Monday, March 15, 2010 Phalguna 24, 1931 (Saka)

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Fourth Session (Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VIII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 15, 2010/Phalguna 24, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER IN THE Chair] ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER : Q. No. 241, Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

[English]

Impact of Global Slowdown

*241. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) the mandays generated by the various employment generation programmes under implementation during the last three years and the current year, Statewise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to rejuvenate and review/amend these programmes in view of the global, meltdown;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted a comprehensive study on the impact of global economic meltdown on Indian labour and industry;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of workers who lost jobs due to closure of various industries State-wise; and

(g) the role of Government in rehabilitating the affected workers?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Government of India is implementing various Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation Programmes in both rural and urban areas to generate employment opportunities in the country. Some of the important ones are: Swarnajayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

Details of the performance of various employment generation schemes are given in the enclosed Annexure-1 to IV.

Since the performance of these employment generating schemes is based on budget allocated to them, these have not been affected by global melt down. These schemes are constantly reviewed and assessed for better performance. SJSRY has been comprehensively revamped with effect from 2009-10. A special initiative has been taken under SGSY to set up Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), one in each district of the country for skill development training of rural BPL youth to enable them to undertake micro enterprises and wage employment. RSETIs are set up in partnership with the public sector banks. 500 RSETIs are proposed to be set up in the country during 11th plan period. The schemes of Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) have been merged into a new scheme titled 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme' (PMEGP) in 2008-09. National Food for Work Programme has been subsumed in MGNREGS with effect from 2-2-2006 and Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) in MGNREGS with effect from 1-4-2003.

1.

(d) and (e) Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment has conducted "Quarterly Quick Employment Surveys" to assess the impact of economic slowdown in India. In the first survey conducted in about 3000 units in 20 centres across 11 States/UTs relating to important sectors like mining, textiles, metals, gems and jewellery, automobile, transport and IT/BPO, it was observed that 4.91 lakh workers lost their jobs during the quarter October-December, 2008. It increased by 2.76 lakh during Jan-March, 2009. Employment declined by 1.31 lakh during April-June, 2009. However, it increased by 4.97 lakh during the quarter July-Sep., 2009. As per latest quarterly quick survey for the period Oct.-Dec. 2009, overall employment has improved by 6.38 lakh.

(f) and (g) As per data available from 29 States/UT Administrations, 3894 workers lost their jobs due to closure of industries during 2007. Similarly, 3052 workers lost their jobs in 2008 as per data available from 33 States/UT Administrations and 2010 in 2009 as per data available from 30 States/UT Administrations. The state-wise details are given at Annexure-V. The action taken by the Government to overcome economic slowdown, such as implementation of the three stimulus packages, the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, higher investment in social sector and infrastructure development programmes such as Bharat Nirman, Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana, Rajiv Awas Yojana, National Highways Development Programme, etc. are contributing to the revival of the economy and creating jobs as well as helping those who were rendered jobless. Government also implements 'Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana' under Employment State Insurance Scheme wherein the insured worker and his family are entitled to about 50% of wages up to a period of one year and medical benefits in case of loss of job.

Annexure-I

SI.No	o. State/UTs		2006-07	•	•	2007-08	
		Setting up individual/ group micro enterprises- No. of Urban poor assisted	Skill training - No. of urban poor	Urban Wage Employment Programme - No. of mandays of work generated (In lakhs)	Setting up individual/ group micro enterprises- No. of Urban poor assisted	Skill training - No. of urban poor	Urban Wage Employment Programme No. of mandays of work generated (In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	 5 ′	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2195	4945	0.11	16436	27599	5.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	3	0.00	0	0	0.07
3.	Assam	1305	0	0.26	30	102	1.89

Employment Generated/No. of urban poor assisted under Swarna Jayanti Shahari

5 Oral Answers	
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
• 	۲			J			
4.	Bihar	8315	31	26.11	0	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2814	6203	0.63	` 3910	3247 ^{- Sa}	0.77
6.	Goa	0	0	0.00	0	a. O ^m ***	0.00
7.	Gujarat	8339	4171	1.44	8707	11283	0.58
8.	Haryana	4413	6226	0.61	4427	6638	0.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	370	962	0.00	166	243	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	350	0	0.38	488	1347	0.90
11.	Jharkhand	0	9	0.00	0	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	7359	5064	6.68	13955	11502	11.47
13.	Kerala	4420	4908	1.21	3432	3982	0.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10200	3907J	2.60	17043	14200	4.91
15.	Maharashtra	21422	31436	0.76	42370	78002	5.02
16.	Manipur	0	628	0.76	6	1256	0.37
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	144	1692	0.76
18	Mizoram	0	1906	1.44	0	2149	1.84
19.	Nagaland	520	18	0.00	255	255	0.47
20.	Orissa	7671	5770	0.78	9719	7657	0.78
21.	Punjab	0	1185	0.15	0	1315	0.32
22.	Rajasthan	9301	6036	0.82	8832	4645	0.96
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0.00	. 71	350	0.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	21574	12763	20.51	13026	8193	0.78
25.	Tripura	1286	1728	0.17	655	4316	0.24
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	. 7	8
27.	Uttar Pradesh	18880	31997	9.99	26080	54869	5.20
28.	West Bengal	4859	876	6.38	9468	1547	0.38
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	0	0.00	53	0	0.00
80 .	Chandigarh	36	937	0.00	30	745	0.00
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
2.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
3.	Delhi	107	230	0.00	1297	250	0.00
4.	Puducherry	398 ·	263	0.43	450	880	0.86
	Total	136178	167364	82.21	181050	248264	45.39

Annexure-I(A)

Employment Generated/No. of urban poor assisted under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

S.No	o. State/UTs		2008-09		2009-1	0 (upto 31.0	o 31.01.2010)			
		individual/ training - Err group micro No. of Pro enterprises- urban No. of Urban poor m poor co assisted ge		Urban Wage Employment Programme - No. of mandays of work generated (In lakhs)	Setting up individual/ group micro enterprises- No. of Urban poor assisted	Skill training - No. of • urban poor	Urban Wage Employment Programme - No. of mandays of work generated (In lakhs)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29156	45369	8.23	3618	4701	2.02			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	Ο	0	0.07			
3.	Assam	479	420	3.43	472	420	3.43			

9

Oral Answers

•

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. E	Bihar	1347	2315	0.00	0	0	0.00
5. (Chhattisgarh	1522	1909	0.40	715	[·] 510	0.00
6. i (Goa	655	1570	1.96			
7. (Gujarat	8008	4039	0.59	12455	22945	0.59
3. I	Haryana	2052	5745	0.42	3185	5828	0.31
Э. I	Himachal Pradesh	122	199	0.00	16	149	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	339	3357	Ó.24			
11.	Jharkhand	• 0	0	0.00			
12.	Karnataka	17536	13462	4.70	4825	9153	1.73
13.	Kerala	3820	3632	0.00	1698	· 2025	0.14
14.	Madhya Fradesh	5272	16493	1.24	2361	23789	0.91
15.	Maharashtra	49482	55523	5.57	8817	4986	0.41
16.	Manipur	7	737	0.34	8	2469	1.54
17.	Meghalaya	99	51	0.00	24	47	0.19
18.	Mizoram	0	0	1.05			0.00
19.	Nagaland	276	10	0.19	167	30	0.01
20.	Orissa	1094	3317	0.46	4368	3578	0.64
21.	Punjab	383	0	0.00	0	• 0	0.01
22.	Rajasthan	4833	4037	1.27	667	2569	
23.	Sikkim	479	1478	3.71	86	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	23659	73024	8.23			5.69
25.	Tripura	272	1826	0.24	0	0	0.24
26.	Uttarakhand	736	1414	5.00	420	21 91	

11	Oral Answers		MARCH	15, 2010		to Questic	ons 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttar: Pradesh	27302	54802	9.13	1437	2187	1.88
28.	West: Bengal	4690	2268	0.00	3108	3397	0.24
29.	Andaman` and Nicobar Islands	29	1	0.01	43	1	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	607	5459	0.00			0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	67	219	0.94	•	;	
32.	Daman and Diu	68	0	0.04			0.00
33.	Delhi	275	325	0.00		· · · ·	
34.	Puducherry	70	417	0.05	142	44	0.04
	Total	184736	303418	57.44	48632	91019	20.09

Annexure-II

Employment Generated/Total Swarozgaris Assisted under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during 2006-07 to 2009-10 (upto January, 2010)

SI!No.	States	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010 (upto Jan., 2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	638843	263615	188837	115570
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1878	1599	774	490
3.	Assam	67587	100261	142728	96515
4.	Bihar	109350	100159	127226	116069
5.	Chhattisgarh	33669	44914	46542	38292
6.	Goa	711	735	592	` 493
7.	Gujarat	27237	45189	41728	38055
8.	Haryana	14158	19891	20639	11864

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Oral Answers

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to Questions

1	2	3	4	:5	6
).	Himachal Pradesh	5905	7764	11863	38611
0.	Jammu and Kashmir	8219	6818	6990	3128
1.	Jharkhand	69077	77168	83103	87261
2.	Kamataka	46407	95409	99950	6 65990
3.	Kerala	22401	39683	43784	(34641
4	Madhya Pradesh	59781	73091	99200	€ 61283
5. [°]	Maharashtra	84707	119344	154647	1 101387
6.	Manipur	3560	3144	3640	66774
7.	Meghalaya	3328	3419	2195	4 596
8.	Mizoram	11856	5830	8748	8 886 3
9.	Nagaland	3273	2259	3205	2543
0.	Orissa	68687	87171	126206	72950
1.	Punjab	10532	15402	13109	9644
2.	Rajasthan	38445	50351	58495	35856
3.	Sikkim	1397	1718	1689	1195
4.	Tamil Nadu	53509	152907	113097	79 326
5.	Tripura	9551	13672	23847	9430
6.	Uttar Pradesh	257577	292105	319568	270135
7.	Uttarakhand	10564	13482	18044	13210
8.	West Bengal	28251	60736	99905	31922
9.	Andaman and Nicobar	108	195	243	587
	Islands	•		•	
10.	Damen and Diu	Ð	0	· 10	.0

16

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	0	24	0
32.	Lakshadweep	42	177	0	0
33.	Puducherry	1293	1087	1257	2183
<u></u>	Total	1691926	1699295	1861875	1328868

Annexure-III

Estimated Employment Generation during 2008-09 and 2009-10 under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**

.

SI. No.	State/UTs**	Estimated employment opportunities (No of persons)			
		2008-09	2009-10 (upto 25.2.2010)		
1	2	3	4		
1.	Chandigarh	160	40		
2.	Delhi	10	310		
3.	Haryana	4840	, 5429		
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3090	1922		
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	6800	8600		
6 .	Punjab	2660	6375		
7.	Rajasthan	5400	12457		
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	340		
9 .	Bihar	58730	3736		
10.	Jharkhand	4980	2950		

.

1	2	3	4
11.	Orissa	16540	4610
12.	West Bengal	40020	15179
13.		8650	23387
14.	Karnataka	12200	4940
15.	Kerala	3650	7002
16.	Lakshadweep	0	0
17.	Puducherry	480	129
18.	Tamil Nadu	11960	22545
19.	Goa	10	450
20.	Gujarat	2680	5150
21.	Maharashtra	16920	16401
22.	Chhattisgarh	5840	3111
23.	Madhya Pradesh	4160	6369
24.	Uttarakhand	3840	6934
25.	Uttar Pradesh	27240	15005
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	1140	811
27.	Assam	12260	2340
		•	

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1	2	3	4
28.	Manipur	0	27
29 .	Meghalaya	0	1091
30.	Mizoram	0	820
31.	Nagaland	50	410
32.	Tripura	250	220

1	2	3	4
33.	Sikkim	100	169
	Total	255060	179259

Note: Figures for 2008-09 corresponding to Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have been included in the figures of Gujarat and Maharashtra respectively.

** Scheme started in 2008-09.

Annexure-IV

Employment Generated - persondays under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme during 2006-07 to 2009-10 (upto Jan., 2010)

S.No.	States	Persondays Generated (In Lakhs)						
	-	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto jan, 10)			
1	2	3	4	5	6			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	678.77	2010.28	2735.45	2952.6			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.53	2.79	34.98	6.2			
3.	Assam	572.92	487.61	751.07	569.4			
4.	Bihar	596.87	843.03	991.75	902.3			
5.	Chhattisgarh	700.21	1316.11	1243.18	812.0			
6.	Gujarat	100.48	90.06	213.07	436.9			
7.	Haryana	24.12	35.76	69.11	39.6			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	29.90	97.53	205.28	205.0			
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.30	36.8	78.80	65.4			
10.	Jharkhand	520.48	747.54	749.97	. ~682.7			
11.	Karnataka	222.01	197.78	287.64	1482.7			

1	2	3	4 *	5	6
12.	Kerala	20.48	60.75	153.75	216.6
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1971.77	2753.01	2946.97	2600.8
4.	Maharashtra	159.28	184.86	419.85.	239.4
5.	Manipur	18.57	48.32	285.62	239.7
6.	Meghalaya	24.22	41.33	86.31	104.9
7.	Mizoram	7.85	31.53	125.82	133.7
8.	Nagaland	13.08	24.31	202.70	232.4
9.	Orissa	799.34	405.23	432.58	363.7
0.	Punjab	15.57	19.15	39.89	53.1
1.	Rajasthan	998.87	1678.38	4829.55	4200.8
2.	Sikkim	2.43	8.6	26.34	29.2
3.	Tamil Nadu	182.79	645.25	1203.59	1966.6
4.	Tripura	50.13	181.05	351.12	304.0
5.	Uttar Pradesh	822.90	1363.05	2272.21	2663.6
6.	Uttarakhand	40.60	80.34	104.33	136.6
7.	West Bengal	440.08	968.77	786.61	1007.8
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			1.00	3.7
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.48	0.6
0.	Daman and Diu			0.00	0.0
1.	Goa			0.00 .	1.7
2.	Lakshadweep			1.82	1.4
3	Puducherry			1.64	8.3
4.	Chandigarh			0.00	0.0
	Total	9050.55	14359.22	21632.48	22663.50

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Annexure-V

Number of closures and workers affected during the last three years (State-wise)

SI. (State/Union Territory	200	7	200	8(P)	2009(P)	
No.		A	В	A	В	A	В
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh		-	20	144	<i>'</i> -	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	*	*	-	-	*	*
4.	Bihar	-	-	•	-	-	· -
5.	Chhattisgarh	*	*	-	-	-	-
6.	Delhi	-	-	1	196	-	•
7.	Goa	-	-		-	-	•
8.	Gujarat	2	45	5	163	2	112
9.	Haiyana	4	198	5	330	· 1	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6	139	-	-	4	131
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-			. •	-
12.	Jharkhand	*	•	*	*	*	* .
13.	Karnataka	1	4	1	30	8	500
14.	Kerala .	3	45	-	-	-	•
15.		-		*	*	-	-
16.		*	*	-	-	* 1	•
17.		-	-	-	-	•	-
18.	٨	- -	-	-	-	-	-
	. Mizoram	-		-	-	-	•

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	Grand Total	91	3894	56	3052	61	2010
35.	Puducherry	•	-	-	-	•	*
4.	Lakshadweep	_	-	•	-		-
3.	Daman and Diu	*	*	*	-	-	•
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	•	•	1	73	1	48
1.	Chandigarh	-		1	1	1	10
0.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	•
9.	West Bengal	2	36	3	1447	1	100
8.	Uttarakhand	2	116	-	-	•	-
7.	Uttar Pradesh	15	1941	3	212	*	*
5.	Tripura	53 .	1285	16	456	· 43	1103
5.	Tamil Nadu	1	26	-	-		-
۱.	Sikkim	1	49	-	-	-	-
3.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-		-
2.	Punjab	-	•		-	-	-
1.	Orissa	1	10	-	-	. -	-
).	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	•	-
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

A = Number of Units Closed

B = Workers Affected

- = Nil

(P) = Provisional

* = Not Available

Note: The information for the years 2008 and 2009 is based on the returns/clarifications received from the Labour Bureau till 10th February 2010.

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to Questions

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Madam, global crisis and accompanying economic recession have impacted the working class of our country. The main burden of crisis has fallen on the workers in the export sector. As per the report of the Indian Federation of Exporters Organisation. since 2008 more than one crore workers have lost their jobs. The impact of crisis was also felt not only in the export sector but also in non-export sector, textile sector, gems and jewelry and in diamond cutting industry. The Government of India has spent Rs. 1,86,000 crore as Stimulus Package and this package has helped the employer to increase their profit level. It has not helped the workers. Lakhs and lakhs of workers have lost their jobs during this period because of global economic recession. More than 3 lakh workers were engaged in diamond cutting industry in Surat, Gujarat. They have lost their jobs. So far, 17 workers have committed suicide. The Government has given bail-out stimulus package for the industrialists, exporters and the employers but there is no bail-out package for the workers. May I know from the Labour Minister, because his concern is for the workers, whether the Government will announce a bail-out package to help the workers? Secondly, as lakhs of the workers have lost their jobs, what measures the Government has taken so that the workers who have lost their jobs can get back their jobs and the retrenchment layout is stopped?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The hon. Member has stated that the Government has not taken any action and that a number of people are unemployed as they have lost their jobs because of global recession. I would like to bring to your kind notice that it is true that in October-December 2008 employment declined by 4.91 lakhs.

During January-March, 2009, it increased by 2.76 lakhs and again during April-June, 2009, there was a seasonal decline of 1.31 lakh jobs. Now again according to the quarterly survey, during July-September, employment increased by 4.97 lakh. As per the latest quarterly survey, for the period October-December, 2009, over all employment situation has improved by about 6.38 lakh jobs. During OctDec, 2009 there is a substantial increase in employment by 5.70 lakh in the IT and BPO sectors. So, I want to bring to the notice of the House that it is a happy trend. This year from January 2009 to January 2010, there is an increase of nearly 12 lakh jobs. So, all the stimulus packages have helped in generating more and more employment – whether it is Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme or the stimulus packages (I, II and III) for industries and several other schemes right from Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana to Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana. Almost all the programmes are helping to create more and more employment.

Therefore, I am not ready to accept what the hon. Member is saying that there is no increase in employment. Only at the time of recession during October and December, 2008 as also during April-June, 2009, it decreased. Otherwise, in the rest of the period, it has increased. During 2009, 12.82 lakh more people have got jobs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your second supplementary question and please be brief.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The programme which the hon. Minister has referred to has not helped the workers who were engaged in both organized and unorganized sectors to get back their jobs. Those who have lost their jobs, they have lost them for ever. The Government has not done anything to help these workers.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : When the stimulus package was given to the exporters or to the industries, we demanded that a condition should be incorporated that there should not be any retrenchment or lay off workers. That has not been done. Lakhs of workers, particularly from Kerala and Tamil Nadu, who were working in the Gulf countries, had to come back to their country. They have lost their jobs. May I know from the Minister of Labour whether the Government will consider a special package MARCH 15, 2010

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to help those workers who were working in the Gulf countries but had to leave that country because of global economic melt down? Most of these people are from the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, if the hon. Member gives a separate notice, I would request Shri Vayalar Raviji who is looking after the labour problems of overseas workers to look into this matter.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : It is directly connected with it.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: It is not connected with it directly. If a separate notice is given, I will answer it.

As far as other matters are concerned, I will examine them.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. M. Thambidurai — Not Present.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Madam Speaker, what I would like to know from the hon. Minister is this. The Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is a major flagship programme of the Government. That Act provides that if employment is not given within 15 days of employment being demanded, then the person will be entitled to unemployment allowance. I would like to know from the Government, how many people have actually been given unemployment allowance and how many of them are in the State of Jharkhand?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, if the hon. Member gives a separate notice, then I will collect the information from the Ministry of Rural Development and I will provide the information because the Ministry of Rural Development is the Ministry that executes this programme.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may collect all the data and give them to the hon. Minister.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : The hon. Minister has given the figures for the number of people who have been provided employment under this scheme State-wise. Now, if the figures for employment provided can be given, why not the figures for the number of people given unemployment allowance be given?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I have given whatever data was available. If the hon. Member wants additional information, then I will collect the information from the Ministry of Rural Development and give it to the hon. Member.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Madam, it is the collective responsibility of the Cabinet. When he gets up to reply it is his responsibility to collect all the information from all the Ministries and not disappoint the Members of this House by saying that he needs a separate notice.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam Speaker, the labourers are being exploited grossly by the industrialist in our country. There is one Parle-G biscuit manufacturing company in Karkhaiyan. Industrial Area in Varanasi is my parliamentary constituency. The workers in the said company are forced to work for 12 hours a day and are paid a party sum of Rs. 1800-2200 per mensum. Through you I would like to ask the hon. Minister-the number of complaints relating to exploitation of workers received in Uttar Pradesh? If so, what action has been taken by the Government thereon?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The questions as [English] is about employment generated by the various employment generation programmes under implementation during the last three years. This is the question that the hon. Member has put and also he has asked specifically about the areas where some workers are working. That information is not available with me now.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: You have written that the Government of Uttar Pradesh will look into it. ...(Interruptions) What action the Government proposes to take ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Every labour law is implemented both by the State Governments as well as the Central Government. It is in the Concurrent List.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Hon. Minister, Sir the State Government shall take action in this regard...(Interruptions) What for the Central Government is...(Interruptions) Some action should at least be taken on behalf of the Ministry ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Madam, Speaker, I seek your protection because the question that was asked is about the impact of economic melt down on Indian labour and industry and compensation, if any, offered by the Government. That is one of the questions. But the hon. Minister has referred to various schemes that will generate employment. These will generate employment. That is true. But this generation of employment does not give any protection to the workers who have lost their jobs because of economic melt down. Therefore, precisely the question is whether the Government and the Labour Ministry, in

*Not recorded.

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particular, is in a position to state as to what is the compensation given to those who have lost their jobs in Surat; who have lost their jobs in Mumbai; who have lost their jobs in the textile sector in Uttar Pradesh and who have lost their jobs in some other parts of the country. We are not interested to know the impact of various schemes. For that, we will put a separate question not to the Minister for Labour but to the Minister for Rural Development. But the Minister for Labour owes a responsibility to inform the House what the Government has specifically done to the workers who have lost their jobs because of the meltdown. It is the Government survey which says that about five lakh workers have lost their jobs. What have they done with regard to them? If nothing has been done so far, then what are they going to do in future?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I have given the detailed information in the beginning itself as to how, in October-December, employment decreased, how in 2009, it increased and the position today.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : I am not asking about those who have lost their jobs....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply. He has not completed his reply. This cannot go on. You have asked your question. Please take your seat. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I do not want to avoid answering any question. I will reply to his question, if it is related to the main Question. This information was not sought earlier when he put the Question. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Part 'b' of the Question says it.

*Not recorded.

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MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. All these will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, he also knows that there is a scheme called Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana..... (Interruptions). Wherever there are lockouts, the industrial units pay six months salary to them. That scheme is also there. If there are any specific cases, he may bring it to my notice and then, I will ask the concerned Department to look into the matter and solve the problem. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Madam, please give us protection. He has not answered my question. He has absolutely avoided my question. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister in his reply, has himself admitted that as per the information received from various states 3894 people have been rendered jobless because of closure of industries in the year 2007. Similarly, 3052 people lost their job in 2008 and 2010 people have been rendered jobless in 2009. Closure of industries rendered people jobless during the last three years. ASSOCHEM has stated that after recession is over, nine crore people will get jobs in organized sector during the next fix years. In this regard, I would like to know clearly from the hon. Minister as to how many letters of intent have been issued. And so far as increase in employment opportunities in Uttar Pradesh is concerned, I would like to ask the hon. Minister- what is the action plan of the Government for creating jobs in organized sector in 2009-10.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, at present I do not have the figures relating to the number of industries for which Letters of Intent have been issued? This issue pertains to the Deptt. of Industries. I will ask them. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Madam, we need your protection. Kindly see the way the hon. Minister has answered my question. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Madam, he should come better prepared to answer the supplementaries put in the House. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It will be done. We have come to the next Question now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : There has to be a direction from the hon. Speaker to answer the Question. He cannot avoid the question. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will be taking care of that. I have moved on to the next Question.

Q. 242.-Shrimati Meena Singh.

[Translation]

Construction of Roads under Phase VI and VII of PMGSY

*242. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works pending as on date regarding construction of roads for connecting villages having a population of one thousand to five thousand under the sixth and seventh phases of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the country including Bihar, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the time by which each of the remaining villages
 is likely to be connected thereunder; and

(c) the details of the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon, State-wise?

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PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

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

Statement

(a) 14,677 road works cleared under Phase-VI and VII of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have not been completed upto January, 2010. State-wise details are given in enclosed Annexure-I. Location-wise details are hot maintained in the Ministry.

(b) PMGSY is an ongoing programme, under which all eligible habitations are planned to be connected depending upon executing capacity of States, availability of land, availability of resources etc.

(c) Project proposals for Rs. 45,158 crore have been cleared by the Ministry under phase VI and VII of PMGSY and the expenditure incurred on these works upto January, 2010 is Rs. 24,195 crore. State-wise details are in Annexure-II.

Annexure-I

SI. No.	Name of the State	No. of road works which could not be be completed upto January, 2010					
1	2	3					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	511					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	161					
3.	Assam	1,343					
4.	Bihar	2,385					
5.	Chhattisgarh	893					
6.	Goa	· _					
7.	Gujarat	75					

1	2	3
8.	Haryana	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	354
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	376
11.	Jharkhand	940
12.	Karnataka	97
13.	Kerala	404
14.	Madhya Pradesh	620
15.	Maharashtra	252
16.	Manipur	131
17.	Meghalaya	_
18.	Mizoram	76
19.	Nagaland	24
20.	Orissa	1,467
21.	Punjab	11 ·
22.	Rajasthan	259
23.	Sikkim	188
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,770
25.	Tripura	351
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,162
27.	Uttarakhand	203
28.	West Bengal	624
	Total	14,677

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	Ar	nnexure-ll	
		(F	Rs. in crore)
SI. No.	States	Value of proposals cleared	Exp. upto Jan'10
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,734.80	1,101.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	773.97	284.16
3.	Assam	4,155.12	1,929.26
4.	Bihar	5,936.70	1,163.97
5.	Chhattisgarh	2,481.49	1,369.05
6.	Goa	. –	-
7.	Gujarat	459.48	443.32
8.	Haryana	646.46	600.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,119.16	576.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmi	r 1,215.08	323.99
11.	Jharkhand	1,253.33	229.60
12.	Karnataka	1,010.97	901.30
13.	Kerala	524.68	179.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2,565.16	1,894.76
15.	Maharashtra	1,741.33	1,424.20
16.	Manipur	363.66	99.77
17.	Meghalaya	- ,	-
18.	Mizoram	375.04	71.21
19.	Nagaland	180.30	121.21

1	2	. 3	4
20.	Orissa	3,335.31	1,893.12
21.	Punjab	831.06	747.53
22 .	Rajasthan	4,588.94	4,002.55
23.	Sikkim	465.36	142.93
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,324.63	527.45
25.	Tripura	926.38	296.97
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4,834.35	3,247.31
27.	Uttarakhand	617.11	78.19
28.	West Bengal	1,698.37	545.23
	Grand Total	45,158.24	24,194.51

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Madam Speaker, hon. Minister has put forth a lot of details in response to my basic query but still they do not reveal as to by when the villages of this country will have a road-link. I do not want to go into details of the data provided here. I only want to apprise the hon. Minister of the status of PMGSY in my constituency which comes under Bhojpur district.

Madam, I have been informed by district administration of Bhojpur about the suspended plan-works there owing to the non-provision of funds by the Department of Rural Development. Apart from this, the DPR involving 161 roads is pending with the Ministry for approval for about last six months. I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you, Madam, about the time by when the funds would be provided to re-start the suspended work there and the pending proposals would be cleared to facilitate the timely completion of the projects.

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to inform the hon. Member through you that from

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to Questions

among the PMGSY projects cleared by the Rural Development Ministry in respect to Bihar, the state roads selected under core-network are recommended by SRRDA to NRRDA and then only we allot funds for the road proposals cleared by them. Through you, I want to inform the hon. Member that Bihar has a different situation compared to the rest of the country. The roads under PMGSY have helped building a core network every where in the country by linking rural habitation to the link-roads and through roads and they stand identified now, except Bihar which still has no core-network. Whereas, the PMGSY runs its eight and ninth phases elsewhere in the country, Bihar has got the works under sixth and seventh phases stuck and stagnated.(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister has not concluded.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him finish his reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam, our hon. Member has clearly referred to Bhojpur. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please give a complete and proper reply to the hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Hon. Speaker, Madam, I want to inform the hon. Member through you that a road length of 564 km. is cleared in the Bhojpur district in Bihar but the PIUs there have completed the work for the length of 90 km only so far. They have not cleared the backlog of work while they have funds and targets fixed. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, let him complete his reply first.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam, I wanted to refer to the process for rural connectivity in respect of Bhojpur district specifically. We have already approved proposals for 564 km. length under your current phase of work and we have conveyed it. Out of it. ...(Interruptions) It has a process, you know.

Hon. Speaker, Madam, let me inform the hon. Members through you that there is adequate provision of funds under PMGSY but, it has a proper system. The State Government concerned has to invite the tenders for work within a period of 75 days from the date of sanction given by us. As soon as the tenders are given, we allot the funds. We have approved a road-length of 564 kms, in Bhojpur of Bihar. We have given our clearance for the same, but they have-not completed the due process there. Let them complete the task on their part first and the funds will be given. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not the way.

Please ask your second supplementary.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Madam, I will show a letter from the DM of

the district which informs about the pending work of 161 roads there. You may kindly have a look please. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): Madam, I associate myself to the concern expressed by the hon. Member from Bihar and I would like to inform that in the year 2005-06, road length of 1665 kms has been sanctioned for Bihar.

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SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, we do not need information regarding past. Present information may please be provided. ...(Interruptions)

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, the present is that ...(Interruptions)...* this is the history of today, you want to listen to it...(Interruptions)...* This is the history. You want to listen to the history. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, this is wrong.

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister, please reply his question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

Hon'ble Minister is replying the question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister, please tell the factual position.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down.

The Minister is replying.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Madam, Whatever hon'ble Minister has said is not correct. That should not to in records. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Those portions will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now let the Minister speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have expunded it. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. The Minister is replying.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, I want to say for information to hon'ble Members that works worth more than Rs. 16,000 crore have been sanctioned in Bihar. The State Government has been able to carry out the work worth rupees 5,000 crores only as against rupees 16,000 crores. ...(Interruptions) The State Government does not want to carry out the works sanctioned by the Union Government. ...(Interruptions) The Growth rate in Bihar is minimum in the country.

The State Government has not carried out even 30 percent of works. ...(Interruptions) We have cleared all the projects. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Madam Speaker thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let the hon'ble Member ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Madam, let me ask the second supplementary question. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have already asked the second supplementary.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked questions twice. Now you please sit down.

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL :The hon. Minister's reply has revealed the fact that some States are showing very poor performance in the PMGSY Scheme. A total of 404 works have not been completed up to January, 2010 as far as Kerala State is concerned. This poor performance is mainly due to the strict guidelines given by the Central Ministry.

Madam, as far as Kerala State is concerned, the width stipulated by the Scheme is very much difficult to get. The width and gradient are creating problems for Kerala project. Kerala's entire coastal area, where poor and BPL people are residing, is totally neglected due to this width stipulation.

I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would take necessary steps for modifying the guidelines for speedy implementation of this project.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: When I was in Kerala I had addressed this problem. This problem cannot be solved because the gradient is such that if you reduce the gradient it will be prone to accident. So, we are addressing this problem. Unless and until we address this problem, we cannot give this relaxation. Otherwise, there will be more accidents. So, we are aware of this problem. We cannot reduce the gradient and we cannot increase the width. That is the problem that the Kerala State is facing. We are aware of this. We are referring it to the experts. Let them study it and come out with suggestions(Interruptions)

DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI : Madam, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a particular situation existing in Gujarat. The peculiar situation has been established in the State of Gujarat. In Gujarat, a considerable amount of work has been done. Most of the villages are connected with the road networks. My question is this. Will the Government allow and grant the Gujarat Government permission for widening of the road and upgradation of the road because most of the villages are connected with the road network? So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will allow the Gujarat Government to widen and upgrade the roads. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam Speaker, there is a specification regarding width of roads as to how much traffic is on which road, which route is through and which is link route. I will request to all Hon'ble Members to see the guidelines of Pradhan mantri Gram Sadak Yojana regarding this because all the provisions have been specified in that. Generally, the width of the road has been fixed to 7.5 metres, if that is main road and through route If that is link road the width is 3.75 metres. The width of the road, on which less than 100 vehicles pass, has been fixed to 3 metres. We did not get any such proposal from Gujarat Government what the hon'ble Member from Gujarat has referred. Although, the Government of India gives complete autonomy to put the road in specific route if such road condition exists.

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[English]

DR. C.P. JOSHI: We are aware of this. Actually, only 20 per cent money is allowed for upgradation. We are aware of this. ...(Interruptions) Gujarat is a well-connected State but we can only allow 20 per cent of the total allocation for upgradation of the roads. If the proposals are pending with us, we will address them and we will give the required sanction. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply that Government of Bihar has not completed the work of 2500 roads out of 14,000 roads. It means that around 20 percent of work is not completed in Bihar. I am surprised that, despite this, he is saving that the funds released by the Centre for the purpose have not been utilized fully by the Government of Bihar. Perhaps, hon'ble Minister is not aware that most of the works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana are being carried out by NBCC, an undertaking of Government of India. If an undertaking of Government of India is not able enough to carry out its tasks then why other's are being blamed for this? The Government itself should monitor this thing as to why the work is not being completed after all? Just saying that Rs. 5000 crores were spent out of Rs. 16,000 crore released is not enough, Who will be responsible for this? One more important point in this regard is that Government has revised the construction rates of roads but the rates on which contract is awarded to NBCC has not been revised. Government gives around 44.45 lakh rupees for construction of one kilometer of road in other parts of the country whereas, NBCC is constructing one kilometer of road in just 25 lakh rupees. Who is to be blamed for this, NBCC or Government of Bihar? If this has happened, then what the Government of Indian has done?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Hon'ble Member is a very senior Member.

[English]

Madam, this MoU was entered into between the Bihar Government and the Government of India.

