least say that they have built a water tank to protect public from contaminated and saline water. They could say that they have submitted the proposal of a hospital and have built a good hospital too. They could say that they have got roads constructed in those areas where people have never even seen roads.

For this, I would like to have the support of the House. I would like to submit that 290 and 291 persons have lost their seats. All of them must have done something for their constituency. I do not know what is the reason of defeat in case of 10-05 per cent of them but this was certainly was one of the reasons that lie at its roots. It has seen in foreign countries that 70 per cent of the members are elected again, while in our country only 30 per cent members happen to get re-elected while 10 per cent lose.

I, therefore, would like to draw the attention of the House through you that MPLAD is the worst thing for the Members of Parliament. I request the Government to discontinue it, pay heed to the proposals of Members of Parliament and provide them opportunity to do some good work, so that they could fulfill the expectations of the people.

I support the Finance Bill.

[English]

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY (Arani): Hon. Deputy-Speaker Sir, the Congress Party is always for pro-poor policies and programmes. Under the guidance of Madam Sonia Gandhi, the Chairperson of UPA and the hon. Prime Minister, the Finance Minister was able to present an excellent Budget giving priority to all the sectors. He has given a balanced Budget emphasising on inclusive growth. That is important. Of course, there is a challenging global recession nowadays. In spite of it, he is able to retain and enlarge the populist welfare

schemes. The Budget has taken into consideration the fall in growth rate and the impact on the social sector. He has given emphasis on infrastructure growth also. The Finance Minister has laid great emphasis on infrastructure growth and has spoken about Public Private Partnership which is very important and necessary for infrastructure development.

The expenditure in infrastructure sector will have a huge trickle down effect on our economy. The hon. Finance Minister has proposed greater outlays for highways, power, National Urban Renewal Mission, Accelerated Irrigation Development, national gas grid, rural road, electrification, low-cost housing and water resources management. This will have a multiplier effect in the future.

There is an increased outlay for important flagship schemes, like the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, which is a very important scheme. The UPA Government has provided employment to over 4.47 crore households in the previous fiscal. Out of 215.63 crore man-days created under this Scheme during the period 2008-09, 29 per cent and 25 per cent went in favour of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population respectively; and 48 per cent of the total man-days created went in favour of women.

During the election campaign, when I toured my constituency, I saw hundreds of womenfolk working in villages. When I met them they were praising this Scheme, the NREGS. They were telling that they were all unemployed and that they were not able to get even one meal per day, but now they are all satisfied. They said that they were getting Rs. 80 per day. That Scheme is extraordinarily appreciated by one and all in rural areas. Now, it has been increased to Rs. 100.

Through the agriculture debt waiver scheme, we have waived about Rs. 70,000 crore of agriculture loan. The condition of agriculturists is very bad. Shri K.S. Rao was also telling about it. They are in debt everywhere. Their condition should be improved. The rate of interest should be reduced. If anybody pays instalments regularly, there should not be any interest at all. That concession also can be given to the agriculturists.

As per the direction of Madam Sonia Gandhi, these schemes are being given further boost. The outlay for the NREGS has been increased by 144 per cent. The important thing is that there are flagship schemes, like the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, the National Rural Health Mission, Bharat Nirman, etc. The priority of the Government is to give further impetus to the Government's on-going rural development projects.

Our leadership's imprint on the Budget can be seen in the increased outlay for the NREGS, which has been increased by 144 per cent. There is a 45 per cent hike for Bharat Nirman Programme; a hike of 63 per cent for Indira Awas Yojana; and allocation of Rs. 2,000 crore for Rural Housing Fund and National Housing Bank. Besides, there is a hike of 59 per cent in the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

The hon. Finance Minister has opted to increase the spending on pro-poor programmes even if it means an increase in the revenue deficit. The Government has sanctioned Rs. 500 crore for rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Tamils of Sri Lanka, which is a welcome step. The Government of Tamil Nadu has made a request to increase the allocation further.

Education loan to students is very important. It was introduced only three or four years back. The urban students are able to get the loans. But the rural students are not able to get the loans. Sometimes the bank managers are creating problems for them. They ask for security, like property, etc. They are not able to get the loan. So, in such cases, students are not able to continue their studies. So, to avoid all these difficulties, there must be some monitoring body so that students, who apply for the loans, can get loans to continue their studies. It is very important.

Sir, I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to lower the age for Senior Citizens to 60 years from the present age of 65 years to make it at par with the National policy of the Government so that they can get all the benefits under deposit schemes like railway benefits, etc.

Sir, it is a welcome decision to abolish the

surcharge of ten per cent on individual's income of more than Rs. 10 lakh. The threshold limit for payment of wealth tax has also been raised from Rs. 15 lakh to Rs. 30 lakh. This will help middle class people. It is a welcome step to abolish Fringe Benefit Tax and it is a good correction made by the hon. Minister of Finance.

Sir, Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) has been increased from 10 to 15 per cent.

Sir, Clause 8 of the Bill seeks to insert new Section 13-B relating to voluntary contributions received by electoral trusts. If the donation is given to the political party, hundred per cent exemption also can be given, like the contributions received by the electoral trusts.

Sir, there is a proposal to levy surcharge on the railway freight on all goods carried by rail. If there is a surcharge on the essential commodities, then prices will go up and the poor and ordinary people will be affected.

Now, I come to jewellery. While the excise duty on branded jewellery is reduced and customs duty on import of gold is increased, ultimately the cost has to be borne by the purchaser, namely, *Mahila*. All that glitters is not gold and may not become true, if the price of the yellow metal goes on rising. Moreover, by increasing the customs duty on import of gold, gold smuggling will also increase. Then, the Government have to spend money in prevention. There will be smuggling and so on and so forth. So, the Government should consider this aspect of excise duty on gold items.

Sir, I must congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance for reducing the customs duty on certain life saving drugs. It is very important. Actually, this is the life-line for some chronic patients and, unfortunately, some fake drugs are marketed as genuine. Therefore, vigil has to be exercised in the marketing of life saving drugs.

The hon. Minister of Finance has increased the wealth tax exemption limit from Rs. 15 lakh to Rs. 30 lakh. It is a welcome step.

Sir, Clause 113 of the Bill seeks to amend Section 13 of the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking

[Shri M. Krishnaswamy]

and Repeal) Act, 2002. Sir, the House is aware of the crisis happened in the units of UTI and thereafter the small investors and pensioners losing heavily in the Net Assessment Value (NAV) of the units. The Government came forward to rescue the units. This is a grim reminder of the 'stocks scam'. I would urge upon the Government to keep monitoring of the whole situation, along with regulatory authority like SEBI so that such things do not recur in future.

Sir, many hon. Members have already spoken about waiving of loans of farmers. There is a proposal to implement Goods and Services Tax (GST) for Central GST and State GST from April, 2010. It has been proposed to implement the Goods and Services Tax for Central GST and the State GST from April 2010. I would suggest that the hon. Minister should convene a meeting of all the Finance Ministers from the States for a discussion with all the stakeholders and for a smooth transition.

There is a proposal that a new Direct Taxes Code would be brought forward for public debate and suggestion within 45 days. I would plead with the Government that instead of tinkering with the provisions of the Direct Taxes every year, there should be a long-term fiscal policy. I would request the Government to make further simplification of all the taxes.

Coming to education, I would say that there are so many colleges which are being built now. New colleges are coming every year. When they start a new college, they start in a shed but within three to four years, you can see a massive building in about hundred acres, two-hundred acres and three-hundred acres. Where is the money coming from? How do they get it? How do they build the building? Where is the Income-Tax Department? Why not the Income-Tax Department check those things? Within three to five years, you can see a massive building worth about hundreds of crores of rupees. They start in a shed. ...*(Interruptions)* So, these things should be taken into consideration to check the income-tax evaders.

Sir, finally, I would say that it is a very extra-

ordinarily good Budget and I support the Finance Bill wholeheartedly.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): Sir, I would thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill.

While participating in the discussion on the Finance Bill 2009-10, at the outset, I would like to say that after 62 years of Independence, 80 per cent people in India are poor as per international norms.

According to the "Global Hunger Index, 2008" of International Food Policy Research Institute, it has been said:

"In India, 20 crore of people go to bed every day with empty stomach."

Shamefully, India is termed as "Republic of Hunger after 62 years."

In another Report, it is said that 230 million people in India are under-nourished.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Including West Bengal!

SHRI KHAGEN DAS: As-per the Central Government Report, 77 per cent of the population spend less than Rs. 20 a day. While, on the other hand, during the four years of the first UPA Government, the number of Indian billionaires in dollar terms increased from 9 in 2004 to 53 in 2008. This is the position.

Next, assets of the top ten corporate houses tripled from Rs. 3,54,000 crore to Rs.10,34,000 crore. Those who are at the helm of affairs at the Centre have created two Indias—one, a suffering India for the vast majority and two, a shining India for a few.

This year's Budget is also tilted towards the *Khas Aadmi* at the cost of the *Aam Aadmi*. The bourgeois and the communal parties are shedding crocodile tears for the *Aam Aadmi*. Here is a glaring example. I will be taking some time by quoting some figures.

According to the C and AG's "Performance Audit

of Union Accounts, 2004", the annual expenditure in respect of "Social Service and Rural Welfare" with reference to GDP's percentage stood respectively as follows: during the Eighth Five Year Plan, it was 0.67 per cent and 0.32 per cent; during the Ninth Five Year Plan, it was 0.83 per cent and 0.29 per cent; during the Tenth Five Year Plan, it was 1.02 per cent and 0.51 per cent. During the first year of the Eleventh Plan (2007-08), it was 1.32 per cent and 0.42 per cent. May I ask in whose interest, the Union Government, despite repeatedly presenting deficit Budgets, has been spending the people's hard earning paid through their noses in the form of taxes?

Sir, in the Budget Speech, no thrust has been given for realisation of pending tax revenue already raised but not linked with appeal/litigation.

The people have suffered from continuous price rise of all essential commodities. The inability to curb price rise and protect the people has been one of the biggest failures of the Union Government led by the Congress Party. The prices of essential commodities have recorded a staggering rise during 2004 to 2009 with the price of rice rising by 70 per cent, atta by 55 per cent, sugar more than 100 per cent and edible oil by 42 per cent. These commodities have gone far beyond the reach of *Aam aadmi*. This is surely unprecedented in the post-Independence era.

Now, I would like to make few suggestions for checking price rise. I strongly demand for a reduction of retail prices of petrol and diesel by cutting customs and excise duties on oil. The Government should ban futures trading in all essential commodities as per the recommendation made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee. Then, stringent action should be taken against hoarding of essential commodities. To ensure food security, the Government should re-introduce the Universal PDS and abandon the Targeted PDS. Supply of 14 essential commodities, including sugar, pulses, edible oil etc., should be made under PDS at subsidised rates. The Government should reverse the cut in food grain allocation to States under the PDS. The Government should strengthen the Food Corporation of

India and curb procurement of food grains by private corporate houses and multinational companies.

Sir, I strongly oppose the proposed hike of Re. 1 in the prices of rice and wheat per kilo for the Antyodaya families and reduction of 10 kg. of food grains from the quota of BPL families in the name of Food Security Act. I would like to point out here that the BPL category excludes large sections of the poor people. About 52 per cent of the agricultural labour households are excluded from the purview of the Public Distribution System. The Government should reverse the flawed criteria in identifying the BPL families.

Now, I come to the point about unearthing of black wealth. In the Budget Speech, nothing has been said about unearthing of black wealth secreted away in the last 60 years which is estimated between \$ 500 billion, that is, Rs. 25 lakh crore and \$ 1,400 billion, that is, Rs. 75 lakh crore. The House should be informed about the pious intention of the Government about unearthing of black money.

Then, the Central Government has ignored the acute financial crisis faced by State Governments on account of meeting the additional expenditure due to the revision of pay scales, although all the States had jointly demanded for providing fund to, at least, meet 50 per cent of the additional expenditure incurred due to the revision of pay scales of State Government employees.

Many people have spoken about agriculture; I am not going into that. The Finance Minister has played several smart tricks while making budgetary allocation in the social sector. The tricks have been to sow the seeds of *Aam Admi* schemes but will fund the schemes once the economy recovers.

Sir, take the case of Integrated Child Development Scheme. The Finance Minister announced that it would be universalised. But the hike in allocation for the scheme, meant to provide maternity benefits as well as nutritional security to children and women, was only Rs.150 crore. It may be mentioned that more than half of India's women are anaemic and 40 per cent of children under the age of three years are underweight.

[Shri Khagen Das]

At the moment, there are about six lakh *anganwadis* whereas the complete coverage of 14 crore children in the country require 17 lakh *anganwadis*. The Supreme Court demanded for universalisation of the project in 2001. I would like to know the concrete planning of the Government in this respect.

As far as NREGA is concerned, compared to last year's budgetary allocation, about 144 per cent of allocation has been enhanced in the proposed Budget. It is true. But in reality, it is only six per cent over the last year's actual expenditure. If hike in wages is taken into account, the real increase in the allocation is almost nil. It is a blatant treachery to the rural poor.

As far as rural housing is concerned, the allocation is less than that of the previous year. The Budget talks of 44,000 villages where the SC population is more than 50 per cent and of them it proposes integrated development only in 1000 villages, which is less than three per cent. It allocates a humiliating sum of Rs. 100 crore towards developmental activities. This pittance is a mockery in the name of social justice.

Sir, I will come to North-East and conclude. You know that North-East is a backward region. There is no mention about North-Eastern Region and allocation of DONER in the Budget Speech. In fact, there is no increase in the allocation of DONER in the Budget of 2009-10. While it is an undisputed fact—the hon. Minister is here and the whole House supports it—that the North-East the most backward region of the country. It needs special attention and care of the Central Government to accelerate the pace of development. It is unfortunate that the Union Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, has not felt necessity to address the needs and aspirations of the people of the North-Eastern region. I demand a special dispensation for the North-Eastern region.

[Translation]

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the financial bill presented by the finance Minister before the House. Also, I would

like to place my point regarding the problems being faced by the opium growers in my constituency. You know very well that at the one hand, our country is moving into 21st century and on the other hand, all the 21 centuries are present here collectively.