[Translation]

The Hon. Member will have to agree that Government of Bihar instead of discharging their duties have entered into this agreement. The work was awarded to them under this agreement, it was not our work.

[English]

This is not the proposal. The Bihar Government could not execute it. ...(Interruptions) Then, it entered into an agreement. As per this Agreement, we have given all the work to the Government undertaking. You have to appreciate it. ...(Interruptions)...* That is why, this problem is there. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

DR. P.C. JOSHI: Government of Bihar entered into an agreement with Government of India stating that they were not able to execute this work and it should be excited by that agency, and on this basis the work was awarded to them. You may ask to Government of Bihar.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, we move on to the next Question.

Question No. 243, Shri Pakauri Lal.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

Construction of Houses under IAY

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*243. SHRI PAKAURI LAL: SHRI HARI MANJHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of homeless/shelterless people in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the housing scheme under Bharat Nirman has achieved its fixed targets and objectives;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to construct houses for all categories of BPL families and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the criteria adopted for fund allocation and the details of the funds allocated/released/utilised under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), alongwith the number of kutcha/pucca houses constructed/to be constructed by indicating the beneficiaries covered/to be covered thereunder during each year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(f) whether certain States have requested for additional funds and some have not utilised the allocated funds and if so, the details thereof alongwith the additional funds provided, if any, to each such State; and

(g) the steps taken to ensure effective utilization of funds and achieving of targets within the stipulated time frame?

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

Statement

(a) As per the information furnished by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census, total housing shortage in rural areas throughout the country was 148.33 lakh. A Statement showing the housing shortage in rural areas of the country is at Annexure-I.

(b) and (c) Under Bharat Nirman Programme, 60 lakh houses were envisaged to be constructed through Indira Awaas Yojana during the four years i.e. from 2005-06 to 2008-2009. However against this target, 71.76 lakh houses were constructed thereby exceeding the target of Bharat Nirman.

(d) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) Scheme is meant for all categories of BPL families. 60% of the funds available under IAY are required to be utilized for SC/ST, 15% for minorities and 3% for disabled.

(e) The criteria for allocation of IAY funds to the States and UTs involves 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to poverty ratio. A Statement showing the State-wise funds allocated, released, utilized, physical target and houses constructed year-wise during the Eleventh Five Year is at Annexure-II.

Under the Scheme, targets are fixed on year (f) to year basis depending upon the availability of funds. As IAY is an allocation based scheme no request is required from State Governments for additional funds. However, an amount upto 10% of the district's annual allocation under IAY or Rs. 70 lakh (including state share), whichever is higher, can be released for reconstruction of houses damaged due to floods, fire, riot, arson etc. out of natural calamity component of IAY. Further, during the year 2008-09 out of the Economic Stimulus Package, special packages for construction of houses in Naxal affected areas. Border areas, Kala-azar affected areas and for Primitive Tribal Groups were also sanctioned. A statement showing the amount released under such categories and balance IAY funds during the 11th Five Year Plan is at Annexure-III.

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(g) In order to ensure effective utilization of funds, the scheme is closely monitored through monthly progress reports, conduct of monthly meetings of the coordinating officers of IAY, quarterly meetings of the State Secretaries, annual conference of the Project Directors of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and field inspections by Area Officers of the Ministry and Third Party agencies.

Annexure-I

Statement showing State-wise Housing Shortage in Rural Areas as furnished by the Office of Registrar General of India based on 2001 Census

SI.	Name of the States/UTs	Housing
No.		Shortage in Rural Areas
1	2	. 3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728
3.	Assam	2241230
4.	Bihar	4210293
5.	Chhattisgarh	115528
6.	Goa	6422
7.	Gujarat	674354
8.	Haryana	55572
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15928
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	92923
11.	Jharkhand	105867
12.	Karnataka	436638

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	261347
14.	Madhya pradesh	207744
15.	Maharashtra	612441
16.	Manipur	69062
17.	Meghalaya	148657
18.	Mizoram	30250
19.	Nagaland	97157
20.	Orissa	655617
21.	Punjab	75374
22.	Rajasthan	258634
23.	Sikkim	11944
24.	Tamil Nadu	431010
25.	Tripura	. 174835
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1324028
27.	Uttarakhand	53521
28.	West Bengal	974479
2 9 .	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17890
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1926
31.	Daman and Diu	787
32.	Lakshadweep	190
33.	Puducherry	7778
	TOTAL	14825436

Annexure-II

Statement showing State-wise Central Allocation, Centra) Release, Utilisation of Funds, Physical Target and Houses Constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana in 11th Five Year Plan Period

(Rs. in lakhs)

SI No.	Name of the States/UTs			2007-08	2007-08					2008-09 2009-10 (Positio					n as on 11-03-2010)		
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	Target		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	Target		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	Target	Houses Cons- tructed Upgraded	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36027.75	36201.00	46838.96	192148	194861	50434.77	82082.90	89937.81	192132	266654	75900.82	85629.11	99416.27	371982	251036	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1395.30	1874.15	1332.72	6765	6422	1954.81	3483.08	2835.43	6770	7236	2935.66	1766.68	1218.59	10873	3336	
3.	Assam	30853.66	32429.53	43346.70	149593	150776	43225.67	68352 61	62704.10	149699	112706	64914.87	48114.79	58287.32	240446	129831	
4.	Bihar	106344.49	95693.97	149428.60	567171	430864	148870.28	239781.53	215436.08	567125	484197	224039.39	178530.09	285295.41	1098001	562340	
5. ⁻	' Chhattisgarh	5571.39	5571.39	7913.32	29714	30093	7799.32	15849.04	10733.47	29712	30023	11737.44	15441.68	18480.34	57520	25225	
6 .	Goa	221.90	188.12	109.81	1183	735	310.64	289.24	398.37	1183	586	467.49	375.86	27357	2291	1173	
7.	Gujarat	17668.82	17668.82	24229.87	94234	110908	24734.35	35837.53	33836.84	94226	122412	37223.48	33185.26	47172.12	182429	121647	
8.	Haryana	2480.72	2480.72	3666.61	13231	13398	3472.72	5031.21	5357.24	13229	13302	5226.21	5242.22	5156.24	25611	14111	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	874.96	874.96	1150.25	4242	4029	1224.84	1805.54	2329.51	4242	4501	1843.31	1651.47	1912.18	8212	4894	Oral
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2717.68	2717.68	2957.86	13177	15361	3804.44	7128.93	3938.54	13176	13211	5725.42	4442.18	3412.32	25508	7201	Answers
11.	Jharkhand	9485.46	9485.46	11861.43	50589	45936	13278.58	29692.35	16379.73	50585	56180	19983.33	25536.41	24293.46	97926	47460	
12.	Kamataka	13880.51	13880.51	13473.46	74029	39990	19431.14	28209.02	21783.70	74023	87051	29242.52	35627.03	34520.29	143311	137919	
13.	Kerala	7718.85	7718.85	10186.83	41167	37094	10805.52	15655.73	15190.55	41164	53133	16261.55	19200.57	14853.97	79695	34124	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11080.48	11201.37	15072.08	59096	60222	15511.42	23436.36	40829.83	59091	74651	23343.61	23666.34	21564.35	114396	68219	MARCH
15.	Maharashtra	21727.25	21914.89	35597.33	115879	126117	30415.70	47024.34	54559.10	115869	118611	45773.50	44413.26	63361.92	224323	111023	,15,
16.	Manipur	1211.19	837.46	803.66	5872	3379	1696.87	1640.08	425.40	5877	514	2548.30	1926.19	1110.71	9439	2073	2010
17.	Meghalaya	2109.47	590.62	598.18	10228	2271	2955.34	2138.36	2642.64	10235	5619	4438.24	3467.16	2340.21	16440	6362	
18.	Mizoram	449 55	451.92	494.30	2180	1918	629.81	1250.85	1528.75	2181	5179	945.84	929.86	867.33	3504	2561	
19.	Nagaland	1395.90	1240.58	1338.66	6768	7491	1955.65	3959.18	5498.61	6773	24717	2936.92	2785.95	2127.50	10878	7848	
20.	Orissa • '	20893.26	20280.02	34394.63	111431	140853	*29248.20	46082.17	25709.24	111422	62447	44016.50	36552.17	45509.52	215715	81594	to
21.	Punjab	3067.91	3067.91	3699.49	16362	17992	4294.73	6204.31	4429.98	16361	11700	6463.27	3827.65	4945.12	31674	17934	Questions
22.	Rajasthan	8878.84	8888.57	11330.47	47354	42517	12429.38	18111.46	20453.65	47350	52654	18705.35	19573.97	22134.13	91670	53392	ions
23.	Sikkim	266.97	230.71	320.14	1294	1533	374.02	578.85	685.60	1295	1774	561.69	644.99	391.49	2080	1160	

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	14424.69	14424.69	20091.19	76932	103379	20192.94	29414.38	33943.24	76925	94160	30388.96	30388.93	51114.09	148929	 120441
25.	Tripura	2717.98	2745.03	5361.62	13178	12945	3807.83	6696.99	6343.68	13187	26389	5718.48	4704.41	2088.77	21182	6928
26.	Uttar Pradesh	47765.59	46720.92	69977.30	254750	264296	66866.42	97568.50	107097.03	254729	267543	100629.31	100499.15	134120.38	493156	314568
27.	Uttarakhand	2394.68	2394.68	3654.45	11611	18766	3352.28	4856.72	4242.68	11610	<u>12696</u>	5044.94	4131.03	6541.07	22476	14226 _.
28.	West Bengal	28820.51	26044.64	27092.16	153709	107575	40345.46	57212.41	45394.67	153697	123808	60717.10	53554.27	63475.34	297564	162194
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	456.94	312.73	52.65	1828	297	639.67	92.55	74.30	1828	124	962.66	98.04	39.86	2750	92
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.13	38.07	2.16	305	121	106.58	53.29	16.65	305	41	160.40	80.20	0.00	458	0
31.	Daman and Di	u 34.06	0.00	໌ 0.56	136	12	47.68	0.00	0.00	136	0	71.75	0.00	0.00	205	0
32.	Lakshadweep	29.54	29.54	34.64	118	97	41.34	59.88	73.54	118	190	62.21	62.21	56.72	229	88
33.	Puducherry	227.59	37.50	42.19	910	101	318.60	0.00	24.37	910	52	479.48	239.74	19.20	1370	22
<u> </u>	Total	403270.00	388237.01	546454.30	2127184	1992349	564577.00	879579.39	834834.33	2127165	2134061	849470.00	786288.87	1016099.79	4052243	2311022

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Oral Answers

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Annexure-III

Statement showing State-wise additional fund released for natural calamity and as special packages out of Economic Stimulus Package and unspent balance under normal IAY during 11th Five Year Plan

SI.	Name of the		2007-08			2008-09		2009-10			
No.	States/UTs	Funds Released for Natural Calamity	Funds Released as special Package	Unspent Balance Under IAY	Funds Released for Natural Calamity	Funds Released as special Package	Unspent Balance Under IAY	Funds Released for Natural Calamity	Funds Released as special Package	Unspent Balance Under IAY	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173.25		3378.21	0.00	9008.35	22313.69	719.94	9008.35	22675.16	
2.	Arunachal Prades	h 179.72		1811.47	37.50	280.66	1975.26	18.75	199.10	823.87	
3.	Assam	37.50		9848.83	0.00	32.23	136935.39	<u>5</u> 6.25	0.00	25612.58	
4.	Bihar		1203.75	52529.20	5409.19	23591.95	195060.59	37.50	11895.18	138933 96	
5.	Chhattisgarh			105.55	23.44	4526.18	10716.63	-	4525.63	21886.68	
6.	Haryana			-238.19	0.00		1564.50	18.75	0.00	3341.94	
7.	Himachal Prades	h		182.17	0.00	31.04	293.82	18.77	0.00	863.24	
8.	Jammu and Kashmir			977.63	0.00	1717.16	5955.24		0.00	4177 <u>.</u> 32	
9.	Jharkhand			4778.81	0.00	10455.67	28869.07		8872.26	24659.33	
10.	Karnataka			9888.40	56.25		29153.40	984.51	0.00	46513.78	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	120.89		507.89	233.98	729.62	-8958.16	13.03	729.63	11148.21	
12.	Maharashtra	187.64		-1343.76	85.64	1651.00	12479.67	18.75	0.00	1193.57	
13	. Manipur			514.61	0.00		2025.59	20.79	154.69	1914.76	
14	. Nagaland	18.75		362.89	37.50		-64.30		0.00	1128.27	
15	. Orissa			-4215.72	0.00	3705.99	40424.52	. 17.03	3705.97	47701.63	

57 Oral Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Rajasthan	9.73		1868.70	90.75	118.13	5543.62	46.12	118.13	12892.64
17.	Tamil Nadu			-139.09	158.11		5791.75		0.00	-9863.73
18.	Uttar Pradesh	37.50		2683.65	0.00	691.03	33864.70	79.8 ⁰	691.03	16362.24
19.	West Bengal			16145.08	0.00	95.68	44242.69		0.00	42228.30
	Total	764.98	1203.75	99646.33	6132.36	56634.69	568187.67	2049.98	39899.96	414193.75

SHRI PAKAURI LAL: Madam Speaker, through you I would like to know from hon'ble Minister that funds allocated under Indira Awas Yojana are very meager due to which good quality houses are not being constructed and they even collapse in earthquake. Substandard material is also used in their construction. I would like to know from hon'ble Minister whether modern technology will be used to construct the houses?

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Hon. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to apprise Hon'ble Member that hon'ble Minister of Finance has increased the funds allocation under Indira Awas Yojana in the current year's budget on the basis of meeting held with Chief Ministers of all the states and discussion held with officials of all the States as fund was one of the problems of IAY. We provide Rupees 45 thousand in plain areas and rupees 48,500 in hill areas. In addition to that Government have also made provision for sanctioning a loan of Rs. 20 thousand from Nationalized banks at an interest rate of four percent within one month after getting applications. The objective of Government is to provide such a house to the people living below poverty line where there is clean environment and from where a person can contribute toward the development of his village.

SHRI PAKAURI LAL: Hon'ble Minister, what is the target fixed for constructing houses during the current financial year? Whether special package will be provided to the Naxal affected Districts?

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to state that for the next financial year 2010-11, we have fixed a target of constructing 28 lakh new houses. With regard to naxal affected areas, not only the scheme of Ministry of Rural Development but all the schemes of Government of India are implemented under a separate policy, it is facilitated through allocation of funds, loans and several other facilities. The Government of India accords priority while allocating funds to each State to construct the houses in Naxal affected Districts. There is criteria to allocate houses to each State and District. In 75 percent cases we consider the shortage of houses in a particular District and in 25 percent cases we consider the number of poor people living in that State. We allot more houses in Naxal affected areas under this criteria. Last year a target of 3.15 lakh houses was fixed.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Hari Manjhi. Not present.

Shri Satpal Maharaj.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam Speaker, I belong to Uttarakhand. Tharu-Boksa, scheduled tribe community lives in my parliamentary constituency. They have the possession of land for years. Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the provision of Indira Awas Yojana is meant for those also who have possession of land but do not have the title of the land.

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell the hon'ble Member that there is permanent waitlist of the people living below poverty line in every village under Indira Awas Yojana. Some states have inscribed that list on the walls of the villages. Some of the states have cleared their waiting list whereas some states have not been able to do that as yet. This is the condition of all the States of the country. There must be a provision for providing housing to the people living below the poverty line in your hilly area. Under the Indira Awas Yojana, the Government of India has made one more provision under which the Government provides financial assistance of Rs. ten thousand for land to those people who do not possess land. As under the resolution passed in the year 2005, under the Bharat Nirman Yojana, it is the target of the Union Government to make available a house to the people, whether they live in hilly area, foothill area or other area. Permanent houses shall be allotted in Uttarakhand under the said scheme.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Madam, it is a very important issue, half an hour discussion should be held on this issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please give notice.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: There are lacs of people who are sleeping under the tree across the country. One Panchayat does not get more than a single unit of house under Indira Awas Yojana. You please get a discussion held on this issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Please give notice.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Madam, people who have BPL cards get houses under Indira Awas Yojana. This survey was conducted at least ten years back. In the wake of this survey, the persons whose names have been included in BPL list are to get houses. The number of poor is increasing day by day in the country. You are allotting houses on the basis of an old survey. After a gap of such a long period if someone becomes rich, he will get house or if any rich becomes poor, he will not get a house. I belong to North East. Houses are not available there. The number of tribal people living there to more. At one place, Muslims are more in number. Most of the people do not have a roof over their head. He has talked about Bharat Nirman in the name of Indira Awas Yojana. What kind of Bharat Nirman is taking place?

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask question.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Madam, my point is whether any new survey is proposed to be conducted this year to allot houses under Indira Awas Yojana or not? This will be beneficial to poor people.

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to tell the hon'ble Member that it is known to all hon'ble Members that the Government of India is again conducting a survey to identify the people living below the poverty line. Suggestions have been sought regularly from each state for this purpose and if there is any shortcoming in the said survey, that will be resolved because this is the objective of the Government to include in the said scheme every person who is living below the poverty line.

With regard to the point referred by the hon'ble Member about the North East, I would like to tell in this regard that whatever allotment is made in the country under each scheme, we make maximum allotment for the North East. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You have asked your question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister, you please reply.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Bijoya Chakravarty ji, this is not right. Please, take your seat.

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SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell you that in our federal structure, the Union and the State Government have their separate responsibility and duty. The smallest unit of our village i.e. Gram Sabha has to prepare the BPL list. The Union Government make allotment under Indira Awas on the basis of the demand made by the Chairman of the Zila Panchayat. Through you, I have told about the criteria in this regard that 75 per cent priority is given to landless and houseless people and 25 percent on the basis of poverty. These are the two ratios. Through you, I would like to tell all the hon. Members that this is such a scheme, no matter whose Government is in Centre or State, that every public representative desires that the people living below the poverty line should get a dwelling unit under it.

The Rural Development Ministry has constituted district vigilance monitoring committees for this in which chairmanship is held by our hon'ble Members. Each and every allotment made under the Indira Awas Yojana can be questioned through the vigilance monitoring committee and the district administration officer has the responsibility to give a reply.

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU : I would like to know whether the Government has taken any step to enhance the present amount given under IAY. Under IAY, in Kerala State, the Scheduled Castes are given Rs. 1,00,000 and Scheduled Tribes are given Rs. 1,25,000 for housing, and the ordinary people get Rs. 75,000. In a State like Kerala, it is very difficult to build a house with only Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 48,000. Landless people are also there. Has the Government taken any step to enhance the present amount and to extend it to the landless people also?

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam, I have already told that the amounts of Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 48,000 have been enhanced. Besides, we provide this amount through the Government of India. There are many states like Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan which have enhanced this amount themselves. As per the topography of any state, the states are free to make a proposal for increasing the amount through the funds of the states besides this amount. I would like to tell the hon. Member again that there is a provision of Ioan of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 for the landless and those living below the poverty line. If a BPL person applies, then a loan of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 45,000 would be provided within a month by the district administration. Through you, I would like to tell you that when we visit the villages then we see that the BPL persons work hard themselves. The cost also remain low if he himself builds the house. Such persons have a dream for many years that their family should get a house When the funds are sanctioned and allocated for the homes then they work themselves and make houses properly. The implementation of this happens properly in the states where the hon. Members keep an eye over it through the vigilance monitoring committee.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 244, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq – not present.

Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh

Employment Opportunities

*244. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : DR. SHAFIQUR RAHMAN BARQ :

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

(a) the target fixed and the success achieved in creation of employment opportunities indicating the employment and unemployment growth rate during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the details of the employment generated and provided in each sector including organized, unorganized

and industrial sectors of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and sector-wise;

(c) whether these employment opportunities generated have met the demands of such sectors;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to generate additional employment opportunities in the country along with the funds allocated and released for the purpose during the said period, State-wise, sector-wise and year-wise?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Eleventh Five year Plan aims at creating 58 million additional job opportunities. Employment is projected to grow at an average rate of growth of 2.73 percent per annum and unemployment at an average growth rate of (-) 8.65 percent per annum. Data for assessment of employment and unemployment is based on quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization. Last such survey was conducted in 2004-05. The next survey is currently in progress from July, 2009 and will be completed in June, 2010. Achievement of the Plan targets for employment and unemployment can be assessed after the results of the ongoing survey become available in 2011.

(e) Government has been constantly making efforts to increase additional employment opportunities through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS).

The Statements showing State-wise funds allocated and released for various employment generation schemes for the last three years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and the current year are enclosed at Annexure-I to IV.

Annexure-I

Financial Performance of Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) from 2006-07 to 2009-10.

(Rs. in crore)

 SI.	State/UTs	Central	Central	Central.	Central
No.		Release	Release	Release	Release
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
					(upto Jan. 2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1025.41	1371.05	3219.10	3302.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.51	12.65	29.49	14.38

Oral Answers

l	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	265.51	521.75	958.72	607.90
	Bihar	548.31	467.08	1388.19	713.33
•	Chhattisgarh	718.51	1144.16	1664.49	770.36
	Gujarat	. 74.34	59.16	164.19	495.45
	Haryana	35.89	48.41	136.57	54.07
.	Himachal Pradesh	46.68	127.54	409.75	331.78
	Jammu and Kashmir	41.36	70.71	104.73	86.05
0.	Jharkhand	558.55	650.69	1805.80	623.12
1.	Karnataka	248.51	252.98	398.51	1897.48
2.	Kerala	37.40	69.01	198.87	289.44
3.	Madhya Pradesh	1909.44	2602.8	4061.12	2533.82
4.	Maharashtra	218.16	29.24	187.56	221.99
5.	Manipur	16.93	61.84	365.41	321.60
6.	Meghalaya	32.25	59.19	78.03	94.53
7.	Mizoram	20.24	33.43	151.94	190.04
8.	Nagaland	9.10	44.00	268.06	413.50
9.	Orissa	783.80	536.96	878.44	245.81
0.	Punjab	34.46	29.72	67.75	83.28
1.	Rajasthan	780.41	1056.00	6521.57	5942.64
2.	Sikkim	6.92	6.30	40.97	53.77
3.	Tamil Nadu	184.09	516.09	1401.27	1349.91
4.	Tripura	27.55	170.16	460.37	562.85
25.	Uttar Pradesh	569.15	1665.90	3933.90	4726.87

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1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Uttarakhand	44.71	110.04	101.16	204.81
27.	West Bengal	388.69	882.63	922.75	1232.19
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1.35	7.03	1.53
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.45	0.45	0.39
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0.9	0.22	NR
81.	Goa	0	1.14	6.18	. 0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0.45	2.62	0
33.	Puducherry	0	0.45	4.19	3.60
34.	Chandigarh	0	0.45	0.2	NR
	Total	8640.86	12604.68	29939.6	27368.76

Annexure-II

(Rs. in lakh)

SI.N	lo. State/UT	2006-07		200)7-08	20	08-09	2009-10 (upl	o 11.03.10)
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	. 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7847.60	8453.19	11973.59	12034.53	14155.17	12732.45	14516.00	11412.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	376.60	220.00	664.59	336.82	812.27	402.44	631.11	253.50
3.	Assam	9785.43	8716.08	17268.43	16155.80	21105.85	21421.05	16388.89	12705.49
4.	Bihar	18664.40	15213.93	28484.23	14283.84	33674.05	27154.31	34532.00	12673.51
5.	Chhattisgarh	4146.15	4127.78	6325.60	6252.53	7478.12	7279.19	7669.33	6019.67
6.	Goa	66.67	58.33	100.00	80.78	166.67	112.26	200.00	75.00
7.	Gujarat	2955.60	2939.97	4507.08	4458.95	5328.27	5275.25	5464.00	3954.28
8.	Haryana	1739.89	1739.90	2651.60	2573.77	3134.72	3043.32	3214.67	2470.78

Oral Answers

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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
). †	Himachal Pradesh	731.64	625.17	1116.68	985.82	1320.15	1292.66	1353.33	791.11
0. 、	Jammu and Kashmir	905.51	909.82	1382.05	1070.58	1633.87	1398.78	1676.00	679.05
1.	Jharkhand	7037.36	6021.33	10739.89	9912.28	12696.71	11984.14	13021.33	6122.74
12. 1	Karnataka	5926.68	5486.64	9041.76	8878.10	10689.17	10369.48	10961.33	7937.36
13.	Kerala	2660.72	2649.95	4057.01	3980.49	4796.20	4762.15	4918.67	3818.47
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8885.40	8750.4 7	13556.08	12998.44	16026.00	15695.14	16433.33	12120.14
15.	Maharashtra	11713.11	11655.34	17873.35	17271.04	21131.20	20620.91	21668.00	16645.11
16.	Manipur	656.01	307.35	1157.65	208.32	1414.92	379.07	1098.89	334.11
17.	Meghalaya	734.97	360.00	1297.01	548.52	1585.23	306.76	1231.11	507.51
18.	Mizoram	170.08	155.25	300.13	293.31	366.83	338.95	284.44	274.74
19.	Nagaland	504.16	314.97	889.68	431.78	1087.39	646.88	844.44	427.74
20.	Orissa	8972.97	8984.68	13695.32	13002.89	16189.28	16478.21	16604.00	11936.25
21.	Punjab	846.97	838.20	1288.65	1234.30	1523.44	1336.30	1562.67	837.90
22.	Rajasthan	4500.95	4309.02	6865.71	6763.57	8116.64	8074.34	8324.00	5889.7 1
23.	Sikkim	188.29	201.22	332.29	303.93	406.13	433.36	315.56	276.40
24.	Tamil Nadu	6939.21	6989.21	10587.28	10587.26	12516.29	12516.32	12836.00	10078.78
25.	Tripura	1184.45	1433.49	2090.21	2346.60	2554.72	2259.69	1983.33	1472.64
26.	Uttar Pradesh	26870.16	26549.70	41007.51	39196.55	48479.07	47692.46	49714.67	37834.7
27.	Uttarakhand	1414.68	1414.69	2158.99	2158.12	2552.35	2552.34	2617.33	1929.8
28.	West Bengal	9974.33	8368.96	15219.63	13091.33	17992.64	16396.13	18452.00	11652.1
29.	Andaman and Nicob Islands	ar 25.00	0.00	25.00	6.25	25.00	0.00	33.33	10.4
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	33.33	0.0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Ha	veli 25.00	12.50	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	33.33	12.5

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71	Oral Answers			MARCH	15, 2010		s 72		
1	2	3	4	5	6	• 7	8	9	10
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	12.50 •	33.33	0.00
33.	Puducherry	100.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	200.00	250.00	333.33	145.72
	Total	146600.00	137907.12	226882.00	201596.48	269233.33	253216.83	268983.09	181299. 89

*The information given includes both central and State share.

Annexure-III

Statement showing State-wise Central Share Allocated/Released during 2006-07 to 2009-10 under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs. in lakh)

SI. No.	Name of the State/UTs	200	06-07	200)7-08	200	8-09 .	2009-10 (upto Jan. 10)	
		Tentative Allocation*	Funds Released	Tentative Allocation*	Funds Released	Tentative Allocation*	Funds Released	Tentative Allocation*	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5 ⁻	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1938.99	2295.94	2058.41	2058.41	3115.78	4327.22	3390.53	3390.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	93.36	46.68	148.64	148.64	222.53	0	207.85	103.93
3.	Assam	1234.44	368.27	1974.81	1974.81	2956.48	2947.9	2956.05	0.00
4.	Bihar	1173.65	586.83	1225.54	1225.54	1855.09	1980.98	1790.24	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	698.46	698.46	741.48	741.48	1122.37	637.36	1075.14	0.00
6.	Goa	18.79	. 0	73.29	0	110.94	0.	90.56	0.00
7.	Gujarat	894.65	, 894.65	958.18	958.18	1450.38	1548.8	1501.44	1501.44
8.	Haryana	171.67	571.67	361.47	553.03	547.14	1334.27	585.34	583.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.24	9.24	7.7	7.69	11.64	12.43	12.15	12.15
10.	Jammu and Kashm	ir 15.61	849.38	105.86	105.86	160.24	0	120.93	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	391.11	0	480.9	480.9	727.93	0	728.91	0.00
12.	Karnataka	1416.98	1416.98	2410.37	2410.37	3648.54	4896.14	3524.71	3524.71

Oral Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Kerala	639.22	639.22	629.74	629.74	953.22	1017.91	948.13	948.13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1888.35	2388.35	3120.18	3120.18	4722.97	5043.48	4087.96	4087.96
15.	Maharashtra	3276.34	3776.34	5944.5	5944.5	8998.1	9608.72	8075.96	8075.96
16.	Manipur	342.32	0	297.28	297.28	445.06	445.71	461.88	230.94
17.	Meghalaya	176.35	97.65	254.81	254.81	381.48	190.74	369.51	0
18.	Mizoram	233.4	533.4	233.58	233.58	349.7	350.2	369.51	184.76
19.	Nagaland	145.23	145.23	191.11	191.11	286.11	286.53	277.13	277.13
20.	Orissa	808.97	808.97	1099.33	1099.33	1664.03	1776.95 "	1476.59	1476.59
21.	Punjab	136.63	135.71	159.24	159.24	241.04	120.52	358.93	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	852.93	852.93	1832.21	1832.21	2773.39	1574.91	2623.52	0.00
23.	Sikkim	20.75	10.38	42.47	115.77	63.58	63.67	46.19	. 23.1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1591.51	1891.51	2650.59	2650.59	4012.17	4284.44	3817.38	3817.38
25.	Tripura	254.15	127.08	297.28	297.28	445.06	248.84	461.88	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	187.91	93.96	350.61	350.61	530.71	566.72	488.7	488.7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3566.49	4566.49	4545.23	4545.23	6880.05	8846.94	6462.43	6462.43
28.	West Bengal	1063.13	1063.13	1205.19	1205.19	1824.27	1948.07	1940.44	1940.44
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55.79	. 0	43.55	0	43.55	0	37.5	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	104.61	0	58.06	0	58.06	0	78.52	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar I	Haveli 6.97	0	25.81	0	25.81	0	17.58	8.79
32.	Daman and Diu	11.62	· 0	22.58	0	22.58	o	16.41	0.00
33.	Delhi	165.37	0	92.2	0	92.2	. 0	93.34	0.00
34.	Puducherry	25.63	0	7.8	100	7.8	7.8	6.66	0.00
	Total	23610.62	24868.45	33650	33691.56	50750	54067.25	48500	37140.4

*Tentative allocation made in proportion to urban to urban poverty incidence in the States/UTs.

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MARCH 15, 2010

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Annexure-IV

State-wise details of Margin Money subsidy utilised under PMEGP from 2008-09 to 2009-10

SI. No.	State/UTs	Under PME Money sub: (in I	
•	·	2008-09	2009-10 upto 25th Feb. 2010
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2582.54	2968.29
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.45	64.05
3.	Assam	890.20	272.83
4.	Bihar	4201.22	1031.96
5.	Chhattisgarh	1318.62	1081.20
6.	Delhi	0.70	, 19.30
7.	Goa	2.10	56.64
8.	Gujarat	659.33	1158.48
9.	Haryana	1190.28	801.56
10.	Himachal , Pradesh	392.77	384.58
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	898.00	689.17
12.	Jharkhand	958.00	365.00
13.	Kamataka	2510.48	1105.79
14.	Kerala	671.33	1458.99
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1143.48	1811.19
16.	Maharashtra	2455.61	2324.12

1	2	3 .	4
17.	Manipur	0	4.20
18.	Meghalaya	0	317.83
19.	Mizoram	0	122.96
20.	Nagaland	9.62	103.98
21.	Orissa	2419.53	1019.69
22.	Punjab	951	873.50
23.	Rajasthan	1503.58	1494.63
24.	Sikkim	22.45	94.52
25.	Tamil Nadu	2328.54	283.05
26.	Tripura	32.02	178.21
<u>2</u> 7.	Uttarakhand	456.52	682.49
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7984.31	4581.64
29.	West Bengal	5135.37	4565.46
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29.53	22.07
31.	Chandigarh	9.74	4.07
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	_	-
33.	Daman and Diu	_	-
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	19.40	15.81
<u> </u>	Total	40864.72	32508.26

Note: Figures for 2008-09 corresponding to Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have been included in Gujarat and Maharashtra, respectively.

Oral Answers

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SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : Madam Speaker, it is a very important question. Our unemployed, educated youths are facing a very big problem of lack of employment. According to a news report appeared in the Financial Express on 27th January, 2010, an International Labour Organisation (ILO) report on global employment trends has noted that unemployment was at its highest level in 2009 owing to the economic crisis and is likely to remain high in 2010.

Keeping in view that report, I would like to know from the Minister, through you, whether the Union Government are aware of the above-said news report. If so, to what extent it is true that remedial measures have been taken during 2009 and steps have been taken to see that such a trend does not recur in 2010?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, already, for the last question, I have stated that the Government of India has taken a number of steps to generate employment. According to the programmes, there are three stimulory programmes for industries which the Finance Minister has given, and this year also all those programmes are continuing. Apart from that, the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), and Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), all these schemes are adding to generate more employment in rural areas and also in urban areas.

For the information of the hon. Member, just I want to say that under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, last year we spent nearly Rs. 29,939 crore.

And this year, up to January, we have spent Rs. 27,368 crore. So, we are spending all these amounts to create more employment in rural areas. Apart from, Shahari Rozgar Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana and all these are adding to give more employment in the villages.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has given a reply about implementing various employment generation programmes such as SJSRY, SGSY, PMEGP, and MGNREGS. Many questions have been asked on these during the last Session also and the same reply has been given by the Government of India. So, I am not repeating that because the same reply is being given every time. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, whether the Union Government is conducting any job fairs selection of organized and unorganized workers in the country; if so, the total number of such job fairs organized during the last three years State-wise. Madam, this is what I ask, as my second supplementary.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: As you know, to encourage the young people we have initiated the Skill Development Initiative Programme. This has been started during 2007-08 with an outlay of Rs. 550 crore, and this will provide training to one million persons in the next five years and thereafter one million persons every year in modular employable skills with multi-entry and multi-exit options in demand-driven trades. More than six lakhs persons have been trained under this Scheme so far. Apart from that, we are going to open a number of ITIs, upgrade ITIs and also some ITIs with public private participation. So, that is also going to help the young people to get job.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, we discuss the questions in the Parliament and I feel that the reply made by the hon. Minister is different, you can see yourself that what was the question and what reply has been made. The question is what is the level of unemployment in the organized, unorganized and industrial sectors in the country, State-wise and sector-wise? To this, the Government of India made a stereotyped reply as to what is going on in NREGS and Swarna Jayanti Rozgar Yojana. If such a reply is given then the people who are sitting outside, the journalists and the country is watching,

they all will see as to which kind of reply is being given by the hon. Minister.

Let us take up the industrial sector because the Hon. Member has also asked about it but only Swarna Jayanti Rozgar Yojana and NREGS have been mentioned in the reply. But, what about the level of unemployment in the steel sector, which kind of courses are being taught? Which kind of unemployment is there in the mines and in the iron-ore mines?

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: am asking that a survey has been conducted by the Indian Institute of Metals in this regard. Hon. Minister is present here. Ministry of Steel has conducted a survey in this regard that for the desired productions of 215 millions tonnes of steel in the country, there is acute unemployment in the metallurgy and ceramics till 2020. The same survey says that the current courses in the field of metallurgy and ceramics are not able to provide jobs.

Madam, I have from Jharkhand. His reply says that under NREGS in the year 2008.

MADAM SPEAKER: You should ask the question now. Time is also short, therefore, you ask the question.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: My question is, if he has any information on the unemployment in the industrial sector about which his own Government has conducted surveys on different sectors from time to time. If so, the plan of the Government to deal with the unemployment in these sectors or to raise their input?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: The question is -

[English]

"Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the target fixed and the success achieved in creation of employment opportunities indicating the employment and unemployment growth rate during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period."

[Translation]

The 11th Five Year Plan has not come to an end. It will come to and end in 2012 and a survey will be made at that time. All the details like what is in each of the sectors, how much employment will be generated etc. will be provided at that time. When the survey itself has not been completed, then on what basis we can give a reply? We can give a reply under the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization. I will put before you all the results that will be obtained after the completion of the 11 Five Year Plan in 2012.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, there is excessive unemployment in the country presently particularly among the educated unemployed. Engineering Colleges, Medical Colleges and Technical Colleges are being opened everywhere. When the youth pass out from them, they get very few opportunities of employment.

When hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadav Ji was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, he provided unemployment allowance to the youths after getting the educated youths registered with employment Exchanges. I, through you, would like to ask hon'ble Minister whether the Government has any scheme to provide unemployment allowance to such youths who are educated and technically qualified but have not got opportunities of employment.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, in the perspective of the question asked by the hon'ble Member of Parliament, Government is trying to modernize the Employment exchanges in the country and in all the districts....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, Speaker my question is whether government will pay unemployment allowance to the educated youths?

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, it was stated that youths would be imparted training and

provided jobs by getting them registered with employment exchanges....(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It was stated that unemployment allowance will be paid. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: There is less time. Let the Minister reply. Mulayam Singhji please sit down. Your turn will come later.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, I was just saying that if all the youths are registered with Employment Exchanges, then it will be easy for them to get jobs, that is why I said this. Hon'ble Member" of Parliament has asked whether the Government have any proposal to pay unemployment allowance to the unemployed youths. In response to this I would like to state that the Government do not have any proposal to pay unemployment allowance to such youths.

[English]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA : Madam, as you know, unemployment is such an important subject for the youth of our country today, and we are all aware, in our Constituencies, the irony in the unemployment patterns in our country. On the one hand, if 100 posts of constables get advertised, lakhs apply; on the other hand, we have shortages of engineers; we have shortages of doctors and so on and so forth.

My question pertains to measurement of unemployment. The hon. Minister in his reply has said: "Data for assessment of employment and unemployment is based on quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organization. Last such survey was conducted in 2004-05. The next survey is currently in progress from July, 2009 and will be completed in 2010." When we are standing in cusp of such an important decade, the decade that promises to change the future of youth of our country, we deserve better information on unemployment which is nothing but percentage of people, who are seeking jobs in our economy, what percentage of them actually has jobs. We need better data, more precise data, more accurate data on a regular basis.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question. We just have one minute.

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA : Madam, I want to know from the hon. Minister, if the Government has any plans to measure unemployment rate on a more regular basis than once in five years.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam Speaker, as per present condition, we conduct survey through National Sample Survey Organisation and labour department conducts quarterly survey. From this we get figures of only few sectors but, we do not get accurate figures for other sectors, so we take the figures of National Sample Survey Organisation as authentic. We shall think about that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Social Security to Contract Labourers

*245. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether many of the organizations in the public as well as the private sector are engaging the services of contractual labourers instead of employing regular labourers and not extending the economic, social and other benefits as normally available to the regular employees; (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to protect the interests of the contract labour;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Any establishment, whether in public sector or private sector, can engage contract labour in a job unless and until the same (specified establishment and specific job) is prohibited under provisions of Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. However, the establishments employing contract labour have to follow the statutory provisions under all labour laws.

Wherever any organisation is covered under social security Acts, like Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 and Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the contract workers also get the benefits of social security. Moreover, recognising the social security needs of unorganized workers, including contract workers, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

(c) to (e) Contract Labour Act and the Rules thereunder protect the interest of the Contract Labour.

Drinking Water Schemes

*246. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

 the details of the existing schemes being run by the Government for providing safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country including Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government is involving gram panchayats in these schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds

allocated by the Government and utilized in each State during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether certain irregularities have been reported in the implementation of these schemes;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken thereon; and

(f) the details of achievements made under these schemes during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India assists the State Governments technically and financially in providing safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country through the centrally sponsored scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) (erstwhile Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme). The NRDWP objectives include the coverage of uncovered and quality affected habitations to ensure safe drinking water supply in the rural areas of the country and facilitating the transfer of management of water supply projects to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Under the NRDWP, State Governments are empowered to plan, design and implement water supply projects. They may utilize upto 45% of the annual allocated NRDWP funds for coverage, i.e. putting in place infrastructure for water supply; 20% of funds for tackling water quality problems; 20% of funds for taking up sustainability measures; 10% of funds for operation and maintenance; and 5% of funds for support activities that, inter alia, include state-specific awareness generation and capacity building activities. 5% of the annual NRDWP funds are retained by the Centre for providing relief in the event of natural calamities.

States are allocated funds annually under NRDWP based on the criteria of rural population, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in rural areas, the rural population managing drinking water supply schemes and the areas under Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP) and special category hill States. Incentive is also given to States that involve PRIs in managing the rural water supply schemes. A statement regarding The funds allocated and utilized in each State during each of the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-I.

The number of projects for supply of drinking water that have been completed or are under execution in the states, including Karnataka, as per the data on the website of the Department of Drinking Water Supply (http:// www.ddws.nic.in) are indicated in Statement-II. The listing of projects in each state and district is available on this website.

(d) and (e) As rural drinking water supply is a State subject, any irregularities in the implementation of NRDWP that are brought to the notice of the Central Government are forwarded to the concerned State for corrective action. Specific complaints are also investigated by National Level Monitors and their findings and reports are sent to the concerned States.

(f) Achievements made under NRDWP in each State during each of the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-III.

Statement-I

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (upto 31.3.2009)/National Rural Drinking Water Programme (from 1.4.2009) - Allocation and Utilisation during the last three years and current year

(Rupees in crore)

SI.N	lo. State/UT	2006	6-07	2007	7-08	200	8-09	200	9-10
		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.84	276.5	295.3	388.41	394.53	398.05	420.74	207.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	102.99	103.33	112.41	121.31	146.12	188.44	180	64.84
3.	Assam	173.69	181.04	189.59	117.26	246.44	265.4	301.6	118.14
4.	Bihar	185.71	136.82	279.37	165.81	425.38	164.74	372.21	139.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	65.49	72.37	95.95	104.16	130.42	112.42	115.8	68.83
6.	Goa	2.53	1.48	3.31	2.31	3.98	· 0	5.64	0
7.	Gujarat	131.62	121.67	205.89	219.12	314.44	301.62	318.7	306.58
8.	Haryana	60.46	63.41	93.41	109.54	117.29	117.29	105.86	75.69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	97.07	156.33	117.46	132.45	141.51	141.51	138.52	36.49

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Written Answers

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to Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	263.25	270.92	329.92	361.41	397.86	320.98	447.74	272.2
11.	Jharkhand	72.61	41.15	113.88	117.51	160.67	18.85	149.29	3.76
12.	Karnataka	195.02	245.91	278.51	286.57	477.19	481.2	444.32	257.97
13.	Kerala	62.16	74.72	82.93	83.46	103.33	107.76	152.77	76.82
14.	Madhya Pradesh	187.97	167.98	251.62	267.56	370.47	374.52	367.66	151.37
15.	Maharashtra	361.52	348.71	404.4	378.38	572.57	653.15	618.34	379.97
16.	Manipur	33.79	32.35	38.59	34.71	50.16	37.26	61.6	32.19
17.	Meghalaya	40.73	45.7	44.46	56.61	57.79	74.51	70.4	35.54
18.	Mizoram	29.2	43.82	31.88	30.16	41.44	48.08	50.4	33.55
19.	Nagaland	29.98	28.58	32.72	27.39	42.53	69.21	52	45.43
20.	Orissa	103.32	99.55	168.85	233.6	298.68	277.08	187.13	129.19
21.	Punjab	40.98	41.11	52.91	40.28	86.56	77.56	81.17	57.55
22 .	Rajasthan	414.9	514.78	606.72	619.67	970.13	971.83	469.65	340.13
23.	Sikkim	12.29	15.96	13.42	15.36	17.45	8.51	21.6	20.73
24.	Tamil Nadu	120.57	161.11	. 190.9	190.9	241.82	231.05	320.43	180.58
25.	Tripura	36.13	36.82	39.43	54.3	51.25	54.84	62.4	35.56
26.	Uttar Pradesh	279.9	330.74	401.51	421.14	539.74	613.44	959.12	363.65
27.	Uttarakhand	75.23	59.17	89.3	114.14	107.58	63.8	126.16	56.3
28.	West Bengal	158.06	144.55	191.37	230.55	389.39	371.62	298.71	194.81
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.33	· 0	0	4.72	0	0	0	0.01
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.06	. 0	0.38	0.01	0	0	0	0.01
31.	Daman and Diu	0.14	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.01

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PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	. 10
32.	Delhi	0	0	0.31	0.01	0	0	0	0.01
33.	Lakshadweep	0.04	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.01
34.	Puducherry	0.39	. 0	0.31	0	0	0.17	0	0.01
35.	Chandigarh	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01
	Total	3539	3816.57	4757.02	4928.82	6896.73	6544.9	6899.96	3684.88

*As per information received upto 28.02.2010

Statement-II

Rural Water Supply Projects Completed and Ongoing (as per information on website: ddws.nic.in)

SI.	* State Name	Total	Piped	Water Supply	Projects		Other Project	s
No.		Projects [·]	On Going	Complete	Total	On Going	Complete	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	344702	1404	31088	32492	0	312210	312210
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5635	1422	3772	5194	52	389	441
4.	Assam	42835	1199	1867	3066	4372	35397	39769
5.	Bihar	61259	153	555	708	19176	41375	46551
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	80298	1474	749	2223	17933	60142	78075
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	۰	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0 ·	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Goa	250	. 2	123	125	0	125	125
12.	Gujarat	54320	494	45867	46361	91	7868	7959
13.	Haryana	4897	350	4277	4627	3	267	270
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16414	1680	11561	13241	24 ·	3149	3173
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1451	528	819	1347	1	103	164
16.	Jharkhand	105327	132	354	486	19702	85139	104841
17.	Karnataka	55581	4050	28395	32445	1196	21940	23136
18.	Kerala	3170	33	2660	2693	Ö	477	477
19.	Lakshadweep	0	.	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	305938	399	1148	1547	2237	302154	304391
21.	Maharashtra	32615	7043	15784	22827	1056	8732	9788
22.	Manipur	2147	160	1986	2146	0.	1	1
23.	Meghalaya	6414	1033	2607	3640	321	2453	2774
24.	Mizoram	470	94	276	370	18	82	100
25.	Nagaland	573	81	457	538	0	35	35
26.	Orissa	34562	2332	3320	5652	3878	25032	28910
27.	Puducherry	209	10	142	152	0	57	57
28.	Punjab	7180	811	5244	6055	101	1024	1125
29.	Rajasthan	20277	745	4160	4905	1148	14224	15372
30.	Sikkim	602	239	356	595	1,	6	7
31.	Tamil Nadu	301410	964	49203	50167	22	251221	251243
32.	Tripura	1950	468	324	792	142	1016	1158
33.	Uttar Pradesh	486389	284	2012	2296	71	484022	484093

93	Written Answers	÷	PHALGUNA	a 24, 1931 (Sa	aka)		to Questior	ns 94
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34.	Uttarakhand	4358	421	3410	3831	0	527	527
35.	West Bengal	96979	491 `	356	847	0	96132	96132
	Total	2078212	[·] 28496	222872	251368	71545	1755299	1826844

Statement-III

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) (upto 31.3.2009)/National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) (from 1.4.2009) - Target and Achievement of coverage of Habitations during the last three years and current year

(Number of habitations)

SI. No.	State/UT	20	06-07	20	07-08	20	008-09	20	09-10
140.		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3957	5198	10094	8716	15889	19697	8500	2722
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	328	245	1584	1049	2390	1306	2400	266
3.	Assam	2978	2491	12792	18174	23099	23940	23000	6249
4.	Bihar	5116	15430	15863	15306	39956	35233	40508	9283
5.	Chhattisgarh	4800	8230	4342	4465	4408	12586	3551	3883
6.	Goa	6	1	4	1	3	4	0	. 0
7.	Gujarat	2329	2361	3771	6748	4232	8207	1396	876
8.	Haryana	725	768	1140	1074	635	1164	950	459
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3000	3694	4510	4510	5184	5529	5000	2598
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1008	549	2241	747	4704	2283	4700	67
11.	Jharkhand	3802	1982	5479	7370	7170	7007	1552	5733
12.	Karnataka	5333	2686	9176	12487	12950	13820'	13000	4403
13.	Kerala	1065	1505	3258	1194	4596	9627	395	44

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1	2	3	• 4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6963 .	13344	10107	13915	3718	6803	4500	1965
15.	Maharashtra	7673	6152	14975	11824	19877	26128	8605	5242
16.	Manipur	123	178	153	218	0	115	730	35
17.	Meghalaya	700	1118	1558	1286	1881	1209	500	197
18.	Mizoram	134	134	145	237	306	46	300	46
19.	Nagaland	274	123	379	219	170	178	200	3
20.	Orissa	4226	8425	10361	18943	16492	38403	3452	3700
21.	Punjab	882	, 875	2845	1791	4933	2453.	1651	1029
22.	Rajasthan	2853	7990	19123	20969	25654	32650	10929	1213
23.	Sikkim	164	138	307	375	300	27	300	51
24.	Tamil Nadu	3072	7156	9625	11145	4602	13235 ,	7000	5333
25.	Tripura	446	570	784	2670	138	4751	3132	361
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7024	10947	3479	4431	1639	4302	2000	567
Ż7.	Uttarakhand	111	1896	1451	2117	1450	1332	1199	823
28.	West Bengal	3900	3039	5896	8734	11460	65215	9093	233
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	31	14		34	26	42	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Have	li 16	9	15	21	0		0	0
81.	Daman and Diu	0		0 _.		0		` 0	0
82.	Delhi	0		0	,	0		0	0
83.	Lakshadweep	3		7		10		0	0
34.	Puducherry	64	85	21	52	18	103	. 4	19
5.	Chandigarh	0		0		0		0	0
	Total	73120	107350	155499	180788	217898	337379	158589	57400

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*As per information received upto 28.02.2010

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Auction of 3G Spectrum

*247. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether the Government has postponed the auction of Third Generation (3G) spectrum;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the likely loss of revenue due to the postponement of the auction process;

 (d) the number of broadband slots likely to be made available for auction ultimately;

(e) the time by which the auction process for the same is likely to be started;

(f) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has started consultations in regard to the Fourth Generation (4G) telecom services in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) EGoM on 'Auction of 3G spectrum' had several meetings on 31st July, 2009, 27th August, 2009, 19th November, 2009, 21st December, 2009 and 12th January 2010 Thereafter the Government took a decision to auction three blocks of 5+5MHz in 2.1 GHz band PAN INDIA and one more block of 5+5MHz in 5 service areas viz: Punjab, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir. Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) was published on 25th February, 2010. The auction of 3G spectrum shall commence from 9th April 2010.

(d) Two slots of 20 MHz each in the band 2.3 GHz shall be auctioned for broadband services.

(e) As per NIA, the auction of spectrum for broadband shall start 2 days after closing the 3G auction.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued a pre consultation paper on IMT-Advanced (4G) Mobile Wireless Broad Band on 10th February, 2010 for the stake holders.

Production of Cement

*248. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

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

(a) the details of the import/export of cement made during the last three years, country-wise, year-wise and quantity-wise;

(b) whether the country is facing shortage of raw materials for the production of cement;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to solve this problem;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism to regulate the quality of cement in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The industry has not experienced shortage of limestone. There is a gap in the coal linkage which is being met through import and purchase through e-auctions/ use of alternate fuels.

(d) and (e) Cement is under compulsory BIS certification, which implies that no person can manufacture, sell or distribute cement which does not conform to the specified standard, and which does not bear the standard mark. The standards are developed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). The BIS and the State Governments have powers and responsibility to ensure compliance with the standards.

Statement

Import of Cement

SI. No.	Name of the Country	2006	5-07	2007	7-08	20	08-09
INO.	Country	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Lakhs)	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Lakhs)	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Lakhs)
1	, 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Australia	4	2.1	10.875	4 44	0.064	0.034
2.	Austria	0	• 0	0	0	1.2	0.22
3.	Bangladesh PR	20215	616.22	56767.4	2180.97	93460	3981.54
4.	Belgium	1.4	. 0.7	0.57	0.37	0	. 0
5.	Bhutan	715	19.93	1125	33.96	1837.45	65.26
6.	Brazil	. 0	0	2	0.68	0	0
7.	China P RP	64928.95	2305.04	38770.491	1416.26	45827.706	1562.43
8.	Croatia	12.6	1.76	. o	0	21.1	5.69
9.	Denmark	0	0	23	9.13	0	0
10.	France	909.226	222.1	992.85	187.34	581.5	136.68
11.	FR S Ant TR	3.15	0.73	0	0	0	0
12.	Germany	322.452	49.02	681.167	99.71	1148.321	180.67
13.	Greece	0	0	0	0	0.023	0.2
14.	Indonesia	85338.143	1982.44	46727	1136.25	1	0.74
15.	Italy	15	7.23	62.5	13.2	3.7	1.84
16.	Japan	30100	641.24	37616.102	950.17	5.64	7.5
17.	Korea .	98.44	29.5	14.854	2.78	0	0
18.	Malaysia	2620.3	80.93	2710.65	82.35	1664	52.73
19.	Morocco	0	0	18313	2366.29	0	0

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Written Answers

1 ,	2	. 3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Nepal	150	4.1	0	0	425	19.29
21.	Netherland	601.004	254.31	398.802	146.9	478.914	189.6
22.	Norway	O	0	0	0	0.23	0.87
23.	Oman	702	37.93	405	20.09	0	0
24.	Pakistan	· 1625	67.61	379295.414	12120.65	697672.36	23860.88
25.	Singapore	1710.71	37.63	64.95	19.84	7.231	3.09
26.	Spain	· 0	0	30.5	1.57	0	0
27.	Sri Lanka DSR	0.05	0.014	0	0	0	0
28.	Sweden	100	27.09	0	0	63	15.79
29.	Switzerland	0.024	0.25	4	1.73	. 0.2	0.27
30.	Thailand	0.02	0.048	13.64	10.86	29990	837.1
31.	U Arab EMTS	3135.12	116.86	3015.362	132.11	6086.311	337.33
32.	UK	44.14	9.28	72.555	16.24	84.16	22.53
33.	Ukraine	0	. 0	0.05	0.047	0	0
34.	USA	44.563	26.14	727.902	66	24.984	3.71
35.	Unspecified	0	O	33624	796.12	442	13.63
	Total	211771.292	6540.202	621469.626	21816.067	1025830.882	34511.426
			Expo	rt of Cement		•	
SI.	Name of the	200	6-07	200)7-08	200	08-09
No.	Country	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Lakhs)	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Lakhs)	Quantity (in Tonnes)	Value (in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	. 8

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Australia

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0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7 ·	8
2.	Angola	0	. 0	170	9.09	328	22.32
3.	Baharain IS	1091	41.11	1161.27	39.63	21435.53	610.37
I.	Bangladesh PR	133437	4111.78	4800.22	134.68	9928.51	209.17
5 .	Belgium	0.	0	8.82	0.92	27554.3	827.92
5.	Bhutan	201	7.22	0	0	1701.5	53.01
.	Cameroon	19.1	0.32	0	0	87.36	5.88
3.	Canada	25	4.96	0	0	12488.1	421.97
).	Chad	30	0.98	0	`0	84	3.11
0.	China P RP	0	. 0	77001.265	1236.89	9.103	6.41
11.	Comoros	4550	125.07	8027.2	220.36	0	0
12.	Colombia	0	0	0	0	54.88	3.85
13.	Congo	0	0	0.31	0.013	103.31	8.57
14.	Cyprus	0	0	340	3.42	0	0
15.	Taiwan	6000	154.16	100	4.69	29.4	1.26
16.	Denmark	0	0	141.56	1.44	Ŏ	0
17.	Djibouti	2377	86.23	48387.2	2048.78	2938	37.71
18.	Egypt	11200.12	276.61	0	0	0	. 0
19.	Ecuador	O _	0	0	0	28	1.63
20.	Ethiopia	56	3.42	335	` 15.05	24.5	0 88
21.	Eritrea	0	. 0	11507.129	279.95	· 0	0
22,	Finland	0	0`	900	8.61	0	. 0
23.	France	0	0	3771.59	55.35	0	0
24.	Gambia	0	0	. 0	0	28	2.01

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Germany	0.05	0.005	34002.25	37.38	0.388	0 016
26.	Ghana	27	1.26	0	0	0	0
27.	Greece	0	0	1950	23.66	0	0
28.	Guinea	3.75	0.52	154	7.04	194	12.35
29.	Hungary	0	0	1	0.04	0	0
30.	Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0.05	0.006
31.	Iran	0	0	0	0	12.904	0.32
32.	Iraq	1181936	32082.81	668591.73	16888.82	429603	12176.39
33.	Italy	3.74	0.15	2020	24.68	0.8	0.005
34.	Israel	• 0	0	0	0	0.15	0.08
35.	Jardan	13000	264.63	. 0	0	0	· 0
36.		0	0	1	0.03	0.67	0.037
37.		2101	904	2174.53	90.47	1977.563	101.94
38		23712	583.75	1	0.03	0	. 0
39	Kuwait	422954	8913.95	0	0	204900.1	5112.99
40		0	0	0	0	15	0.2
41	. Liberia	83	3.56	283.13	11.93	66.8	11.39
42		6124	177.67	173	7.48	75	4.07
43	· ·	145.5	7.06	154.42	8.59	147.07	9.53
. 44		39732.15	996.16	14541.51	543.53	3969.484	171.65
4		281.09	15.59	0	* •	22003.3	563.75
4		0	· 0 ,	15	0.35	0	0
4		135	, 6.1	0	0	0	0
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	2	3	<u> </u>	5	6	7	8
18.	Mexico	0	0	140	14.91	0	0
9.	Mozambique	27911.06	587.54	352.13	17.32	8522.771	267.79
0.	Nepal	766267.78	19887.28	711647.901	19666.11	557773.85	14715.23
1.	Netherland	5455	120.6	3075.32	79.81	0.2	0.005
2.	New Zealand	, 90	4.54	151	6.96	143.379	5.91
3.	Nigeria	4971.7	234.64	5907.99	263.47	5984.76	320.37
4.	Norfolk	0	0	60	0.66	0	0
5.	Norway	0	0	222	21.97	0	0
6.	Oman	84071	1399.83	49184	899.85	74211.026	2226.09
7.	Pakistan	0.2	0.007	0	0	100	3.14
8.	Poland	0	0	371	14.52	0	0
9.	Qatar	298173	6317.44	1020049.3	23505.05	425270	11174.19
0.	Reunion	0	0	530	0.54	0	0
1.	Saudi Arab	737.5	14.64	0	0	49.5	3.49
2.	Senegal	0	Ó O	0	0	83	7.54
3.	Seychelles	0	0	2	0.1	23.782	0.66
4.	Sierra Leone	55	3.6	0	0	28	2.17
5.	Singapore	7386	160.83	21.5	0.54	0	э. О
6.	Somalia	5000	133.26	44405.6	1342.64	0	0
7.	South Africa	38079.607	1069.95	12582.01	519.75	10274.687	533.19
3.	Spain	45	1.84	680.2	18.64	0	0
). •	Sri Lanka DSR	414086.4	8415.58	99619.14	2023.35	80269.351	2165.42
D.	Sudan	8050	156.07	51802	893.8	126324.635	3383.79

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	[′] 8
71.	Sweden	0	0	800	8.37	0	0
72.	Switzerland	0	0	0.09	0.07	0.201	0.02
73.	Syria	25	4.08	0	0	0	0
74.	Tanzania Rep	5910.5	167.39	50639.16	1338.55	44875.183	1243.64
75.	Thailand	6	0.48	756	35.31	1539	78.94
76.	Tunisia	0	ο	0	0	6.5	0.33
77.	Turks	320	15.91	0	0	0	0
78.	Togo	0	0	300	11.11	0	0
79.	Uganda	29	1.66	43.5	1.31	8	0.34
80.	U Arab EMTS	641478.666	13561.1	104598.93	2429.78	458449.58	12445.32
81.	UK	0	0	700	14.16	2.993	0.86
82.	USA	1364.2	65.54	7879.93	150.51	713.2	46.15
83.	Yemen Republic	630542.7	13817.57	402180	7139.83	315961	8498.14
84.	Zambia	0	0	0	0	21.933	1.92
85.	Unspecified	26768.8	636.85	2801	71.81	82	5.84
	Total	4816156.541	114739.79	3422,77.66	82209.103	3260263.884	88094.36

Import of fake products

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

 (a) whether fake products including melamine and other toxic materials are being imported from foreign countries;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to take legal action against the importers who are importing fake products from foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) While details of individual cases of import of fake/toxic products are available with concerned field formations of Customs, import of certain fake/toxic products from foreign countries

through Chennai, Mumbai, Tuticorin and Faridabad have been intimated in 31 cases.

(c) and (d) All imported goods in India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms. These regulations are also notified in ITC HS Classifications of export and import items. The Government acts in case goods imported from any source are found to violate these regulations and threaten human, animal or plant life or health. In the specific cases where Customs detect import of fake/toxic goods, the said fake/toxic goods are seized and penal action is initiated under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 read with other Allied Acts.

Due to concerns regarding melamine contamination in milk and milk products from China, on the recommendation from Food Safety and Standard Authority of India, the Government has prohibited import of milk and milk products including chocolate and chocolate products and candies/ confectionery/food preparations with milk or milk solids as ingredient, from China. Further, import of toys has been made subject to meeting the specified technical and safety standards and import of mobile handsets without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) or with all zeroes IMEI and import of CDMA mobile phones without Electronic Serial Number (ESN)/Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) or all zeroes ESN/MEID, has been prohibited.

ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries

*250. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

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

(a) the number of Employees State Insurance
 (ESI) hospitals/dispensaries functioning at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) prepares a scheme every year to expand the existing infrastructure and the coverage of maximum number of eligible beneficiaries; (c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of new hospitals/dispensaries opened in the country during the last three years and the number of such hospitals/ dispensaries to be opened in the uncovered areas of the country, State-wise;

(d) the funds sanctioned, released and incurred for the purpose during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts of doctors, nurses and other para-medical staff in ESI hospitals/dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) The Number of Employees State Insurance Hospitals/Dispensaries functioning at present in the Country State-wise is enclosed as Statement-I.

In order to bring more workers under coverage of the scheme, the ESI Corporation prepares a phased programme every year in consultation with the State Governments.

The ESI Corporation has opened the following new ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries during the last three years:-

- (a) ESI Hospital Bibwewadi, Maharashtra
- (b) ESI Hospital, Mandi Govindgarh, Punjab
- (c) Super Speciality Wing, ESIC Hospital. Kollam, Kerala.

No Hospitals/dispensaries are opened in the uncovered areas.

The details of fund sanctioned released and incurred for the purpose during the last three years is given in Statement-II.

ESI Corporation has taken several steps for filling up of the vacancies in the ESI Hospitals and dispensaries directly run by the Corporation and also taken several steps to encourage State Government to fill up the vacancies at the earliest.

Hospitals/dispensaries run by ESIC directly:

- (i) For filling up the post of Medical Officers and Specialists, in ESIC run hospitals, recruitments have been undertaken by ESI Corporation on zonal basis and appointment letters have already been issued. A total of 753 Medical Officers, 158 specialists, 12 Dental Surgeons and 11 Ayurvedic Physicians have been issued Offer of Appointment.
- (ii) For recruitment of Para-medical staff, powers have been delegated to respective Medical Superintendents and they are doing the recruitments directly to fill up the vacancies.

Hospitals/dispensaries run by State Governments:

The vacancies are to be filled up by the State Government itself. To encourage the State Government for filling up the vacancies, ESIC has taken following steps:-

- (a) ESIC has increased the ceiling on reimbursement of expenditure on medical care from Rs.1000/to Rs.1200/- per IP family unit per annum w.e.f. 01.04.2009.
- (b) In addition, ESI Corporation has also decided to reimburse the administrative expenditure incurred by the State Government towards Medical Scheme on actual basis subject to fulfilment of certain conditions.

Statement-I

Infrastructure of Hospitals and Dispensaries

SI. No.	Name of State	No. of Ho Manage		No. dispens manage	aries
		State Govt.	ESIC	State Govt.	ESIC
1 -	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	01	135	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	-	01	27	•
3.	Bihar	02	01	19	·-
4.	Chandigarh Admn.	-	01	02	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	12	-
6.	Delhi	- '	4	-	51
7.	Goa	1	-	09	-
8.	Gujarat	11	01	98	-
9.	Haryana	05	-	57	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	01	-	10	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	01	08	-
12.	Jharkhand	01	02	25	-
13.	Karnataka	08	01	114	-
14.	Kerala	11	· 02	137	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	06	01	42	· _
16.	Maharashtra	13	01	72	-
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	02	-
18.	Orissa	05	01	49	-
19.	Puducherry	01	-	15	-
20	. Punjab	07	01	70	-
21	. Rajasthan	04	01	72	-
22	. Tamil Nadu	08	• 01	190	• .
23	. Uttar Pradesh	15	01	126	04
24	. Uttarakhand	-	•	12	-

MARCH 15, 2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	West Bengal	13	01	39	-
	Total	122	23	1342	55

Statement-II

Funds sanctioned, released and incurred on new hospitals during the last three years

(Rupees in crores)

SI. No	Name of Project	State	Sanc- tioned	Rele- ased	Amount incurred
1.	Super- speciality wing, ESI Hospital, Kollam	Kerala	15.23	11.05	11.05
2.	ESI Hospital, Bibwewadi	Maharashtra	4.03	4.03	4.03
3.	ESI Hospital, Mandi Govindgarh	Punjab	2.5	2.00	2.00

Sealing of illegal mobile towers

*251. SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA: SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFOR-MATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Government has framed guidelines regarding installation of mobile towers especially in residential areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of mobile towers installed illegally in the country, Statewise; (c) whether the Government has any proposal to remove these towers in the country, especially in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken for providing uninterrupted mobile services on account of dismantling/ sealing of towers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology issues siting clearance for installation of mobile towers from flying hazards and obstruction to any microwave link point of view. The mobile towers operators are asked further to obtain necessary clearances from concerned local authorities. The local authorities issue guidelines for installation of mobile towers for Structural Safety.

(b) NDMC, MCD and Noida have formulated guidelines which require mandatory Structural stability certificate from one of the institute in Delhi/NCR:---

- (1) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi.
- (2) Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), Roorkee.
- Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd. (RITES), Delhi.
- (4) National Council for Building Material, Faridabad.
- (5) Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee.

As per siting clearance issued by this Ministry, there are no illegal mobile towers. As per the information received from NDMC there are no illegal mobile towers in the NDMC Area. In MCD area, 2517 mobile towers have been erected without the necessary permission from them and in NOIDA 224 illegal mobile towers are there. PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

(c) and (d) Show cause notices are issued by the Zonal Authorities of MCD for towers installed without their permission to the concerned agencies for regularizing them as per their guidelines in Delhi and Noida.

(e) The existing towers can be considered for regularization by the local authority on request of applicant subject to fulfillment of guidelines as per the prevalent policy.

Redressal of problems of beedi workers

*252. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

(a) the number of male and female beedi workers working at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether they are still facing certain problems despite the various welfare schemes being implemented for them;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to redress their grievances;

(d) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the number of beedi workers who have lost their job during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government for their rehabilitation and reemployment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) There are approximately 15.01 lakh male beedi workers and approximately 40.37 lakh female beedi workers in the country. The State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The issues raised by beedi workers are sorted out from time to time. Based on the feedback, the schemes are also revised periodically to cater to the needs of the beneficiaries on the basis of the feedback.

(d) No assessment has been carried out in this regard.

(e) Various vocational training courses for the beedi workers have been organized to facilitate alternative sources of livelihood.

Statement

The estimated number of male and female beedi workers working at present in the country, State-wise is given below:-

SI.No.	Region	Name of the State		No.	of estimated beedi w	i workers	
			•	Male	Female	Total M&F	
1	2	3		4	5	6	
	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh		94720	378879	473599	
		Tamil Nadu	·	125000	500000	625000	
2.	Kolkata	West Bengal		307538	1106592	1414130	

2	3	· 4	5	6
	Assam	4451	3274	7725
	Tripura	2776	7170	9946
Nagpur	Maharashtra	51200	204800	256000
Ajmer	Rajasthan	3600	35000	38600
	Gujarat	33550	16450	50000
Karma	Jharkhand	91200	60800	152000
	Bihar	118000	177000	295000
Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	90000	360000	450000
Jabaipur	Madhya Pradesh	434319	651478	1085797
	Chhattisgarh	8111	14418	22529
Bangalore	Karnataka	37777	223873	261650
	Kerala	24011	72318	96329
Bhubaneswar	Orissa	75000	225000	300000
Total		15,01.253	40,37,052	55,38,305
Grand Total		55,38,305	<u></u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

[Translation]

Opening of Branch Post Offices

*253. DR. SANJAY SINGH: RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFOR-MATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are different norms for opening of post offices in rural and urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number

of villages where sub-post offices have been opened during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise;

(c) whether three thousand new branch post offices and two thousand sub-post offices could not be set up in the country for want of financial sanction during the current Five Year Plan;

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

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

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THE MINISTER COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMA-TION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Madam. There are different norms for opening of post offices in rural and urban areas.