Sir, there is a class in the country who can indulge in a pizza, a burger and on the other, a larger part of the population is bound to live on little millet. I felt it appropriate to present the problems of the farmers of the country and the problems of the opium growers of my constituency as well, and that is why, I am drawing your kind attention toward it. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotic Substantive Act was implemented in 1985 and the Government have control over production of opium. The farmers are given lease on license and stringent laws have been framed under NDPS to review it under the revenue department of the Finance ministry of Central Government.

I would like to present the problems of opium growers. Opium policy is formulated every year in the month of August and the farmers have to grow it on the basis of this policy. Our Government and the authorities of Narcotic department under NDPS make provisions under the law. The Central Government made a stringent law and it was suitable keeping in view the ill-effects of opium. I would like to request that when opium policy is being formulated the opium growers should be consulted as they only face the challenges and problems. Otherwise we sit here and formulate the law, decide the number of lease to be given, the minimum target, alongwith its consistency and price at the time of framing upto the policy. I request that when opium policy is being laid down, the landowners who grow opium, should also be consulted. Policy should be chalked out in consultation with them and the legal experts.

I would also like to submit that opium growers generally grow opium on opium lease of 10 aari, which is equal to half a bigha. Sometimes they are not able to achieve the target fixed for it. There is always hovering a threat of natural calamities such as white 'massi', black 'massi'. Fixed target are not achieved. In such a condition, I would like to make some

suggestions. The farmers were given 30 aari lease last time and to achieve targets fixed therefor was next to impossible. I request you that when new policy is formulated, the farmers should be given new lease of 10-10 aari each so that larger section of them could be benefited.

Another thing, I would like to submit is that crops are destroyed due to natural calamities sometimes. The authorities ask to uproot it after observing one time average and they are not able to get licence again. I request that average of at least three times should be taken so that if the crop is marred by the weather, the farmer may not suffer the loss. I would also like to add that a "opium research and training centre" should be set up in the interest of the farmers so that the farmers can get the training and could protect their crops from natural calamities and other diseases. The Government procurement price of opium has not been increased for many years. I request you that keeping in view the inclusive interest of the farmers, the support price should be enhanced, upto Rs. 5,000 and the transparent and final report of weighing opium at opium weighing centre should be given in writing to the farmer at the same time, then only, the farmer will get the due justice.

Sir, this is not the problem of my constituency only. This is the problem of lakhs of those farmers in 12 districts, who grow opium legitimately on lease with licence. While intimating you about their problems, I hope that the interest of the farmers may also be kept in mind, at the time of framing new policy on opium.

[English]

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Kallakurichi): Sir, the proposed total expenditure of our Government is to the tune of Rs. 9,57,231 crore. This year's total expenditure is nearly Rs. 10,00,000 crore. Out of this amount, the Non-Plan expenditure is nearly Rs. 7,00,000 crore, and the Plan expenditure is nearly Rs. 3,00,000 crore.

Sir, we are spending more than Rs. 10,00,000 crore for the development of our country. This total expenditure is being passed by 800 Members of Parliament belonging to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya

Sabha. I would like to point out that even one per cent of the developmental works is not being chosen by the Members of Parliament. Out of the development work to the tune of Rs. 10,00,000 crore, even one per cent of the developmental work is not being identified by the Members of Parliament.

Five years back, even during Vajpayee's regime, the total expenditure of the Government was Rs. 4,00,000 crore only; at that time also the amount given to a Member of Parliament for constituency development, that is under MPLADS, was two crores of rupees per year. During the regime of the hon. Madam Sonia Gandhi and during the regime of our hon. Prime Minister, we are only getting the same amount of two crores of rupees per year by way of MPLADS fund. In the various States of our country, the fund given to a Member of Legislature was more than two crores of rupees or three crores of rupees per year; and in Tamil Nadu, each Member of Legislature is getting Rs. 1.7 crore per year towards constituency development fund. Even in Delhi, the Council Members are getting each two crores of rupees towards constituency development fund. So, I would kindly request the hon. Finance Minister, our hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Palanimanickam—he comes from Tamil Nadu and he also knows very well about the programme of the Tamil Nadu Government—and also urge upon the Central Government to increase this MPLAD fund from Rs. 2,00,000 substantially. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please consider his proposal.

SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Sir, the amount allocated under MPLADS should be one per cent of the total expenditure of Rs. 10,00,000 crore. We should get a minimum of one per cent of that total expenditure, it comes to nearly Rs. 10,000 crore for the total 800 Members of Parliament; and it works out to nearly eight crores of rupees or nine crores of rupees per year per Member of Parliament.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was hearing it from

[Shri Bishnu Pada Ray]

UPA Government that the country has registered progress. The members of that party are bound to support it, but their conscience knows the truth. A little ago, hon. Member was saying that some people are eating pizza whereas 80 per cent people are forced to remain hungry due to poverty. I would like to say that the Congress Government has ruled the country for more than 50 years. Out of 62 years of independence. Ten per cent people grew rich and 20 per cent people became poorer from poor. Today, the quality of food available to the pet dogs of the rich people is not available to poor people.

16.00 hrs.

I, therefore, would like to request the Government to pay attention to the issues raised by me. Our Food Minister talks of food security, but I would like to ask who has shown concern for the poor in the country for the first time? It was the Atal Bihari Vajpai Government, who showed concern for the poor for the first time. Vajpai Government introduced Antyodaya scheme for the poor. ...*(Interruptions)* My friend, let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)* I also know how to interrupt. Do not think that I am from 'Kaala Paani', I do not know. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You address the Chair.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: This party gave many slogans like Roti, Kapda aur Makaan (food, clothing and shelter) and Gareebi hatao. Recently, another slogan has emerged—Aam Aadmi, Congress ka haath: I would like to ask where is poor man's hand? Whether poverty is alleviated just by giving a slogan? Poverty has been alleviated, but of some people only. Have all become Tata, Birla? The leaders who belonged to poor families, are becoming millionaires after being MP, politician. They have get rid of poverty. I emphasize that it was the Vajpai Government, who first showed concern for the poorest among the poor. ...*(Interruptions)* friend, listen, you must not be knowing, ration card linked Antyodaya scheme was introduced by the Vajpai Government.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): No, it was launched during the regime of Indiraji. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: First time, ration card linked Antyodaya scheme was launched during the rule of Vajpai Government...*(Interruptions)* tell him I will teach him a lesson. ...*(Interruptions)* You need to take lessons from Soniaji and Manmohanji. ...*(Interruptions)* Under Antyodaya Scheme, Vajpai Government provided 35 kg foodgrains to the poorest among the poor and the rate of rice was Rs. 3 per kg and wheat @ Rs. 2 per kg. Those poor people whose parents are 60 years of age were given 10 kg ration free of cost. The Congress party had announced before elections that they will provide 35 kg foodgrains to BPL. But only 25 kg was given. 25 kg rice means 100 gram rice to a BPL family daily. Can a person remain healthy by eating only 100 gram rice? It can make him slim only...*(Interruptions)*. I am concerned about APL ration card holders also. I hail from Andaman and Nicobar. Some of my colleagues have left. This UPA Government has decreased quantity of rice from 7 kilogram to 5 kilogram for APL card holders. These five kilos are not sufficient even for a hen then what will men eat? Therefore, I demand that quantity of rice should be increased for APL. Injustice has been done in BPL identification. One of my colleagues from CPM told me that only 80 per cent PBL card holders are real. But it is not there in the records.

16.04 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH in the Chair]

The tribals living in Andaman Nicobar are BPL for the last 60 years. They can remain in BPL category for 100 years or life long or can be put in the APL category. In andaman and Nicobar 60 per cent tribals are BPL. What is their fault? Andaman has BPL families but their percentage is only one or two. UPA Government is providing grains only in the name of BPL so I request that atleast 35 kilo grain should be provided to them.

Now Government is not concerned about land erosion. The people of Uttarakhand, Tripura, North-East, Andaman and Nicobar and Hilly areas face the problem of stormy rainfall and soil erosion. The Minister who hail

from Bengal and, is entrusted to pay attention towards land erosion in sitting here. In his own constituency, the flow of river is cutting into arable land. Land erosion is taking place in islands also due to sea and as a result farmers are losing their lands. There is no provision in the budget in this regard.

The Government is not concerned about judiciary. Judiciary is the most important pillar of India. We are MP. We can go to big hospitals of the world. We can visit Apollo, Ram Manohar Lohia hospitals but even the specialist, cardiologist sitting there have to treat 30-40 patient daily. In Apollo a specialist treats 30-40 patients daily but in AIIMS or any other hospital, thousands of patients come daily. Is treatment possible in such circumstances? Same is the condition of Judiciary also, one has to wait for years to get justice and a rapist, thief and a dacoit roam freely on bail because the knows that he will not be punished. Here in our country proper investigation does not take place. Hearing continues for years without any judgement. I request the Government that judiciary should also work for 4-5 hours daily like super specialist in Medical does. A judge should be given 30 or 40 cases for investigation and 6 months time for judgement. Government should appoint judges 15 to 20 times the existing strength, open new courts so that people can get justice. It will check criminals from committing crimes like rape, dacoity and theft. Government is sitting in Delhi. A girl named Puppy belonging to Andaman works in Delhi. I asked her why she was not wearing any gold ornament while Bengalis are very fond of wearing gold ornaments. She stated that I cannot do so because it is not safe and anybody can snatch it. I request the Government that it should appoint 15-20 times more judges and make the country criminal free.

Sir, now I will talk about NIT. The Education Minister is not present. Narayanasamy is not present here. The Minister of education is going to do injustice to Andaman. The Members of Congress Party should listen that we are not going to leave Andaman and Nicobar. Arjun Singhji or Sibalji whoever is senior please tell me. In India we have 20 NITs. The Minister of HRD Shri Arjun Singhji had written a letter in July 2008

informing that an NIT would be set up in Andaman. It is an uncovered as well as a backward state. We demanded it and met Sibalji. We wrote a letter and received an acknowledgement in this regard but there was no response. Narayansamy and Sibalji...^{*} are shifting Andaman NIT to Puducherry. They are stating that in Andaman a polytechnic college has been opened. It is not possible. I would like to state that Pandit Nehruji had opened a medical college. Jipmar in Puducherry 50 years ago, it was only a village at that time. The MP from Bengal, Adhir Babu is present here. An IIT was opened there in Kharagpur. 60 years ago, than it was a remote village and a jail was situated there at that time. An IIT was opened there. Congress Party mentions the name of Rajiv Gandhiji. Sonia Gandhiji visited Andaman in 1986 and an IDA was constitute for Lakshdweep and Andaman. A mini Parliament and a mini Ministry was constituted there. I object the transfer of Andaman and Nicobar NIT to Puducherry and I will sit on a hunger strike if necessary. Congress Party will have to reply to it. Whose legacy will be followed by the Congress party whether it will follow the legacy of Rajiv Gandhi, Indira Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Atal Bihari Vajpayee or of Kapil Sibal? Congress Party should think about it. I would like to submit that as 10 NITs are going to be set up in India and Arjun Singhji has given one NIT to Andaman so I request Sibalji not to withdraw this NIT.

Sir, the Government is not concerned about coastal security. The file related to Andaman island is pending with the Finance Minister. Police constables are guarding our borders. They are not entitled for Ration Allowance like Policemen. Delhi Police personnel get Rs. 950 per month as Ration Allowance. It is my request that Andaman-Nicobar Island Police personnel should also be provided Ration Allowance at the rate of Rs. 950 per month.

Sir, there is a shortage of time so I am concluding soon. If you visit the rural areas of Andaman-Nicobar Island, you will find that everywhere there is wrath of Malaria, Typhoid and Dysentery. But, Central Government is not at all concerned about health. There

^{*}Not recorded.

[Shri Bishnu Pada Ray]

is scarcity of pure drinking water. I have been to island. The place is infested with malaria. The reason for this is that people are drinking impure rain water. The rain water gets chocked in drains and the people by constructing check dams there drink that water without filtering it and consequently fall ill. Therefore, I request the Government to provide safe drinking water to the people there. Filter bed, clean water tanks etc. should be provided for that. But, I think Congress Party is not at all concerned about these things.

Sir, Port Blair is the capital of Andaman-Nicobar Island. There is rationing of water there. MPs do not face scarcity of water. In Port Blair, water is supplied only for 15 to 20 minutes, two or three days in a week. A demand for Rs. 90 crores was made from the Ministry of Urban Development to improve the water supply system. But, Ministry has not provided even a single penny so far. I would like to request that Government should formulate a scheme and earmark the funds in the budget to provide safe drinking water to the people of Andaman-Nicobar Island, so that people may remain healthy there. I visited the PM office. I came to know that 24 patients will get financial relief out of PM Relief Fund. Cancer patients will get two lakh rupees while, fifty thousand rupees will be provided for heart operation. There is a provision for financial relief of Rs. 20 to 30 thousand from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India also. While, during Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's Government, there was no restriction on number of patients to get relief from PM Relief Fund. But, presently, no Member of Parliament can recommend the name of more than 24 patients from his constituency for relief out of PM Relief Fund. Hence, I urge upon the Government that limit of PM Relief Fund and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Fund should be raised.

There are guidelines of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of Government of India that in each PHC, CHC and District hospital etc. a branch of AYUSH like, Homoeopathy, Ayurveda and Unani will be opened. There are 31 centres in the Islands but only two-three centers have been functioning there. The doctors are

working there for five to 24 years on contract basis. I would like to state that condition is more or less the same in the entire country. As per the guidelines of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare a branch of AYUSH, like Homeopathy, Ayurveda and Unani may be opened in each PHC, CHC and district hospital in Andaman-Nicobar Islands and it may be ensured that the branches are run by regular doctors and staff. There is need of a Medical College there. The Andaman-Nicobar Islands administration has prepared a DPR and demanded an amount of Rs. 277 crore to open a medical college in Port Blair. More health centers should be opened in the country and in island areas.

Now, I would like to mention about PM Relief Fund. I was an MP during Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government. When I visited PM Office I was told that only 24 cases are considered for providing assistant under this fund. Population of Andaman-Nicobar Islands is six lakh. But, there are not sufficient doctors, Surgeons and Cardiologists in Andaman-Nicobar Islands and in some North Eastern States. I would like to urge that the fund should be raised first and only then the Congress should talk of the growth rate of country.