(b). Norms for opening of Post Offices in rural and urban areas are given in Statement-I. Number of sub-post offices opened during Eleventh Five Year Plan period (upto February, 2010) Circle-wise is given in Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Department of Posts had initially proposed for opening 3000 new branch post offices by creation of new posts of Gramin Dak Sevaks, 2000 new sub post offices by redeployment, 500 sub-post offices by relocation and 500 branch post offices by relocation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. After examination of the matter, the said proposal was revised and the number of sub-post offices and branch post offices to be opened in different parts of the country was reduced.

(e) Department of Posts is opening new post offices in different parts of the country as per revised targets for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Statement-I(A)

Norms for opening of Branch Post Offices in rural areas

1.1 Population:

(a) In Normal Areas:

3000 population in a group of villages (including the proposed post office village)

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

1.2 Distance:

(a) In Normal Areas:

The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office will be 3 Kms.

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

> The distance limit will be the same as above except that in hilly areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained while submitting a proposal.

1.3 Anticipated Income:

(a) in Normal Areas:

The minimum anticipated revenue will be $33^{1}/_{3}$ % of the cost.

(b) In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible Areas:

The minimum anticipated income will be 15% of the cost.

Statement-I(B)

Criteria for upgrading/opening of Departmental Sub Post Offices

(a) in Rural Areas:

The minimum work load of the Extra Departmental Branch Post Office, proposed to be upgraded, should be five hours per day. The permissible limit of annual loss is Rs. 2400/- in normal rural areas and Rs. 4800/- in tribal and hilly areas.

(b) In Urban Areas:

In urban areas, the post office should initially be selfsupporting and at the time of the first annual review, it should show a 5% profit to be eligible for further retention.

The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 Kms. in cities with a population of

20 lakhs and above, and 2 Kms. in other urban areas. No two delivery offices, however, should be closer than 5 Kms. from each other.

A delivery post office in urban area should have a minimum of 7 postmen's beats.

Statement-II

Number of sub-post offices opened during 11th Plan (upto Feb., 2010)

Name of Circle	New Sub Offices by redeployment	New Sub Offices by relocation
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	. 3	6
Assam	0	2
Bihar	1	0
Chhattisgarh	0	1
Delhi	0	0
Gujarat	1	_ 2
Haryana	2	2
Himachal Pradesh	1	· 0
Jammu and Kashmir	1	· 1.
Jharkhand	2	2
Karnataka	. 2	3
Kerala	0	7
Madhya Pradesh	2	1
Maharashtra	0	2
North East	0	1

1	2	3
Orissa	0	0
Punjab	0	1
Rajasthan	3	5
Tamil Nadu	2	1
Uttarakhand	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	.2	6
West Bengal	0	2
Total	23	45

Increase in Tele-Density

*254. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFOR-MATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tele-density in some States, especially in Bihar is much low as compared to the national tele-density;

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

(c) whether the density of telephones in the country is much lower than the global tele-density;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the tele-density in the country?

THE MINISTER COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMA-TION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The license area-wise tele-density of the country for the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement.

(c) and (d) The country's tele-density is 49.52% as on 31.01.2010 compared to world's tele-density of 84.80% as on 31.12.2009 (latest available)

(e) The following steps are taken/being taken by the Government to increase the tele-density in the country:---

- Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has planned to provide 180 lakh connections of GSM Mobile during this financial year and 200 lakh GSM Mobile connections during 2010-11.
- BSNL has deployed Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) network in rural areas to meet the demand of scattered and far-flung rural areas where connection of telephone is not technocommercially feasible on landlines
- 3. BSNL has deployed its mobile network on national highways, important towns, pilgrim centers and state highways BSNL plans to cover villages having population more than 1000 by mobile services progressively in next three years
- 4. The GSM network in MTNL Delhi and Mumbai has been planned to be further expanded by 2 million each (including 7 5 lakh 3G lines).
- 5. MTNL has already launched 3G GSM services in Delhi and Mumbai for which a capacity of

2.5 lakh has been installed each at Delhi and Mumbai.

- 6. The Government is issuing new Access Service Licenses from time to time Presently, there are 281 Access Service Licensees in the country with 12-14 Access Licenses in each service area. Besides, the Government has also issued permission for usage of dual technology spectrum under the existing access service licenses.
- Support is being provided from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for provisioning of Rural Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) in all the 1685 net cost positive Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs).
- 8. A scheme was launched by USO Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7871 (revised to 7387) number of infrastructure sites (towers) in 500 districts spread over 27 states for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there is no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. As on 31.01.2010, 7020 towers, i.e., about 95% have been set up under this scheme.
- In addition to the efforts made by BSNL and MTNL, the private operators are also offering their services to meet the demand for telephone.

SI.	Name of the License		Tele-density in	% as on	
No.	Area	31.03.2007	31.03.2008	31.03.2009	31.01.2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.62	28.25	39.59	54.05

Statement

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1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	9.74	14.74	20.65	27.98
3.	Bihar	6.37	10.43	17.77	27.81
4.	Gujarat	24.14	33.63	45.16	54.83
5.	Haryana	23.11	30.39	43.75	56.06
6.	Himachal Pradesh	28.57	41.15	55.50	74.67
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.08	21.84	32.76	46.50
8.	Karnataka	25.05	34.52	45.21	63.31
9.	Kerala	33.54	45.34	58.48	76.43
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9.95	16.26	23.79	32.87
11.	Maharashtra (-) Mumbai	18.78	27.42	37.90 .	47.88
12.	North East	12.44	19.32	28.59	40.16
13.	Orissa	9.51	15.00	23.30	35.26
14.	Punjab	37.05	47.89	58.25	71.41
15.	Rajasthan	15.49	23.74	37.15	49.62
16.	Tamil Nadu (-) Chennai	22.55	35.09	50.46	70.30
17.	Uttar Pradesh	10.71	15.92	24.27	34.36
18.	West Bengal (-) Kolkata	8.68	14.39	22.50	31.52
19.	Kolkata	45.09	64.22	89.68	114.01
20.	Chennai	75.46	103.90	127.38	150.02
21.	Delhi	86.89	110.05	140.18	167.66
22.	Mumbai	64.99	83.48	110.52	137.25
	All India	18.22	26.22	36.98	49.52

Note: Figures of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal license areas also include telephones of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Sikkim respectively as the private telecom service providers provide data license area-wise only.

Employment Days under MGNREGS

*255. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of employment days provided to each household to whom a job-card guaranteeing the number of 100 days employment was issued during each of the last two years and current year under the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) the average daily income for the family/ household getting employment for 100 days;

(c) whether the said income is sufficient enough for improving the living standard and educating the children;

(d) if so, the extent thereof and if not, whether the
 Government proposes to increase the number of days of
 employment under MGNREGS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Mahatama Gandhi NREGA is demand based. The Act provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of wage employment in a Financial Year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Mere issuance of a job card to a household does not guarantee 100 days of employment to the household. A job seeker has to give an application in writing demanding for work. Therefore, number of days of employment provided to a household depends on the number of days of employment demanded by the household. As per reports available from the States, average number of days for which employment has been provided was 42 days in 2007-08, 48 days in 2008-09 and has been 50 days during 2009-10 so far.

(b) The average daily income for a household who has got employment for 100 days during the current year so far is Rs. 90/-.

(c) The objective of Mahatama Gandhi NREGA is to supplement the income of a rural household and is not the only means of earning livelihood for the rural population. The workers are free to avail any other employment opportunities available to them.

(d) and (e) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to increase the number of days of employment under Mahatama Gandhi NREGA.

Private Sector in Defence Production

*256. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

 (a) the share of private sector in the overall import of defence products/systems;

(b) the level of indigenization achieved in the defence production so far and the extent of private investment made therein;

(c) whether the ordnance factories are unable to face stiff competition from the private sector in the matter of supply of defence products;

 (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon including the steps taken to modernize the production units;

(e) whether the government proposes to revisit defence production policy so as to involve private sector including small and medium enterprises in the manufacture of equipment including arms and ammunition; and

(f) if so, the details thereot?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Defence Ministry does not maintain any data on imports by private companies, import of defence products/systems is from foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs). The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP-2008) provides for direct dealing with OEMs or Authorised vendors or Government sponsored Export Agencies (Applicable in case of countries where domestic laws do not permit direct export by OEM) in cases of items being procured through import from foreign nations.

(b) The level of indigenization achieved by Defence Public Sector Undertakings and OFB during 2008-2009, has been around 60%.

The Ministry of Defence does not maintain data on investments made by private sector. Till date, 127 private sector Companies have been issued Letters of Intent/ Industrial Licenses for manufacture of a wide range of defence equipment.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise. Modernizing of Ordnance Factories and production units is an on-going process.

(e) and (f) The Government is in the process of revisiting the defence production policy to enhance our indigenous capability to manufacture our requirements for defence equipment by greater involvement of both the public sector as well as the private sector.

Implementation of Panchayati Raj System

*257. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

 (a) the names of the States where Panchayati Raj system has not been implemented; (b) whether the funds allocated for Panchayati Raj Institutions to the States under various schemes have been utilised fully by them;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise, State-wise and year-wise alongwith the action taken by the Government to ensure fuller utilisation of funds allocated under Panchayati Raj schemes;

 (d) whether the Government is considering any enhancement in the allocation of funds to the States under these schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and scheme-wise during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Panchayats are functioning in all States/UTs to which provisions of Part-IX of the Constitution apply, except in Jharkhand and Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) releases funds to the States for Panchayati Raj Institutions under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) and Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS). The State-wise position regarding release of funds and utilization/expenditure under., the above schemes during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in Statement-I, II and III respectively. The Ministry regularly monitors and follows up through written communications and meetings to expedite utilization.

(d) and (e) As of now, there is no change in the Eleventh Five Year Plan allocation for MoPR. However, allocation for Additional Central Assistance to States operated by the Ministry under BRGF is proposed to be enhanced from Rs.4670 crore in 2009-10 to Rs.5050 crore in 2010-11. Year-wise allocation against the Eleventh Plan outlay is at Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Status of Entitlement, Releases and Utilisation of Development Grant Under BRGF (Status on 09.03.2010)

(Amount Rs. in crore)

SI. No.	State	Annual Entitlement	200	07 -08	20	08-09	2	009-10
		from 2007-08 to 2009-10	Release	Utilisation/ Expenditure	Release	Utilisation/ Expenditure	Release	Utilisation/ Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	335.3	301.9	301.9	250.4	249.1	335.3	193.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.5	0.0	0.0	11.1	9.8	11.8	0.0
3.	Assam	157.2	60.0	48.1	53.2	3.5	56.0	0.0
4.	Bihar	603.0	538.2	538.2	421.6	346.3	488.7	63.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	235.5	224.9	224.9	192.5	188.4	207.6	78.0
6.	Haryana	28.4	25.6	25.3	225	16.5	19.4	0.0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	28.5	25.7	25.7	21.5	21.5	25.7	0.0
8.	Gujarat	101.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.2	0.0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.9	0.0	0.0	40.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
10.	Jharkhand	322.6	0.0	0.0	290.3	197.2	209.2	0.0
11.	Karnataka	103.2	84.5	84.5	0.0	0.0	94.9	0.0
12.	Kerala	32.3	21.2	14.3	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	428.4	378.4	373.3	300.4	222.3	305.8	0.0
14.	Maharashtra	253.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	228.2	0.0
15.	Manipur	39.1	34.7	31.4	10.0	5.6	27.7	0.0
16.	Meghalayá	37.0	0.0	0.0	33.6	21.4	21.1	0.0

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Written Answers

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(Rupees in lakh)

ļ	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Mizoram	23.0	19.2	15.6	0.0	0.0	• 19.3	0.0
3.	Nagaland	37.1	31.9	31.9	30.3	30.3	37.0	12.7
).	Orissa	305.7	262.7	260.8	227.8	177.8	200.4	23.9
).	Punjab	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0
۱.	Rajasthan	251.0	300.9	295.6	183.5	76.9	109.3	0.0
2.	Sikkim	13.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	9.1	10.9	0.0
3.	Tamil Nadu	108.0	0.0	0.0	97.2	62.6	62.1	0.0
4.	Tripura	12.2	0.0	0.0	11.0	7.7	7.7	0.0
5.	Uttar Pradesh	602.1	0.0	0.0	541.7	535.7	. 559.6	280.6
6.	Uttarakhand	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7.	West Bengal	244.9	187.3	183.0	142.6	82.4	158.7	10.2
	For Technical Support		25.0					
	Total	4420.0	2521.9	2454.5	2893.6	2264.0	3323.8	662.3

Statement-II

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Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana

Position of releases and status of utilisation as on 09th March, 2010 (Training and Capacity Building Component) •

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				. •			
Table	1	:	Grants	released	to	State	Governments

SI. No	State	Component	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
			Grant Released	Utilisation/ Expenditure	Grant Released	Utilisation/ Expenditure	Grant Released	Utilisation/ Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Training	82.16	82.16	400	400	622	0

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1 2	3	4 .	5	6	7	8	9
2. Assam	Training	326.32	326.32	326.32	104.9	0	-
	RC	0	0	237	237	237	-
3. Arunachai	Training	0	0	0	0	. 0	-
	RC	0	ر ٥	600	0	0	-
4. Bihar	Training	0	0	0	0	328.25	-
5. Chhattisgarh	Training	0	0	0	0	192	0.436
6. Gujarat	Training	395	0	0	0	0	-
7. Goa	Training	34.4	4	0	0	0	•
8. Haryana	Training	7.5	7.5	95	0	0	-
9. Himachal Pradesh	Training	79 .5	79.5	106	106	107	•
	SATCOM	172.5	0	0	0	0	-
	PRTI-Centre	ò	0	190	50	0	-
	RC	0	0	382	382	382	-
10. Jharkhand	Training	0	0	0	0	15.92	-
11. Karnataka	Training	-		-		0	-
12. Kerala	Training	58.71	58.71	58.71	4.49	0	-
13. Madhya Pradesh	Training	62.5	62.5	1131	74.17	0	
14. Maharashtra	Training	-	-	355	242	0	• •
15. Manipur	Training	40.35	40.35	40.35	33.44	0	-
16. Orissa	Training	314.71	87	0	0	· 0	-
17. Punjab	Training	443.59	105	0	0	0	-
18. Rajasthan	Training	257.36	225	0	0	0	-
19. Sikkim	Training	-	-	0	0	. 0	
20. Tamil Nadu	Training	236.04	236.04	0	0	236	-

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1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21. Tripura	Training	0	0	0	0	0	-
	ті	ο .	0	395	395	0	-
22. Uttarakhand	Training	0	0	0	0	207	
23. Uttar Pradesh	Training	0	0	0	0	94	-
24. West Bengal	Training	100	100	159	159	189	-
	SATCOM	221.25	221.25	0	0	0	-
Total	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	2831.89	1635.33	4475.38	2188	2610.17	0.436

Acronyms : RC : Resource Centre, TI : Training Institute

Table 2 : Grants released to Union Territories

SI.	Union	Component	2007-08		200	08-09	2009-10	
No.	Territory		Grant Released	Utilisation/ Expenditure	Grant Released	Utilisation/ Expenditure	Grant Released	Utilisation/ Expenditure
1.	Lakshadweep	Training	-	-	-	-	-	•
2.	Puducherry	Training	.	-	-	-		-
	Total		-	-	-	-	-	•

Table 3 : Grants released to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

(Rupees in lakh)

SI. No.	NGO	Component	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
			Grant Released	Utilisation/ Expenditure	Grant Released	Utilisation/ Expenditure	Grant Released	Utilisation/ Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	AIIH&PH	Training	38.5	38.5	-	-	-	-
2.	GVT, MP	Training	33 84	33:84	33.84	26.61	- 1 - 2 - 1 -	-
3.	GVT, RAJ.		-	-	64.71	38.93	-	-
3.	CGRD&RA, MP	Training	12.3412.34	12.34	12.34	•	-	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4 .	KVK, Manipur	Training	3332	33.32	33.32	33.32	-	-
5.	CRD, Orissa	Training	30.46	30.46	212.61	212.61	197.18	195.23
6.	VVS, New Delhi	Training	3.15	0	-	-	-	-
7.	GRI, TN	Training	17.52	17.52	-	-	-	-
8.	NIRD, Hyd.	Training	-	-	-	-	11.08	0
	Total		169.13	165.98	356.82	323.81	208.26	195.23

AllH&PH - All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata.

GVT, MP - Gramin Vikas Trust, Madhya Pradesh.

GVT, RAJ - Gramin Vikas Trust, Rajasthan.

CGRD&RA, Ujjain, MP - M/s Centre for Grassroot Development, Research and Action, Madhya Pradesh.

KVK, Manipur - Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Senapati District, Manipur.

CRD, Orissa - Centre for Rural Development, Kharvel Nagar, Orissa.

WS, New Delhi - Vividh Vikas Samiti, 35-A, Qutab Enclave, Phase 1, Delhi.

GRI, TN - M/s Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, Dindigul Distt., Tamil Nadu.

NIRD, Hyd. - National Institute of Rural Development, Rajendra nagar, Hyderabad.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT)

(Rs. in lakh)

SI. No	State	Component	20	007-08		08-09	2009-10	
			Grant Released	Utilisation/ Expenditure		Utilisation/ Expenditure	Grant Released	Utilisation/ Expenditure
1	2	3 '	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Panchayat Ghar	93.75	0			0	-
2.	Assam	Panchayat Ghar	722.34	0			0	_
3.	Bihar	Panchayat Ghar	•			-	0	-
4 .	Gujarat	Panchayat Ghar		– A	llocation for the not available d	component was uring the year	0	
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Panchayat Ghar	200	200	-de	0-	. 0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Karnataka	Panchayat Ghar	0	0	Allocation for the co not available durir	•		
6.	Manipur	Panchayat Ghar	1139.1	113.91	-do-		94.19	-
7.	Orissa	Panchayat Ghar	492	46.75	-do-		0	-
3.	Rajasthan	Panchayat Ghar	-	-	-do-		300	-
9.	Sikkim	Panchayat Ghar	-	-			0	-
10.	Tripura	Panchayat Ghar	-	-			0	-
11.	West Bengal	Panchayat Ghar	- '	-			0	-
	Total		1622	360.66			494.19	

Statement-III

(Rs. in lakh)

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SI.	State/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 Funds released
No.	4 4	Funds released	Funds released	Funds released
1.	Assam	•	50.00	Is released in
2.	Andhra Pradesh	75.00	-	the last week of
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	50.00	March.
4.	Goa	50.00	-	
5.	Haryana	50.00	75.00	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	75.00	75.00	
7.	Karnataka	100.00	75.00	
8.	Kerala	100.00	150.00	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	75.00	150.00	
10.	Manipur	50.00	-	
11.	Orissa	75.00		
12.	Rajasthan	100.00	- -	
13.	Sikkim	50.00	75.00	
14.	Tamil Nadu	100.00	150.00	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	
16.	West Bengal	100.00	150.00	
	Total	1000.00	1000.00	

Funds are released under PEAIS as incentive grants to States which perform well as per a 'Devolution Index' as assessed by an external agency.

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Statement-IV

2008-

2009

(B.E.)

2008-

2009

(R.E.)

Financial

Achieve-

ments

(2008-09)

2009-

2010

2009-

2010

Financial

Achieve-

ments

(2007-08)

,

2007-

2008

(B.E.)

2007-

2008

(R.E.)

Allocation

during

11th Five

Year Plan

(2007-12)

SI.

No.

1

1.

2.

3

4.

5.

6.

7.

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Name of the Scheme

145
Written
Answers

(Rs. in crores)

2010-

2011

(target)

Financial

Achieve-

ments

upto

31.12.2010

PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (New Scheme)	623.65#	43.00	39.92	37.24	30.00*	41.85^	41.84	39.00	38.00	27.46	43.00
Mission Project on: e-Panchayats	-	10.00	0 01	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	20.60	19.67	6.60	21.60
Action Research and Research Studies	-	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00^	2.98	2.70	2.70	0.46	2.70
Media, Publicity and Advocacy	-	6.90	17.99	13.53	6.90	18.90^	17.20	6.20	7.20	1.58	7.20
Rural Business Hubs	-	2.00 -	2.00	1.61	2.00	2.00	1.92	1.80	1.80	0.59	1.80
Panchayat Manila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan	-	4.00	4.00	2.02	400 ·	4.00	4.00	3.60	2.60	0.85	2.70
Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme	115.90	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00	-	9.00

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to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8.	Management Cell	7 00	7.00	10.48	8.87	8.00	9.15	7.70	11.00	12.93	5.88	15.00
9.	UN Assisted Project	43.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	-	4.90
10.	Contribution to CLGF	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	-	0.10
11.	North Eastern Region and Sikkim	87.62	10.00	10.00	10.00 -	11.00	11. 00	8.30	11.00	11.00	0.94	12.00
12.	Backward Region Grant Fund (Additional Central Assistance to State Plan)	-	4670.00	3597.00	3597.50	4670.00	3830.00	3889.76	4670.00	3670.00	3240.00	5050.00
13.	Technical Support for Capacity Building and Training of Functionaries of DPCs and Zilla Parishads	-				25.00^	-		•	-	-	
14.	National Panchayat Fund	-	-	-	•	1.00^	-	-	-	-	-	

 Total
 876.37
 4770.00
 3700.00
 3688.81
 4780.00
 3993.75
 4780.00
 3780.00
 3284.36
 5170.00

*Includes allocation for Infrastructure Development Component

"New Schemes at SI.No. '9' and '10' were not sanctioned and amounts re-appropriated to the Schemes at SL No. '1', '3' and '6'.

#Rs. 623.65 crore has been allocated for the schemes from SI. No. 1 to 6.

PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

[English]

Funds for old age homes

*258. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

 (a) whether the Government provides any financial assistance to the State Governments/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for construction and maintenance of Old Age Homes;

(b) if so, the details of grants/financial assistance given to them during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the guidelines laid down for construction/ maintenance of Old Age Homes by the NGOs in the country;

(d) the details of the said Homes set up/to be set up by the NGOs in the country including in the National Capital Region during the said period, State-wise and location-wise; and

(e) the details of the pending proposals received from the State Governments/NGOs for construction/ maintenance of Old Age Homes and the action taken by the Ministry during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (d) Presently there is no Scheme of providing assistance for construction of Old Age Homes.

Under the Ministry's Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), grant-in-aid up to 90 per cent of the project cost is provided for **running and maintenance** of Old Age Homes (OAHs) to suitable NGOs, Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local bodies, and Government recognised institutions like Nehru Yuva Kendras based on the recommendation of the State level Grants-in-aid Committee. In case of non-governmental organisations, they should be a registered society having experience of at least two years in the field to be eligible for assistance. **No grant is given for setting up of Old Age Homes.**

A Statement indicating State-wise release of grants to NGOs since 2006-07 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) Project proposals for running and maintenance of OAHs are processed for releasing grant as per the norms/guidelines and subject to availability of funds under the Scheme. It is a continuous/ongoing process. A Statement showing number of OAH proposals received from State Governments and number of such homes assisted during the year 2009-10 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

SI.	Name of	2006-07 to 200	9-10
No.	the State	(up to 10.3.20	10)
		Amt. Released to	No. of
		NGOs for running	OAHs
		and maintenance of	Assisted
		OAH (Amt Rs.	
		in Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1078.12	98
2.	Assam	193.79	15
3.	Bihar	5.52	1
4.	Chhattisgarh	7.15	1
5.	Gujarat	1.38	1
6.	Haryana	62.08	. 6

151 Written Answers

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	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.80	1	2.	Assam	15	13
3.	Karnataka	649.64	46	3.	Chhattisgarh	1	· -
€.	Kerala	4.39	1	4.	Haryana	6	3
0.	Madhya Pradesh	28.98	2	5.	Karnataka	43	29
1.	Maharashtra	87.61	6	6.	Kerala	2	-
2.	Manipur	221.21	22	7.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2
13.	Nagaland	1.38	1	8.	Maharashtra	7	5
14.	Orissa	448.27	42 [.]	9.	Manipur	14	9
15.	Puducherry	9.61	1	10.	Orissa	40	28
16.	Punjab	16.83	4	11.	Punjab	4	
17.	Rajasthan	19.83	3	12.	Rajasthan	2	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	632.26	52	13.	Tamil Nadu	,53	39
19.	Tripura	16.37	3	14.	Tripura	3	1
20.	Uttar Pradesh	169.59	25	15.	-	5	-
21.	Uttarakhand	12.49	2		West Bengal	28	22
22.	West Bengal	359.17	28			<u> </u>	
	Total	4027.47	361		Total	300	197 ,
	S	tatement-ll	•	[Tra	anslation]		
SI. No.	Name of the State	No. of proposal received during 2009-10	No. of OAH project assisted		*259. SHRI MAHESH SHRI M. VENU		DY:
1	2	3	4	FR	'Will the Minister of S MENT be pleased to a		AND EMPOW
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75	46	L . 11	•	de-addiction cent	

,

being run in each State/UT during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether a large number of people in the tribal, hilly and rural areas in the country including Rajasthan are reported to be drifting towards alcohol addiction;

(c) if so, the number of cases of drug abuse and alcohol addiction brought to the notice of the Government during the said period, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOW-ERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, is financially assisting the eligible organizations for running of 401 Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) all over the country. Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have established 122 Drug De- addiction Centres in Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals in different parts of the country. A statement showing the number of IRCAs assisted by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and drug deaddiction centres established by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) There is no authentic data regarding the extent of alcoholism and substance abuse prevailing in the tribal, hilly and rural areas of the country including Rajasthan. However, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, as the Nodal Ministry for drug demand reduction programmes, has been implementing the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse to provide a whole range of services including awareness generation, identification, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts through Voluntary Organizations.

	s	tatement	
SI. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of IRCAs functioning at present	No. of De- addiction Centres established by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.	3
2.	Bihar	14	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	3	1
4.	Goa	1	1
5.	Gujarat	5	2
6.	Haryana	20	2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3
8.	Jammu and Kashmi	ir 2	4
9.	Jharkhand	٥.	
10.	Karnataka	30	2
11.	Kerala	22	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20	6
13.	Maharashtra	47	3
14.	Orissa	29	1
15	. Punjab	18	4
16	. Rajasthan	15	6
17	. Tamil Nadu	26	12
18	. Uttar Pradesh	49	4

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1	2	3	4
19.	Uttarakhand	5	1
20.	West Bengal	15	4
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	•
22.	Chandigarh	0	2
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	
24.	Daman and Diu	0	
25.	Delhi	9	5
26.	Lakshadweep	0	
27.	Puducherry	0	3
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3
29.	Assam	8	10
30.	Manipur	21	11
31.	Meghalaya	3	1
32.	Mizoram	10	6
33.	Nagaland	5	8
34.	Sikkim	1	3
35.	Tripura	2	1
	Total	401	122

* till 10.3.2010

[English]

Allocation/Utilisation of Funds under MGNREGS

260. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms prescribed/adopted for allocation of funds under the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) along with the details of funds allocated/released/utilized and jobs created thereunder in the country including Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the funds have been allocated/ released as per the demand of the respective States;

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

(d) whether the Government is aware that certain States have not utilized the allocated funds completely during the said period;

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

(f) the number of authorities and employees appointed in each State of the country to implement MGNREGS alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon during the same period; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilization of allocated funds and effective implementation of MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) Mahatama Gandhi NREGA is demand based. Therefore, no allocation of funds is made under the Act. Central Government releases funds to the States for implementation of the Act based on the labour demand arising at field level. The States/districts are required to submit their proposal to the Centre for release of funds alongwith Utilisation Certificates indicating atleast 60% utilisation of the total available funds, Audit Report for the previous year, bank reconciliation statement and fund nondiversion certificate. State-wise details of the funds released, their utilisation and number of persondays of employment generated during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to January, 2010) is given in the Statement-I.

(d) and (e) As Mahatama Gandhi NREGA is demand based, funds are to be kept upfront to meet any sudden spurt in labour demand. Next installment of funds is released to the State/District in case 60% of the total available funds have been utilized. Funds under Mahatama Gandhi NREGA are non-lapsable and un-spent funds of a financial year are carried forward to the next financial year to be used for meeting the labour demand in that year.

Section 13(1) of Mahatama Gandhi NREGA (f) provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the Schemes made under the Act. Section 16(5) further provides that atleast 50% of the works in terms of its cost under a scheme should be implemented through the Gram Panchayats. The other implementing agencies can be Intermediate and District Panchavats, line departments of the Government, Public Sector Undertakings of the Central and State Governments, Cooperative Societies with a majority shareholding by the Central and State Governments and reputed NGOs having a proven track record of performance. Self help groups may also be considered as possible Implementing Agencies. States have been directed to appoint dedicated staff for implementation of the Act at all levels. Expenditure incurred on salaries of such dedicated staff is borne by the Central Government out of the administrative expenses under the Act. State-wise number of staff appointed for implementation of Mahatama Gandhi NREGA at Gram Panchayat level, Block level and district level alongwith the administrative expenditure incurred during 2009-10 so far is given in Statement-II.

(g) The Ministry has taken the following steps to ensure proper utilisation of funds and effective implementation of the Act:—

- (i) Awareness generation through intensive IEC activities involving print as well as electronic media.
- (ii) ICT based MIS to make data available to public scrutiny, inclusive of Job cards, Employment demanded and allocated, Days worked, Muster

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

- (iii) Permissible administrative expenditure limit has been enhanced from 4% to 6% for deployment of dedicated staff for NREGA, strengthening of management and administrative support structures for social audit, grievance redressal and ICT infrastructure.
- (iv) Payment through institutional accounts of NREGA workers to infuse transparency in wage disbursement. To cover gaps in financial services and outreach and also to ensure greater transparency in wage disbursement, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards, biometrics have been initiated.
- (v) Instructions have been issued on 7.9.09 directing all States to appoint ombudsman at district level for grievance redressal.
- (vi) Social audit: Modifications have been made in the Act on 31.12.08 for laying down the procedures for social audit.
- (vii) States have been asked to set up State Employment Guarantee Funds for smooth flow of funds.
- (viii) Proper planning of works has been insisted upon.
- (ix) Independent Monitoring by Eminent Citizens.
- (x) Periodic reviews with State Governments.
- (xi) National Helpline now being upgraded to ICT based network of national helpline. Toll free Helpline No. is 1800110707.
- (xii) District Excellence Award for districts with outstanding performance under NREGA.
- (xiii) Rozgar Jagrookta Puruskar for NGOs working towards effective implementation of NREGA.

Statement-I

S.N	o. States		Central Relea	ises (Rs. in La	khs)		Expenditure	e (Rs. In Lakhs)	Persondays Generated (in Lakhs)					
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on 10.03.2010)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Jan, 10)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Jan. 10)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102541.43	137105.40	321910.19	330227.23	68020.32	208374.75	296390.38	315221.00	678.77	2010.28	2735.45	2952.6		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1450.85	1265.38	- 2948.84	1888.97	221.34	303.90	- 3289.54	712.92	4.53	2.79	34.98	6.2		
3.	Assam	26550.85	52175.01	95872.16	64487.06	59252.93	54914.93	95380.73	77501.87	572.92	487.61	751.07	569.4		
4.	Bihar	54831.38	46707.83	138819.05	84797.9	71276.16	105222.66	131647.97	139735.56	596.87	843.03	991.75	902.3		
5.	Chhattisgarh	71850.74	114415.71	166449.34	81488.74	66882.16	140183.20	143447.52	98907.33	700.21	1316.11	1243.18	812.0		
6.	Gujarat	7433.94	5915.71	16419.20	60654.83	8585.03	8184.24	19600.66	49984.55	100.48	90.06	213.07	436.0		
7.	Haryana	3589.39	4840.97	13656.65	7838.68	3594.67	5235.01	10988.22	7854.31	24.12	35.76	69.11	39.6		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4667.64	12754.06	40974.63	36549.42	3940.12	12564.88	33227.64	40364.22	29.90	97.53	205.28	205.0		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4136.37	7071.37	10472.53	9239.66	3454.44	4200.26	8772.02	8427.19	32.30	36.8	78.80	65.4		
10.	Jharkhand	55854.59	65069.07	180580.14	80786.22	71155.13	106253.85	134171.70	111063.95	520.48	747.54	749.97	682.7		
11.	Karnataka	24850.69	25869.52	39851.14	240148.15	24829.67	23650.54	35787.46	195093.75	222.01	197.78	287.64	1482.7		

Written Answers

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to Questions

 1		3	4	5	6	7		9	10		12	13	14
•	<u>د</u>		4	5	0		0	9	10				
12.	Kerala	3739.51	6900.55	19887.32	36346.92	2789.73	8336.83	22453.65	32100.95	20.48	60.75	153.75	216.6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	190944.20	260279.82	406111.54	351923.66	186268.63	289172.60	355496.21	388648.95	1971.77	2753.01	2946.97	2600.8
14.	Maharashtra	21815.64	2923.75	18756.08	22489.95	17461.18	18907.21	36154.33	26760.05	159.28	184.86	419.85	239.4
15.	Manipur	1692.89	6184.13	36540.97	33032.7	2025.50	6276.15	34965.82	32221.81	18.57	48.32	285.62	239.7
16.	Meghalaya	3224.68	5918.73	7802.60	12453.01	2111.85	5091.18	8945.10	11542.39	24.22	41.33	8631	104.9
17.	Mizoram	2023.90	3343.49	15194.15	19684.83	1643.11	4200.70	16455.70	17919.16	7.85	31.53	125.82	133.7
18.	Nagaland	910.11	4399.59	26805.72	44982.11	1457.62	2397.57	27231.15	38178.86	13.08	24.31	202.70	232.4
19.	Orissa	78380.49	53695.69	87843.67	24581.26	73346.62	57956.90	67829.29	57563.89	799.34	405.23	432.58	363.7
20.	Punjab	3445.75	2972.32	6775.32	12086.2	2500.21	3004.29	7177.06	10421.92	15.57	19.15	39.89	53.1
21.	Rajasthan	78041.00	105600.20	652157.16	594264.49	69306.14	147733.72	616439.73	520231.94	998.87	1678.38	4829.55	4200.8
22.	Sikkim	691.50	629.75	4097.14	5376.64	261.89	1185.76	4275.61	4721.72	2.43	8.6	26.34	29.2
23.	Tami! Nadu	18409.21	51609.09	140126.58	134990.96	15163.63	51642.38	100406.47	137333.34	182.79	645.25	1203.59	1966.6
24.	Tripurå	2754.66	17016.45	46036.60	59067.06	4507.68	20860.34	49077.13	45472.46	50.13	181.05	351.12	304.0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	56914.69	166589.89	393390.13	472687.16	77967.46	189825.13	356887.72	433102.68	822.90	1363.05	2272.21	2663.0
26.	Uttarakhand	4470.60	11003.65	10116.44	23216.81	4849.70	9575.01	13579.33	20782.25	40.60	80.34	104.33	136.6
27.	West Bengal	38868.84	88262.88	92275.09	198728.96	39462.63	100434.62	94038.47	125935.35	440.08	968.77	786.61	1007.8

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PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

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to Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		135	702.75	153			327.54	855.98			1.00	3.7
29	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		45	45.10	39.2			1.03	110.23			0.48	0.6
30	Daman and Diu		90	21.86	0			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.0
31	Goa		114	618.21	0			249.96	509.65			0.00	1.7
32	Lakshadweep		45	262.26	100			178.68	201.48	۰.	· · ·	1.82	1.4
33	Puducherry		45	419.44	359.93			136.10	667.70			1.64	8.3
34	Chandigarh		45	20.00	0			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.0
	Total	864085.53	1261039.01	2993960.00	3044671.71	882335.55	1585688.61	2725009.92	2950149.41	9050.55	14359.22	21632.48	22663.50

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Written Answers

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to Questions 164

5.No.	State	Gram Panchayat	·	_									Written Answers
		Level	•	Block	Level	•			District Leve	əl		Administrative Expenditure	Answ
		Gram Rozgar Sahayak	Accountant	Engineers/ Technical Assistants	Programme Officer	Computer Assistant	Works Manager and Technical	IT Manager and	Accounts Manager	Training Coordinate or	Coordinator for Social Audit and	(Rs. in Crore)	SIG
							Assistants	Computer Assistant			Grievance Redressal		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	РНА
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20672	889	3037	1063	1061	41	38	18	766	439	148.93	PHALGUNA 24,
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	118	18	26	27	13	1	2	1	1	1	0.3943	24,
3.	Assam	1478	886	904	213	935	59	139	21	27	53	23.8078	1931 (Saka)
4.	Bihar	6909	417	836	381	344	138	21	45	3	8	43.7343	Saka)
5.	Chhattisgarh	8836	107	339	113	228	2	9	3	• 6	15	33.2945	
6.	Gujarat	10176	68	758	200	296	43	22	28	0	0	14.8342	
7.	Haryana	1638	. 111	163	105	35	6.	24	21	4	15	3.1281	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1049	102	966	77	72	4	11	.7	• 0	2	16.9323	to c
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1406	54	252	79	103	16	6	2	0	0	2.3345	Questions
10.	Jharkhand	4460	154	289	321	173	16	11	1	0	22	25.7949	ns

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11.	Karnataka	2810	94	746	- 107	402	14	71	24	18	51	16.5852
2.	Kerala	1996	150	142	138	0	1	24	1	0	0	16.4777
3.	Madhya Pradesh	10687	400	1515	344	378	60	82	78	4	15	83.361
4.	Maharashtra	22706	445	2885	354	470	170	84	83	107	137	11.1889
5.	Manipur	1861	23	48	31	29	19	21	7	8	8	14.9287
6.	Meghalaya	4471	51	136	39	78	7	16	7	12	. 12	3.1764
7.	Mizoram	336	25	79	35	43	10	8	10	8	3	91323
8.	Nagaland	1128	57	67	66	55	33	28	25	21	25	12.3751
9.	Orissa	6023	87	734	303	308	19	18	0	. 4	18	15.2072
0.	Punjab	1852	8	65	100	129	5	16	5	5	5	4.6226
1.	Rajasthan	8678	549	1127	146	590	40	86	55	24	28	84.1344
2.	Sikkim	163	0	20	27	0	4	2	2	0	0	2.0597
З.	Tamil Nadu	12676	363	864	385	1020	29	55	29	0	0	34.147
4.	Tripura	⁻ 1257	42	150	38	43	65	24	21	20	· 21	8.9799
5.	Uttar Pradesh	44215 `	604	4417	661	382	61	34	14	41	34	129.6799
ð.	Uttarakhand	701	20	241	57	57	0	0	0	0	0	7.1012
7.	West Bengal	2679	261	662	340	329	64	32	15	7	16	44.2676

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	0	3.3513
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	0	1	1	1	1 .	1	0	0	0	0.1003
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	- 0	0	0	0	0
31.	Goa	224	27	19	22	3	- 10	1	0	1	0.	2.9654
32.	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0.2248
33.	Puducherry	26	1	4	. 0	3	· 0	0	0	0	0	0.2685
34.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	181337	6022	21501	5782	7589	941	889	526	1090	928	817.52

* 0 denote non-reporting by concerned States.

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Slums in Cantonments

2725. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the slums in the Cantonment areas;

(b) whether the Government allocate funds to the Cantonment Boards for the health care of the people and children living in the slums under the area of their jurisdiction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, including the funds allocated and spent during the last three years, cantonment-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) There is no area notified as Slum either by the Central or State Governments in any Cantonment.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Land holding acquired by Corporate Houses

2726. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land holding acquired by Corporate Houses through SEZs in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) is contemplating entry into low cost housing against the land bank available to it through SEZs in various locations;

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

(d) whether the Government is considering relaxation in some key rules relating to land use;

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

(f) whether the Ministry has refused to extend the

in-principle approvals to as many as eleven SEZ projects including that of Mukesh Ambani promoted Reliance Haryana SEZ; and

(g) 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) to (e) Land is a State subject. Land for SEZs is procured as per the policy and procedures of the respective State Governments. In terms of Rule 11(9) of the SEZ Rules, 2006, sale of land in SEZ is not allowed. Processing area is uniformly fixed at minimum 50% of the total area of all SEZs. Various activities regarding social infrastructure carried out in the non-processing area within SEZ which are eligible for tax benefits are already notified. Quantum of houses, commercial area, hospital and educational institutions are decided by the Board of Approval after an assessment of the functional requirement of the zone including its employees.

(f) and (g) Request for extension of in-principle approval is considered by the Board of Approval on merits as per the provisions of SEZ Rules, 2006. As per SEZ rules, the in-principle approval is valid for one year and can be extended for a further period not exceeding two years. Requests for third extension received from the Developers of eleven projects were placed before the Board of Approval in its meeting held on 15th December, 2009. The Board decided to grant de-novo approval from the date of expiry of the last extension subject to these developers filing fresh Form 'A' and also getting recommendations from the concerned State Government.

Demand for yellow metal

2727. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investment demand for yellow metal is likely to remain intact despite recession in US and other countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action plan for exports potential of yellow metal in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) There is no firm statistics on investment demand of yellow metal in the country.

(b) During 2008-09, the export of yellow metal (HS Code 71081200 — Other Non-Monetary Unwrought forms of gold and HS Code 7108300 — Other Non-Monetary Semi Manufactured Forms of Gold) was US \$ 20.98 Million. In 2009-10 (Upto August, 2009), the export was US \$ 103.01 Million. In gems and jewellery sector, the exports were US \$ 28,411.38 Million in 2008-09 and US \$ 13,608.41 Million (Upto September, 2009) respectively. (Source: DGCI&S)

[Translation]

Garbage Disposal Work

2728. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to engage private and corporate houses in garbage disposal work;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any steps to provide alternative employment to existing workers/labourers engaged in rag picking work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) Some of the Urban Local Bodies are engaging private contractor/private sector in some of the activities of collection, segregation, street sweeping, transportation and treatment of waste. As one of the optional reforms of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Public Private Partnerships (PPP) is being encouraged for treatment and disposal of garbage in the cities. In some of the approved solid waste management projects under JNNURM, PPP have been envisaged in setting up of compost plant and its further operation and maintenance.

[English]

Different interest rates on EPF

2729. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to offer different rates of interest on Employees Provident Fund (EPF) for different EPF deposits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the interest rates fixed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam. A common rate is declared for all the Employees' Provident Fund subscribers, irrespective of the balance accumulated in the Individual EPF accounts of the members.

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

[Translation]

Commercial Use of Defence Lands

2730. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions regarding grant of 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) for the transfer of defence lands for commercial use;

(b) whether the Government proposes to reduce powers of the Army in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No power vests with Army for grant of No Objection Certificate for the transfer of defence land for commercial use.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Special cell for senior citizens

2731. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) whether there is an urgent need to form a special cell comprising of specialists from all the relevant fields to provide quick solutions/decisions for the problems of senior citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to appoint a Minister to entrust with this responsibility; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Presently, there is no such proposal.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Alternative livelihood for beedi workers

2732. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide aiternative vocations/livelihood to beedi workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the States that have initiated such programmes indicating the number of beedi workers who have been shifted to alternative vocations, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has initiated action for rehabilitation of the beedi workers by providing them vocational training in certain courses according to the local market needs for viable alternative sources of livelihood.

(b) and (c) Details of the training programmes conducted at various places is given in the enclosed Statement enclosed. No record has been maintained regarding the number of beedi workers who have been shifted to alternative vocations.

Statement

Details of the training programmes conducted at various places

S.No.	Region	States	Place	Name of the course
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bangalore	Karnataka	Kengeri	Stitching Salwar Kameez
2.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	Solapur	Dress-making, Embroidery and Beauty Parlour courses

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Ajmer	Rajasthan and Gujarat	(i) Ajmer	Cutting and Tailoring Course
			(ii) Tonk	-do-
			(iii) Beawar	-do-
		•	(iv) Karauli	-do-
			(v) Nasirabad	-do-
			(vi) Bundi	-do-
			(vii) Kota	-do-
			(viii) Silora	-do-
			(ix) Sujangarh	-do-
4.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Salwar Suit and Blouse designing and stitching.
5.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Tailoring
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	(i) Murshidabad (ii) Rai Ganj	Four wheeler automation and Repairing, Electrician
7.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	(i) Cuttack	Electrician, Fabrication, Automotive Repair, Tailoring and Garment manufacturing
			(ii) Kendrapara	-do-
		· ·	(iii) Jharsuguda	-do -
			(iv) Khurda	-do-
	· · ·		(v) Sambalpur	-do-
8.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh'	Anuwa, Allahabad	Agarbatti/Mombatti making

Purchase of Howitzer Guns

2733. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

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(a) whether the Government proposes to procure towed howitzer guns from foreign firms which are already under scrutiny for certain irregularities/malpractices;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the charges levelled against the firms;

(c) the total number of guns to be procured and the expenditure to be incurred thereon including the alternative sources of procurement;

(d) the number of howitzer guns procured during the last three years alongwith details of price and supplier companies;

(e) the proposals, if any, to indigenously design and develop light howitzer guns; and

(f) the time by which the guns are to be inducted and the manner in which it will boost the capabilities of the Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) In March, 2008, the Government had issued a Request for Proposal (RfP) for procurement of towed guns. The name of one of the firms participating in the said procurement case figured among the names of seven firms in the FIR filed by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in May, 2009 in respect of various supply orders placed by Ordnance Factory Board. The procurement/ acquisition cases in pipeline with any of the firms figuring in the said FIR were put on hold until further orders. Later, it was decided that multi-vendor procurement cases, presently held up at various stages of technical evaluation/ trials, may be progressed further as per Defence Procurement Procedure-2008. However, no tender will be awarded to the companies mentioned in the FIR unless CBI investigation clears them totally.

(d) to (f) No towed guns/howitzers have been procured during the last three years. The proposal presently being processed includes production of towed guns by Ordnance Factory Board under transfer of technology from the selected vendor. The procurement proceeds as per the provisions of the Defence Procurement Procedure 2008. The induction of the equipment, as and when it takes places, will enhance the firepower of the Indian Artillery.

Additional Funds under Pension Scheme

2734. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Government has received any requests from certain States including Gujarat for additional funds under the existing pension schemes; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years and current year along with the action taken by the Government thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. No request has been received from Gujarat for additional funds under existing pension schemes.

(b) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) are components of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). Central Assistance of Rs.2007/- per beneficiary per month is provided under these pension schemes. The requirement of various States was assessed and total funds available under NSAP were allocated/released to States in proportion to the number of beneficiaries covered by them under warious schemes of NSAP. Adequate funds have been provided to States during the last three years and current year to meet the requirement of central assistance. The details are enclosed in the enclosed Statement.

	•	No. of	^r beneficiari	es covered a	nd the fun	ds released t	o various	States under	NSAP		
SI. S	tates/UTs	2006	6-07	200	07-08		2008-09			2009	 }-10
No.		No. of beneficiaries under NOAPS	Release (Rs. in lakh)	Beneficiaries under NOAPS/ IGNOAPS*	Release (in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS	Release (in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS	No. of beneficiaries under IGNWPS#	No. of beneficiaries under IGNDPS#	Release (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 .	8	9	10	11	12
1. An	ndhra Pradesh	466000	11975.33	919230	20232.26	919230	28989.21	919230	276314	58723	36443.00
2. Bil	har	904916	36002.20	1415179	25909.42	2133678	49996.41	2192357	63651	3162	59776.00
3. Ch	nhattisgarh	201345	7321.40	437218	11090.26	490120	13408.63	509842	61283	12324	15577.00
4. Go	Da	3409	66.95	2687	136.36	2687	156.75	2687			196.00
5. Gi	ujarat	40117	4507.10	62691	2468.01	79661	2568.67	211057		146	7262.00
6. Ha	aryana	95800	3296.25	130306	2982.65	130306	4127.50	130306			3532.00
7. Hi	machal Pradesh	41342	1389.08	53749	2290.41	85637	1989.31	85637			2179.00
8. Ja	mmu and Kashmir	66038	1381.41	77649	1863.99	123557	2042.75	129000	4730	4048 -	3322.00
9. Jh	arkhand	366236	10257.15	366236	14180.12	643003	20983.60	643000	182707	45398	23606.00
10. Ka	arnataka	533334	9043.49	686666	21176.47	821969	22850.20	834405	325000	90000	31261.00
11. Ke	erala	134409	4056.39	141956	7497.36	141956	5779.21	176064			5943.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	453620	17387.80	532000	24397.63	931434	43592.42	1066051	171935	107199	29747.00
13	Maharashtra	742561	22213.91	828193	20199.06	1001636	31332.25	1024364	160400	125364	41540.00
14	Orissa	64 34 00	17021.72	643400	18479.38	643400	20802.81	643400	10315	5677	22043.00
15	Punjab	45853	1289.03	61371	1229.47	166689	4792.37	159292			3769.00
16	Rajasthan	418566	8533.24	445449	15959.34	494179	14316.14	528322			15259.00
17	Tamil Nadu	494996	13159.76	580328	18479 19	988761	32070.19	904759	11875	8112	28618.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	1576481	37824.45	2558065	33106.56	2941120	84300.35	3300260	1121500	56300	112302.00
19	Uttarakhand	65752	3217.41	76385	1841.90	148687	4720.53	169102	9454	1903	4745 00
20	West Bengal	467846	15220.45	451845	17012.92	1039041	27842.45	1191716			37384.00
21	Arunachal Pradesh	12923	759.11	12963	390.85	14500	488.02	14500			365.00
22	Assam	628949	15866.36	628949	16872.45	628949	17941.11	628949			17265.00
23	Manipur	43619	1062.92	72514	2082.48	72514	2051.86	72514	4676	1341	2213.00
24	Meghalaya	33446	1190.80	32883	950.23	32952	1866.47	37146			830.00
25	Mizoram	10525	345.32	10525	429.71 [.]	23747	602.20	23747	1192	· 587	578.00
26	Nagaland	28053	1016.72	28053	789.22	28053	835.15	28053	200	631	691.00
27	Sikkim	14869	304.33	15169	441.39	18879	437.90	18879			530.00
28	Tripura	83972	2386.92	136592	2648.32	136592	3339.35	136592			3948.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	696	78.42	493	12.63	702	25.00	861	4568		39.00
30	Chandigarh	4350	16.00	5619	30.91	4049	181.00	4464	3049	96	212.66
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	113 2	78.42	1006	30.00	6956	61.00	911			96.00
32	Daman and Diu	246	4.00	630	6.69	630	13.00	95	5	· 4	16.08
33	NCT Delhi	84000	567.00	98615	3640.00	121974	5327.00	121974		2011	3994.98
34	Lakshadweep	36	5.60	42	0.57	36	1.00	36			2.00
35	Puducherry	3356	115.00	3356	115.00	3356	168.00	20757	16945		264.00
·.	Total	8712193	248961.44	11518012	288973.21	15020640	449999.81	15930329	2429799	523026	515548.72

Note: *National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS) was renamed as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) w.e.f. 19.11.2007.

#IGNWPS and IGNDPS were introduced in February, 2009.

Registration of migrant labourers

2735. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inter-State migrant labourers are not registered before they migrate to different States for work as per the provisions of the Inter-State Migrate Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979;

(b) the manner in which persons are required to register themselves as inter-State migrant labourers; and

(c) the steps taken by the Regional Labour Commissioner (RLC) to punish the contractors involved in exploiting the migrant labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) There is no provision in the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 for registering individual workman. However, as per the provisions of the Act, the establishment proposing to employ inter-state migrant workmen will be required to be registered with registering officers appointed under the Central Government or the State Governments, as the case may be, depending on whether the establishment falls under the Central sphere or State sphere. Likewise, every contractor who proposes to recruit or employ Inter-State migrant workmen will be required to obtain a licence from the specified authority both of the State to which the workman belongs (home state) and the State in which he/she is proposed to be employed (host State).

(c) In Central sphere, wherever migrant workmen are noticed by the Labour Enforcement Officer (Central), inspections are conducted and show cause notices issued against the Principal employers/contractors in case of violation of provisions of the Act.

High newsprint cost

2736. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of newsprint in the country has gone very high in the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken for increasing production of the newsprint in Government-run newsprint factories;

(c) whether the small scale newspapers and publications are being closed due to high price in newsprint; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) for newsprint has decreased to 166.3 in January, 2010 from 174.7 in January, 2009.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

IT System at Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras

2737. SHRI JOSEPH TQPPO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras are fully equipped with IT system which have been set up in Gram Panchayats in the country including Assam;

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

(c) the time by which this project is likely to reach in each Gram Panchayat for effective development and implementation of Bharat Nirman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra at Gram Panchayat level has been included as a permissible activity in para 1 of Schedule I of the Act vide Notification dated 11.11.2009. It will serve as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and also as Gram Panchayat Bhawan. Guidelines for Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra and its design have been finalized by the Ministry and are available at NREGA web site www.nrega.nic.in

Trade with African, Latin American and CIS countries

2738. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trade with African, Latin American and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide incentives for export of certain products having negligible presence in markets of these countries; and

(c) the details of existing schemes if any, including incentives to farmers to produce goods for increasing export to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of trade with African, Latin American and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries during the last three years is as under:-

African Countries

(Value in US \$ million)

	·	•	ي ا هيو
Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2006-07	10269.45	14716.23	24985.68
2007-08	14191.77	20470.91	34662.68
2008-09	14813.42	24728.31	. 39541.73

Latin American Countries

(Value in US \$ million)

		•	
Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2006-07	4274.85	6061.39	10336.24
2007-08	5657.77	6557.85	12215.62
2008-09	6008.33	9744.14	15752.47

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Countries

(Value in US \$ million)

Year	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
2006-07	1479.29	3861.45	5340.74
2007-08	1740.34	3787.54	5527.88
2008-09	1924.76	6627.49	8552.25

(b) and (c) Under the recently announced Foreign Trade Policy (2009-2014), the Government has provided a number of incentives to promote exports to various countries including the African, Latin American and CIS Countries. Some of the important schemes are Focus Market Scheme (FMS), Focus Product Scheme (FPS), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY), and Status Holders incentive Scripe.

Protection of workers' rights

2739. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:" SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has organized

'n

State Labour Ministers' Conference to discuss the protection of workers' rights in the country;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to provide fundamental rights of workers/labourers;

(c) whether the Government has appointed any panel/committees to probe recently alleged violation of rights of labourers in some States of the country;

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

(e) whether the said panel/committees have submitted its reports; and

(f) if so, the recommendations thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Conference of State Labour Ministers was organized on 22.01.2010 at New Delhi where issues relating to Skill Development and Employment, Unorganized Workers Social Security, Construction Workers, Child Labour and Contract Labour Act etc. were discussed with a view to ensuring necessary action for effective implementation of the concerned schemes and Labour laws in the States.

The Government is implementing various Labour laws in order to protect the rights of workers throughout the country. These laws are enforced by the Central and State Governments in their respective spheres.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Export of rice to Africa

2740. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-basmati rice exported to some
 African countries in 2008 was diverted and could not reach
 its destination;

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

(c) the steps taken to monitor the export of rice from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Export of non-basmati rice is banned.

Import policy for Gold

2741. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) the details regarding import of gold by private and public sector during the current year;

(b) whether there has been change in price of gold in international as well as in domestic market;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise the import policy of gold in view of changes in gold prices; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken to bring down gold prices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The import of Gold in India, during the period April to September, 2009 is as given below:

ITC (HS) Code	Description	April to	September, 2009
		Quantity (in MTs.)*	Value (In Crores of Rupees)*
71081200	Other Non-monetary unwrought Forms of Gold	363.460	54422.91
71081300	Other Non-monetary semi Manufactured Forms of Gold	2.379	361.83

Source - DGCI&S

* Note: Figures for period are provisional

(b) to (e) There has been an increase in the International price of gold by about 16% in the month of February, 2010 (monthly average of US \$ 1095 per Troy Ounce) compared to the corresponding month of 2009 (monthly average of US \$ 943.16 per Troy Ounce). Changing international investment patterns, exchange rate volatilities international market and changing demandsupply scenario are some of the factors known to affect the international price of gold. The domestic gold prices are broadly driven by the international gold prices.

The Government has liberalized the import policy for precious metal including gold by allowing direct import by additional entities (as nominated agencies) for easy access.

Panel of Efficiency in major ports

2742. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Panel was constituted in 2009, for increasing efficiency in major ports has submitted important policy recommendations for areas like port corporation, delegation of power, land use and captive use of port facilities, public-private partnership, dredging, environment and security clearance besides organizational matters;

(b) if so, the other recommendations thereof alongwith the extent to which Government has implemented them; (c) whether the panel had recommended to bar rival private ports from bidding;

(d) if so, whether this would promote competition and check diversion of cargo; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The other recommendations are Berthing policy, Equipment policy, Stevedoring policy, IT policy, Standardisation policy, Investment policy. The recommendations have been examined and those found fit are being implemented.

(c) to (e) The Committee recommended that a policy may be formulated not to allow a competitor private port to bid for terminals within a major port if such private port exists within a radius of 100 Kms. which is expected to check the diversion of cargo.

[Translation]

Review of Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana

2743. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding ill implementation of Nirmal Gram. Puraskar Yojana since its inception;

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

(c) the details of targets set and achieved thereunder during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has decided to review this Yojana; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken/to be taken by the Government to ensure the successful implementation of this Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The complaints relate to noneligibility of Gram Panchayats (GPs) that have been awarded Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP). The details of complaints and action taken on the same is placed at Statement-I.

(c) There are no targets for NGP. All the Gram Panchayats are encouraged to meet the criteria of Nirmal Gram in order to be eligible for the award. Details of the number of awarded Panchayati Raj Institutions since inception of NGP Yojana, State-wise, are at Statement-II. (d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

The details of complaints against NGP and action taken thereon

Bihar: Complaint regarding ineligibility of Gayaspur Panchayat, District Patna for NGP.

The Government of India verified the complaint and found evidence of Open Defecation being practiced in the area. Accordingly, State Government was informed of withdrawal of the Award to the GP.

Uttar Pradesh: Complaint regarding ineligible Panchayats awarded NGP.

The Government of India verified the complaint and finding evidence of fact, requested State Government to verify all awarded Gram Panchayats once again. The Uttar Pradesh Government informed that 132 GPs were not fit for the award. Accordingly, State Government was informed of withdrawal of the Awards to these GPs.

Statement-II

The State-wise	details d	of Gram	Panchayats,	Block	Panchayats	and Zila	Panchayats
		that hav	e received ti	he NGI	P till date		

SI.No.	State	e 20 		2005		· 2006			2007		2008			2009		
		GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP	GP	BP	ZP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Ar	ndhra Pradesh	-	•	-	10	-	-	143	-	-	662	1	-	272	-	-
2. Aı	runachal Prades	sh -	-	-		-	-	2	-	-	4	-	-	8	•	-
3. As	ssam	•	-	-	1	-	-	3	•	-	14	-	-	6	-	-
4. Bi	ihar	-	-	-	4	-	•	39	1	-	155	-	•	-	-	•

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	•	•	-	12	-	•	90		-	300	•	-	119	- '	-
6.	Gujarat	1	-		、 4	-	•	576	•	-	739	-	• -	350	-	-
7.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	798	1	-	~ 131	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	22		-	245	1	-	253	-	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	, -		12	-	-	142	-	-	71	-	-
11.	Karnataka	-	-	-	•	-	-	121	-	-	479	1	-	245	3	-
12.	Kerala	1	-	-	6	-	•	220	6	-	600	84	4	43	15	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	•	190	•	•	682	-	-	639	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	13	-	-	'380	1	•	1974	-	-	4301	2	• -	1720	. 6	-
15.	Manipur	-		-	- ,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		1	-	-
16.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	. •	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	52	-	-
17.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	•	8	-	-	20	-	-
18.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	•	-	•	-	•	8	-	-	42	•	-
19.	Orissa	-	-	-	8	-	-	33		•	94	-	-	20	-	-
20.	Punjab	-		-	-	•	-	-	•	-	22	-		74	-	-
21.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	•	. .	141	-	-	43	•	•
22.	Sikkim	-	-	-	, -	-	-	27	-	-	137	•	• 4	-	•	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	12	1	-	119	-	-	296	•	-	1474	5	-	196	•	• -
24.	Tripura	1	•	-	36	-	•	46	•	-	30	-	-	-	. .	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	•	•	•	40	-	· •	488		•	597	-	-	6	• •	-
26.	Uttarakhand	•	-	• '	13	•	-	109	-	•	160	-	•	136	• .	-
27	West Bengal	10	1	-	126	8	-	468	7	-	328	17	• <u>,</u>	109	4	-

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District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

2744. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many public representatives have complained against the Districts Vigilance and Monitoring Committees constituted by the Government during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of complaints out of them found correct and the action taken thereon;

(d) the number of complaints still pending for final disposal alongwith the reasons for the same; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of State-wise complaints/ representations received against constitution of District Vigilance and Monitoring Committees during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Out of 66 complaints received, 54 were found to be correct and action was accordingly taken to make changes in nominations of Chairmen/Co-Chairmen, as per guidelines.

(d) No complaint is pending.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of complaints received from public representatives against the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

SI. No.	State	No. of complaints received							
140.		2006-	2007-	2008-	2009-				
		07	08	09	10				
1	2	3	4	5	6				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	· -	-	5				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-				
3.	Assam	1	1	1	-				
4.	Bihar	-	3	-	7				
5.	Chhattisgarh	•	1	-	-				
6.	Goa	•	-	• ·	-				
7.	Gujarat	1	1	' -	1				
8.	Haryana	1	-	-	2				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-		-	1				
11.	Jharkhand	1	3	-	2				
12.	Kamataka	-	1	1	2				
13.	Kerala	-	1	-	1				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	•	3				
15.	Maharashtra	-	1	-	2				
16.	Manipur	-	· -	-	-				

1 2	3	4	5	6
17. Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
18. Mizoram	-	-	-	-
19. Nagaland	1	-	-	-
20. Orissa	-	-	-	-
21. Punjab	-	-	-	1
22. Rajasthan	-	1	-	1
23. Sikkim	-	-	-	-
24. Tamil Nadu	1	2	-	1
25. Tripura	-	-	-	-
26. Uttar Pradesh	1	1	-	4
27. Uttarakhand	-	-	-	- 1
28. West Bengal	1	-	-	1
29. Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
31. Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
32. Lakshadweep	-	1	-	-
33. Puducherry	-	-	-	-
Total	11	18	2	35

[English]

Trifurcation of DGS

2745. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to trifurcate the Directorate General of Shipping (DGS) with a view to create separate directorates for each of the three regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the rational behind the proposal;

(c) the schedule of implementation of the proposal;

(d) the steps proposed vis-a-vis those actually implemented for modernisation of DGS during the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the volume of inbound and outbound vessels dealt with by DGS during the Tenth Plan and projection for the Eleventh Plan?

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

(d) The details of steps proposed vis-a-vis those actually implemented for modernization of DG-Shipping during the Tenth Five Year Plan are:—

- The DG Shipping and allied offices have been fully computerized and connected by internet.
- (ii) To cope with increasing work load in view of the growth in shipping activities and international trade, the Directorate has set up offices of Mercantile Marine Departments (MMD) at four new locations at Kandla, Haldia, Paradip and New Mangalore, while MMD, Kochi and Kandla have been upgraded to a regional level MMD. The Directorate has started an E-Governance project that enable users to access information and processes regarding regulatory service of the Directorate online.
- (iii) Training examination and certification process in MMDs have been tested under Quality System Certification ISO 9001.

(iv) Technical officer were given training in technical and administrative functions with a view to improve their performance.

(e) The volume of inbound and outbound vessels dealt with by DGS during the Tenth Plan and projection for the Eleventh Plan?

The volume of vessels inspected by DG-Shipping year-wise during the last five-year plan is given below:----

Year	Port State Control	Flag State Inspection
2002	513	246
2003	452	296
2004	878	377
2005	913	357
2006	659	473
2007	657	448

For the current plan period no projection has been made. However, the figures for the first two years of the plan period are given below:—

Year	Port State Control	Flag State Inspection
2008	829	378
2009 (upto December)	561	300

Trade fair complexes

2746. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new Trade Fair Complexes in various parts of the country including Gurgaon and Chennai; (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposed centres are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The trade centres are set up by the State Governments. The Department of Commerce provides only partial financial assistance under the 'Assistance to States for creating Infrastructure for the Development and growth of Exports (ASIDE)' Scheme.

(b) and (c) A proposal of the Government of Himachal Pradesh for setting up of a Trade Centre at Baddi was approved under the ASIDE Scheme during 2008-09. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.1081 Lakh out of which the contribution from central component is Rs.540 Lakh. Entire Central Government contribution of Rs.540 Lakh has been released to the State Government during 2008-09. An International Trade Centre has also been approved to be set up at Pampore, Jammu and Kashmir by the State Government with partial assistance from ASIDE Scheme. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.4000 Lakh out of which the contribution from central component is Rs.3000 Lakh. An amount of Rs.500 Lakh has so far been released by Department of Commerce for the project. Both these projects are under implementation.

Tests of mobile for radiation

2747. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Department of Telecom (DoT) has any proposal for pre-launch tests of mobiles for radiation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) There is no proposal with Department of Telecom for pre-launch tests of mobiles for radiation in the country at present.

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

Telecom companies

2748. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take action against the blacklisted telecom companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against those companies during the last three years and the current year, company-wise?

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

Workshop on E-Governance

2749. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY by pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) workshop on e-Governance was held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan if any, prepared by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam. (b) A Workshop for delegates from the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Countries on e-Governance was held on 16th and 17th February 2010, in Delhi. The Workshop held a special session on Computeri-zation of Land Records and provided holistic view of e-Governance in India to the delegates.

The Workshop threw significant light on e-Governance initiatives being undertaken in India and provided a forum for delegates from SAARC countries to learn from the Indian experience and exchange ideas, perspectives on critical issues such as cyber security management, regulatory reforms, and building human capacity in areas of e-Governance.

(c) No action plan was formulated by the Government as the Workshop was meant primarily to be a forum for exchange of experience.

[Translation]

Release of Funds under TSC

2750. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received from various States including Madhya Pradesh for release of next installment under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) during the last three years and current year, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the proposals out of them cleared so far alongwith the funds provided in each such case, Statewise; and

(c) the norms being followed for spending the aforesaid allocation alongwith the details of items on which these funds have been spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) and (b) Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a demand driven programme and there are no annual allocations of funds made to the States/Districts. Funds under TSC are released to all eligible districts who send complete proposal for release of funds for the next installment. The details of funds released to various States including Madhya Pradesh during last three years and current year, Statewise and district-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The main components under TSC are incentive for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), assistance for Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets, Solid and Liquid Waste Management (S&LWM), Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities, Administration and Startup activities. The norms for utilization of funds in the form of incentive/assistance for toilets in individual houses and other places are as follows:—

S.No.	Component	Central share
1	2	3
1. IH	HL	Rs. 1,500 (Rs. 2,000 for hilly and difficult areas)

1	2 '	3				
2.	School Toilet Unit	Rs. 14,000				
3.	Anganwadi Toilet	Rs 3,500				
4.	Community Sanitary Complex	Rs. 1,20,000				
5.	IEC	Up to 15% of Project outlay				
6.	Administrative Charges	Up to 5% of Project outlay				
7.	S&LWM	Up to 10% of Project outlay				

The project districts have reported utilization of the funds released on the above components in accordance with the TSC guidelines.