Now, I would like to raise the point of old age pension. Recently, the pension of MPs has been increased. The pension of Ex-MP was three thousand rupees, which has been enhanced to nine thousand rupees. It is being heard that the salary of MPs will be increased to make it over 90 thousand rupees which will be more than the salary of a Chief Secretary. Recommendations of Sixth Pay Commission have been implemented. But, people are still getting two hundred rupees as old age pension. Within this amount a person cannot meet even his tea expenses. Even a cup of tea presently, Costs us four to five rupees. Minister of Finance is now available in the House and I would like to apprise him that there is big population of senior citizens and handicapped persons who are helpless and destitute. There are so many old age women in Bengal and Andaman-Nicobar Islands who have been deserted by their husbands. What will happen to them? I request the Government to raise their pension and such amount of pension should be sufficient to lead a life. The amount

of pension being provided is not sufficient even to manage one square of meal.

Sir, now I would like to mention something about the honorarium of workers and helpers of 'Anganwadi'. The honorarium being provided to these workers is so meager that nothing could be done with this amount. During the NDA Government, honorarium of Anganwadi workers and helpers was raised. But this Government during the last five years has neither bothered about Anganwadi workers and helpers nor has it extended any help to them and in this budget also, nothing has been mentioned about them.

Finally I would request Soniaji who visited my Constituency.

[English]

Soniaji knows Hindi well. She speaks very good Hindi.

[Translation]

Soniaji had visited Andaman-Nicobar Islands in 1986. On 23-12-1986, she had accompanied her husband Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Pranab Babu on that visit. Soniaji

[English]

for your attention please.

[Translation]

Congress Party is not doing justice to Andaman Nicobar Island, which has a deleterious effect. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had visited Andman Nicobar Islands. Heart patients, patient with broken head will have to admit in Chennai on stretcher by aeroplane of Indian Airlines. During the regime of Congress, fare of six passengers was charged from a structured patient. In during the regime of Shri Vajpayeeji fare of one passenger was charged from a stretchered patient. When UPA Government come into power, it has been again raised to the tune of six tickets. Now listen the airfare of stretchered patient. Airfare charges for a stretchered patient are Rs. 90 thousand at present.

How can a poor person bear the charges for treatment? I would like to urge the Government that it should take inspiration from Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Gandhiji, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Vajpayeeji and build a new India. So draft a budget of that type, otherwise the rich will become richer and the poor will become poorer in the name of budget and the dog of the rich will get pizzas and the poor will die due to hunger and the people will lost their faith in the Parliament.

[English]

DR. G. VIVEKANAND (Peddapally): Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak again. Last time, I spoke about the Budget. This time I will confine myself to the Finance Bill.

I think, the Finance Minister has made the most important amendment to the Finance Bill, that is, exempting the establishment of electoral trusts from income tax and permitting donations to the electoral trusts and also making those donations deductible from corporate income. This will also ensure transparency in political funding that takes places.

Sir, 30 per cent of the agricultural produce goes waste in the absence of proper storage facilities, thereby seriously harming the interest of the marginal farmers. The national waste is compounded by the fact that the farmer also loses a just wage and livelihood. The loss is colossal and an impetus to this industry is long overdue. The amendment of Section 35AD where capital expenditure incurred by an assessee in setting up a cold storage facility or operating a warehousing facility for storing agricultural produce is timely. This will give the much needed push to the development of rural infrastructure. Farmers desperately need cold chain and warehouses to protect their produce and also to build their capacity to sell their produce at the right prices. This also helps the farmer to participate indirectly in the commodities' market easily. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to simultaneously increase the credit allocation for building such facilities and exempt from income tax any income derived from such lending. This will go a long way in ensuring that the 30 per cent waste becomes a produce and help control prices and inflation.

[Dr. G. Vivekanand]

The exploitation of natural gas resources from the current year will yield valuable royalty to the Government and substantially reduce the \$ 140 billion import bill on account of oil imports. Due to the KG Basin oil finds, there will be a reduction of approximately \$ 40 billion in foreign exchange. This will help reduce the current account deficit. The royalties from KG Basin will be around Rs. 25,000 crore in the next two years. It is apt that the Finance Bill provides that capital expenditure to lay and operate a natural gas or a crude pipeline under NELP-VIII is wholly deductible. This will deepen industrial infrastructure and benefit lakhs of Indians, due to strengthening of this infrastructure facility. Any extra gas produced generates royalties to the Government and reduces the import bill, thereby keeping the current account deficit under control.

The amendment of Section 44AD by expanding the definition of 'eligible business' has its twin effects on the economy. First, the presumptive tax of eight per cent on a turnover of up to Rs. 40 lakh will widen the tax base and promises greater compliance. Secondly, lakhs of businesses can now proudly claim to be paying taxes honestly, but without having to maintain books of account. The Finance Minister may examine increasing this limit to Rs. 80 lakhs with a higher rate of profit—say, 12 per cent for turnovers between Rs. 40 lakh and Rs. 80 lakh—which will go a long way in widening the tax base. Such assesses who choose the presumptive rate of taxes may be exempted from compulsory audit of Section 44AB by the Chartered Accountants.

I may also urge the Finance Minister to further promote the Tax Return Preparer Scheme by providing the necessary training and software, so that the new assesses can take professional help in filing the returns.

The amendment to Section 80G relating to deduction in respect of donations is a welcome step because every five years the NGOs were made to take fresh registrations. This will help the NGOs plan their work, and do their work efficiently. The proposal to include preservation of environment and forest including watersheds as charitable purpose will encourage many

NGOs to further this cause. The Minister may examine including organizations working on water resource management, climate change, carbon emissions, pollution control, etc. as charitable purpose in the context of global warming.

The Finance Bill, 2009 has proposed to introduce 150 per cent weighted deduction in the in-house R and D operation for all businesses engaged in the manufacture of articles excluding tobacco products, alcoholic products, cosmetics and toilet preparations. Development of in-house research is a much neglected sector in the country, and our scientific talent is exported, in the absence of a culture of research within the country. Even a small country like Taiwan spends more money on R and D than India. I must commend the Finance minister to include the R and D in all sectors for the purpose of tax deduction at 150 per cent, and I would urge him to include donations to universities and research bodies also in this category.

The present capacity of power generation in the country is around 1,50,000 MW. The Eleventh Five-Year Plan targeted an additional 78,000 MW, but we could achieve only commissioning 12,000 MW. The challenge is huge as we are projecting an eight per cent GDP growth rate. Considering the necessity of power for growth and the long gestation periods of the power projects, I may request the hon. Finance Minister to formulate a scheme—for tax rebate for the power sector in the next ten years—with special emphasis on power generation from renewable resources.

In Andhra Pradesh, there is a three per cent interest rate for small farm owners. I may request that this three per cent interest rate may be extended all over India for small farmers owning below five acres of land. The Centre may also consider a subsidy for small and marginal farmers to purchase agricultural implements and tools along with fertilizer subsidy. The scheme may be extended to farmers based on acreage with a minimum to be guaranteed to the landless labourer. This will also help the rural poor—who have to bring in their own tools and implements—who report to the NREGA scheme.

In this Budget, the branded jewellery has been made zero per cent tax. The fashion jewellery is mainly used by the middle-class, and it generates a lot of labour and provides employment to many people. I hope the fashion jewellery also comes along with the branded jewellery for nil duty.

I request the Finance Minister to form a High-powered Committee for implementation of the schemes for the rural sector and ensure that the subsidies for the rural sector are properly implemented.

The Finance Minister has taken care of the farmers; the Government employees—by introduction of the Pay Commission; Corporates; defence personnel, etc. However, the middle-class is not helped much by Rs. 10,000 increase in the personal income tax. Removal of the Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) costs the Government around Rs. 8,000 crore, and taxing the individual is a burden on the middle-class. In my opinion, the Corporates are already tuned to the system of paying FBT and filing Fringe Benefit Tax returns. I think that increasing the personal income tax by another Rs. 10,000 will definitely benefit the middle-class instead of foregoing the income from FBT. The burden is only Rs. 3,500 crore. This will benefit all middle class people.

In my speech on the General Budget, I had requested that the allowance for underground mine workers may be increased to Rs. 1700. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly look into this.

Sir, in today's world, the elderly people have to plan as to what to do after their retirement as the younger generation has very little time for them and they have their own problems. So, I would request for removing the amendment to Section 17, now proposed. The tax the amount of contribution to superannuation fund in excess of Rs. 1.00 lakh is burdensome. Taxing retirement benefits to be received by the employees on their retirement should be removed. Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, our hon. Chief Minister has introduced old age pension scheme to BPL families at Rs. 200 per month for those who have crossed 65 years of age and Rs. 500 for self-help women group who have crossed the

age of 60. This is a noble scheme and this should be extended throughout the country.

The increase in deduction under Section 80DD for medical expenses incurred on people with disabilities from Rs. 75,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 is also timely in view of the increased cost on medical treatment.

Sir, there has been a demand that the Budget which provides for special allocation for Scheduled Castes, minorities and others should have a separate allocation in the Budget and it should not be mixed with the General Budget. With these few points, I wholeheartedly support the Budget.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' (Bahraich) : Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I would heartedly support the Finance Bill presented by Hon'ble Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukharjee. With this I want to add one thing that the way Government of India collect tax and utilize the same for the sake of the country in proper way, the state government should also follow the same suit. State governments should follow the central government but they do not follow the same, you are well aware of it. State government should also do it. Central government collects the tax by hardwork and all reap the benefit of the same. My request to the state governments is this that they should also evolve such type of system. When it comes to collection of taxes, State government of Uttar Pradesh do not change its views. Whatever you do, they do not follow the change. Secondly, they do not have the sense of responsibility. Third, if the same concession which we provide to industries are provided by the state government also the country can make further progress. States can avail good benefit from it. Another point I want to refer is that loans are waived off under loan waiver scheme, but the area from where I have been elected as an MP is Bahraich in Uttar Pradesh is inaccessible. You may have heard the name but it is inaccessible. After visiting the place one can know how these people are living their in hardships. The places where Tharu, poor people and scheduled tribes live, should be given special attention as I have already requested in this

[Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando']

regard. A component should be provide for them. This time such provision has been made. I hope, people of Tharu caste (ST) in any other Katra would get these benefits. These areas especially those which adjoin the border areas of Nepal do not have banking facilities. I would like to request Hon'ble Minister of Finance to provide banking facilities there.

Sir, I want to tell you about fertilizers that a provision has been made there that no body will be allotted fertilizer agency within 15 kilometer of that area. That is why black marketing of fertilizers takes place. My request is that government agency should be opened in near border areas, not far away from that.

Sir, I would like to tell you that special arrangements should be made for impovershed area so that they can avail all the facilities under it.

Sir, agriculture is the main source of income. It provides us livelibood. If condition of agriculture is not good then definitely no state or country can develop.

Sir, NREGA is the lifeline for the poor. It is a big scheme. It will leave no people hungry. If it is implemented properly, nobody can remain hungry.

Sir, 23 million households have electricity connections and I hope that each and every household will have them in coming days. In addition to this, arrangement of power generation should also be made.

Sir, a monitoring system should be evolved either at the level of Centre or at the level of State for the schemes formulated for the poor. In the absence of monitoring of your schemes whether they are related to finance, electricity or NREGA will not be implemented on ground level.

Sir, at last, I want to say that some farmers have taken loan before the year 1997. They are not many in number. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Finance that the loan taken by these small number of farmers should also be waived off.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr chairman Sir,

I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on finance Bill I do not want to repeat the points which I mentioned during the discussion on the General Budget.

Sir, the provision for agriculture sector has not been made to the extent if they did have been made. Entire country is drought affected. I would like to request the Hon'ble Finance Minister that the basic facilities like irrigation, power, fertilizers etc. for the development of agriculture require special attention. You have drafted a good budget, and all of us support it. But today condition of farmers is quite pitiable and loan upto Rs 3 lakh is provided to them on 7 per cent and short-term loans are being provided. The loan provided to the people for other things is cheaper, but interest rate is higher on loans provided to the farmers. Chairman Sir, through you I demand from the Finance Minister that farmers should be provided long-term loans upto Rs 20 lakhs and the interest rate there on should not be more than four per cent.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, how will the Government make provision for education in rural areas to ensure equal opportunity for education and basic facilities for education, fundamental right to education etc. unless proper arrangements for edufation to poor children has not been made in the country, our collective efforts will also not be able to eliminate poverty from the country. On this occasion, through this bill, I would like to urge that there should be equal education for poor children of rural areas and dual education system should be discontinued. The children living below poverty line does not have proper arrangements for education. If you have made adequate provisions in the budget to provide equal and free education to these children certainly it will reduce poverty in the country and there will be proper development of poors. You should frame a policy and provide more funds for the purpose.

Mr Chairman Sir, though you I would like to say that Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme is very ambitious scheme but it is being misused. There should be financial control, financial regularization on it, there are lot of schemes of Government of India which are being implemented through the states, but there is no

doubt about it that state governments have not fulfilled their responsibilities properly. Many villages have not been covered under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification scheme. Some poles have been installed and some part of wiring is done with funds allocated by the Government but rest of the work is lying pending.

Mr Chairman Sir, through you I would like to demand from Finance Minister to constitute a committee for it you have announced a committee at many occasions and regional members of Parliament are members to it. There should be a committee and monitoring to the same may be done by you. Government have constituted a monitoring committee, but District Magistrate and other officials are not able to handle it properly. I would like to say something about the health. Today malnutrition is on the rise in the country. Respected members and senior persons are sitting here I have been elected for the first time. After so many years of Independence, we are still not able to formulate any policy for safe potable water. Even today, poor people do not get safe potable water. Hon'ble Minister of Railways mentioned about Ijrat train while presenting the budget. I would like to respect again that you talk about Ijrat train, but when it passes through platforms the people drink the same water which is filled in bogies of the train and used there to wash hands and mouths.

The government of India needs to make more provision in the budget to provide safe potable water to the people of entire country.

Mr Chairman Sir, previous government had framed a very good scheme named as Rashtriya Sam Vikash Yojna. This scheme was meant for ensuing regional and balanced development of backward districts. There are many backward districts, where Government of India transferred Money to the officers directly, but the name of the scheme was changed and renamed as BRGF scheme. I am talking about my constituency i.e. Chandauli district. This is a paddy producing as well as home district of the National President, BJP. You also belong to the same district. Rashtriya Sam Vikash Yojna was formulated for this district, but when the scheme

was introduced we the Member of Parliament are still ignorant about its implementation and the funds released thereunder. Mr Chairman Sir, through you I would like to say that it is a very important scheme. It strengthens farmers and contribute in the development of the country.

Sir, Purvanchal region of Uttar Pradesh is most backward area. There is no industry. Mr. Finance Minister, I would like to inform you that 300 acres of land is lying idle on the border of Bihar and Chandauli which was acquired to set up rail factory. When Pt. Kamalapati Tripathi was the Minister of Railways, he acquired the said land to set up rail factory. This land is lying unused. There is no provision of funds in this Finance Bill for this purpose. I would like to mention here that you are trying to acquire land in Uttar Pradesh to set up rail factory whereas the chief minister of Uttar Pradesh is not showing any interest in it, but land for the similar purpose is lying idle with us. The land is lying on the border of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. I, therefore, request you to utilize that land and a huge and useful factory of railways or any plant should be set up there.

Sir, I would like to be permitted for another minute. Dams are very much needed in my area. We are facing drought. The dams do not have a single drop of water as these are in dilapidated condition. The dams of Naugaon, Chakie, Sonbhadra and Mirzapur have got damaged and are in dilapidated condition. May God bless and if it rains, the water could be stored in these dams and used for irrigation in the fields of the farmers, but these dams are in a dilapidated condition. It rains, but rainwater drains out and does not remain in dams.

Sir, similarly, Baan Sagar Project is a very important project and it will benefit your State also because the project will provide water to Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. It will be good if Baan Sagar Project may be constructed on Son river in Shahdol district of Madhya Pradesh, and then water may be diverted to Mirzapur and then to Chandauli and finally to Sasaram constituency in Bihar, wherefrom our hon. madam Speaker of Lok Sabha represents.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, conclude.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me complete my points. If adequate funds are provided for the construction of that dam, the country will definitely be benefited. The Chairperson of Congress is present here. I would like to request her that, if the whole House works together leaving their political aspirations aside, the farmers as well as country will be benefited. With these words, I support the finance bill and conclude.

[English]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Bill of 2009-10 presents an alarming fiscal mismanagement.

[Translation]

The UPA Government, have pushed the country in debt after coming into power. Since the independence, the debt was of Rs. 18 lakh crore till the year 2004, which has been increased to Rs. 34,95,000 crore during the last five years. The liability of the country has been increased almost hundred per cent. Since the last 62 years of independence, the poor people did not get anything after so much increase in debt and liability. The UPA Government have given a gift to all the voters. It has given a debt of Rs. 50,000 to each and every voter. The debt burden on each of the voter of India is Rs. 50,000 as on date. If you see the capital outlay of this year's budget, then you will find that out of Rs. 10,000 crore, Rs. 4,000 crore is debt. This amount would be borrowed from abroad or from the banks. If the revenue should be calculated on this amount, it would become clear that 37 per cent of revenue received from debt would be used to decrease the interest burden. Our country is paying Rs. 2 lakh 25 thousand crore as interest. Revenues have increased like anything during the last five years. During the year 2003-04, the revenue was Rs. 2,63,713 crore which has now increased to Rs. 6,497 crore. The revenues has increased almost 200 per cent. On the one hand, the revenue has increased, on the other, we are in debt on the third front, assets have been sold. But, the life of

common man has not changed at all even after receiving so much money. Hon'ble Minister Sir, I would like to suggest that a panel of experts is required to study this system.

[English]

The present system is not transparent. It is giving scope for harassment and confusion to the general public. The present system and management are leading to leakage of revenues and wasteful expenditure. The present system is also giving scope for misuse of powers of the Government over the common man and business people.

[Translation]

This certainly requires attention. Alongwith that right now.

[English]

In spite of heavy debt burden, there is no development in the country and there are no fresh employment opportunities.

[Translation]

One thing has been mentioned in our budget that we would provide jobs to 12 millions people and web portals would be loaded for the purpose. Today, web portals are enough in number. When we switch on computer, we find plenty of web portals. There are many job portals also.

[English]

But what is the planning for giving jobs? That is important. How can we create jobs?

[Translation]

After I spoke, 1 million jobs out of 12 millions have been abolished in a small period of time. Out of 12 million jobs, 1 million jobs have been abolished. Now 11 millions are remaining, these, too, will be abolished in the remaining time because they have no constructive planning. They have no infrastructure for job creation.

[English]

How can we create jobs?

[Translation]

that is not there. we are depending completely on portals only, by loading them only.

We have observed four per cent growth in agriculture sector, My suggestion is that if this sector has to be developed, the interest rate which has been decreased to seven per cent, should further be decreased to 4 per cent, as suggested earlier too. The MSP should be given higher than actual cost, plus 50 per cent as suggested by Swaminathan Commission otherwise improvement in this sector would be more than difficult. Something should be thought. If we see the present position.

[English]

Agricultural sector, industrial sector and service sectors are badly affected due to various reasons.

[Translation]

This also requires urgent attention.

[English]

In our country, interest rate is very high compared to the global position.

[Translation]

The Government itself is borrowing Rs. 12 lakh crore. If this burden comes over to the rest of the financial sector, the interest rate of RBI is likely to be increased automatically.

On the other hand, we are depending too much on PPP model for infrastrucure. It would be difficult for us to borrow not only from RBI, but also from banking sector, we should think over it too. In terms of disinvestment Rs. 1,01,120 crore have been provided in the budget, but a disinvestment will amount to Rs. 30,000 crore at many places in finance media, this is clear. Clarification should be given for this also.

[English]

In our country, human resource development is very important.

[Translation]

Finally more funds should be provided for the development of human resources and female sector, particularly requires it for improvement in literary rate. This should also be kept in mind. In Andhra Pradesh, there is still lot of infrastructure development work to be carried out particularly about highways.

[English]

The main highway connecting Hyderabad-Rajahmundry via Suryapet.

[Translation]

N.H.-9 via Sevyapet-Khamman should be improved...

[English]

...(Interruptions)

It is not Hyderabad Vijaywada section which I am speaking about. I am talking about Suryapet-Khammam-Rajahmundry. This is a short cut. Due to the new irrigation projects constructed in Karnataka and Maharashtra on Krishna and Godavari rivers, the State of Andhra Pradesh will become totally dry and it will affect the economy of our State.

[Translation]

It needs immediate attention. The Central Government should be involved in it.

[English]

The Finance Minister is not aiming for the economic growth of the county.

[Translation]

Attention should be paid on MPLADS also. MPLADS is an issue connected to all. The fund under it should be increased from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore.

[Shri Nama Nageswara Rao]

[English]

16.50 hrs.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

With these words I thank the hon. Finance Minister. I am grateful to you for giving me this much time.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam Speaker, yesterday the entire country celebrated victory day. I would like to salute all the martyrs of the country on behalf of all the Members of this House. "Shahidon Ki Chitaon Pur Lagenge Har Varsh Mele, Vatan Pe Marne Walon Ka Yahai Baki Nishan Hoga."

Madam, our country is in the grip of drought. We used to say very proudly that we belong to a country where the river Ganga flows but today drought has hit India and affected its several parts. I would request hon'ble Minister of Finance to formulate some action plan to give relief to farmers affected by it. I belong to Uttarakhand. Where Cheques of only Rs. 30, 40, 50 or 100 are given in the name of drought relief and one has to open an account by depositing Rs. 2500 to encash the cheque of Rs. 40. It is a mockery of people's misery as these norms are fixed for plains and the people living in hilly areas do not get anything. These people get cheques of only Rs. 30, 50 or 100 in the name of drought relief which they return it to the Chief Minister. This is the scenario there.

I would also request the Minister of Finance that our country should not adopt obsolete technology at least. Madam, I would like to draw your attention towards the R.F. tags issued to us by Lok Sabha recently. When I asked them whether the information in the tags includes blood group also, replied they have not done so as they do not know our blood group. The information in these R.F. Tags should include our blood groups also. Besides this, I have also been issued a card for my car. My driver has pasted a slip on this card due to which gates do not open. We are adopting such obsolete technology in our country. This card has no

photograph so another card has been issued which contains my photograph and signature. We should not adopt such technology.

I would like to state that would economy directly affects our economy. We all know that the prices of petrol and diesel affect our economy. The fluctuation in prices of gold, silver and foreign exchange also affects our economy. Keeping all these things in view and above all keeping national interest in view I feel that the budget presented by hon'ble Minister of Finance is an excellent budget and will pave way for development. This is the best budget that could be presented in the present scenario of recession. I support this Finance Bill.

Madam, I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister of Finance towards the newly constituted Uttarakhand State which is enjoying tax holiday at present. Due to tax holiday several industries were set up in plans and the hilly area were shunned. The people living in hilly areas have got no direct benefit of tax holiday because availability of land and transportation are major constraints in setting up factories and industries in hilly areas. Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Finance that Uttarakhand State should follow same policy like North-Eastern states where tribals employed living in a tribal area are exempted from income tax. Likewise the teachers, doctors, employees of electricity department and other different departments of Uttarakhand working in remote areas should be exempted from income tax fully or partially which will stop migration from hilly areas and make available teachers, doctors and other employees in remote areas. These provisions will benefit people living in Uttarakhand and other hilly areas of the country and it is a very good suggestion.

It is well known that Adi Guru Shankaracharya had set up four 'Peeths' in four 'Dhams'. In the same way our Government has erected fencing for security of Dwarika Dham in the western part of the country and Cost Guard and Navy have been deployed at Sea in East for Jagannath Dham and in South for Rameshwaram Dham and border areas in Jammu and Kashmir have also been fenced. Border Road

Organization is working very well from the point of security in the adjoining areas of Badrinath Dham even after Independence. I would like to request that a Border Development Authority should be set up in Gairsain which can study and work for the development of border areas and help in speedy development of these areas.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

'Ravi ki ravani badlegi, Satluj ka muhana badlega
Gar shauk mein tere josh raha tasveer ka jama badlega
Bejar na ho, bejar na ho, sara fasana badlega
Kuch tum badlo, kuch hum badlen, tab to yeh jamana badlega'.

*Besides this the people living in border areas could be given special training for collecting intelligence reports and they could be entrusted various other works which will help in strengthening the security of our country and development of hilly areas. Services of trainers in guerrilla warfare could be taken in this regard.

Information technology industry is exempted from income tax under the extant provisions and it would be withdrawn. But it can be continued in remote and different hilly areas conditionally that is if somebody wants to set up any information technology industry in Uttarakhand or any other hilly areas, he should be exempted from income tax for next ten years.*

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon'ble Members who could not deliver their speech can lay it on the Table of the House.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, Speaker, I express my deep appreciation and gratitude to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the Finance Bill. Nearly 35 hon. Members have made their valuable contributions on the Finance Bill and the general provisions of the Budget.

We have entered into the last leg of this elaborate financial exercise. As the hon. Members are aware, this

is one of the most crucial and most important rights of the elected representatives of the people assembled in the Parliament. Naturally, it is expected that the Members will exercise that right from approving the expenditure, authorizing the Executive to withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund of India and to give approval to the imposition of taxes. All these are the most crucial rights which the chosen representatives of the people exercise through this instrumentality. Therefore, the Budget exercise is elaborate.

Secondly, I appreciate the broad cooperative spirit with which the hon. Members have contributed in this discussion. Everyone is aware of the gravity of situation and everyone wanted to ensure that the nation collectively can take courage in both hands and face the challenges and come out successfully.

I do agree with the Deputy Leader of the principal Opposition Party, Shri Jaswant Singh, who had the privilege of being the Minister of Finance, also the Minister of Defence and Minister of External Affairs of this country, when he observes that he wants the success of the Minister of Finance because it is not the question of individual; it is the question of success of the Minister of Finance, which means the success of the economy of this country, growth of the economy of this country and to improve the situation with which we are confronted right now.

17.00 hrs.

In this connection, some of the hon. Members have made certain suggestions and observations, and also raised some queries. I will try to respond to those things. Shri Jaswant Singh has correctly pointed out that with this elaborate exercise, whether we can make the process simple. Of course, we can make the process simple. But there are constitutional obligations which we cannot overlook.

Article 112 of the Constitution provides that it is an annual exercise. The Annual Estimated Statement of Receipts and Expenditure is to be placed before the House. This is the responsibility of the President who causes to be laid this Statement of Estimated Annual

... This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

Receipts and Expenditure. Therefore, this is the annual exercise which we shall have to do.

Another hon. Member raised this question: "Is it really necessary to have even the small amendments to be placed before this House for its approval?" Yes, it is necessary. It is because Article 265 of the Constitution clearly points out that no tax can be levied save an authority of the law and this House has that authority to impose the tax, to levy the tax.

Some hon. Members have raised this question:—It makes common sense and sometimes, it appears to be puzzling—Why shall we have to give retrospective effect of the taxation legislation? I do agree that retrospective effect of the taxation legislation is not a very good idea and it raises problems. But under the scheme of the Constitution—if you can just keep it in mind—we have the right to make the legislations. But as per the scheme of the Constitution, it is the Supreme Court which has the final say in regard to the interpretation of the law. Many of the retrospective legislations ought to be made. I am just explaining the position in a little bit detail.

We have the system that the Finance Bill is to be passed within 75 days of the presentation. Why? It is because a part of the Finance Bill becomes operational, a part of the taxation proposal becomes operational immediately. The moment the Finance Minister says: "Madam Speaker, I introduce the Finance Bill," a part of it becomes operational. Even the Members have not seen it. There is no question of analysing it. The proposals have not yet been placed. But it becomes operational. Therefore, the Constitution has made provisions that within 75 days from the date of presentation, the Finance Bill must be passed and if it is not passed, then, there will be first class administrative and financial crises because the tax which has not been approved by the House of the people, that tax is not a valid tax and if it is collected, those taxes will have to be returned.

Now, imagine a situation that the Supreme Court gives the judgement. In all these cases, particularly, the

amendment under Section 147—which Shri Jaswant Singh has referred to—why it is for 20 years? Because, it is the question of interpretation by the Supreme Court which becomes the law. If the retrospective amendment is not being made for the 20 years, then, from 1989 onwards, the taxes which have been collected will have to be refunded if this retrospective legislation is not being made under that particular Section, which is not possible. It is not possible. Therefore, it will lead to an administrative chaos and, more often, it is not an imaginary case. Mr. Chidambaram, an eminent lawyer, is sitting here. What has been determined as the settled practice by the interpretation of the Supreme Court has been unsettled and naturally it has to be given retrospective effect to avert the administrative chaos. But this is not for the assessment. This retrospective effect is not given for reopening assessment cases. Earlier it was 16 years and after the administrative reforms, which have been introduced later on, it is now 6 years from the date of assessment. Therefore, these are some of the points which have to be kept in mind.