Statement

Funds released under Total Sanitation Campaign to various States including Madhya Pradesh during last three years and current year. State-wise and district-wise

SI. No.	State	SI. No.	District	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Adilabad	361.42	0	0	0
		2.	Anantapur	314.66	. 0	0	373.01
		3.	Chittoor	333.43	0	0	607.75
	· · · · ·	4.	Cuddapah	6.89.09	0	0	546.45
·	· · · · ·	5.	East Godavari	197.51	0	1391.81	1107.69
	6.	Guntur	347.69	0	0	962.31	
		7.	Karimnagar	884.16	0	0	1082.49

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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	· .	8.	Khammam	0	512.4	0	541.46
		9.	Krishna	868.85	0	0	0
		10.	Kurnool	483.09	0	0	848.33
		11.	Mahbubnagar	328.49	0	0	1166 66
		12.	Medak	695.01	0	0	0
		13.	Nalgonda	0	0	0	295.54
	·	14.	Nellore	205.3	_ 0	0	600.09
		15.	Nizamabad	. 0	1	0	0
		16.	Prakasam	808 83	0	Ó	912.26
		17.	Rangareddi	476.69	0	0	525.61
		18.	Srikakulam	642	0	0	. 0
		19.	Visakhapatnam	372.17	0	0	689.18
		20.	Vizianagaram	706 65	0	0	511.74
		21.	Warangal	740.16	· O	0	0
		22.	West Godavari	0	366.38	0	307.87
- 41.87	<u></u>		State Total	9455.2	878.78	1391.81	11078.4
	Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Anjaw	0		31.78	0
		2.	Changlang	0	0	233.78	0
	e	3.	Dibang Valley	0	0 0	16.99	0
.*	200 - 2 0	4.	East Kameng	0	0	O	130.9
	• • •	5.	East Siang	0	0	46.45	0
	• .	6.	Kurung Kumey	0	0	346.5	0
		7.	Lohit	0	0	87.44	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		8.	Lower Dibang Valley	0	O	19.34	0
		9.	Lower Subansiri	0	0	64.04	0
		10.	Papum Pare	0	0	0	24.34
		11.	Tawang	0	0	96.62	0 j
		12.	Tirap	0	0	115.35	0
		13.	Upper Siang	0	0	51.15	0
		14.	Upper Subansiri	0	0	127 51	0
		15.	West Kameng	0	0	118.32	0
		16.	West Siang	0	0 .	174.89	o
			State Total	0	0	1530.16	155.24
. /	Assam	1.	Bagsha	0	437.86	0	0
		2.	Barpeta	0	0	731 14	0
		3.	Bongaigaon	188.45	86.53	0	0
		4.	Cachar	0	468.23	1178.16	0
		5.	Chirang	0	175.93	ο	0
		6.	Darrang	0	351.44	0	0
		7.	Dhemaji	0	0	0	432.03
		8.	Dhubri	0	821.9	0	0
		9.	Dibrugarh	0	0	1055.62	0
		10.	Goalpara	49.16	0	235.87	643.97
		11.	Golaghat	0	131.01	818.17	0
		12.	Hailakandi	0	0	553.35	0
		13.	Jorhat	0	289.77	0	709.55

1	. 2		3	4	5	6	7	8
			14.	Kamrup	0	298.82	0	777.51
			15.	Karbi Anglong	0	0	551.95	0
			16.	Karimganj	0	261.52	178.47	486.87
			17.	Kokrajhar	0	0	186.53	726.18
			18.	Lakhimpur	0	0	312.95	817.79
	. .		1 9 .	Marigaon	0	150.67	500.09	0
			20.	Nagaon	0	0	761.88	0
			21.	Nalbari	0	247.18	0	781.85
			22.	North Cachar Hills	100.13	0	0	0
	•		23.	Sibsagar	0	0	303.11	790 0
			24.	Sonitpur	0	120.99	625.53	0
			25.	Tinsukia	0	0	317.84	0
			26.	Udalguri	0	414.28	0	0
,				State Total	337.74	4256.13	8310.66	6165.8
	Bihar		1.	Araria	0	318.45	0	0
			2.	Arwal	. 0	0	0	229.24
			3.	Aurangabad	0	0	0	491.39
		,	4.	Banka	0	107.39	0	0
	1. 12	ي يوني الله م	5.	Begusarai	0	378.68	1247.03	0
			6.	Bhagalpur	119.44	0	599.51	0
			7.	Bhojpur	418.78	0	0	541.22
		· · .	8.	Buxar	0	0	0	311.78
		· · ·	9.	Darbhanga	0	1318.04	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	- 8
		10. G	aya	0	882.61	0	0
		11. G	iopalganj	292.01	0	0	0
		12. J	amui	0	0	0	0
		_ 13. J	ehanabad	0	0	0	0
		14. K	aimur (Bhabua)	0	0	0	0
		15. K	atihar	0	669.45	1069.96	0
		16. K	Khagaria	0	0	0	234.06
		17. K	(ishanganj	0	305.6	0	338.78
		18. L	akhisarai	0	0	0	153.88
		1 <u>9</u> . N	ladhepura	. 0	0	0	539.3
		20. N	ladhubani	0	0	0	150.33
		21. N	lunger	0	0	0	370.15
		22. N	Auzaffarpur	0	1111.91	2341.45	0
		23. N	lalanda	0	663.51	0	0
		24. N	lawada	0	0	0	666.76
		25. F	Pashchim Champaran	0	0	0	389.87
		26. F	Patna	0	678.14	0	742.46
		27. F	Purba Champaran	0	0	0	0
		28. F	Purnia	0	469.3	0	530.54
		29. 8	Saharsa	0	. 0	0	416.9
		30. 5	Samastipur	0	1260.64	0	0
		31. \$	Saran	0,	551.52	0	616.05
		32. 5	Sasaram (Rohtas)	0	447.06	0	550.61

2		3	4	5	6	7	8
		33.	Sheikhpura	0	0	0	223.58
		34.	Sheohar	0	. 0	0	250.55
		35.	Sitamarhi	0	0	0	692.05
		36.	Siwan	0	0	1052.81	0
		37.	Supaul	0	0	0	607.22
		38.	Vaishali	0	394.67	839.81	0
			State Total	830.23	9554.97	7150.57	9046.7
Chhattisgarh		1.	Bastar (Jagdalpur)	431.55	0	0	424.2
		2.	Bilaspur	645.35	1132.88	0	728.9
		3.	Dantewada	0	424.8	0	245.2
		4.	Dhamtari	125.92	326.32	0	117.3
		5.	Durg	0	0	0	379.7
		6.	Janjgir - Champa	340.66	0	0.	548.9
		7.	Jashpur	190.64	0	629.55	184.5
		8.	Ranker	165.12	371.23	0	198.7
		9 .	Kawardha(Kabirdham)	162.37	0	0	151.0
		10.	Korba	211.8	499.66	0	173.1
		11.	Koriya	150.13	347.52	0	151.4
		12.	Mahasamund	527.66	0	0	315.2
	· .	13.	Raigarh	394.27	0	0	353.5
		14.	Raipur	449.1	961.61	0	508.1
		15.	Rainandgaon	0	19911	514.59	157.4
,		16.	Surguja	884.91	894.91	0	580.7
i		<u> </u>	State Total	4677.48	5158.04	1144.14	5018.4

MARCH 15, 2010

to Questions

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1	2	` 3	4	5 👝	6	7	8
Ģ .	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
			State Total	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	1.	North Goa	0	0	0	0
		2.	South Goa	. 0	37.65	0	0
			Total	0	37.65	0	0
8.	Gujarat	1.	Ahamdabad	236.91	313.11	.0	136.72
		2.	Amreli	101.14	265.83	0	117.47
		3.	Anand	0	108.24	0	250.55
		4.	Banas Kantha	336.63	630.36	0	391.35
		5.	Bharuch	143.27	303.74	0	0
		6.	Bhavnagar	222.48	186.51	0	0
		7.	Dahod	281.71	553.86	0	322
	1	8.	Gandhinagar	174.96	0	0	0
		9.	Jamnagar	121.34	306.24	0	214.33
		10.	, Junagadh	204.31	425.65	0	0
		11.	Kachchh	83.16	199.68	0	88.02
		12.	Kheda	253.2	473.73	0	0
	:	13.	Mahesana	192.69	294.05	0	0
	· .	14.	Narmada	157.93	0	387.66	0
		15.	Navsari	135,21	321.95	0	144.48
•		16.	Panch Mahals	349.65	693	0	467.56
		17.	Patan	213.12	411.9	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		18.	Porbandar	17.32	65.76	26.81	39.28
		19.	Rajkot	413.33	577.65	0	0
		20.	Sabar Kantha	206.87	515.64	ο	225.58
		21.	Surat	627.01	720.39	0	517.95
		22.	Surendranagar	121.55	275.64	407.91	0 _f
		23.	The Dangs	0	52.7	156.43	0
		24.	Vadodara	273.51	554.85	0	0
		25.	Valsad	109.06	277.85	0	121.62
			State Total	4976.36	8528.33	978.81	3036.91
н	laryana	1.	Ambala	187.27	127.76	0	0
		2.	Bhiwani	104.49	228.61	0	0
		3.	Faridabad	72.21	145.05	ο	0 :
		4.	Fatehabad	217.64	150.86	0	0
		5.	Gurgaon	125.68	47.61	0	O
		6.	Hisar	158.46	274.25	274.25	0
		7.	Jhajjar	87.35	149.68	0	ο
		8.	Jind	101.68	167.24	0	0
		9.	Kaithal	98	176.18	223.67	0
		10.	Karnal	38.95	0	0	0
		11.	Kurukshetra	173.68	0	121.26	0
		12.	Mahendragarh	54.44	108.07	108.07	0
		13.	Mewat	153.09	153.09	0	0
		14.	Panchkula	44.9	69.97	0	0

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		15.	Panipat	88.16	146.7	146.7	0
		16.	Rewari	165.41	186.59	0	0
		17.	Rohtak	64.66	122.6	0	0
		18.	Sirsa	170.29	195.14	195.14	0
		19.	Sonipat	120.56	137.52	0	0
	•	20.	Yamunanagar	7.69	168.22	0	0
			State Total	2334.61	2755.14	1069.09	0
0. F	Himachal Pradesh	1.	Bilaspur	0	79.39	99.06	171.2
		2.	Chamba	0	160.97	0	0
		3.	Hamirpur	0	49.24	0	306.3
		4.	Kangra	0	238.7	0	0
		5.	Kinnaur	7.53	0	35.82	0
		6.	Kullu	0	95.01	0	0
		7.	Lahaul and Spiti	0	0	0	0
		8.	Mandi	0	69.21	245 94	0
		9.	Shimla	0	174.54	328.37	0
		10.	Sirmaur	0	24.4	0	491.73
		11.	Solan	19.48	49.69	69.57	0
		12.	Una	0	83.35	0	147.57
	·		State Total	27.01	1024.5	778.76	1116.8
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.	Anantnag	0	404.69	0	0
		2.	Baramulla	0	0	439.18	0
		3.	Budgam	<r< td=""><td>0</td><td>300.1</td><td>0</td></r<>	0	300.1	0

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1. 2	3 4	5	6	7	8
	4. Doda	0	353.95	. 0	134.53
	5. Jammu	0	228.55	0	0
	6. Kargil	0	0	0	O
	7. Kathua	0	73.79	0	47.13
	8. Kupwara	0	0	376.54	0
	9. Leh (Ladakh)	0	43.95	0	0
	10. Poonch	0	167.09	0	67.36
	11. Pulwama	0	169.56	0	0
	12. Rajauri	0	113.31	0	65
	13. Srinagar	0	0	0	18.88
	14. Udhampur	0	236.31	0	0
	State Total	0	1791.2	1115.82	332.9
2. Jharkhand	1. Bokaro	0	0	0	149.48
	2. Chatra	235.61	0	0	0
	3. Deoghar	0	13661	336.73	0
	4. Dhanbad	0	0	0	274.11
	5. Dumka	0	437.47	0	382.36
	6. Garhwa	247.32	. 0	0	242.01
	7. Giridih	451.66	0	0	439.14
	8. Godda	0	180.02	0	195.98
	• 9. Gumla	0	208.27	464.47	0
	10. Hazar1bagh	0	0	612 04	0
	11. Jamtara	134.81	0	0	159.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		12.	Khunti	0	0	0	131.53
		13.	Koderma	96.25	0	0	105.54
		14.	Latehar	269.11	0	0	0
		15.	Lohardaga	64.29	0	167.13	75.61
		16.	Pakur	0	175	487.08	140.08
		17.	Palamu	0	269.16	0	208.86
		18.	Paschim Singhbhum	0	0	377.85	0
		19.	Purbi Singhbhum	282.67	503.42	503.42	0
		20.	Ramgarh	0	0	0	112.1
		21.	Ranchi	965.97	0	0	521.62
		22 .	Sahibganj	0	0	239.48	245.03
		23.	Seraikela Kharsawan	0	0	0	356.9
		24.	Simdega	0	0	0	201.36
			State Total	2747.69	1909 95	3188.2	3941.66
3.	Karnataka	1.	Bagalkot	148.58	0	0	180.02
		2.	Bangalore Rural	0	0	1147.6	0
		3.	Bangalore Urban	0	0	0	182.1
	,	4.	Belgaum	263.22	0	0	. 220.1
		5.	Bellary	0	74.84	. 0	237.58
	N.	6.	Bidar	o ·	0	0.1.44	215.1
		7.	Bijapur	0	0	0	419.09
		8.	Chamarajanagar	<u>ب</u> هم 0	266.08	0	278.07
		9.	Chilikmagalur	118.58	0	0	96.18

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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	Chitradurga	196.03	0	0	220.44
		Davangere	240.71	0	0	193.82
	12	Dharwad	124.4	٥ ्	0	123.72
	13	. Gadag	0	0	0	163.8
	14	. Gulbarga	0	0	0	874.69
	15	5. Hassan	173.16	0	441.45	0
	16	5. Haveri	224.86	0	0	260.09
	17	7. Kodagu	0	85.28	0	88.93
	11	8. Kolar	0	0	0	312.64
	1	9. Koppal	83.87	0	437.22	0
	2	0. Mandya	0	0	0	427.62
	2	1. Man Galore (Dakshina Kannada)	262.3	0	446.96	0
	2	2. Mysore	0	0	402.81	0
	2	23. Raichur	0	0	0	386.5
	2	24. Shimoga	88.59	672.4	0	163.8
	2	25. Tumkur	0	0	0	363.1
	:	26. Udupi	0	106.58	300.14	0
	. :	27. Uttar Kannada	0	178.57	0	163.5
<u></u>		State Total	1924.3	1383.75	3176.18	557
4. Kerala	1	1. Alappuzha	0	276.17	0	0
		2. Ernakulam	0	133.14	0	85.9
		3. Idukki	80.03	93.48	0	98.0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		4.	Kannur	104.73	ο	81.9	58.38
		5.	Kasargod	0	326.92	0	0
		6.	Kollam	0	390.98	0	0
		7.	Kottayam	0	67.39	0	94 .02
		8.	Kozhikode	· 0	34.59	127.7	0
		9.	Malappuram	0	165.63	0	95 26
		10.	Palakkad	0	82.16	0	150.55
		11.	Pathanamthitta	100.89	128.36	0	⁷ 64.26
		12.	Thiruvananthapuram	0	325.12	0	142.7
		13.	Thrissur	77.53	205.12	0	85.21
		14.	Wayanad	0	0	179.39	101.05
			State Total	363.18	2229.06	388.99	975.45
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1.	Anuppur	0	0	0	0
		2.	Ashoknagar	0	ο	.0	0
	·	3.	Balaghat	0	0	0	462.76
		4.	Barwani	ο	221.69	692.82	0
		5.	Betul	219.17	0	110.11	97.54
		6.	Bhind	126.72	o	0	142.59
		7.	Bhopal	63.4	0	0	57.72
		8.	Burhanpur	0	178.92	0	130.79
		· 9.	Chhatarpur	0	0	0	374.07
				e:		· · · ·	074 00
		ં 10.	Chhindwara	0	515.58	• 0	371.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	. 8
	·	12.	Datia	0	57.08	0	64.72
		13.	Dewas	178.55	0	44.95	143.02
		14.	Dhar	245.32	767.81	0	435.9
		15.	Dindori	0	172.84	0	131.96
		16.	Guna	247	0	0	133.17
		17.	Gwalior	0	0	347.48	133.94
		18.	Harda	0	102.27	0	60
		19.	Hoshangabad	0	271.84	322.1	0
		20.	Indore	70.57	70.93	0	157.27
		21.	Jabalpur	518.96	0	494.86	0
		22.	Jhabua	254.5	0	0	391.99
		23.	Katni	160.63	0	384.83	0
		24.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	112.52	105 66	512.74	0
		25.	Khargone	173.15	232.04	578.35	344.28
		26.	Mandla	0	162.96	0	17649
		27.	Mandsaur	106.33	313.11	0	122.38
		28.	Morena	127.51	137,47	0	95.12
		29.	Narsinghpur	0	352.65	0	231.91
	.	30.	Neemuch	55.16	199	0	93 81
ч		31.	Panna	Overand .	144.55	0	196 37
		32.	Raisen	0	86.54	727.31	0
		33.	Rajgarh	219.51	721.78	0	382.65
	r i i	34.	Ratlam	141.91	349.73	0	†58. 05

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1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
			3 5.	Rewa	278.32	153.36	710	417.3
			36 .	Sagar	0	0	1383.96	0
			37.	Satna	322.66	0	760.45	639.08
			38.	Sehore	71.82	228.77	0	0
			39.	Seoni	115.24	505.96	0	319.6
			40.	Shahdol	• 0	176.64	512.52	0
			41.	Shajapur	151.62	0	353.37	.0
			42.	Sheopur	0	0	0	79.09
			43.	Shivpuri	0	223.39	0	248.02
		ν ⁶	44.	Sidhi	.0	0	548.44	490.82
			45.	Tikamgarh	141.76	0	0	248.92
			46.	Ujjain	169.33	0	397.77	0
			47.	Umaria	114.83	0	0	140.88
			48.	Vidisha	0	341.01	0	273.92
				State Total	4386.49	6793.58	9767.83	7987.48
6. M	aharashtra		1.	Ahmednagar	407.21	705.65	0	361.85
			2.	Akola	288.15	0	0	0
			3.	Amravati	0	0	816.33	0
			4.	Aurangabad	211.35	0	0	385.58
			5.	Beed	443.24	0	0	- 0
			6.	Bhandara	179.36	393.31	0	0
			7.	Buldhana	450.95	0	0	475.05
			8.	Chandrapur	470.72	0	0	0

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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9. Dhu	le	342.2	0	° 0	0
	10. Gao	dchiroli	225.94	0	408.8	209.31
	11. Gor	ndia	202.26	386.83	0	0
	12. Hin	goli	181.01	0	313.33	357.75
	13. Jal	gaon	0	537.84	0	1107. 52
	14. Jai	na	94.14	0	0	338.15
	15. Kol	lhapur	186.19	286.47	0	27 7.22
	16. Lat	tur	306.89	0	0	302.3
	17. Na	igpur	307.04	0	530.25	0
	18. Na	Inded	51.68	0	690.54	0
	19. Na	andurbar	0	565.35	0	551.68
	20. Na	ashik	323.04	0	0 -	332.25
	21. Os	smanabad	131.33	0	0	174.26
	22. Pa	arbhani	171.84	0	0	Ö
	23. Pi	une	201.62	533.37	0	335.7
	24. Ra	aigad	436.97	0	0	656.15
	25. R	atnagiri	32473	0	0	396.46
	26. S	angli	30.4	314.16	0	594.75
	27. S	atara	156.29	841.04	0	592.23
	28. S	indhudurg	78.92	338.35	0	286.65
·	29. S	olapur	558.22	0	767.04	0
	30. T	hane	837.89	1508.41	0	659.19
	31. V	Vardha	260.71	374.95	0	0

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1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	32.	Washim	236.41	0	0	0
	33.	Yavatmal	622.83	0	0	0
		State Total	8719.53	6785.73	3526.29	8394.0
17. Manipur	, 1.	Bishnupur	0	0	99.83	0
	2.	Chandel	0	138.85	0	0
	3.	Churachandpur	0	223.34	0	446.78
	4.	ImphaL East	0	0	0	132.6
· ·	5.	Imphal West	0	0	0	112.53
	6.	Senapati	0	268.91	0	0
	7.	Tamenglong	0	117.34	0	0
	8.	Thoubal	0	0	0	185.8
	9.	Ukhrul	90.81	0	0	177.59
		State Total	90.81	748.44	99.83	1055.4
18. Meghalaya	1.	East Garo Hills	151.4	0	104.43	440.22
	2.	East Khasi Hills	0	0	321.28	538.29
	3.	Jaintia Hills	174.76 •	0	Ő	0
	4.	Ri Bhoi	0	0	9.59	83.14
• ,	5.	South Garo Hills	0	0	143	0
	6.	West Garo Hills	0	0	0	317.13
	7.	West Khasi Hills	223.9	0	0	0
<u></u>		State Total	550.06	0	578.3	1378.78
19 Mizoram	1.	Aizawl	65.03	0	210.49	0

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1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2.	Champhai	66.3	0	100.69	0
	3.	Kolasib	29.57	0	53.38	52.94
	4.	Lawngtlai	153.49	0	107.31	0
	5.	Lunglei	199.81	138.96	0	67.08
	6.	Mamit	66.35	0	140.27	0
,	7.	Saiha	12.04	0	62.19	0
	8.	Serchhip	55.32	43.74	19.94	15.12
		State Total	647.91	182.7	694.27	135.14
0. Nagaland	1.	Dimapur	0	0	0	169.2
	2.	Kiphire	0	0	0	0
	3.	Kohima	0	0	0	162.44
	4.	Longleng	0	0	0	0
	5.	Mokokchung	0	0	0	70.24
	6.	Mon	0	0	0	121.84
	7.	Peren	37.72	0	0	101.66
	8.	Phek	0	79.11	0	195.08
	9.	Tuensang	0	90.94	0	0
	10.	Wokha	51.89	0	0	0
	11.	Zunheboto	0	0	99.78	238.81
<u></u>		State Total	89.61	170.05	99.78	1059.27
1. Orissa	1.	Angul	0	336.06	0	320.46
	2.	Balangir	518.97	0	0	541.87
	3.	Baleswar	0	221.37	0	311.15

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		4.	Bargarh	0	459.67	1261.85	0
		5.	Bhadrak	21.5	0	0	300.63
		6.	Boudh	0	197.88	75.24	0
		7.	Cuttack	435.09	0	810	0
		8.	Debagarh	147.76	0	0	0
		9.	Dhenkanal	367.17	0	0	356.79
		10.	Gajapati	0	220.37	0	240.38
		11.	Ganjam	446.65	0	1713.72	0
		12.	Jagatsinghapur	454.91	0	0	265.35
		13.	Jajapur	0	488.07	0	499.99
		14.	Jharsugida	123.96	0	0	119.17
		15.	Kalahandi	0	0	787.5	0
		16.	Kandhamal	124.58	338.09	0	0
		17.	Kendrapara	331.62	0	0	0
		18.	Kendujhar	0	0	771.21	0
		19.	Khordha	48.61	646.39	0	0
		20.	Koraput	594.13	0	282.9	0
		21.	Malkangiri	0	305.71	0	274.98
		22.	Mayurbhanj	0	928.15	0	871.07
		23.	Nabarangapur	0	403.33	0	0
		24.	Nayagarh	363.99	0	671.92	0
		25.	Nuapada	0	274.88	. 0	0
		26.	Puri	736.95	0	829.99	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	· · ·	27.	Rayagada	157.86	479.58	0	0
		28 .	Sambalpur	0	301.9	0	286.55
		29.	Sonepur	0	256.95	C	235.99
		30 .	Sundargarh	591.73	0	0	407.17
			State Total	5465.48	5858.4	7204.33	5031.05
2.	Puducherry	1.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
	· · ·		State Total	0	0	0	0
3.	Punjab	1.	Amritsar	0	0	0	0
		2.	Barnala	0	0	0	0
		3.	Bathinda	0	0	0	0
		4.	Faridkot	0	0	0	0
		5.	Fatehgarh Sahib	0	0	0	0
		6.	Ferozepur	0	0	0	0
		7.	Gurdaspur	0	0	0	0
		8.	Hoshiarpur	0	0	0	0
		9.	Jalandhar	0	0	0	0
		10.	Kapurthala	0	Ο	0	0
		11.	Ludhiana	0	0	223.18	0
		12.	Mansa	0	0	0	0
		13.	Moga	0	0	0	0
		14.	Muktsar	0	0	0	69.09
		15.	Nawanshahr	0	0	0	0
		16.	Patiala	0	0	0	0

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2	3 4	5	6	7	8
	17. Rupnagar	0	0	0	0
	18. S.A.S. Nagar	0	0	0	0
	19. Sangrur	0	0	0	46.93
	20. Tarn Taran	0	0	0	0
	State Total	0	0	223.18	116.02
Rajasthan	1. Ajmer	155.25	0	0	133.1
•	2. Alwar	0	0	0	104.17
	3. Banswara	0	0	0	692.69
	4. Baran	. 0	0	163 58	0
	5. Barmer	0	0	259.93	301.5
	6. Bharatpur	0	0	120.39	0
	7. Bhilwara	0	269.74	0	317.6
	8. Bikaner	276.51	0	0	221.9
	9. Bundi	0	0	189.07	0
	10. Chittorgarh	0	87.7	0	0
	11. Churu	0	134.34	0	105.1
	12. Dausa	0	0	183.79	0
	13. Dholpur	0	O	0	123.1
	14. Dungarpur	0	357.75	0	0
	15. Ganganagar	0	97.07	329.7	0
	16. Hanumangarh	154.02	0	0	93.1
	17. Jaipur	0	0	0	330.8
	18. Jaisalmer	0	135.08	0	113.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		19.	Jalor	0	233.16	0	242.28
		20.	Jhalawar	0	0	330.96	0
		21.	Jhunjhunu	0	0	0	88.09
		22.	Jodhpur	0	324.39	0	232.73
		23.	Karauli	0	0	286.03	0
		24.	Kota	247.94	0	0	142.22
		25.	Nagaur	0	159.62	0	0
		26.	Pali	0	134.51	0	159.74
		27.	Rajsamand	228.99	0	338.15	0
		28 .	Sawai Madhopur	85.58	122.12	0	119.28
		29 .	Sikar	0	13.23	315.25	0
		30.	Sirohi	0	91.05	0	120.03
		31.	Tonk	0	149.96	0	135.41
		32.	Udaipur	0	605.33	0	575.7
			State Total	1148.29	2915.05	2516.85	4352.64
5	Sikkim	1.	East Sikkim	47.73	0	125.51	0
		2.	North Sikkim	12,46	0	45.59	0
		3.	South Sikkim	0	0	0	0
		4.	West Sikkim	77.45	0	83.76	0
			State Total	137.64	0	254.86	0
6.	Tamil Nadu	1.	Coimbatore	0	264.84	0	74.22
		2.	Cuddalore	0	0	0	211.17
		3.	Dharmapuri	410.96	0	0	264.01

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2		3	4	5	6	7	8
		4.	Dindigul	0	36,78	0	148.91
		5.	Erode	512.05	0	0	96.91
		6.	Kanchipuram	0	272.04	0	350.64
		7.	Kanyakumari (Nagercoil)	175.45	0	0	184.99
		8.	Karur	0	354.99	0	90.61
		9.	Krishnagiri	0	706.41	0	506.59
		10.	Madurai	239.24	0	0	380.62
		11.	Nagapattinam	172.3	350.13	0	392.85
		12.	Namakkal	229.47	0	0	177.10
		13.	Nilgiris (Udhagamandalam)	67.03	0	0	73.38
-	·	14.	Perambalur	0	0	0	230.4
		15.	Pudukkottai	400.51	0	0	212.9
		16.	Ramanathapuram	0	0	0	33.27
		17.	Salem	536.56	0	0	485.3
		18.	Sivaganga	0	68.65	473.31	0
		19.	Thanjavur	0	0	0	369.9
		20.	Theni	0	0	0	75.67
		21.	Thoothukudi	168.57	0	0	168.8
		22.	Tiruchirappalli	0	149.18	0	27.18
		23.	Tirunelveli	371.02	0	0	199.6
		24.	Tiruvallur	416.79	0	0	359.1
		25.	Tiruvannamalai	407.51	0	0	203.0
		26.	Tiruvarur	389.65	0	0	108.6

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		27.	Vellore	376.81	0	0	55.85
		28.	Villupuram	0	40.13	0	489.97
		29.	Virudhunagar	0	0	0	193.61
			State Total	4873.92	2243.15	473.31	6166.18
27.	Tripura	1.	Dhalai	0	445.2	0	0
		2.	North Tripura	0	101.96	0	274.05
		3.	South Tripura	0	335.25	0	420.57
	·	4.	West Tripura	0	ο	158.76	142.04
			State Total	0	882.41	158.76	836.66
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.	Agra	170.87	0	0	241.44
		2.	Aligarh	64.3	420.6	0	456.66
		3.	Allahabad	13.63	0	983.18	159.05
		4.	Ambedkar Nagar	349.16	0	547.1	0
		5.	Auraiya	334.22	0	549.62	846.95
		6.	Azamgarh	542.17	0	0	565.16
		7.	Bagpat	118.41	168.47	0	209.04
		8.	Bahraich	558.63	0	901.19	0
		9.	Ballia	267.97	0	746.4	0
		10.	Balrampur	285.38	387.66	260.87	0
		11.	Banda	97.06	344.43	0	608.51
		12.	Barabanki	302.78	0	377.16	909.52
		13.	Bareilly	6.62	422.43	1290.38	0
		14.	Basti	179.25	0	0	732.64

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2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15.	Bijnor	0	327.79	553.68	0
	16.	Budaun	0	374.43	868.59	0
	17.	Bulandshahr	131.52	0	301.41	0
	18.	Chandauli	0	148.69	302.57	78.47
	19.	Chitrakoot	86.83	0	200.83	0
	20.	Deoria	0	342.36	0	579.98
	21.	Etah	325.21	0	507.44	0
	22.	Etawah	219.22	478.83	0	493.87
	23.	Faizabad	339.68	0	O,	419.18
	24.	Farrukhabad	262.98	489.65	1424.52	0
	25.	Fatehpur	431.22	56 3.34	0	0
	26.	Firozabad	171.37	0	279.04	0
	27.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0	50.79	148.21	0
	28.	Ghaziabad	0	89.06	149.96	0
	29.	Ghazipur	145.92	0	471.32	0
	30.	Gonda	0	668.02	0	877.15
	31.	Gorakhpur	756.63	0	1587.09	0
	32.	Hamirpur	29.19	387.99	137.53	0
	33.	Hardoi	890.06	0	919.43	0
	34.	Jalaun	307.35	0	491.25	0
	. 35.	Jaunpur	0	1010.42	1693.19	0
	36.	Jhansi	。 322.31	326.68	267.07	0
	37.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	269.56	0	440.61	239.6

257	Written	Answers
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3	4	5	6	7	8
38.	Kannauj	307.83	503.56	789.5	0
39.	Kanpur Dehat	56.84	502.01	935.76	0
40.	Kanpur Nagar	0	61.25	374.51	0
41.	Kaushambi	139.89	231.11	948.47	0
42.	Kushinagar	991.84	0	1210.96	0
43.	Lakhimpur Kheri	281.32	0	149.78	0
44.	Lalitpur	0	179.7	428.66	0
45.	Lucknow	229.08	290.51	0	557.63
46.	Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	182.93	0	0	170.35
	Maharajganj	- 441.01	642.91	961.37	0
48.	Mahoba	174.93	0	381.28	0
49.	Mainpuri	, O	290.38	721.22	0
50.	Mathura	141.81	0	246.87	0
51.	Mau	590.11	0	016.45	0
52.	Meerut	144.06	236.67	0	216.04
	Mirzapur	0	445.86	0	961.7
		430.35	0 0	640.04	558.96
		109.93	350.53	. 0	243.19
		417.14	0	620.55	358.33
		464.07	0	822.93	0
		451.08	0	1373.66	0
		0	204.8	103.77	249.71
60		97.66	•• •• • • • • • • 0 •	370.65	476.36
	38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58.	 38. Kannauj 39. Kanpur Dehat 40. Kanpur Nagar 41. Kaushambi 42. Kushinagar 43. Lakhimpur Kheri 44. Lalitpur 45. Lucknow 46. Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras) 47. Maharajganj 48. Mahoba 49. Mainpuri 50. Mathura 51. Mau 	38. Kannauj 307.83 39. Kanpur Dehat 56.84 40. Kanpur Nagar 0 41. Kaushambi 139.89 42. Kushinagar 991.84 43. Lakhimpur Kheri 281.32 44. Lalitpur 0 45. Lucknow 229.08 46. Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras) 182.93 47. Maharajganj 441.01 48. Mahoba 174.93 49. Mainpuri 0 50. Mathura 141.81 51. Mau 590.11 52. Meerut 144.06 53. Mirzapur 0 54. Moradabad 430.35 55. Muzaffarnagar 109.93 56. Pilibhit 417.14 57. Pratapgarh 464.07 58. Rae Bareli 451.08 59. Rampur 0	38. Kannauj 307.83 503.56 39. Kanpur Dehat 56.84 502.01 40. Kanpur Nagar 0 61.25 41. Kaushambi 139.89 231.11 42. Kushinagar 991.84 0 43. Lakhimpur Kheri 281.32 0 44. Lalitpur 0 179.7 45. Lucknow 229.08 290.51 46. Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras) 182.93 0 47. Maharajganj 441.01 642.91 48. Mahoba 174.93 0 49. Mainpuri 0 290.38 50. Mathura 141.81 0 51. Mau 590.11 0 52. Meerut 144.06 236.67 53. Mirzapur 0 445.86 54. Moradabad 430.35 0 55. Muzaffarmagar 109.93 350.53	3 4 2 38. Kanpur Dehat 56.84 502.01 935.76 39. Kanpur Nagar 0 61.25 374.51 40. Kaushambi 139.89 231.11 948.47 42. Kushinagar 991.84 0 1210.96 43. Lakhimpur Kheri 281.32 0 149.78 44. Lalitpur 0 179.7 428.66 45. Lucknow 229.06 290.51 0 46. Mahamaya Nagar 182.93 0 0 47. Maharaiganj 441.01 642.91 961.37 48. Mahoba 174.93 0 381.28 49. Mainpuri 0 290.38 721.22 50. Mathura 141.81 0 246.87 51. Mau 590.11 0 016.45 52. Meerut 144.06 236.67 0 53. Mirzapur 0

	2 3	4	5	6	7	8
	61.	Sant Kabir Nagar	489.48	. 0	601.09	0
	62.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	194.35	0	0	295.32
	63.	Shahjahanpur	602.57	786.32	1825.53	0
	64.	Shravasti	347.13	0	430.89	0
	65.	Siddharthnagar	431.12	807.9	570.77	0
	66.	Sitapur	1064.58	0	2189.72	0
	67.	Sonbhadra	30.1	574 95	1075.17	0
	68.	Sultanpur	381.21	760.33	307.58	0
	69.	Unnao	38.01	704.2 9	2258.94	0
	70.	Varanasi	0.	510.39	784.19	0
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	State Total	17210.53	15085.11	38139.95	11504.8
). Uttarakł	hand 1	Almora	0	151.14	0	0
	2	Bageshwar	17.72	42.56	0	63.81
	3	Chamoli	0	0	35.66	65.29
	4	Champawat	0	51.88	0	61.59
	5	Dehradun	0	0	0	138.55
	6	Haridwar	0	68.66	69.61	79.13
	7	Nainital	0	0	41.06	0
	8	Pauri (Garhvval)	81.7	0	265.39	0
	9	Pithoragarh	0	0	450.17	0
	10	Rudraprayag	57.98	0	0	36.11
	11	Tehri Garhwal	0	195.97	0	161.44

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		12.	Udham Singh Nagar	0	88.23	0	100.39
		13.	Uttarkashi	0	65.92	0	67.67
			State Total	157.4	664.36	861.89	773.98
0. West	Bengal	1.	Bankura	0	884.32	0	0
		2.	Bardhaman	0	1709.93	0	0
		3.	Birbhum	0	640.36	0	278.39
		4.	Cooch Behar	0	443.1	0	176.17
		5.	Dakshik Dinajpur	0	0	728.45	0
		6.	Darjeeling	240.77	0	0	0
		7.	Hooghly	0	245.6	0	256.34
		8.	Howrah	0	391.54	0	192.82
		9.	Jalpaiguri	0	745.18	0	0
		10.	Malda	188.52	0	Ó	852.5
• . •		11.	Midnapur East	0	0	0	440.76
		12.	Midnapur West	0	0	1322.09	0
		13.	Murshidabad	0	1289.46	0	0
		14.	Nadia	267.22	240.5	504.34	0
		15.	North 24 Paraganas	0	1403.36	0	0
		16.	Purulia	0	0	492.18	0
		17.	Siliguri	43.73	213.44	0	0
	a an	18.	South 24 Paraganas	0	850.1	0	469.78
·		19.	Uttar Dinajpur	205.75	0	0	0
		<u> </u>	State Total	945.99	9056.89	3047.06	2666.7

MARCH 15, 2010

[English]

Formation of Trade Unions by MGNREGS workers

2751. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of beneficiaries under the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country including Kerala have formed trade unions demanding higher wages and more guaranteed days of work in a year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this kind of activity alongwith the registration of trade unions is allowed under MGNREGS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No reference in this regard has been received in the Ministry of Rural Development.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Backward Classes

2752. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent proposal to the Union Government to provide financial

assistance to its Backward Class Corporation for implementing various welfare schemes meant for backward classes;

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

(c) the total funds released to Backward Class Corporation and incurred by it till date; and

(d) the terms and conditions prescribed for said financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) has/ approved a sum of Rs. 26.19 crore to Uttar Pradesh Pichhara Varg Vitta Avam Vikas Nigam (UPBC Corporation) for current financial year as per annual action plan submitted by UPBC Corporation.

(c) So far, NBCFDC has released Rs. 70.65 crores to the UPBC Corporation and the Corporation has submitted utilization report of Rs. 65.76 crores.

(d) NBCFDC loans are released to State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) on following terms:---

- (i) The loan released in the past should have been utilized by the SCA.
- (ii) The repayment of the due loan instalments have been made by the SCA.
- (iii) Adequate Government Guarantee is available to cover the extent of loan to be drawn by the SCA.

Setting up of Guest Houses

2753. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Guest Houses/Circuit Houses set up by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)/Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in the country at present, State-wise and location-wise; and

(b) the details of the newly constructed/set up Guest Houses/Circuit Houses by MTNL and BSNL during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be Laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

All-Terrain Vehicles for Army

2754. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of All-Terrain Vehicles (ATVs) available with the Army as on date which provide logistic support to troops in different terrains;

(b) the number of ATVs operational at present;

(c) whether the Government proposes to acquire more number of such ATVs in the near future; and

(d) if so, the action being taken to acquire them including the budget allocations for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Indian Army has All Terrain Vehicles in its inventory to provide logistic support to troops. Based on the emergent operational requirements, procurement of such vehicles is done as an ongoing process for which budget is made available.

Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbour

2755. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make Andaman Lakshadweep Harbour Works as a Major Port Trust; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main features of new port trust?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Government has since decided to declare Andaman and Nicobar set of Ports as a 'Major Port' and establish the 'Andaman and Nicobar Port Trust' with its headquarters at Port Blair. It has been decided to extend the applicability of the provisions of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 to this set of ports. The present Port Management Board will be disbanded and its establishment transferred to the Andaman and Nicobar Port Trust. The Andaman and Lakshadweep Harbour Works is also proposed to be bifurcated and a part of its establishment transferred to the Andaman and Nicobar Port Trust.

Export Centres for Tea

2756. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

 (a) whether export centres have been established in the country particularly in Karnataka for exporting tea;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such centres set up in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the quantum and value of tea exported from such centres during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Tea is exported from various land, sea and air ports from different parts of the country including Karnataka. Tea is mainly grown in Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and other North Eastern States. Tea production in Karnataka contributes about 0.61% of the domestic production. The quantum and

1.

value of tea exported from India during the last three years are as under:---

Year	Quantity (in million kgs.)	Value (Rs. in crores)
2006-07	218.15	2045.72
2007-08	185.32	1888.68
2008-09	190.64	2381.79

NOCs issued by DGS

2757. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3861 dated 14th December, 2009 and state:

 (a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the processing time for No Objection Certificates (NOCs) being issued by Directorate General of Shipping (DGS) for issuing registration certificate for vessels;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the demands made by fisheries sector to do away with such NOCs;

 (c) whether the Government is taking legal opinion to do away with many time consuming procedures of Mercantile Marine Departments (MMDs);

(d) if so, whether there is a huge delay in reviving and helping deep sea fisheries sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The processing time for grant of NOCs has been progressively reduced and brought down to a fortnight from the date of application for deep sea fishing vessels. Besides this, the period of NOC validity has been increased from six months to 1 year. (b) The issuance of NOC cannot be done away with since they enable periodic monitoring of the status of ownership of the deep sea fishing vessels based on which provisional registration certificate is issued by respective Mercantile Marine Department.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Scholarships to the Students of Backward Classes

2758. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) the funds sanctioned under centrally sponsored scheme to provide pre-matric and post-matric scholarships to the students of Backward Classes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

 (b) the details thereof alongwith the State-wise percentage of Backward Classes in their total population at present;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the central share in the said scheme;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if so, the time by which central share is likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Funds sanctioned under Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship Schemes for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) to States/UTs during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statements-I and II. There is no census data available for OBCs.

(c) to (e) The Central Government is already providing

100% central assistance to States/UTs for Post-matric Scholarship over and above their committed liability. There

is presently no proposal to increase the Central share in the Pre-matric scholarship scheme.

Statement-I

State-wise Expenditure during 2006-07 to 2009-10 under Pre-matric Scholarship Schemes of OBCs

(Rs. in lakhs)

SI. No.	Name of State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (i.e. upto	Total
		Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	10th March 2010) Amount released	
	2	3	4	5	6	7
۱.	Andhra Pradesh	510.00	377.50	407.90	394.00	1689.40
2.	Bihar	216.38	400.18	446.43	-	1062.99
3.	Goa	•		7.68	•	7.68
4.	Gujarat	346.12	175.64	267.24	133.00	922.00
5.	Haryana			-	• .:	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	27.58	28.00	55.58
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	103.11	46.12	-		149.23
8.	Jharkhand	-	-	30.55	-	30.55
9.	Kerala	-	•	-		0.00
10.	Karnataka	122.34	50.00	50.00	50.00	272.34
11.	Madhya Pradesh		-	•	•	0.00
12.	Maharashtra		-	518.30	-	518.30
13.	Orissa	•	-	-	96.00	96.00
14.	Punjab		156.00	124.35	-	280.35
15.	Rajasthan	310.00	•	-	-	310.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Tamil Nadu	400.00	150.22	100.00	164.00	814.22
7.	Uttar Pradesh	225.60	779.82	894.41	856.00	2755.83
8.	Uttarakhand	16.40	•	•	135.00	151.40
9.	West Bengal	-	104.05	42.56	-	146.61
0.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-		-	4.40	4.40
1.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	• '	-	-	0.00
2.	Daman and Diu	-		-	9.69	9.69
3.	Chandigarh	-	0.00, ,	- .	1.36	1.36
4.	Delhi	- .		-	3.69	3.69
5.	Puducherry	-	0.00	•	•	0.00
6.	Assam	55.00	68.24	40.81	51.33	215.38
7.	Manipur	65.32	100.00	125.00	93.77	384.09
8.	Tripura	156.69	91.35	127.34	29.00	404.38
9.	Sikkim	· ·	0.00	6.79	-	6.79
	Total	2526.96	2499.12	3216.94	2049.24	10292.26

Statement-II

State-wise Expenditure during 2006-07 to 2009-10 under Post-matric Scholarship Schemes of OBCs

(Rs. in lakhs	(Rs	. in	lakhs
---------------	-----	------	-------

SI.	Name of State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
No.	•		. •		(i.e. upto	-, *•
					10th March 2010)	
	•	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	<i>.</i>
		released	released	released	released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	364.73	925.02	1676.89	2035.00	5001.64

1 2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Bihar	601.78	1436.49	1977.72	1752.00	5767.99
. Goa	-	48.97	38.44	16.00	103.41
. Gujarat	401.96	223.92	288.69	568.31	1482.88
. Haryana	-	396.59	491.00	563.00	1450.59
, Himachal Prade	sh 35.57	-	22.00	-	57.57
. Jammu and Kas	shmir -	210.22	188.77	-	398.99
. Jharkhand	-	143.50	444.78	282.00	870.28
. Kerala	-	560.45	161.67	-	722.12
0. Karnataka	539.66	611.80	454.43	445.57	2051.46
1. Madhya Prades	h -	393.59	1425.34	1612.00	3430.93
2. Maharashtra	-	1950.36	2307.08	2587.00	6844.44
3. Orissa		51.87	441.00	-	492.87
4. Punjab		468.59	552.00	-	1020.59
5. Rajasthan	351.80	431.68	754.49	833.00	2370.97
6. Tamil Nadu	500.00	1099.55	1485.45	766.00	3851.00
7. Uttar Pradesh	671.56	2022.41	3962.88	4436.00	11092.85
8. Uttarakhand	81.94		189.58	104.00	375.52
9. West Bengal	125.90		740.00	-	865.90
20. Andaman and Islands	Nicobar -	-	-	0.23	0.23
21. Dadra and Nag	gar Haveli -	-	-	•	0.00
2. Daman and Di	u -		5.28	-	5.28
23. Chandigarh			1.09	.1.03	2.12
24. Delhi		-	•	-	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Puducherry	-	84.60	41.39	-	125.99
26.	Assam	1285.62	1208.32	-	659.19	3153.13
27.	Manipur	200.70	120.56	120.00	-	441.26
8.	Tripura	160.52	128.59	193.18	230.10	712.39
9.	Sikkim	8.06	0.00	5.78	7.20	21.04
	Total	5329.80	12517.08	17968.93	16897.63	52713.44

[English]

Pension scheme for beedi workers

2759. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal/detailed project report from State Governments for introducing a viable pension scheme to Beedi workers;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government on such proposals/projects in view of the pathetic condition of the beedi workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) State Government of Kerala has sent a proposal regarding Pension Fund Scheme with a total outlay of Rs.108 crore for beedi workers of Kerala and intended to introduce at a Central-State funding pattern in the ratio of 80:20 i.e. the Centre share of Rs.86.4 crore and State share of Rs.21.6 crore.

(c) It was not found feasible to support the proposal of State Government of Kerala due to paucity of funds under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund.

[Translation]

Women Entrepreneurs/Industrialist

2760. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of women entrepreneurs/ industrialists is not good in the country particularly in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the welfare measures likely to be taken by the Government to help the women entrepreneurs/ industrialists in the country particularly in Rajasthan; 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) It is not correct to say that condition of women entrepreneurs/industrialists in the country including those in Rajasthan is not good. Both Central Government and the State Governments operate a number of schemes for the benefit of both men and women entrepreneurs besides operating specific schemes for the benefit of women exclusively. The Central Government assists the State Governments/UT administrations in encouraging potential entrepreneurs including women to set up small and medium enterprises all over the country (including rural areas) through the implementation of various schemes/programmes relating to credit, infrastructural development, technology upgradation, marketing, entrepreneurial/skill development, etc.

Further, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) operates the Scheme of "Trade related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) for Women" which provides assistance for self employment ventures by women for pursuing any non-firm activity through Self Help Groups (SHG). Under the scheme, Government provides grant upto 30% of the total project cost as appraised by the lending institutions, while the remaining 70% is financed as loan by the lending institutions/banks.

The Government assistance under the Scheme is based on demands and since 2004-05, an amount of Rs.295.43 lakhs have been provided till February, 2010 as grant to 15375 women beneficiaries.

The State Government of Rajasthan is also implementing following programmes/schemes for assisting women entrepreneurs to set up units:---

- Under the Disposal of Land Rules, 1979 of the Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation (RIICO), 5% of total (up to ceiling size) Industrial plots is reserved for allotment to Women, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Entrepreneurs. Other provisions of the Rules provide for allotment of industrial land to the women entrepreneurs at concessional rates i.e. allowing 10% rebate in the rate of land upto a maximum land area of 2000 sq.mts.
- 2. Rajasthan Financial Corporation provides loans on liberal terms to Women entrepreneurs to setup industrial/service units.
- Under the Household Industries Scheme, women entrepreneurs are provided Training in various trades such as tailoring, carpet making,

interior decoration, soft toys, weaving, patch work etc. through the District Industries Centres and NGOs.

 In order to empower women entrepreneurs, the State Government of Rajasthan also imparts Human Resource Development training in identified sectors through the District Industries Centres.

Exodus of Rural People Towards Cities

2761. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: SHRI NATHUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) the number of persons who have migrated to the cities after giving up certain activities including cultivation during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the situation and formulated any strategy to check the trend;

(c) if so, the details thereof and success achieved as a result of the same, if any; and

(d) the further steps being proposed by the Government to check the rising exodus of rural people towards cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development does not maintain data on persons migrated to the cities. The National Sample Survey Organization's (NSSO) (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation) Report No. 470 of NSS 55th Round (July,1990 — June, 2000) has collected information through the sample survey regarding the number of persons migrated from rural areas to urban areas. The statement giving State-wise rural to urban migration on the basis of above Report is enclosed.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development implements through the State Governments, major schemes like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) to provide self employment to the members of the rural poor families of the country, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) with the objective of providing guaranteed wage employment of 100 days in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members are willing to take up manual work. The Ministry is also implementing others schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Rural Drinking Water Supply (DWS), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and Watershed Development Programmes with the objective of developing rural infrastructure and basic amenities for improving of living conditions of the rural masses. These schemes are primarily designed to provide employment to the rural poor in their villages or nearby villages besides creating rural infrastructure and creating basic amenities so that migration of people from rural to cities could be reduced.

Statement

State-wise estimated migration from rural to urban as per report no. 470 of NSS 55th Round (July 1990 - June 2000)

SI. No.	Name of the States	Number of Persons Migrated (In 00)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104029
2.	Assam	14332
3.	Bihar	115907
4.	Gujarat	72298
5.	Haryana	31310
6.	Karnataka	82757

1	2	3	
7.	Kerala	53942	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	131213	
9 .	Maharashtra 149094		
10.	Orissa	62059	
11.	Punjab	36949	
12.	Rajasthan	93301	
13.	Tamil Nadu	78561	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	313537	
15.	West Bengal	116364	

[English]

Strengthening of Counter-Terrorism Measures

2762. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Government proposes to take steps to strengthen counter-terrorism/insurgency measures, including joint operation with helicopter forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of suitable weapons/systems to be procured for the same;

(d) the details of anti-insurgency weapons developed by DRDO in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to create a special force for counter insurgency operations and to effectively tackle terrorists in urban warfare scenario;

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (g) Adequate counter insurgency/counter terrorism measures are in place to keep security situation under control. Measures taken include augmenting the Central Para-Military Forces; amendment of the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF; strengthening and reorganizing of Multi-Agency Centre for collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control and effective border management through border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of surveillance equipment and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 was amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. A National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences. NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai have been established. Operations are based upon threats perceptions. Anti-insurgency weapons developed by DRDO include weapons used by commandos, survival kits, fire-retardant material/equipment etc.

German KG model of investment

2763. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether to address the growth requirements
 of the shipping industry in other countries, the German
 KG model financing for shipping has been found to be
 a time tested model wherein high net worth individuals
 particularly professionals such as doctors, lawyers and
 engineers -invest in a special fund for buying ships and
 the contributions to the fund get tax exemption;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt such model of investment in the country;

(d) if so, whether such model would be viable and operational in Indian conditions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (e) In a traditional ship financing deal, the ship owner and the beneficial user are one and the same whereas the German KG Model of financing works more like a lease, with the final user (the Charterer) of the vessel is separate from the shipowner but with the charterer getting the full benefit of the vessel as if it was a owner of the vessel. In KG financing the bulk of the equity is provided by third parties. The equity house creates a fund to purchase the ship. The fund raises the money from the private investors and the loan from a bank. The purchase price of the vessel is financed partly by equity (usually 35-50%) and partly by bank loan (50-65%) secured by a first mortgage over the vessel. The limited liability partnership means private investors taking part in the KG fund are liable only for the amount they have invested.

Initially the KG fund was very attractive in Germany because of the accelerated depreciation that was allowed and high level of tax loss allocation which was extremely beneficial to the investors as they were able to set off the loss against their taxable income. However, subsequently such accelerated depreciation has been discontinued with the introduction of tonnage tax. Under the tonnage tax, the offsetting of loss is no longer the attraction of investment in KG fund. This mode of financing however is more expensive compared to direct lending by bankers to the ship owners as various soft costs like sales and marketing commissions which are paid to sales channels (wholesale and retail) are added. Such costs almost account for 15% to 18% of the amount placed by the private investors.

With the going away of provision of accelerated depreciation, this model of financing is now less attractive. Further, shipping is a volatile industry. Freight rates move

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up and down drastically. There is huge risk of counter party default when asset prices and freight move downward drastically.

In India, the investors in equity have various options available. Therefore considering the volatility of Shipping Industry there is not likely to be much response to such mode of funding. Presently, there is no proposal for adopting such model of investment.

War Injury Pension to Personnel

2764. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government sanctions deathcum-retirement gratuity (DCRG) distinctly to commissioned officers and Short Service Commission officers due to war injury;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor indicating the criteria for fixing war injury pension;

(c) whether the Armed Forces Tribunal has strongly recommended for equal DCRG to both on similar grounds and in similar circumstances; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Presently, no such distinction is made.

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

Transfer of Technology

2765 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether any defence related technology developed by Research and Development (R&D) Centre of the Department of Information Technology has been transferred to a private company;

(b) if so, whether the Government has investigated the matter;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; 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 SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) The Times of India dated 6.2.2010 published an article regarding irregularities in transfer of technology by Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER), Chennai to a private company. The matter is being enquired into by the Department of Information Technology.

[Translation]

Corruption in Armed Forces

2766. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of irregularities, corruption, transfer of land and other land scams including the land scam in Ranikhet in the armed forces during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of senior officers and other personnel found guilty in each of the cases after investigation;

(c) the details of the personnel punished and acquitted in each of the cases; and

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(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check recurrence of such cases in the armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

[English]

Taking over of HSL

2767. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take over the Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), an undertaking of the Ministry of Shipping;

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

(c) the progress made in this regard; and

(d) the extent to which it will strengthen the naval line of Defence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) The Government has transferred Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL) under the Ministry of Shipping to the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence by way of amendment of the Allocation of Business Rules on 23rd February, 2010.

(d) The transfer of HSL to the Ministry of Defence will strengthen the naval line of defence by utilizing the capacity and capability of the yard for building vessels of various types for the Indian Navy.

[Translation]

Provision of Computers

2768. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister

of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOL-OGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make computers and laptops available at subsidised rates or on loan at public Data Service Centres in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to grant subsidy to the companies providing reliable and high speed data services in rural areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) The following steps have been undertaken by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for providing broadband services in rural areas:—

- (i) The Indian Telegraph Rules have been amended, and stream IV has been added under the title "Provision of broadband connectivity to villages in a phased manner" to bring provisioning of broadband connectivity to the rural areas under the purview of the USOF.
- (ii) For providing broadband connections in rural areas, including Gram Panchayats, USOF has signed an Agreement with BSNL on January 20, 2009 under the Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme to provide wire-line broadband connectivity to rural and remote areas by leveraging the existing rural exchanges

infrastructure and copper wire-line network. The speed of each of the broadband connections shall be at least 512 kbps always on.

Under this scheme, BSNL will provide 8,88,832 wireline Broadband connections to individual users and Government Institutions and will set up 28,672 Kiosks over a period of 5-years, i.e., by 2014. The subsidy disbursement is for (i) broadband connections, Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), Computer/Computing devices (ii) setting up of Kiosks for public access to broadband services. The estimated subsidy outflow is Rs. 1500 crore in 5 years time that includes subsidy for 9 lakh broadband connections, CPEs, computers/computing devices and Kiosks. As on 31 January 2010, 106070 broadband connections have been provided and 4 kiosks have been set up in the rural and remote areas.

Prospects of BPO Sector

2769. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFOR-MATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the adverse implications of the American Administration's repeated move to deny tax concessions and otherwise disincentivise companies that outsource jobs on the employment scenario in India and its overall impact on the Indian economy in the short and medium term;

(b) if so, whether the Government is contemplating any measures to help the Information Technology driven Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector which generates revenues of 40 billion USD annually and has recorded a 35 per cent annual growth in the past five years;

(c) if so, whether the Government is considering to take up the said issue with the World Trade Organisation

(WTO) on the promise that the US Government is protectionist in its executive and legislative intent;

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

(e) whether the Government has engaged in any discussions with the stake holders of this sector to prepare a future road map to contain if not combat this eventuality; 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 SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (f) As per the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India, no details on how the US administration plans to give effect to the move to deny tax concessions and disincentivise companies that outsource jobs overseas have been made public. The present moves by the US Administration and the Congress are not directly against outsourcing but are primarily directed towards reforming the domestic tax code aimed at encouraging US companies based abroad to repatriate their earnings. The US companies are primarily attracted by the many advantages that India offers today, e.g. highly skilled and cost-effective labour cost, the robust Indian consumer market etc. Hence, the negative impact of these tax related measures are likely to be only marginal.

Further, National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) has stated that some official comments in the US on cutting tax breaks on the US companies who send jobs overseas are indicator of a domestic taxation policy shift that have no direct impact on the Indian IT industry. In view of this position, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has intimated that it is not considering taking up the said issue with the World Trade Organization (WTO). As per Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the US President's proposal to tax US companies outsourcing jobs to other countries including India came up at the stakeholder consultation organized by FICCI, UNCTAD and Centre for WTO Studies on WTO issues. The likely adverse impact of various US Legislation proposals in the IT and BPO industry in India was also discussed. Among the other issues which were discussed in respect of services sector included India's Modes 4 (Movement of Natural Persons) and 1 (Cross Border Supply) interest and lack of visible progress shown by developed countries in addressing the same.

[English]

Trafficking of minors and schools dropouts

2770. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the village Panchayats to play key role to curb trafficking of minors and school dropouts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of the State Government's and the guideline framed by the Central Government if any?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C. P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj does not have any specific scheme under which village Panchayats may have to play key role to curb trafficking of minors and school dropouts. However, the Ministry of Women and Child Development have inter-alia a comprehensive scheme named "Ujjawala" for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. It has five components: (i) Prevention (ii) Rescue (iii) Rehabilitation (iv) Reintegration and (v) Repatriation. The components of Prevention include formation of Community Vigilance Groups, Adolescent girls/Adolescent Children Sanghas, Sensitization Workshops/Seminars and Awareness generation.

[Translation]

Survey on Condition of Poor

2771. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct any survey regarding the social and educational condition of the poor people on the pattern of Sachchar Committee;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) As per available information, there is no such proposal at present.

(c) Surveys are conducted when ever required.

[English]

CEPA with Japan

2772. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: SHRI M. ANANDAN: SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

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

 (a) whether an official delegation from India and Japan met in January, 2010 to take forward negotiations on linking a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA);

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether these negotiations have worked on narrowing gaps in services and pharmaceuticals;

(c) if so, the main decisions taken and agreements reached therein;

(d) whether similar agreements were signed/are
 likely to be signed with Malaysia, China and other
 countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which the trade agreements will improve trade relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) An informal meeting at working level between Japanese delegation and Indian delegation was held on 29th January, 2010 in New Delhi. During the informal meeting both sides have shown desire to conclude this agreement for their mutual benefit. The next round of India-Japan negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) is to be held in April, 2010.

(d) and (e) A list of Agreements signed and Free Trade Agreements under negotiations is given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) Since Trade Agreements give preferential market access to the trading partners, substantial increase in trade with the partner countries is expected. In respect of Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements the expectations are of substantial increase in Trade in Goods, services and Investments alongwith integration of economies of Partner Countries.

Statement

Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) — already concluded

SI. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement
1	India-Sri Lanka FTA	28th December, 1998
2	Agreement on SAFTA	4th January, 2004
3	India-Singapore CECA	29th June, 2005
4	India-Nepal Treaty of Trade	6th March 2007
5	India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	17.1.1972
6	ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement in Goods	13.8.2009
7	India-S. Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	Aug. 7, 2009

FTAs under negotiation:

SI.No.	Name of the Agreement
1	2
1	India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)
2	India - Sri Lanka Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)
3	India-EU Trade and Investment Agreement
4	India-Thailand Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)

1 2

- 5. India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
- Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
- 7. India-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement
- 8. India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Partnership Agreement (CECPA)
- 9. India-South Africa Custom Union (SACU) PTA
- 10. India-Europe-Free Trade Agreement (EFTA)

[Translation]

Creation of Employment Opportunities in Agra

2773. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has desired any scheme for creating employment opportunities in Agra in the wake of loss of jobs due to closure of industries for protecting Taj Mahal and other monuments from pollution;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. [English]

Construction of Tunnel Across Border

2774. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the activities including digging tunnels being carried out by Pakistan near the border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has expressed concern over construction of the tunnel and received clarification from the Pak Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The Government closely monitors all activities along the border, including digging of tunnels. Government is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard India's security.

[Translation]

Violation of Trade Mark

2775. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the picture of Goswami Tulsidas composing Ramcharit Manas on Royal Chewing Tabacco, Tulsi Brand manufactured by Dharampal Satyapal Limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken by the Government for violation of Trade Mark?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Dharampal Satyapal Pvt. Ltd. had filed an application No. 1524877 in Class 34 on 22.02.2007 in Trade Marks Registry, New Delhi for registration of the trademark Tulsi Royal (Label) containing the picture of Goswami Tulsidas in respect of chewing tobacco. The application has been examined and an objection has been raised by the Registry. The application is under objection and has not yet been published in the Trade Marks Journal.

No application can proceed to registration without publication in the Trade Marks Journal. Even after publication in the Trade Marks Journal, it can be objected to by a third party. A registration is not granted if the objection is accepted.

[English]

Construction of Roads under PMGSY

2776. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak
 Yojana (PMGSY) has been facing many roadblocks
 particularly due to non-environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposals were floated in the past to use rubberized bitumen for construction of rural roads under this Yojana; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As per the notification issued under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 on 14.9.2006, the rural and village roads do not require environmental clearance. However, implementation of road projects taken up under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been affected due to following reasons:—

- Inadequate institutional capacity in some States.
- Limited contracting capacity in some States.
- Non availability of sufficient qualified technical personnel including engineers with the contractors.
- Non-availability of land.
- Unfavorable weather conditions i.e. very long rainy seasons/flood.
- Non availability of construction materials in the locality etc.

(c) and (d) Proposals under PMGSY for the use of Natural Rubber Modified Bitumen (NRMB) and Crumb Rubber Modified Bitumen (CRMB) received from some States like Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been sanctioned by the Ministry.

List of DGS&D Suppliers

2777. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rule 151, GFRs-2005, states that when estimated value of goods to be procured is upto Rs. 25 lakhs, copies of the bidding document would be sent directly to the firms which are on the list of registered suppliers;

(b) whether as per Rule 142 DGS&D item-wise lists of eligible and capable suppliers are prepared and maintained;

(c) ' if so, the details of such lists of eligible and capable suppliers;

(d), if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether DGS&D has registered vendors who are not manufacturers and if so, the details thereof and

the details of items for which they have been registered giving rates for which registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Rule 151 of GFR pertains to method to be adopted for issue of Limited Tender Enquiry only. DGS&D concludes Rate Contracts on the basis of open/advertised tenders only and therefore Rule 151 is not applicable to DGS&D tenders.

(b) and (c) In accordance with Rule 142 of GFR 2005, a list of registered firms is available on DGS&D website www.dgsnd.gov.in.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The DGS&D presently register non-manufacturing vendors only in the category of "suppliers of imported stores". A total of 252 such firms have been registered by DGS&D. The name of such firms and items are also available in the website of DGS&D. Prices of individual items currently on DGS&D Rate Contracts are also available at DGS&D's Website.

Reduction in Depths of HDC

2778. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the river regulatory measures suggested by the competent authority to keep the desired depths of the channels of Haldia Dock Complex (HDC) were never implemented during last a decade;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

 (c) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry regarding non-implementation of such suggestions and fix responsibility on persons;

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

 (e) whether the Government has taken steps in addition to existing ones to increase the depths of the HDC;
 and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) A scheme of River Regulatory Measures (RRM) was approved by Government of India in 2001. The scheme could not be implemented due to frequent discharge of tenders due to technical deviations put in by the potential bidders in the form of unassured depth achievements. In the meanwhile, due to change in bathymetry as well as hydro-dynamic conditions of the river, the revalidation of the RRM became necessary. Subsequently, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Kolkata Port recommended to revalidate the RRM through Mathematical Model Study in the light of present bathymetry and hydro-dynamic conditions of RRM scheme is expected shortly.

(c) and (d) The suggestions for RRM will be implemented after the revalidation of the scheme is completed.

(e) and (f) Maintenance dredging is being undertaken at the HDC by the Dredging Corporation of India.

Illicit Liquor Trading

2779. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the involvement of Armed Forces in illicit liquor trading has been reported in the North-East including Manipur and Nagaland in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to identify and punish the officials found guilty; and

(d) the measures taken to check recurrence of such activities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No such involvement of Armed Forces in illicit liquor trading has been reported. (b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Disbursement of Pension

2780. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts (DoP) has been listed as a point of disbursement of pension under the New Pension System (NPS) by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority;

(b) if so, whether all branches of the Postal Department in the country are likely to be provided the said service;

(c) if so, whether preparation for implementation of the said scheme have been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam. The Department of Posts has been listed as Point of Presence (PoP) for disbursement of pension under the New Pension Scheme (NPS) by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority on 24.02.2010.

(b) to (e) The New Pension Scheme has recently been rolled out in 48 Head Post offices after completing necessary preparation for implementation. The scheme is planned to be made available through selected Post Offices in the country.

[English]

Working of Defence Canteens

2781. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

 (a) the number of Unit Run Canteens (URCs), retail outlets of Canteen Stores Department (CSD) throughout the country;

(b) the annual turnover of CSD (wholesale) Outlets as well as Unit Run Canteens retail Outlets throughout the country for the last three years;

(c) whether the Army personnel and Civilian employees work together in Unit Run Canteens being run throughout the country;

 (d) if so, whether there is any difference between army and civilian employees deployed in the URCs in terms of salary, allowances and other benefits;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and?

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure uniformity in their salary and other allowances?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The total number of Unit Run Canteens (URCs) registered with Canteen Stores Department (CSD) is 3907.

(b) Annual turnover of CSD for the last three years is as under:---

2006-2007	-	Rs. 4791.73 crores
2007-2008	-	Rs. 5614.69 crores
2008-2009	-	Rs. 6955.11 crores

Since the URCs are run by respective units of Service Headquarters there is no centralized system to monitor and compile the annual turnover of URCs.

(c) Yes, Madam, except for URCs in forward/ operational areas where only service personnel are deployed.

(d) to (f) Army personnel are Government employees whereas civilian employees of URCs are not government employees. Therefore, the salary structure is not uniform. 15% increase in the basic pay of all URC civilian employees, in addition to 50% hike already granted to them during February, 2009, has been given effect from 1st December, 2009 by Army Headquarters.

Expression of EPFO on poor returns

2782. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: SHRI M. ANANDAN:

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

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has expressed its reservations to ICICI Pru., State Bank of India on their respective poor returns;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) On Annual Review of Performance of the Portfolio Managers, the performance of two Portfolio Managers, namely - ICICI Prudential AMC and State Bank of India was found short of benchmark for which a formal communication was issued to these two Portfolio Managers.

The performance of the fund managers is being continuously monitored with a view to evaluate their operations so as to maximise returns on investment.

Reimbursement of mess allowance

2783. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hostlers of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are reimbursed fully in respect of the mess allowance in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quantum of fund reimbursed during each of the last three years and the current year, ITI-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The hostelers of ITI of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are reimbursed fully in respect of the mess allowance.

(b) The quantum of mess bill reimbursed during each of the last three years and the current year, for the only ITI is furnished below:

Name of ITI: ITI, Dollyganj

Year	Amount in Rs.
2006-07	3,74,723
2007-08	3,97,508
2008-09	5,45,770
2009-10	4,07,755

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Installation of Deep Hand Pumps

2784. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Government has received any requests from certain States including Uttar Pradesh for installation of deep hand pumps during the last three years and current year;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the action taken on each such request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A proposal for additional funds for installation of handpumps was received from Uttar Pradesh. As rural drinking water is a State subject, Government of India only supplements their efforts by providing financial and technical support, through its centrally sponsored scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The States are competent to allocate funds to projects planned by them and implement these accordingly. Any such proposal received from the State is returned to them to take action as per the NRDWP Guidelines, utilizing the funds released to them under NRDWP. Uttar Pradesh was allocated Rs. 959.12 crore under NRDWP for 2009-10 for taking up projects for rural drinking water supply of which Rs. 913.44 crore has been released till 28.02.2010.