Another issue has been raised, of course, with a spirit of humour by Shri Jaswant Singh. He said that the increase of tax exemption by Rs. 10,000 given by the Finance Minister will not even cost a bottle of whisky. As it is not advisable to have whisky—and as I have given up my habit of smoking pipe—I will advise him to give up taking whisky if he has not already given it up. But my point is different. You are looking at the exemption of Rs. 10,000. But please look back. It is not Rs. 10,000. It is Rs. 1,60,000 in the case of an individual, in the case of a woman assessee, it is Rs. 1,90,000, in respect of a senior citizen, either man or woman, it is Rs. 2,40,000. Till 1998, the exemption limit was Rs. 40,000. In 1999, when you came to power for the second time, it was raised to Rs. 50,000. Thereafter, Mr. Chidambaram raised it from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 in five years and on top of Rs. 1,50,000, I have added Rs. 10,000 this year for individuals and I have increased it by Rs. 15,000 for senior citizens. If you look at from the other angle, in a country of 115 crore population, how many people pay income tax? How many people earn within the tax limit? The level of exemption which we are providing at Rs. 1,60,000, if

you look at it from the other side, it is almost five times of the *per capita* income of the people of this country. No country in the world, so far as my knowledge goes, gives exemption to this level. Normally they equate it at par with their *per capita* income. Their *per capita* income is higher. Our *per capita* income is much lower, but it is as high as five times of that. Therefore, this aspect also has to be kept in mind.

Another distinguished Member raised the issue that corporate houses are making huge profits and he asked as to why it does not get reflected in the tax. It gets reflected in absolute terms and also in percentage terms. If you look at 2005-06, the effective corporate tax rate for the corporate sector was 19.26 per cent, in 2006-07 it went up to 20.60 per cent. In 2007-08, it went up to 22.24 per cent. Therefore, the contention is not correct that the corporate houses are making huge profit but they are not sharing a part of their profit to all.

A question has been raised also in connection with taxation that why the wealth tax is so low and one calculation has been made, is it that this country has the wealth of only Rs. 40,000 crore, which is not possible. The very basic principle of wealth tax is to tax the dead assets, which are not productive. Therefore, all items of wealth are not brought within the wealth tax and only a few limited aspects of those wealth are taxed which are dead assets which are non-productive assets. For that too, the limit has not been changed for quite some time, this time the limit has been extended a little bit.

Madam Speaker, I would not like to take more time on the general points on which the rates of taxation and others have been raised. I would like to touch upon one more issue, why the refund is increasing—'A sum of Rs. 13,159 crore has been given out as the interest on the delayed refund over a period of three years.

But one point we shall have to keep in mind is that we have not yet been able to bring it totally under a centralised processing system. Now, we have made that arrangement and a Centralised Processing Centre at Bengaluru is being set up and is expected to be operationalised from August this year. All electronically

filed returns will be processed at this Centre. Since it is mandatory for companies to file electronically all corporate returns, this will now be processed at this Centralised Processing Centre at Bangluru. I do hope that it would be possible to reduce the payment of interest.

One good practice we have is to keep the administration and department on toe. The calculation of interest starts from the 1st of April though the return of income is not even due. It will be processed almost 18 months after. But to ensure that the department completes the processing expeditiously and ensure the refund as early as possible, we give the interest on refund from 1st of April, though refund is not even due at that point of time. But I do hope that with the process of Centralised Processing Centre, it would be possible to take care of it.

Madam Speaker, now I would like to address some of the general issues which the hon. Members have referred to. I must not press the panic button, but at the same time, I would also not like to pose a very rosy picture. I will be realistic and pragmatic as it appears right now.

A question has been raised how we could ensure four per cent growth in agriculture. Many members have made their observations. It is not a question of how we can; it is a question that we must. If we want to achieve nine per cent GDP growth on a sustainable level in our country, four per cent growth in agriculture is absolutely necessary. To achieve that, I do agree, we shall have to ensure availability of water, availability of fertilizers, pesticides, and availability of quality credit at affordable cost. We are making that arrangement.

I replied while participating in the general discussions that if you look at just some items under the broad head of 'Agriculture' and arrive at a decision on the entire Budget of Rs. 10 lakh crore—only one per cent has been devoted to agriculture—it will not lead you to the correct position. If you take all the items related with agriculture, then you will find that nearly 24 per cent of the Gross Budgetary Support which we are providing is being spent, not one per cent in agriculture.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

It is true that we could have given, instead of taking the ceiling at Rs. 3 lakh as crop loan ceiling, Rs. 20 lakh at the 4 per cent rate of interest, but please remember that banks have to get money from you, from me, from the peasants at a particular rate of deposit interest. If they are to give loan at 4 per cent rate of interest to a very large section including DRI—one per cent of its advances go to four per cent rate of interest—then what would be the interest on deposits? How is it going to affect your domestic savings? In our overall development, the contribution of rate of domestic savings is very high. If you take into account that our rate of investment in terms of percentage of GDP is around 37 per cent or 38 per cent, nearly 35 per cent or 36 per cent is coming from our domestic savings. Therefore, we cannot have an economic policy or a system where the domestic savings will be discouraged. We should provide incentive for domestic savings because domestic savings, household domestic savings are providing us the base for higher investment. Therefore, we shall have to take an integrated picture. I understand that every State has its own problems. But, is it possible to have for all the 28 States, special packages? But we have taken certain steps. Excuse me, if I refer to my own experiences. In the eighties, when I was the Finance Minister, every day I had to check up from the Reserve Bank of India as to how many States are on the overdraft. Sometimes I had to take the unpleasant decision of stopping payment for a few days because the ways and means position of the States those days was extremely bad. We used to have various mechanisms. Today the situation is not that bad, rather it is much better. With the recommendations of the last Finance Commission, with the devolution of 29 per cent of all the taxes, today you take any State including Assam, the cash balance of those States today is much higher. But that does not mean that the States do not have particular problems and they will not have to be addressed.

The short point that I want to drive at is that yes, we require money but there should be some suggestions from the hon. Members not merely to make

recommendations for expenditure but also to make recommendations that this is the area from where you should mop up some resources so that I can use that wise counsel to mop up some resources and have the backing of the hon. Members of this House. That is the perennial predicament of every Finance Minister.

Madam Speaker, what I was talking of is this. The situation has started improving slowly. I have some figures which I would like to share with this distinguished House. So far as the industrial growth is concerned, in certain sectors there have been some positive improvements. In sectors—steel, cement, and crude oil—there have been positive improvements in the month of June, and in certain sectors, most of these sectors, in the first three months of the current financial year from April to June. The latest figure of the manufacturing sector is 12 per cent growth, which is, to my mind, quite encouraging because from October onwards we were finding a downward trend which has been reversed to a considerable extent. But still I would not say that we are out of the woods. The situation is still difficult. In the morning, my colleague, the Commerce Minister, while responding to certain questions, was pointing out that from October onwards the exports were going down. Keeping that in view, it will take some more time for the international community, and particularly our export destinations to Europe and North America where nearly more than 50 per cent of our exports are destined; the European Union, as a whole, account for nearly 36 per cent, 37 per cent; the USA account for 16 per cent; and if you add Japan around 15 per cent to 16 per cent; taken together it would be 64 per cent, 65 per cent of our export destinations. Unless the economy recover and bounds back there, it is not very easy for us, whatever export promotion measures we take, to have exports in those areas.

In my Budget proposal, I have enhanced the market development assistance with the objective of exploring the new market other than the traditional market which we have in Europe or North America. Surely it will take some time. Therefore, the overall strategy which we have adopted is to ensure that we can have reasonable growth and come back shortly to

the high growth trajectory, I have taken certain measures in my Budget proposal, and I have also taken certain measures which I am going to announce a little later by making certain amendments and changes in the Finance Bill.

But before that, the overall strategy which I was talking of is that in the medium term we must enhance internal demand; we must generate internal demand. The fiscal stimulus which we have provided to confront this situation has paid dividend to us. If you look at the forecast which were made in the months of November, December, January, and even up to February, starting from International Monetary Fund to important international organisations, none predicted that India is going to have a GDP growth of more than five per cent.

But we have been able to prevent the further deterioration and we could arrest the slide in growth at 6.7 per cent. It is because of the stimulus packages, which we provided in financial terms by fiscal measures. My predecessor Mr. Chidambaram and the hon. Prime Minister provided two fiscal stimulus packages in the months of December and February. There was a third package—I must not call it a fourth package; I also made certain proposals in my full-Budget, which I presented and also in my Interim Budget—which, taken together, amounts to almost Rs. 2,14,000 crore. This is the level of money, which we had to inject in the system. When the revenue is not coming up to that extent, it is not possible to enhance the tax part. The tax GDP ratio has come down. As growth of GDP has come down, as growth of industrial production has come down, and as export has come down, you cannot expect that your tax GDP ratio and tax part would enhance. It is not possible. By no economic law, you can have it. From 12.6 per cent, it has come down to 11.5 per cent. But despite that, to ensure that we can maintain the GDP growth, we have stepped up substantial fiscal stimulus in the system.

Our stepping up of the flagship projects including NREGA and Bharat Nirman are not merely to fulfil our electoral promise. It has a high economic content. If we can inject resources in the rural areas, if we can build up quickly rural infrastructure, if we can give jobs

for 100 days even at Rs. 100 in real terms, if we can enhance the purchasing power, we will stimulate the demand for the consumer goods; and it has actually happened. It is not a theoretical proposition. It will generate the economy, it will revamp the economy and it will give us some breathing space. We can address the other major problems after that. Therefore, we had to undertake all these measures. I do feel, Madam Speaker, this was appropriate and this was necessary.

Another general point, which I would like to submit is this. It has been stated that why can we not demystify the entire process itself and why can we not move interactive. Please remember that the time available to us during this period was very short. Yes, we made a commitment. As a political party at the time of the elections, make commitments to the electorates. To fulfil those commitments, it is necessary to have credibility. We committed in our manifesto that if we come back to power with the blessings of the people of this country, we would present the Budget within 45 days of the formation of the Government. Therefore, the deadline was fixed. After assuming the responsibility of this Ministry, I would say, as a whole-timer—earlier I was a part-timer because firstly, I was looking after Finance because of the hon. Prime Minister's sickness; and later on I carried on but my substantive job was in the External Affairs Ministry—from 23rd May, 2009 to 6th July, 2009, we did not get much time. But despite that, for the first time I had a meeting with the State Finance Ministers.

I do not remember we had it earlier. My predecessor, Mr. Chidambaram, had the system of having interaction with various stakeholders before the presentation of the Budget. Regarding farmers, many a time, it is pointed out that we do not consult the farmers. It is not so. Of the four important groups with which the Finance Minister must have interaction before he formulates his Budget proposals, one important component is the farmers. The others are trade unionists, industrialists and economists. Apart from these four stakeholders, this time we added three more. It is because of the problem of exporters, we added the export sector. We added the financial sector. Another hard hit sector

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

was IT industries. Therefore, the representatives of IT industries also were consulted. It is four plus three, seven, plus the Finance Ministers, and we got their inputs. It has benefited me. I do not know how much benefit I have given to them. But surely, these interactions have benefited me and my colleagues to formulate our proposals.

I mention that this would be possible for us to institutionalise, and in the coming days it would be more and more interactive. It will be pre-Budget. It will be post-Budget. It will be during the Session. It is because in today's political and economic scenario, when we talk of the cooperative federalism, it is just not a cliché or rhetoric. It is absolutely required. It is imperative. Without cooperative federalism, it is not possible to have economic advancement and progress, not merely in the area of economy but almost in every walk of the administration, every area of administration.

When I express my confidence that we will be able to have GST by 1st of April, 2010, I very much remember that in most of the States, as a party man, my writ does not run. A large number of States are governed by political parties not belonging to us. But at the same time we have commonality of interest and that commonality of interest, which is being worked out by the empowered Group of the State Finance Ministers, from their assurances and from their cooperative approach, I do feel it would be possible. And, if we have it, that would be a major tax reform and it would be a cooperative venture of the States and the Centre to address many of these issues. Yes, there may be Constitutional problems. Amendment of the Constitution may be required. Experts are examining it. Some of them are saying it may not be necessary. But if every side of the House cooperates, where is the difficulty to have the Constitutional amendment that is required for the interests of the nation and for the betterment of the economy? As I understand from the discussion on the General Budget and the discussion on the Finance Bill, on this broad national interest, there is no discordant view as it got reflected in the State Finance Ministers' Conference. It got reflected in the discussion of this

House and that House on these two occasions. So, why would it not be possible to have it?

Therefore, Madam, Speaker, I do feel it would be possible to have it and if we can do that, then to a considerable extent, regarding the major taxation reforms which we are talking of, as I promised in my General Budget speech, that within 45 days I will place the direct tax code on the website of the Finance Ministry.

I am sticking to that date and I do hope that it will be on the website. People will have the opportunity of discussion. Informed debates and discussions will take place. We will get the inputs and with the availability of these inputs it would be possible to come to the Winter Session for the new tax codes which will bring major changes in the tax administration and tax laws in this country.

As I mentioned, and it is customary, that after the presentation of the Finance Bill and the Budget proposals, we received various recommendations and representations from different stakeholders. This time there has been no exception. Had it been normal year, perhaps, I could have accommodated much more. But, as this being a very extremely difficult year, I had to prevent the temptation of making more concessions which are deserved. It is not that they do not deserve to be considered. They deserve to be considered. They deserve to be accepted. But, I could not do it. I deferred the decision for seven-eight months more. But, I thought that we could do some without affecting the revenue to a great extent.

Madam Speaker, I have studied and analysed the various suggestions made in the representations which we have received. I intend to remain focused on our immediate priority of providing stimulus to generate economic activity in the present environment of economic slowdown. Accordingly, I propose to make certain changes to the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2009 to achieve these objectives.

Addition of the new services to the list of taxable services or alterations in the scope of existing taxable services made through the Finance Act come into force

from a notified date after the enactment of the Finance Bill. Trade and industry have requested that sufficient time be provided between notifying such changes and making them effective thereby enabling adjustments in business accounting systems and software. That means they want that there should be a gap between the date of notification and the date of effectiveness of that notification. I find merit in this suggestion. Accordingly, I have directed the Central Board of Excise and Customs to make the notifications prescribing levy of service tax on new services and alterations in the scope of existing services announced in the current Budget, effective from 1st day of September. Therefore, they will have a clear one month to make their adjustment.

Roads serve as a lifeline in the country. Therefore, the Government has accorded the highest priority in developing and maintaining roads across the country. This is adequately reflected in our expenditure allocation. On the tax front, construction or laying of the new road is excluded from the service tax. However, repairs and maintenance of the roads are chargeable to service tax. Several requests have been received to exempt the repairs and maintenance of roads from the service tax. Therefore, I propose to remove this anomaly by also exempting repairs and maintenance of roads from the service tax with immediate effect.

Clause 32 of the Bill proposed to amend the provisions of Section 80(E) of the Income-Tax Act so as to allow deduction in respect of the interest paid on education loan for pursuing higher education in any field including vocational education. This deduction is available to an individual if the education loan is for self-study or for studies by spouse or children of the individual. Representations have been received that the scope of the benefit should be expanded so as also to allow other person responsible for the student to avail of that deduction. I, therefore, propose to amend the clause 32 of the Bill so as to provide that the deduction will also be available to the legal guardian of the student.

Section 80-IA(4), sub-clause (iii) of the Income Tax Act provides for tax holiday in respect of the profits derived by an undertaking from development, operation

or maintenance of an industrial park, if the development is completed on or before 31st March, 2009. Representations have been received seeking extension of this scheme. With a view to providing stimulus to infrastructure sector to generate incomes in the wake of economic slowdown, I propose to extend the sunset clause for the industrial park scheme by a further period of two years, that is, up to 31st March, 2011. /

Clause 37 of the Bill seeks to amend the provisions of sub-section (9) of Section 80-IB of the Income Tax Act to provide tax holiday to an undertaking engaged in the commercial production of natural gas in blocks licensed under the NELP VIII-round. Representations have been received that this benefit should also be extended for commercial production of natural gas in blocks licensed under the IV round of bidding for exploration of coal-bed methane. Accordingly, I propose to carry out necessary amendment to sub-section (9) of Section 80-IB of the Income Tax Act. This benefit will be available prospectively from the Assessment Year 2010-2011 and subsequent assessment years.

Madam Speaker, housing, particularly lower and middle income housing, deserves to be supported. In order to stimulate this segment of house-owners, I propose to provide support to borrowers by way of interest subvention of one per cent on all housing loans up to Rs. 10 lakh to individuals provided the cost of the house does not exceed Rs. 20 lakh. The interest subsidy will be routed through the scheduled commercial banks and the housing finance companies registered with the National Housing Bank. This interest subsidy will be available for a period of one year. I propose to provide Rs. 1,000 crore towards this end.

I also propose to provide further stimulus to the housing sector by providing some tax relief. Accordingly, I propose to amend Section 80-IB(10) of the Income Tax Act so as to allow the tax holiday in respect of profits derived from projects approved between 1st April, 2007 and 31st March, 2008, if such projects are completed on or before 31st March, 2012. Madam Speaker, I expect the developers to pass on the benefit of the tax holiday to the buyers of these houses by

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

approximately reducing their prices. I am sure that both the expenditure and tax foregone initiative would provide relief to a large segment of prospective home-owners and help revive the real estate sector.

Sub-section (11A) of Section 80-IB of the Income Tax Act provides for tax holiday in respect of profits derived from business of processing, preservation and packaging of fruits and vegetables. Representations have been received requesting that this tax holiday should be extended to all food processing units, particularly those based on perishable items like milk, poultry, meat etc. With a view to preserving perishable food items, like milk, poultry and meat, I propose to amend sub-section (11A) of Section 80-IB to also provide tax holiday in respect of the business of processing, preserving and packaging of meat and meat products, poultry, marine and dairy products.

Under the existing provisions of Section 80U of the Income Tax Act, an assessee—being a person with disability or with serious disability—is eligible for deduction of Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 75,000 respectively. These limits were fixed in the financial year 2003-2004. Keeping in view the sharp increase in the threshold limit and the inflation since 2003-2004, I propose to amend Section 80U of the Income Tax Act so as to increase the deduction from the existing level of Rs. 75,000 to Rs. one lakh in the case of a person with severe disability. I also propose to move certain amendments, which are of consequential nature.

Madam Speaker, the necessary amendments will be put when the clause-by-clause consideration will be taken into account. As I said, I believe that it would be possible for us to convert our promises into acts with the cooperation of this House. Creation of infrastructure, both physical and social; tax reforms; and inclusive growth will be the theme of the policies and actions of the Government. Reforms will be on our agenda, but reform is a continuing process. It is not a *mantra*, which is to be chanted occasionally. The economic recovery has begun in India, and I am confident that we will be

able to reach the high growth-rate of eight per cent or nine per cent by the end of 2010.

It is my sincere desire to meet the demands being made by the various States. But, as I mentioned earlier, please show me the money, which you want me to distribute. I must first have the money before the expenditure can happen.

We have stretched to the maximum limits of fiscal expansion. Now, we all have to make a determined bid to revive the economy and generate revenues at the earliest.

Madam Speaker, with these words, I commend that the Finance Bill be taken for consideration and passing.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2009-2010, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Amendment of Section 2

Amendment made:

Page 4, for lines 61 and 62 substitute—

‘(d) in clause (24),—

- (i) in sub-clause (iia), after the word and figures “section 10”, the words “or by an electoral trust” shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 2010;

- (ii) after sub-clause (xiv), the following sub-clause shall be *inserted* with effect from the 1st day of October, 2009, namely:—

“(xv) any sum of money or value of property referred to in clause (vii) of sub-section 2 of section 56;” ’. (11)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 Amendment of
Section 10

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): Madam, I beg to move:

Page 5, after line 21, *insert*,—

“(aa) in clause (14), after sub-clause (i), the following Explanation shall be inserted, namely:—

“Explanation—any matter concerning Transport Allowance which is prescribed under sub-clause (i) shall provide for full exemption on the transport allowance and Dearness Allowance thereon granted to employees to meet their expenditure for the purpose of commuting between the place of their residence and the place of duty.” ’. (8)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 8 moved by Shri Inder Singh Namdhari to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9 Amendment of
Section 17

Amendments made:

“Page 5, for lines 51 and 52, *substitute*,—

‘9. In section 17 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (2), with effect from the 1st day of April, 2010,—

(a) in sub-clause (v), for the words “annuity; and”, the word “annuity,” shall be *substituted*;

(b) for sub-clause (vi), the following sub-clauses shall be *substituted*, namely:—’. (12)

Page 6, in line 19, for “one lakh rupees;”, *substitute* “one lakh rupees; and” (13)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 12 were added to the Bill.

Clause 13 Insertion of new
Section 35AD

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I beg to move:

“Page 6, *omit* lines 49 to 51. (1)

Page 7, *omit* lines 39 and 40. (2)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall put amendment No. 1 and 2 to clause 13, to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Amendment made:

“Page 6, after line 39 *insert*,—

“Provided that the expenditure incurred, wholly and exclusively, for the purposes of any specified business, shall be allowed as deduction during the previous year

[Madam Speaker]

in which he commences operations of his specified business, if—

- (a) the expenditure is incurred prior to the commencement of its operations; and
- (b) the amount is capitalised in the books of account of the assessee on the date of commencement of its operations.” (14)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14 to 22 were added to the Bill.

Clause 23 Amendment of
Section 49

Amendment made:

Page 10, for lines 5 to 10, *substitute—*

Amendment of '23. In section 49 of the Income-tax Act,—

section 49.

(a) for sub-section (2AA), the following sub-Section shall be *substituted* with effect from the 1st day of April, 2010, namely:—

“(2AA) Where the capital gain arises from the transfer of specified security or sweat equity shares referred to in sub-clause (v) of clause (2) of section 17, the cost of acquisition of such security or shares shall be the fair market value which has been taken into account for the purposes of the said sub-clause.”;

(b) *after* sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be *inserted* with effect from the 1st day of October, 2009, namely:—

“(4) Where the capital gain arises from the transfer of a property, the value of which has been subject to income-tax under clause (vii) of sub-section (2) of section 56, the cost of acquisition of such property shall be deemed to be the value which has been taken into account for the purposes of the said clause (vii).” ’. (15)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 23, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 24 Amendment of
Section 50B

Amendment made:

Page 10, for lines 11 and 12, *substitute—*

“24. In section 50B of the Income-tax Act, in *Explanation 2* with effect from the 1st day of April, 2010,—

- (i) in clause (a), the word “and” occurring at the end shall be *omitted*;
- (ii) for clause (b), the following clauses shall be *substituted*, namely:—”. (16)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clause 26 Amendment of
Section 56

Amendments made:

Page 10, in line 51, for "that section", substitute "those sections". (17)

Page 11, for line 30, substitute-

"referred to in clause (b) of section 145A.". (18)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 27 to 29 were added to the Bill.

Clause 30 Amendment of
Section 80CCD

Amendment made:

Page 12, for lines 37 to 40, substitute-

'(a) in sub-section (1),—

(i) in the opening portion, after the words, figures and letters "Where an assessee, being an individual employed by the Central Government or any other employer on or after the 1st day of January, 2004," the words "or any other assessee, being an individual" shall be *inserted*;

(ii) for the words "as does not exceed ten per cent of his salary in the previous year", the following words shall be *substituted*, namely:—

"as does not exceed,—

(a) in the case of an employee, ten per cent of his salary in the previous year; and

(b) in any other case, ten per cent of his gross total income in the previous year";. (19)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 30, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

Clause 32 Amendment of
Section 80E

MADAM SPEAKER: Amendment No. 9 to Clause 32. Shri Inder Singh Namdhari.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): I beg to move:

Page 12, line 53,—

after "local authority to do so"

insert "and includes any training programme conducted by any professional institute for training students for entrance examination to such course of study". (9)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 9 to Clause 32, moved by Shri Inder Singh Namdhari, to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Amendments made:

Page 12, for lines 48 and 49, substitute-

Amendment of '32. In section 80E of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (3), with effect from the 1st day of April, 2010,—

(i) for clause (c), the following clause shall be *substituted*, namely:— (20)

Page 12, after line 53, insert—

'(ii) for clause (e), the following clause shall be *substituted*, namely:—

(e) "relative", in relation to an individual, means

[Madam Speaker]

the spouse and children of that individual or the student for whom the individual is the legal guardian.’.

(21)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 32, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 33 was added to the Bill.

Clause 34 Amendment of
Section 80GGB

MADAM SPEAKER: Amendment No. 3 to Clause 34. Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I beg to move:

Page 13, lines 3 and 4,—

for ‘or an electoral trust’.

substitute ‘or to set up a corpus fund for State funding of elections under the Election Commission.’.

(3)

Madam, this is an innocuous amendment, a very simple amendment. Please allow me to explain my amendment. ... (Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam, he has a right.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes. Please go ahead. Please be brief.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, here I have suggested that instead of providing fund to the political parties from the corporate houses, let there be a corpus fund to which they will contribute. Various Committees on electoral reforms have recommended that there should be State funding of election. From that fund,

State funding of election can be done and that fund can be managed by the Election Commission. This is my amendment. I press my amendment.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Madam Speaker, I remember that a parliamentary committee was constituted in 1971 for electoral reforms. My senior leader Sh. Vajpayeeji and I was member in that committee. The said committee had recommended then that it will be better if radical reforms are undertaken, the poll expenses which are borne either by the party or by the candidate himself should be borne by the Government to strengthen the democracy. It was called a principle but due to some difficulties it could not be implemented. There is a system of public funding of poll expenses in several countries of the world. Sometimes, we think that MPLAD fund should be raised, this or that provision should be made, but, it is my suggestion that instead of these things the matter of public funding of poll expenses should be considered. Recently, I had written a letter to Prime Minister in this matter and he replied that he had referred my letter to the Finance Minister.

18.00 hrs.

Your suggestion has been forwarded and he will consider the matter. Today, one of my colleagues has also raised this matter, if Finance Minister has considered this matter then house would like to know, what he has to say in this regard.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Just wait.

If the House agrees, we may extend the time of the House by half-an-hour, till 6.30 p.m.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Okay, but it will take a little more time.

Madam Speaker, it is true that for quite some time,

we are talking about electoral reforms; and various Committees have been constituted from time to time.

[Translation]

Laluji, would you like to say something?

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam Speaker, the most important matter today is that entire country is facing drought. In several states the condition is very horrible. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and some other state Governments have declared drought in their states, the Central Government should also think over it.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Tomorrow, a debate will be held on this matter.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: We completely support this suggestion. There should be a provision of State funding and the small parties should get more assistance since the big political parties would not like to see these small parties compete with them. Therefore, priority should be given to small parties and big parties should get less assistance. Finance Minister should certainly keep these things in mind while considering this matter.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is true, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition stated. In fact, they have been stated for quite some time; from 1971 various efforts have been made; even in one Committee which was headed by—later on, in the 1990s—Shri Indrajit Gupta, the present Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh was also a member. It also considered, but there was no consensus; now the provisions which we have made in Section 34 of this Act state that various political parties receive donations from corporate houses. What we are making is that we are making it more transparent and it is part-State funding in the sense that they get tax-exemptions; otherwise, it would have come to the Government of India. So, the Government of India is also making contributions. Instead of taking it upon ourselves, it is being taken care of by the other party. On these issues, there has been no unanimity; there have been divergence of views. We can discuss it in

greater details, when the electoral reforms process will be discussed; when we discuss that, the State funding will also be discussed.

So far as the present amendment is concerned, what has been suggested is that the corporate houses can create a fund; they can make deposits to that fund from part of their profit; all the detailed rules are there—what would be the percentage, what would be the corpus and they will be in a position to distribute it; it will be shown in their balance sheet. Their balance sheet is published. Whom they are giving, how much, etc. will be known to the people; everybody will be knowing it.

Therefore, it is not State-funding; State-funding is a different aspect. There were a lot of complaints; in order to make it transparent, I made this as an open provision so that if some political parties receive donation from a corpus fund of a corporate house, they will be accountable to the people, and the corporate house will be accountable to the people because it will appear in its balance sheet.

So, I do not feel that this amendment has any scope at this stage.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I shall put amendment no. 3 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia, to clause 34 to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 34 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 34 was added to the Bill.

Clause 35 was added to the Bill.

Clause 36 Amendment of
Section 80-IA

Amendment made:

Page 13, in line 8, for "in sub-section (1)" substitute
"in sub-section (2)". (22)

[Madam Speaker]

Page 13, for line 12, *substitute*—

‘(c) in sub-section (4),—

(A) in clause (iii), in the second proviso, for the words, figures and letters “the 31st day of March, 2009”, the words, figures and letters “the 31st day of March, 2011” shall be *substituted*.’ (23)

Page 13, line 13, for “(A)”, *substitute* “(B)” (24)

Page 13, line 15, for “(B)”, *substitute* “(C)” (25)

Page 13, line 18, for “(C)”, *substitute* “(D)” (26)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 36, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 37 Amendment of
Section 80-IB

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I beg to move:

Page 13, line 45,—

for ‘but not later than the 31st day of March, 2012’
substitute ‘but not later than the 31st day of March, 2010’.

(4)

Page 13, omit lines 46 to 52 (5)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 4 and 5 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

Amendment made:

Page 13, line 46, for “following clause”, *substitute* “following clauses”. (27)

Page 13, after line 52, *insert*—

“(v) is engaged in commercial production of natural gas in blocks licensed under the IV Round of bidding for award of exploration contracts for Coal Bed Methane blocks and begins commercial production of natural gas on or after the 1st day of April, 2009;”. (28)

Page 13, for lines 53 to 55, *substitute*—

‘(c) in sub-section (10),—

(i) in the opening portion, for the figures, letters and words

“31st day of March, 2007”, the figures, letters and words

“31st day of March, 2008” shall be *substituted*;

(ii) in clause (c), for the words “any other place; and”, the words “any other place;” shall be *substituted* with effect from the 1st day of April, 2010;

(iii) after clause (d), the following clauses shall be *inserted* with effect from the 1st day of April, 2010, namely:—’. (29)

Page 13, for line 60, *substitute*—

“(i) the individual or the spouse or the minor children of such individual;”. (30)

Page 13, in line 64, for “(iii)”, *substitute* “(iv)”. (31)

Page 13, after line 68, *insert* —

‘(d) in sub-section (11A), with effect from the 1st day of April, 2010,—

(i) after the words “vegetables or”, the following words shall be inserted, namely:—

“meat and meat products or poultry or marine or dairy products or”;

(ii) the following proviso shall be *inserted*, namely:—

“Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to an undertaking engaged in the business of processing, preservation and

packaging of meat products or poultry or marine or dairy products if it begins to operate such business before the 1st day of April, 2009.”.

(32)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 37, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 37, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 33 to the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the Government amendment No. 33 to the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 37A Amendment of
Section 80U

Amendment made:

Page 13, after line 68, insert—

37A. In section 80U of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (I), after the proviso, the following proviso shall be inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 2010, namely:—

“Provided further that for the assessment years beginning on or after the 1st day of April, 2010, the provisions of the first proviso shall have effect as if for the words “seventy-five thousand rupees”, the words “one lakh rupees: had been substituted.”.

(33)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That new clause 37A be added to the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

New clause 37A was added to the Bill.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to the amendment No. 42 to the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

Madam, the motion has not been circulated.

MADAM SPEAKER: It has been circulated.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, it is for suspension of rule 80(i) for addition of a new clause and the new clause will be to give exemptions to urban cooperative societies as they used to enjoy prior to 2006.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to

[Madam Speaker]

which it relates, in its application to the amendment No. 42 to the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2009 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 38 to 41 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 38 to 41 were added to the Bill.

Clause 42 Amendment of
Section 115BBC

Amendment made:

Page 15, for lines 4 to 9, *substitute—*

(i) the amount of income-tax calculated at the rate of thirty per cent on the aggregate of anonymous donation received in excess of the higher of the following, namely:—

(A) five per cent of the total donations received by the assessee, or

(B) one lakh rupees; and";

(b) for clause (ii), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(ii) the amount of income-tax with which the assessee would have been chargeable had his total income been reduced by the aggregate of anonymous donations received."'. (34)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 42, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 42, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 43 to 70 were added to the Bill.

Clause 71

Amendment of
Section 246A

Amendment made:

Page 22, for line 37 to 40, *substitute—*

"71. In section 246A of the Income-tax Act, in sub-section (1), with effect from the 1st day of October, 2009,—

(i) in clause (a), for the words brackets and figures "under sub-section (3) of section 143", the words, brackets and figures "under sub-section (3) of section 143 except an order passed in pursuance of directions of the Dispute Resolution Panel" shall be *substituted*.

(ii) in clause (b) after the words and figures "under section 147", the words except an order passed in pursuance of directions of the Dispute Resolution Panel" shall be *inserted*."

(35)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 71, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 71, as amended, were added to the Bill.

Clause 72

Amendment of
Section 253

Amendment made:

Page 22, for line 41 *substitute—*

"72. In section 253 of the Income-Tax Act, in sub-section (1) with effect from the 1st day of October, 2009,—

(a) in clause (c) for the words, figures and letter "Director under Section 272A.", the words, figures and letter "Director under section 272A; or "shall be *substituted*;

(b) after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:— (36)

Page 23, omit line 1. (37)

Page 23, for line 2, substitute—

“(d) an order passed by an Assessing Officer under sub-section (3) of section 143 or section 147 in pursuance”. (38)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 72, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

Clause 72, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 73 to 77 were added to the Bill.

Clause 78 Insertion of new section 293C. Power to withdraw approval

Amendments made:

Page 24, for line 17 and 18, substitute—

“293C. Where the Central Government or the Board or an income-tax authority, who has been conferred upon the power under any provision of this Act to grant any approval to any assessee, the Central Government or the Board or such authority may, notwithstanding,” (39)

Page 24, line 21, for “income-tax authority”, substitute “Central Government or Board or income-tax authority.” (40)

(Shri Pranab Mukherjee)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 78, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 78, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 79 to 81 were added to the Bill.

Clause 82 Amendment of Section 3

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 26, line 26,—

for ‘thirty lakh rupees’.

substitute ‘ten lakh rupees’. (6)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 6 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Clause 82 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 83 to 114 were added to the Bill.

Clause 115 Amendment of Act 18 of 2008

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, I beg to move:

Page 36, line 13,—

for ‘1st day of April, 2009’.

substitute ‘1st day of April, 2019’. (7)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 7 moved by Shri Basu Deb Acharia to vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Clause 115 was added to the Bill.

Clause 116 was added to the Bill.

The First Schedule

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 42, for lines 25 to 52, substitute:—

* *Rates of income-tax*

(1) where the total income does not Exceed Rs. 3,00,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 3,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000	10 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 3,00,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 8,00,000	Rs. 20,000 plus 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,00,000	Rs. 80,000 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,00,000.

(II) In the case of every individual, being a women resident in India, and below the age of sixty years at any time during the previous year:—

Rates of Income-tax

(1) where the total income does not Exceed Rs. 3,50,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 3,50,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,00,000	10 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 3,50,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 8,00,000	Rs. 15,000 plus 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,00,000	Rs. 75,000 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,00,000

(III) In the case of every individual, being a resident in India, who is of the age of sixty years or more at any time during the previous year:—

Rates of income-tax

(1) where the total income does not Exceed Rs. 5,00,000	Nil;
(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 5,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 8,00,000	10 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 5,00,000;
(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 8,00,000 but does not exceed Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 30,000 plus 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 8,00,000;
(4) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,00,000	Rs. 70,000 plus 30 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,00,000."

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment no. 10 moved by Shri Inder Singh Namdhari to vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

The Second Schedule, the Third Schedule, the Fourth Schedule and the Fifth Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up matters of urgent public importance. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was a great freedom fighter, leader of socialist movement and a socialist thinker. Throughout his life he remained vocal for the cause of millions of poor people. He was pioneer of 'Saptkranti'. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was great supporter of gender equality.

Madam, his birth anniversary is approaching but I can see that no preparation to celebrate his birth anniversary is visible. Department of Culture is

responsible to celebrate the birth anniversary, birth centenary of great freedom fighters and great figures of the country but I am not able to see any preparation taking place to celebrate the birth centenary of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. The followers of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia all over the world want that birth centenary of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia should be celebrated. Therefore, I request the Government to ask Department of Culture to start preparation to celebrate the birth centenary of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia with fanfare all over the country on 23rd March, 2010, which should remain continue throughout the year. I urge upon all the members of the House to extend their cooperation in this regard. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Following hon'ble members associate themselves with the speech of Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh. Shri Shailendra Kumar, Sh. Ram Kishun, Sh. Radha Mohan Singh, Sh. Tufani Saroj, Sh. Mangani Lal Mandal.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Madam, this year is the birth centenary year of Sh. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar who was a national poet, who has written immortal literature in the honour of our country. At the time of inauguration of Hathido bridge in Bihar, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Dinkarji were also present in that inauguration ceremony, I was a student of BA then. The same day Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru visited his village Simariya to inaugurate a railway station there. I would like to urge upon the Government that on the occasion of his birth centenary, the railway station near his village Simariya should be renamed as Dinkar-Simariya Gaon Railway Station. It is my humble request to the Government.

Madam, I hope and expect that the Government will certainly take action to do the needful in this regard.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Speaker, this issue concerns the Ministry of Water Resources. It is reported that the Government has recommended to the Planning Commission for approval of the Pollavaram project to be declared as a national project in response to a request made by the Government of Andhra

[Shri B. Mahtab]

Pradesh. It would be unfortunate if the report is true, especially when a number of cases are pending for adjudication before the Supreme Court of India. We have already raised this issue in this House time and again that a large number of villages are going to be submerged in Orissa because of this project. A large number of families belonging to Scheduled Tribes will be affected due to construction of this project.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, kindly take your seats.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: No public hearing has been done in Orissa which is a mandatory requirement for getting environment clearance. I am yet to know how the Andhra Pradesh has gone ahead with the construction of the project without this. The Central Water Commission, in January 2009, in its TAC meeting has cleared the project without even inviting the State Government of Orissa. The CWC has endorsed the construction of about 30 kms. of embankment. We do not want to dispute what the CWC has done.

But my concern is that the State Government of Orissa should have been invited and should have been heard. That has not been done, which was earlier agreed upon by the Godavari Water Dispute Tribunal in its final order. The Tribunal had advised the CWC to take up the design and operation of the project only with the acceptance of the co-basin States. The co-basin States are Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Orissa as Godavari is a riparian river.

The third point which I would like to mention here is that the project was originally designed for a spillway capacity of 36 cusecs, whereas the design has been revised upto 50 cusecs. This will cause submergence of large areas of Orissa and cause flood in Malkangiri district. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Large areas of coal fields are there in that area. Different other mines are also there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: My request to the Central Government is that it can call a meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair. Please conclude. I think you have made all your points.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Madam Speaker, my last point here is that number of cases have been filed in different courts. My request to the Government is that it should not become a party in that. When there is a dispute between two States, the Central Government should not become a party in that dispute. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude. Please do not make it a discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sh. Shailendra Kumar.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: The cases relating to environment clearance and the Forest Conservation Act are pending.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Whatever Sh. Shailendra Kumar speaks only that will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)...**

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Since the construction of the project has been challenged in various courts for violation of statutory requirement, I would request the

*Not recorded.

Government of India not to declare it as a national project.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to bring in the notice of the Government a very important issue that as per the report of the Samara Committee of Planning Commission. Purvanchal and Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh are very backward. There is no inclusive development. At present there is drought situation due to lack of rain and uncertain monsoon. All developmental projects are held up there. The assistance provided by the then Government has not been released. There is a bridge in my parliamentary constituency at Mahova ghat over Yamuna river worth of Rs. 35 crore. The bridge being constructed over Ganga river from Lehdari to Kala Kamkar is also lying incomplete, while Kaushambi Pratapgarh district is a holy and historic place. There are lots of possibilities of tourism. Gautam Budhji studied there for 12 years staying there. It was the capital of king Udayan. There are temple of Kada Sheetala Dham. Alwara lake is there. All these have great potential of tourism.

I would like that Government of India should send a central team there for the all round development of that area. In entire Purvanchal and Bundelkhand.
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shailendraji, please conclude now.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: A study team should submit the report to the Government after surveying the projects for the development of Bundelkhand lying pending. Besides, sufficient funds and package should be provided for the proper development of the region.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam, Speaker, I would like to draw your attention that water is treated as an elixir of life over the ages. But as our experiences indicate that in our country,

availability of water has been decreasing much to the alarm of all of us.

Madam, if you go through the few statistics in regard to the availability of water, then it is sufficient for further alarming all of us. The availability of renewable fresh water in India has fallen from around 6,000 cubic meters in the year 1947 to about 2,300 cubic meters in 1997. Further, per capita availability of less than 1,700 cubic meters is termed water-stressed if it falls below 1,000 cubic meters.

Madam, nine of our 20 river basin with 200 million population is already facing water scarcity condition. The per capita storage of water in our country is 213 cubic meters while it is 6,103 cubic meters in Russia, 4,733 cubic meters in Australia. In Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat and the ground water table is declining at the rate of half a meter per year. However, still we are not able to harness the water resources of our country in a prudent manner. A total of 37 per cent of the total amount of water used in irrigation is put to productive use and a huge quantity amounting to 63 per cent of the total water in irrigation goes waste. The wastage in the domestic use is estimated to be 16 per cent to 25 per cent, in industrial workshops, 20 per cent of the total quantity is being wasted, and in the construction sector, 25 per cent is infructuous.

Madam, in view of this grave situation where availability of water per person has been declining in an alarming way, I would urge upon this Government to review our Water Policy in a fresh manner because water, again, is an elixir of our life.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Madam Speaker, I would like to urge specially to UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Narayansamyji that they may pay attention towards my points. There are 20 NIT's in India right now, while the Government propose to open 10 more NIT's during 11th plan. On 19 July, 2008 the then Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Arjun Singh, mentioned in the letter to Lieutenant Governor of Andaman and

[Shri Bishnu Pada Ray]

Nicobar Islands that in uncovered state in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, where there is no development, we will open NIT in that backward area. He sought a proposal, which was being talked about. Meanwhile I think there was a...*(Interruptions)* between Minister of Education of Congress and MP of Pondicherry who is MOS in current Government...* And 1 June 2009. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: No. You cannot make this kind of a plea. You cannot make such allegations.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): The hon. Member has made some allegations. Let him withdraw the words. ...*(Interruptions)* Otherwise, he will have to face the consequences.

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: All right, Madam, it is withdrawn.

[Translation]

I would like to tell you that on 1st June 2009 Director of NIT wrote a letter to the Administration that Engineering college in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been set up due to which NIT will not be set up there and it will go to Pondicherry. It was said that it is not feasible. I would like to ask through you that what does they mean by feasibility. If look at the legacy of Pt. Nehru of 60 years, he established IIT Kharagpur which was a jail and a most backward village. 50 years ago Pt. Nehru opened Jipmer in Pondicherry. Similarly, Rajiv Gandhi, when he was the Chairman of IDA, he said about Andaman and Nicobar Islands that there will be mini Parliament, mini Ministry and it will be

developed. What is feasibility and non-feasibility in the case of Andaman and Nicobar Islands? For example an engineering college was established in Pondicherry by the Government and after that five-six private engineering colleges have come up there. A medical college was established in Pondicherry by the Government.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, just wait a minute. The time of the House is extended till the matters of urgent public importance are over.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: After that five-six medical colleges were opened there. I will request that UPA Government should follow the legacy of Pt. Nehru and Shri Rajiv Gnahdi.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: NIT of Andaman should remain there. Students of Pondicherry are studying in Andaman...*(Interruptions)* the Education Minister and the Health Minister should consider over it, it is my request. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Over the years population of cities are increasing due to which management of drinking water has collapsed there. In view of that problem I would like to draw your attention towards this problem of my constituency, Shimla city. The Union Government has introduced the National Urban Renewal Mission, which is a very good scheme through which these kind of problems can be solved. Shimla, The capital of Himachal Pradesh is located at 6500 feet above the sea level among the Chain of high mountains of Himalaya and is very beautiful, cold, attractive and full of greenery. It had been summer capital of the Britisher during their regime. Now it is the capital of Himachal. Apart from being the capital, it is a tourist spot on account of which the population of this place has risen significantly and it is facing problem of drinking water.

Madam, the state Government has formulated a scheme, the Gravity Drinking water Supply Scheme to deal with the problem of drinking water. The Planning Commission and Urban Development Ministry, Government of India had recommended it to the Ministry of Finance for Central assistance as an Extremely Aided Project and for preparation of detailed report and getting it implemented.

Madam, State Government had made a request to Ministry of Finance (DEA), the Government of India in last quarter of the year 2008 that the said project should be included in the list of projects for next year i.e. the year 2009 and desired assistance should be given accordingly.

Madam, I am informing the House with deep regret that the concerned Ministry of Government of India has not accorded approval to this project in principle as yet. Therefore I would like to request that desired amount may be sanctioned and released by granting approval in principle to the Gravity Drinking Water Supply Scheme for Shimla city so that DPR of the project could be prepared and its work could go ahead.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister of Human Resource Development that the Government had decided to set up Central Universities in various States of the country last year and Himachal Pradesh was one of them. On one hand, I thank the Government for this on other, I would also like to say that when Central team from here went there for inspection, they had been shown a piece of land in Palampur under Kangada district. The Central team had sought 500 acres of land whereas our state Government had offered 697 acres of land to them in Dehra. But it is unfortunate that no action has been taken so far by the Central Government to set up a Central university over there. The UPA has made lots of promises after coming back to power, my only apprehension is that world might not be suited to action.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, the notice you have given is related to hockey team but you are talking on other subject. Now, you are requested to conclude.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Madam Speaker, various States in the country especially several districts of Bihar are badly hit by drought at present.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be brief as detailed discussion on the same matter, is scheduled to place tomorrow so you can speak at length then.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: During discussion, we are not given time to speak. It is party's leaders who get the chance to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not so, you will also get chance. At present, be brief.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Jahanabad, Aurangabad, Arariya, Gaya, Nawada, Kaimoor, Sasaram and Munger are the worst affected by drought in Bihar "Ahar-Pain" were built in these area during the time of Kautilaya which were used to conserve water and for irrigation also. Therefore I request the Government that this problem can be solved by renovating them and by erecting small check dams which will lead to water conservation there. It would be much beneficial, if this work is undertaken in the entire state, it would be extremely beneficial. Shri Bansal hon. Minister of Water Resources is here. I would like to request him that these Aahar Pain which were built in the period of Kautilya and were used for conservation of water are in lapidated condition in the drought affected state of Bihar. They should be renovated and check dams should be erected there. The Central Government should allocate funds for this purpose and efforts should be made to provide relief to drought hit people of Bihar.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister of Agriculture. Today, most parts of the country are drought affected due to scarcity of rain. Farmers are on the verge of starvation. Uttar Pradesh is the largest state of the country. The State Government is not paying any attention towards the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)* It has been negligent in declaring the names of drought hit districts and sending proposals for providing relief to the people of such area. ...*(Interruptions)* At first the State Government declared

[Shri Rajaram pal]

20 districts as drought affected and then increased this number to 27 while actually the entire state is drought affected. Three sugar mills located in Chhata, Raibareli and Ghatampur have been closed that shows how responsive the Uttar Pradesh Government is towards the needs of the farmers. The State Government have closed there three sugar mills to protect the sugar mafia. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: What do you want from the Union Government, be brief and conclude.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL: Through you I would like to demand from the Union Government that a team of agriculture scientists should be sent to Uttar Pradesh, which should submit the report to the Government of India after reviewing the drought situation. So you please send a team there and at the same time start the drought relief work immediately.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Madam Speaker, today drought situation is prevailing in the entire country. I demand that Uttar Pradesh should be declared a drought affected state. The state government is claiming that they have sent proposal to the Union Government but Union has said that he has not received any such proposal regarding the prevailing drought situation there. Through you, I demand from the Government that additional electricity should be provided to the farmers of Uttar Pradesh for irrigation. The members of ruling party in Uttar Pradesh are sitting here. I would like to mention that the Government of Bihar is giving subsidy of Rs. 15-20 on diesel. Through you, I would like to urge that keeping in view the drought situation, the Union Government should release special financial package to Uttar Pradesh and declare the whole state

drought affected after having completed that survey. It is requested to the Union Government that additional electricity should be provided to the farmers of Uttar Pradesh and the State Government should provide subsidy on diesel for farmers.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Tufani Sarojji I called your name but you were absent.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Thank you Madam, I was called but I was absent at that time. I am sorry for that. You gave me another opportunity to speak, thank you very much. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Raipur railway crossing situated between Barigaon and Bhannore railway station under the North Eastern Railway on the Jaunpur-Allahabad line. This is unmanned railway crossing. There is a huge temple of Durgaji beside it, where devotees come regularly. On every Tuesday a large scale fair is arranged there and this route is connected with airport directly. It is very important route due to it being unmanned crossing, accidents are occurring there continuously. Through you, I demand from the Government that this unmanned crossing should be manned.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 28th July 2009, at 11 a.m.

18.43 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 28, 2009/Sravana 6, 1931 (Saka)

Annexure-I**Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	334
2.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	334
3.	Shri Agarwal, Jai Prakash	329
4.	Shri Ballu, T.R.	331
5.	Shri C., Sivasami	329
6.	Shri Chauhan, P.P.	324
7.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	321
8.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	340
9.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	325
10.	Shri Kalmadi Suresh	325
11.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	335
12.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	336
13.	Shri Maadam Ahir Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	330
14.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	333
15.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	333
16.	Shri Patel Devji M.	323
17.	Shri Rajendran, C.	332
18.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	324
19.	Shri Reddy Magunta Sreenivasulu	338
20.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	327
21.	Shri Shetti Raju	328
22.	Shri Shri, Anto Antony	322
23.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	339
24.	Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	328

1	2	3
25.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	327
26.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	337
27.	Shri Swamy N. Chaluvarya	326
28.	Shri Tandon, Lalji	335
29.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausaheb Rajaram	337

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarn	3039, 3099
2.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	3110, 3112, 3153, 3178
3.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	3110, 3112, 3153, 3178
4.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	3108, 3143, 3157, 3167
5.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	3069, 3116, 3158
6.	Shri Argal Ashok	3028, 3030, 3089
7.	Shri Baalu, T.R.	3103
8.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	3075, 3123, 3129
9.	Shri Bavaliya Kunvarjibhai M.	3081
10.	Shri Biswal Hemanand	3078
11.	Smt. Botcha, Jhanshi Lakshmi	3049
12.	Shri C., Sivasami	3116
13.	Shri Chauhan Sanjay Singh	3112
14.	Shri Chauhan, P.P.	3119

1	2	3
15.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	3101
16.	Shri Das Bhakta Charan	3166
17.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	3049
18.	Shri Deora Milind	3043
19.	Shri Dharuva Narayana	3041, 3122, 3157
20.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	3106, 3139, 3156, 3166
21.	Adv. Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao	3053, 3118, 3157
22.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	3056
23.	Shri Gadhvi Mukesh Bhairavadanji	3042, 3128, 3154
24.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath M.	3076
25.	Smt. Gandhi Maneka	3055, 3162
26.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	3048, 3115, 3146, 3170
27.	Smt. Jaya Prada	3080
28.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	3142
29.	Dr. Joshi, Murlī Manohar	3061
30.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	3125
31.	Shri Kalmadi Suresh	3105, 3141
32.	Shri Kashyap Virender	3048
33.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	3031
34.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	3102, 3147
35.	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	3118
36.	Shri Kumar Mithilesh	3089
37.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	3072
38.	Shri Lingam P.	3049
39.	Shri Maadam Ahir Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	3093, 3133, 3158, 3177

1	2	3
40.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	3086, 3111, 3151
41.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	3086, 3111, 3151
42.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lal	3071
43.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	3101
44.	Shri Naik P. Balram	3040, 3100, 3164
45.	Shri Naik Shripad Yesso	3058
46.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	3047, 3052, 3120, 3148, 3163
47.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	3052, 3116
48.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	3107
49.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	3072, 3173
50.	Dr. Patasani, Prasanna Kumar	3065, 3101, 3112
51.	Shri Pathak Harin	3045, 3066
52.	Shri Patil Bhaskarrao Bapurao	3076
53.	Shri Rajendran, C.	3109
54.	Shri Ramkishun	3062
55.	Shri Rao, K.S.	3033
56.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	3063, 3121
57.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	3090
58.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	3050, 3104, 3150, 3164, 3171
59.	Shri Ray, Rudra Madhab	3027, 3065, 3087, 3101, 3112
60.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	3060
61.	Shri Reddy, Magunta Sreenivasulu	3101, 3145, 3160, 3169

1	2	3
62.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	3036, 3048, 3095, 3152
63.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	3086, 3111, 3151
64.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	3034, 3092, 3132, 3233
65.	Shri Sahu, Chandu Lal	3074
66.	Shri Sanjoy Takam	3057
67.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	3083
68.	Shri Sathyanarayana, Sarvey	3038, 3098, 3136, 3137, 3162
69.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	3051, 3117
70.	Shri Sethi Arjun	3037, 3097, 3136, 3142, 3155
71.	Dr. Sharma, Arvind Kumar	3044
72.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	3107, 3142
73.	Shri Sharma, Madan Lal	3082
74.	Shri Sharma, Basavaraj, G.S.	3147
75.	Shri Shri, Anto Antony	3084, 3140
76.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	3031, 3094, 3134
77.	Shri Sidhu, Navjot Singh	3068
78.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	3079, 3130, 3176
79.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	3059
80.	Shri Singh, Jagadanand	3046
81.	Shri Singh, Radha Mohan	3121
82.	Dr. Singh Raghuvarsh Prasad	3116, 3124, 3151

1	2	3
83.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	3064, 3123
84.	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	3073
85.	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	3070, 3112
86.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	3107, 3142
87.	Shri Sudhakaran K.	3147
88.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	3153
89.	Shri Suklabaidya Lalit Mohan	3118
90.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	3085, 3131, 3165, 3172
91.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	3032, 3096, 3135, 3161, 3174
92.	Shri Swamy N. Chaluvarya	3091, 3138
93.	Shri Tandon, Lalji	3113
94.	Shri Tewari Manish	3067
95.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	3029, 3055, 3088, 3149, 3175
96.	Shri Thomas P.T.	3054
97.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	3028
98.	Shri Vasava, Mansukh Bhai D.	3035
99.	Shri Verma Sajjan	3045, 3118, 3126
100.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	3114, 3144, 3159, 3168
101.	Shri Yadav, Anjan Kumar M.	3035
102.	Shri Yadav, Dinesh Chandra	3166
103.	Shri Yadav, Hukumdev Narayan	3077, 3127
104.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	3076

Annexure-II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Commerce and Industry	:	322, 325, 327
Communications and Information Technology	:	323, 332, 337, 338
Defence	:	329
Human Resource Development	:	326, 333, 335, 336, 339
Labour and Employment	:	328, 330, 334
Social Justice and Empowerment	:	331
Shipping	:	321, 324, 340

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Commerce and Industry	:	3038, 3039, 3040, 3045, 3050, 3054, 3055, 3058, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3071, 3079, 3082, 3084, 3085, 3096, 3098, 3102, 3104, 3105, 3112, 3115, 3117, 3120, 3125, 3129, 3130, 3132, 3137, 3139, 3140, 3142, 3144, 3162, 3164, 3167, 3172
Communications and Information Technology	:	3031, 3048, 3064, 3078, 3087, 3088, 3091, 3094, 3110, 3128, 3148, 3154, 3176
Defence	:	3028, 3067, 3069, 3101, 3106, 3113, 3114, 3131, 3149, 3153, 3174, 3175
Human Resource Development	:	3030, 3032, 3036, 3037, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3046, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3062, 3072, 3075, 3076, 3080, 3081, 3089, 3092, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3100, 3103, 3109, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3126, 3134, 3138, 3143, 3146, 3157, 3158, 3170, 3171, 3177
Labour and Employment	:	3029, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3044, 3056, 3057, 3060, 3070, 3073, 3119, 3133, 3136, 3145, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3168, 3169, 3173, 3178
Social Justice and Empowerment	:	3027, 3059, 3074, 3083, 3086, 3108, 3111, 3116, 3118, 3150, 3151, 3166
Shipping	:	3066, 3068, 3077, 3090, 3107, 3127, 3135, 3141, 3147, 3152, 3155, 3156, 3160.

INTERNET

The Original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. on everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

© 2009 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition)
and Printed by Chaudhary Mudran Kendra, Delhi-110 053