[English]

PF and ESI dues on jute mills/ manufacturers

2785. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Provident Fund (PF) and

Employees' State Insurance (ESI) due outstanding against each of jute mills/manufacturers in the country, separately, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken by the Government to recover such dues against such mills/manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) List of Jute manufacturers who are defaulting in dues of Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance contribution are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Government has issued clear instructions to Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) to take stringent actions under the provisions of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 to recover the dues. EPFO and ESIC have initiated action to recover the dues.

The recovery actions include prosecution, attachment of bank accounts, movable/immovable properties, arrest of defaulters, etc.

In many cases, the recovery is not possible at present due to the stay granted by courts of law/Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.

Statement-I

Status	of	defaulting	Jute	establishments	on	Provident	Fund	

(Rupees in Lakhs)

SI.N	o. State	Name and Code Number of the establishment	Default as on 31.12.09
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellimarla Jute Mills, AP/2	352.42
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayalseema Jute Mills, AP/25801	3.43

1	2	3	4
3.	Bihar	M/s Gaya Cotton and Jute Mill, Gaya, BR/21 (RO/Patna)	29.29
4.	Bihar	M/s Sun Bio Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd. Katihar, BR/11 (SRO/Bhagalpur)	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	M/s. Mohan Jute Mills, Rajgarh, CG/53	13.78
6.	Orissa	Jaikishan Jute Mills, OR/1391	13.35
7.	Orissa	Konark Jute Mills, OR/1885	179.50
8.	Orissa	Konark Jute Mills, OR/1885-A	8.49
9.	Uttar Pradesh	M/s J. K. Jute Mill Co Ltd., UP/22 (RO, Kanpur)	137.00
10.	West Bengal	M/s. New Central Jutel Mills Co. Ltd. (WB/49, 51, 5529	1472.37
11.	West Bengal	M/s. Budge Budge Co. Ltd. (WB/1 & 24)	44.78
12.	West Bengal	M/s.Caledonian Jute (WB/28)	153.84
13.	West Bengal	M/s. N.J.M.C. (Unit: Union) [WB/8]	63.15
14.	West Bengal	M/s. Hooghly Mills Co. Ltd. (WB/4)	218.57
15.	West Bengal	M/s. Jay Jute Industries (WB/24 &26)	25.09
16.	West Bengal	M/s. India Jute & Industries Ltd. (WB/9516)	45.86
17.	West Bengal	M/s. Vijayshree Ltd. (Fort William Jute) [WB/77]	44.64
18.	West Bengal	M/s. Auckland International Ltd. (Ambica Jute) [WB/89]	148.08
19.	West Bengal	M/s. Hooghly Mills (Gondal Para) [WB/375]	209.77
20.	West Bengal	M/s.Hooghly Mills (Unit: India Jute) [WB/57, 61, 65]	34.08
21,	West Bengal	M/s. NJMC [WB/78 & 10839]	75.39
22.	West Bengal	M/s. Delta International Ltd. [WB/79]	245.27
23.	West Bengal	M/s. Hastings Jute Mill (WB/69)	14.89
24.	West Bengal	M/s. Angus Jute Works (WB/63)	586.76

1	2	3	4
25.	West Bengal	M/s. Shyamnagar Jute Factory (WB/64)	882.18
26.	West Bengal	M/s. Victoria Jute Co Ltd. (WB/62 & 71)	1214.58
27.	West Bengal	M/s.Kanoria Jute Industries (WB/97)	1097.78
28.	West Bengal	M/s.Agarpara Jute Mills Ltd. (WB/37)	91.94
29.	West Bengal	M/s. Kelvin Jute Mill (WB/23)	408.86
30.	West Bengal	M/s. Kankinara Co. Ltd. (WB/15)	93.3
31.	West Bengal	M/s. Kamarhati Co. Ltd. (WB/17)	78.83
32.	West Bengal	M/s. N.J.M.C. (Unit: Kinnison) [WB/48 & 55]	424.65
33.	West Bengal	M/s. N.J.M.C. (Unit: Khardah) [WB/11 & 43]	302.64
34.	West Bengal	M/s. N.J.M.C. (Unit Alexandra) [WB/46]	38.22
35.	West Bengal	M/s. Hooghly Mills Co. Ltd. (Unit: Waverly) [WB/30]	64.42
36.	West Bengal	M/s. Shree Gouri Shankar Jute Mill (WB/38 & 9952)	9.46
37.	West Bengal	M/s. Meghna Jute Mills (Unit: Gajanand Commercials) [WB/35]	535.66
38.	West Bengal	M/s. Titagarh Jute Mill No. 2 (Loomtex Engg.) [WB/338]	1103.24
39.	West Bengal	M/s. The Hooghly Mills [Unit: Hukumchand] (WB/32)	219.27
40.	West Bengal	M/s. Gouripur Co. Ltd. (WB/7 & 25)	548.26
41.	West Bengal	M/s. Baranagar Jute Factory (WB/2, 27 & 40)	769.69
42.	West Bengal	M/s. Nuddea Mills Co. Ltd. (WB/36 & 47)	3158.48
43.	West Bengal	M/s. North Brooke Jute Co. Ltd. (WB/72)	181.61
44.	West Bengal	M/s Bally Jute Mills (WB/81)	40.33
45.	West Bengal	M/s. Howrah Mills Co. Ltd. (WB/76, 85 & 86)	47.62
4 6.	West Bengal	M/s. Empire Jute Co. (WB/26)	150.18
1 7.	West Bengal	M/s Tepcon International (WB/88)	35.59

Statement-II

ESI dues outstanding against Jute Mills

SI. No.	State/Region	Code	e No.		ues outstanding as on 28-2-10
1	2	;	3	4	5
1.	West Bengal	41	1045	Gloster Jute Mills Ltd.	49.82
2.	West Bengal	41	1047	Howrah Jute Mills Ltd.	180.09
3.	West Bengal	41	1049	N.J.M.C. Ltd. (National Jute Mill)	343.46
4.	West Bengal	41	1050	Delta International Ltd. (Jute Mills Div.)	38.6
5.	West Bengal	41	1052	Bally Jute Co. Ltd.	38.91
6.	West Bengal	41	1055	Vijay Sree Ltd. (Fort William Jute Mill)	18.53
7.	West Bengal	41	1058	Ludlow Jute Mill (Prop. Aketa Ltd.)	112.36
8.	West Bengal	41	1059	Tapecon International (I) P. Ltd. (Sreehan Uman Jute)	126.97
Ð.	West Bengal	41	1061	Triputi Jute Inds. P. Ltd. (Jute Mill)	28.58
10.	West Bengal	41	1062	Prem Chand Jute Mill	93.12
11.	West Bengal	41	1068	Kanoria Jute & Inds. Ltd.	754.25
12.	West Bengal	41	3152	The Hooghly Mills Co. Ltd.	58.84
13.	West Bengal	41	3168	The Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	94.77
14.	West Bengal	41	3172	Budge Budge Co. Ltd.	257.68
15.	West Bengal	41	3176	Caledonian Jute & Industries	513.8
16.	West Bengal	41	3177	Cheviot Co. Ltd.	2.3
17.	West Bengal	41	3181	Birla Corporation Limited (Unit; Birla Jute)	72.32
8.	West Bengal	41	3193	Birla Corpn. Ltd. (Unit-Soorah Jute Mill) (Closed)	16.07
19.	West Bengal	41	3197	New Central Jute Mills Co Ltd.	2658.88

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1	2		3	4	5
20.	West Bengal	41	5033	Wellington Jute Mill	44.24
21.	West Bengal	41	5035	Dalhousie Jute Company.	0.26
22.	West Bengal	41	5037	RDB Textiles Ltd.	836.62
23.	West Bengal	41	5038	Angus Jute Co. Ltd.	1204.34
24.	West Bengal	41	5039	Samnuggur Jute Factory Limited	1157.48
25.	West Bengal	41	5040	India Jute And Industries	24.41
26.	West Bengal	41	5040	Murlidhar Ratanlal Exports Ltd.,	30.49
27.	West Bengal	41	5044	Murlidhar Ratanlal Exports Ltd.,	0.21
28.	West Bengal	41	5045	The Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd.	50.52
29.	West Bengal	41	5047	North Brook Jute Co. Ltd.	112.06
80.	West Bengal	41	5096	Murlidhar Ratanlal Exports Ltd. (Unit Gondalpara)	81.1
81.	West Bengal	41	5266	Champdani Industries Ltd.	1.64
32.	West Bengal	41	17399	Kajaria Yarns & Twins Ltd.	0.51
3 3.	West Bengal	40	3160	Al Champdany Industries Ltd.	83.34
34.	West Bengal	40	3163	Kanknarah Co. Ltd.	346.51
35.	West Bengal	40	3164	Alliance Jute Mills	102.77
36 .	West Bengal	40	3165	Kamarhati Co. Ltd.	144.07
37.	West Bengal	40	3167	Naihati Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	11.2
38.	West Bengal	40	3170	Aukland Jute Mills	12.39
3 9.	West Bengal	40	3171	Kelvin Jute Co: Ltd.	.921.54
10.	West Bengal	40	3174	The Empire Jute Co. Ltd.	40.02
1.	West Bengal	40	3175	The Barangar Jute Factory PLC	1244.46
2.	West Bengal	40	3180	Hooghly Mills Project, Unit: Hukumchand	114.23

1	2		3	4	5
43.	West Bengal	40	3183	Meghna Jute Mills	534.76
44.	West Bengal	40	3185	Agarpara Jute Mills Ltd.	14.23
45.	West Bengai	40	3186	Shree Gourishankar Jute Mills	495.32
46.	West Bengal	40	3187	Naffar Chand Jute Mills	102.33
47.	West Bengal	40	3190	Prabhartak Jute Mills	39.58
48.	West Bengal	40	3195	Jai Jute and Industries Ltd. (Nuddea Jute Mills)	2706.93
49.	West Bengal	40	3200	Reliance Jute Industries Ltd.	2
50.	West Bengal	40	3205	Loomtext Engg. (P) Ltd. Licence of Titaghur Jute Mills No2	1793.33
51.	West Bengal	40	3236	Eastern Mfg. Co. Ltd.	348.83
52.	West Bengal	40	4967	Hooghly Mills Co. Ltd. Unit: Waverly Jute	13.05
53 .	West Bengal	40	3155	The Gouripore Co. Ltd.	518.32
54.	West Bengal	40	3159	NJMC Ltd. Unit: Khardah	28.97
55.	Bihar	42	3075	Katihar Jute Mill Pvt. Ltd.	122.92
56.	Bihar	42	5626	M/s. Gopal Jute Mill	4.26
57.	Bihar	42	2342	M/s. Gaya Cotton and Jute Mill	1.16
58.	Bihar	42	2814	M/s. Rameshwar Jute Mill	0.79
59.	Andhra Pradesh	62	9097	M/s. Bajrang Jute Mill	18.67
60.	Andhra Pradesh	70	42213	M/s. Nellimarla Jute Mill	299.48
61.	Andhra Pradesh	70	33316	M/s. Chittivalsa Jute Mills	4.74
62.	Chhattisgarh	59	485	M/s. Mohan Jute Mill, Raigarh	354.43
63.	Orissa	44	2002	M/s. Konark Jute Mill Ltd., (SPSU)	142.42

Increase in Gratuity Benefits

2786. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Government proposes to increase the existing gratuity benefits in the private/non-governmental sector at par with that of prevalent in government/public sector;, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to adequately compensate the employees working in the private/non-governmental sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Based on the representations received and wide consultations with all stakeholders, it has been proposed to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 to enhance the existing ceiling of Rs. 3.5 lakh on the maximum amount of gratuity payable under the Act to Rs. 10 lakh.

Ban on Chinese Chocolates

2787. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:

SHBI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has banned the sale of Chinese Chocolates in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that despite ban on sale on Chinese chocolates, it is available in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the same; and

(e) the 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 (e) Imports of milk and milk products including chocolates and chocolate products and candies/ confectionery/food preparations with milk or milk solids as an ingredient, from China have been prohibited for a period of six months from 24th December, 2009 vide Department of Commerce Notification No. 22/2009-2014 dated 23rd December, 2009.

[Translation]

Import of Marble

2788. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

 (a) whether any marble import policy has been formulated for protecting the interests of small and medium entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any quota of imported marble block has been allotted to big entrepreneurs *vis-a-vis* the small and medium entrepreneurs; and

(d) if so, the details of quota allotted to them, separately and the corrective steps proposed to be taken to ensure equitable quota to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) A unified marble import policy and the procedure laid thereunder, was notified vide DGFT Notification No. 15 dated 15.10.09 and Notification No. 16 and Policy Circular No. 12, both dated 23.10.09, details of which are available in the Public domain on website *http://dgft.gov.in.* This present marble import policy has evolved as an improvement in the earlier Policy, based on the interactions with the stake holders, and on Inter-

Ministerial deliberations. This policy is more broad based and reasonable, to cover a larger number of domestic processors, having their own marble gang saw machines, and who have shown consistent performance in their domestic sales turn over, in the past years. This unified policy not only permits inclusion of new units every year, but also ensures uniformity in allocation for a large number of domestic processors having capability both to import themselves, as well as to process rough marble. As a result of this new unified policy, the number of beneficiaries has gone up to 164 (including a majority of small and medium enterprises), as compared to the limited number of around 30 beneficiaries under the erstwhile Special Import Licence (SIL) based marble import policy.

[English]

National Labour Employment Policy

2789. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce/ formulate a new National Labour Employment Policy for providing employment in all the sectors including unorganised sectors to the unemployed persons throughout the year in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the salient features of such Policy alongwith the strategy drawn for implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Ministry of Labour and Employment have prepared a draft National Employment Policy with an objective to accelerate employment growth, particularly in the organized sector and improve the quality of jobs in terms of productivity, average earnings and protection of workers, specially in the unorganized sector. Under the Policy, macro economic policy issues, sectoral policy issues, Labour Policy, micro and small enterprises' issues, skill development issues, issues relating to women and other vulnerable workers have been considered and steps suggested for improving avenues of employment. The proposed policy is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Orders of Labour Courts

2790. SHRI ARJUN RAY: SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether the employers do not implement the orders passed by the Labour Courts which leads to injustice being done to the employees and labourers;

(b) if so, whether there is a provision requiring the courts to be apprised of the follow up action taken by the employers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the further steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Orders passed by Central Government Industrial Tribunals (CGIT)/Labour Courts are notified in the official gazette and are binding on the employers. In majority of cases, the employers implement the orders of the Labour Courts. However, in case an Award is not implemented, the worker can approach the Labour Department of the appropriate Government for implementation of the Award. The implementing authority after following due process of law prosecutes the employers under section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for not implementing the Award/Order of the CGIT/Labour Court.

(b) and (c) There is no such provision requiring Courts to be apprised of the follow up action taken by the employers.

Foreign Brands in Coffee Sector

2791. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding production and consumption of coffee during the last three years;

 (b) whether the Government has devised any plan to increase coffee production in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether various foreign brands have applied for opening their stores in India;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such foreign brands; and

(f) whether the Coffee board of India has formulated any scheme for opening its stores in various cities across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Details regarding production and consumption of coffee during the last three years are given below:—

Year	Production (Tonnes)	Consumption (Tonnes)
2006-07	288000	85000
2007-08	262000	90000
2008-09	262300	94400

(b) and (c) In order to increase production of coffee, Government, through Coffee Board, has been extending financial assistance for activities like replanting, water augmentation, pollution abatement, quality upgradation and research and development.

(d) and (e) No approval has been granted, under Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) route, to foreign brands in coffee sector for opening their stores in India.

(f) No, Madam.

[English]

Tea Growers in Assam

2792. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the number of small tea growers in the country including Assam;

(b) the total number of small tea growers registered under Tea Board in Assam;

(c) the total number of small tea growers having possession certificates issued by Assam Government;

(d) whether a number of tea growers in the hilly States have refused to grow tea in the country due to severe losses in the industry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps being taken by the Government to help these tea growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The estimated number of small tea growers (having tea area up to 10.12 hectares) in the country including Assam is 1,57,504.

(b) 3882 growers are registered with Tea Board in Assam.

(c) 302 tea growers of Assam registered with the Tea Board have possession certificates.

(d) and (e) No such information has been received.

[Translation]

Voluntary Retirement in Defence Forces

2793. SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: SHRI RAJU SHETTI: SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: SHRI M. ANANDAN: DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: SHRI LALJI TANDON:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

 (a) the number of officers in all the three wings of defence forces who have applied for voluntary retirement alongwith the force-wise number of officers who retired voluntarily;

(b) the extent of shortage of officers in all the defence forces after the said retirement; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Share of MTNL and BSNL

2794. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

- SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
- SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
- SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
- SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
- SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
- SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
- SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

- DR. RAMSHANKAR:
- SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

DR. SANJAY SINGH: SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFOR-MATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in telecom services in the country is on the decline during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the company is doing its business in the unprofitable areas also;

(d) if so, the details of such areas; and

(e) the corrective 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) Yes, Madam. The market share of BSNL and MTNL during the last three years is given below:—

As on	Percentag	ge M <mark>arket S</mark> h	are (All India)
	BSNL	MTNL	Total PSUs
31.03.2007	31.44	3.24	34.68
31.03.2008	24.07	2.40	26.47
31.03.2009	18.9 6	1.87	20.84
31.01.2010	15.99	1.44	17.44

The decline in Market Share of BSNL and MTNL is due to fierce competition with numerous private Telecom Service providers viz. Bharti, Reliance, Vodafone, Tata and Idea etc. and entry of several new operators in Mobile services.

(c) Madam, BSNL is doing its business in unprofitable areas also. However, MTNL is operating in two metropolitan cities i.e. Delhi and Mumbai.

(d) BSNL is operating in the unprofitable areas in order to meet the social obligation as well as on direction of USOF, DOT. BSNL is providing Village Public Telephones (VPTs) and Rural Household DELs (RHDELs) in 1267 specified SDCAs (Cost negative) with the subsidy support of USOF, DOT.

As per the audited annual accounts for the financial year 2008-09, the detail of unprofitable circles are given below:—

Andaman and Nicobar, Assam, NE-2, Punjab, Kolkata Telephones, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh (West), Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and West Bengal.

(e) Following corrective actions have been taken by BSNL and MTNL in this regard:---

- BSNL and MTNL are expanding their telecom network in a progressive manner to meet the demand of new connections and improve Quality of Services.
- Improving customer care and after sales service.
- Leasing of passive infrastructure to other service providers.
- Commercial utilization of fixed assets.
- Introducing Fixed Mobile Convergence to add value to wireline telephone.
- Providing New Value Added Services both on wireline and wireless telephones.
- Expansion of Broadband Services by rolling out WiMAX, Digital Subscriber Loop (DSL) and Fibre to Home (FTTH) services.

- Implementation of Call Data Record (CDR) based billing for wireline business.
- Implementation of ERP to streamline all business processes.
- Reviewing of tariff for various products and services so as to make them customer friendly and to suite various segments of the society.

[English]

Production and Export of flowers

2795. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: SHRI T.R. BAALU:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) the areas under flower cultivation in the country,
 State-wise;

(b) the quantity and value of flowers exported during each of the last three years;

 (c) the details regarding contribution of export of speciality flowers like Rose and Jasmine to the country's total exports;

(d) the details regarding countries to which floricultural export was made during the said period;

 (e) whether the process of setting up of centres for perishable cargo at international airports, wholesale market-cum-flower auction centres, Agri-export zones for floriculture been completed;

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the process is likely to be completed; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to improve freight and storage facilities for flower exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The areas of flower cultivation in the country State-wise are as under:—

State/UTs	2008-2009	2009-2010 (P)	
1	2	3	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.035	0.034	
Andhra Pradesh	19.5	19.5	
Bihar	0.2	0.2	
Chhattisgarh	2.4	2.4	
Delhi	5.5	5.5	
Gujarat	9.7	9.7	
Haryana	5.5	5.5	
Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.6	
Jammu and Kashmir	0.1	0.3	
Jharkhand	1.6	1.6	
Karnataka	26.0	27.0	
Madhya Pradesh	3.0	3.5	

(Area in 000 ha.)

1	2	3
Maharashtra	16.4	17.4
Mizoram	0.215	0.116
Nagaland	0.019	0.019
Orissa	5.7	7.6
Puducherry	0.286	0.286
Punjab	1.7	1.7
Rajasthan	3.4	4.8
Sikkim	0.151	0.145
Tamil Nadu	29.1	29.1
Uttar Pradesh	13.5	10.4
Uttarakhand	0.9	0.8
West Bengal	21.1	21.9
Total	166.5	170.2

Source: NHB

(b) and (d) The details of exports of floriculture items (HS Code 06031000, 06031100, 06031200, 06031300, 06031400, 06031900, 06039000, 06049900) country-wise, both in quantity and value during the said period are as under:—

(Quantity: MTs, Value: Rs. crores)

Country	2006-	07	2007	'-08	2008-	2009
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ISA	9566.05	67.57	9245.7	65.16	6932.26	62.70
letherland	4268.09	34.39	4518.8	33.33	4486.82	43.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UK	4245.54	35.02	4132.21	36.94	4353.16	42.47
Germany	3811.66	28.81	4133.46	30.97	3524.32	36.33
Japan	8255.36	289.61	1791.71	31.49	934.19	15.29
Italy	1583.23	10.56	1214.48	9,22	1235.27	12.90
Canada	384.1	3.10	543.49	4.42	775.46	8.63
Belgium	645.13	6.80	495.55	4.91	775.35	7.70
JAE	592.64	6.31	492.82	5.16	597.72	7.15
Spain	680.1	6.55	793.17	7.49	670.36	5.94
Poland	443.14	3.09	529.08	4.18	502.64	5.33
Other Countries	5772.23	74.47	5312.42	43.70	4485.49	46.85
lotal	40247.27	566.28	33202.89	276.97	29273.04	294.56

Source: APEDA

(c) The quantity and value of exports of Roses (HS Code: 06031100) during the year 2008-09 are 177 MTs and Rs.3.26 crores respectively. DGCIS data for export of roses for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 are not available. There is no separate HS Code for Jasmine; hence, no data is available. The contribution of export of rose to the total export of flowers during the year 2008-09 is 1.1%.

(e) and (f) The Government, through APEDA, has setup Centres for Perishable Cargo at major airports of New Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Cochin, Nashik, Goa, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Thiruvanthapuram, Bagdogra and Amritsar and Wholesale Market cum Flower Auction Centres at Bangalore, Mumbai and Noida. The Agri-Export Zones for floriculture products have been set-up in the states of Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Sikkim. (g) APEDA is providing financial assistance under the Scheme for Infrastructure Development to its registered members for setting up of pre-cooling and cold storage facilities for flowers etc. Also Transport Assistance, as per following norms, is provided on export of flowers during the XI Plan period.

TA Norms for Exports by Air (For Fresh Cut Flowers/ Bouquets-fresh) Least of:---

- 20% of FOB Value
- 25% of freight
- Specific rate (Rs. Per kg.)

Women Officers in Army

2796. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state: (a) the number of women officers in the Army as on date;

(b) the number of officers to retire after completion of 14 years of service;

(c) the duration of service they are allowed to render as compared to men officers;

(d) whether both women and men are allowed to join under Short Service Commission;

 (e) whether women officers serving in the Army are entitled to the same benefits as compared to men officers;

(f) whether women officers are assigned to all units of the Army; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (g) A Statement is attached.

Statement

(a) to (g) The present strength of women officers is 1012 in the Army (excluding Army Medical Corps, Army Dental Corps and Military Nursing Service). 12 women officers in the Army are due to retire in 2010 after 14 years of service. As per the present policy, the tenure of both women and men Short Service Commissioned Officers is 10 years extendable upto 14 years. Both women and men are inducted in the Short Service Commission in the Army. Women officers serving in the Army are entitled to the same benefits as available to similarly placed men officers. However, women SSC officers are not eligible for being considered for grant of Permanent Commission in all Branches. Permanent Commission to SSC (Women) officers have been granted prospectively in Judge Advocate General (JAG) Department and Army Education Corps (AEC) of Army. Women officers in the Indian Army are not assigned to the Combat Arms. A study carried out by Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff in 2006 on all aspects of employment of women officers in the armed forces, recommended exclusion of women officers from close combat roles.

Micro Life Insurance Policy

2797. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Department of Posts proposes to launch an ambitious micro life insurance policy that will not require insures to disclose their health condition or existing diseases at the time of buying plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme is meant for economically weaker sections particularly women;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

Transfer of Property in Cantonment Areas

2798. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the process of transfer of property has been started for the civilians living in the cantonment areas; (b) if so, the details thereof and the procedure in this regard;

(c) whether a uniform procedure has been adopted for all the boards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) There has never been any ban on the transfer of properties by the civilians living in the Cantonment areas. Defence land is held in Cantonments by individuals and institutions under different tenures e.g. "Old Grant" and various types of leases. Transfer of these properties in all the cantonments is carried out as per the legal provisions relating to the transfer of properties and subject to the terms and conditions on which the land is held.

Appointment of Accountants in Gram Panchayats

2799. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of poor unemployed people in rural areas of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has appointed any accountants at the Gram Panchayat level to identify the number of such unemployed persons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) No, Madam, the Ministry of Rural Development do not maintain the details of poor unemployed people in rural areas of the country. The Ministry has not appointed any Accountant at the Gram Panchayat level under any of its programmes. [English]

Corruption in DRDAs

2800. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the large scale corruption prevailing in District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs);

(b) if so, the details of such cases noticed by the Government in each State of the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken/to be taken by the Government in each such case alongwith steps proposed for checking of recurrence of such incidence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no information regarding large scale corruption in District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs). However, the Ministry has received complaints against DRDAs with respect to implementation of various schemes of this Ministry. The details of such cases during the last three years and the current year alongwith action taken are given in the enclosed Statement.

For checking of recurrence of such incidence in future, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy to improve the implementation of the rural development schemes consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the rural development schemes; (ii) transparency through Web Enabled Management Information System (MIS); (iii) people's participation; (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) vigilance and monitoring of rural development programmes at all levels. District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up by the Ministry for monitoring of rural development programmes. Besides, the Ministry has also constituted a panel of National Level Monitors (NLMs) to monitor the rural development programmes and to investigate complaints received in the Ministry from various sources.

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SI. No.	State	Complaints received	Action taken/to be taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	A Notice under Rule 377 by Shri Ramen Deka, MP (LS) has been received on 26.2.2010 complaining about large scale corruption in the DRDA of Nalbari District in Assam, in the implementation of the schemes of NREGA, IAY and PMGSY. He has demanded an enquiry by personnel from National Level Committee with intimation to the local MP	The matter is under process by this Ministry.
2.	Bihar	(i) A complaint against the State Irrigation Department officials, Bank Officials and the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) staff of Darbhanga District of Bihar, had been received from Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav, M.P. (Lok Sabha) on 27.11.2009 regarding scam in boring and pump set grants.	NLM Division of this Ministry has deputed a team of two National Level Monitors (NLMs) t0 enquire into the matter. The report is still awaited.
		(ii) A complaint was received from Shri Taslimudin, then Union Minister of State on 31.1.2006 regarding irregularities in the implementation of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in Araria District of Bihar. In the complaint it had been alleged that the IAY funds were given to the middlemen and the beneficiaries were not paid full amount of the IAY.	The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities. The same was taken up with the State Government of Bihar. Status Report is still awaited.
		(iii) A complaint was received on 17.9.2005 from Shri Yuvraj, Ex. M.P. (Lok Sabha) regarding misappropriation in allotment of IAY houses in Katihar district of Bihar. It is alleged that the amount was snatched from the beneficiaries after getting cash from the bank.	The matter was investigated by the NLM during 22-26th December, 2005 who found certain irregularities. The same was taken up with the State Government of Bihar. The action taken report is still awaited from the State Government.
3.	Gujarat	A complaint was received from Shri R.M. Bhadania of Surendranagar, Gujarat regarding	The Ministry requested the State Government on 29.4.2009 to investigate into the matter. The

Statement

1	2	· 3	4
		misuse of funds (Rs. 1.07 lakh) under The Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act by Director D.R.D.A. Shri V.V. Raja who spent Rs. 56000/- for constructing anti chamber and Rs. 51000/- for purchasing furniture for anti chamber.	State Government has reported that they have made a thorough enquiry and no misuse of fund was found under NREGA. (Rs. 1.07 lac)
4.	Himachal Pradesh	A letter dated 02/05/2008 was received from Chowdhary Ram Kumar, Chairman, Zilla Parishad, Solan representing against irregularities and corruption spread in the implementation of 'Dudharu Pashu Sudhar Yojana' being implemented by DRDA-Solan.	On the request of this Ministry, the State Government of Himachal Pradesh clarified the matter and informed that the scheme commenced during 2002-03 and was handed over to Dudharu Pashu Sudhar Sabha. Thereafter, the scheme is being implemented by the Sabha through SHGs of the Sabha and Animal Husbandry Department of the State. It is true that in the initial stages certain objections were raised by some non- Government members about the functioning of the Sabha in the Governing Body meetings of the DRDA and certain audit objections were raised by the Accountant General, Himachal Pradesh. Since then the District Administration has constituted a Joint Executive Committee of the DRDA and the State Animal Husbandry Department which issues appropriate directives from time to time and every month the progress and functioning of the Sabha is reviewed. The scheme is now being implemented properly.
5.	Maharashtra	A complaint dated 18/07/2007 was received from Shri Hansraj G. Ahir, MP (Lok Sabha) regarding supply of sub-standard agricultural equipment under the scheme 'Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana' (RSVY) implemented through DRDA.	The State Government of Maharashtra was requested to furnish their comments in the matter. In reply, the State Government intimated about conducting an inquiry in the matter and submitting of a report on conclusion of the inquiry. The report of the inquiry is still awaited.
6.	Orissa	The report on implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Orissa prepared and released by an NGO namely	For lapses on the part its officials, the State Government has taken punitive action. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated

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Centre for Environment and Food Security (CEFS), New Delhi on the basis of a survey conducted in Bolangir, Naupada, Kalahandi, Koraput, Nabarangpur and Rayagada districts of Orissa. Major findings of the survey as indicated in the report relate to false entries in the job cards issued to the households and non-payment/less payment of wages to the job seekers. CEFS in its report had concluded that funds under NREGA have been misappropriated by the officials responsible for implementation of the scheme in Orissa.

- 7. Uttar Pradesh A complaint was received from applicants, Shri Mahesh and others, District-Badaun, Uttar Pradesh through PMO on 12.2.10 regarding large scale of corruption and misappropriation of funds in the implementation of IAY committed by the district officials, BDO, leaders by allotting the IAY houses to noneligible families after taking bribe, involvement of middlemen etc. in Kadarchowk Block of district-Badaun, Uttar Pradesh.
- West Bengal A deficiency has come to the notice through an NLM enquiry in Malda district of West Bengal on 26.4.2007. The IAY houses were allotted on party lines not as per IAY guidelines.

Implementation of MGNREGS by PRIs

2801. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)
 in implementing the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural
 Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) whether it is mandatory under the scheme to approve the proposals sent by the Pallisabha/Gramsabha

against one Assistant Project Director, DRDA.

The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh on 19.2.2010 for action taken report. NLM Division has also been requested to depute an NLM to enquire into the matter.

The matter has been taken up with the State Government of West Bengal on 15.6.2007 and for submitting comments/ATR on the same which is still awaited.

and intermediate level before these projects are implemented by the executive agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of States/Union Territories where no regular Zilla Parishad meetings are being convened to approve such proposals before its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Section 13(1) of Mahatama Gandhi NREGA provides that the Panchayats at district, intermediate and village levels shall be the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the Schemes made under the Act. Section 16(5) further provides that atleast 50% of the works in terms of its cost under a scheme should be implemented through the Gram Panchayats.

(b) to (d) Gram Panchayat prepares a development plan as per the recommendations of Gram Sabha and Ward Sabha and forwards its proposals for the development projects to the Programme Officer for scrutiny and preliminary approval. Panchayat at intermediate level approves the Block level Plan for forwarding it to the district panchayat which finalises and approves block-wise shelf of projects to be taken up under the scheme.

[Translation]

Appointment of Lokpals under MGNREGS

2802. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) whether all the Lokpals have been appointed by the Government under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Order by the Ministry of Rural Development directing all States to establish district level ombudsman (Lokpals) was issued on 7.9.2009. Some of the State Governments sought clarifications from the Ministry regarding the selection procedure to be followed for appointment of Lokpals. The requisite clarifications have been issued by the Ministry on 21.1.2010. States are required to follow the selection procedures as provided in the scheme and as per clarifications issued.

(d) As per reports received from State Governments, the process of selection of Lokpals has been started.

Enlisting of Unorganised/Organised Workers/Labourers

2803. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: SHRI BHGOPENDRA SINGH: SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

 (a) whether the Government proposes to enlist the labourers/workers engaged in the organised and unorganised sectors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is making efforts to improve their standard of living and working conditions by enlisting them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) In the organized sector, the employees covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 are given separate Provident Fund Account Number and the employees (Insured persons) covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are given Identification Cards for claiming social security benefits.

With a view to providing social security cover to the unorganized workers, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted. The Act provides for registration of unorganized workers which would help in formulating social security schemes for particular occupations. At present smart cards are being issued to such unorganized workers and their families as are below poverty line under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to provide health insurance cover.

[English]

Unemployment rate in rural areas

2804. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: DR. SANJAY SINGH: SHRI S. ALAGIRI: SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

 (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding the prevalent unemployment rates among the rural youth of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase employment opportunities in rural areas in the country; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

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. Last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per latest survey report, number of unemployed youth in the rural areas in the age group of 15-29 was estimated at 7.95 million on usual status basis during 2004-05. State-wise details of unemployment rate in rural areas of the unemployed youth on usual status basis are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Government of India has been implementing various Employment Generation and Poverty Alleviation Programmes to generate additional employment opportunities. Some of the important one are: Swaranjayanti

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Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). These programmes primarily aim at providing more opportunities for employment generation in rural areas of the country.

Statement

State-wise details of unemployment rate of job seekers in rural areas in the age group of 15-29 on usual status basis during 2004-05

SI. No.	State/Union Territory	Rural
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.5
3.	Assam	6.8
4.	Bihar	4.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.3
6.	Delhi	5.1
7.	Goa	26.0
8.	Gujarat	1.4
9.	Haryana	5.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4.2
, 11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.1
` 12.	Jharkhand	3.7
13.	Karnataka	1.5
14.	Kerala	26.8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.0
16.	Maharashtra	2.7

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1	2	3
17.	Manipur	2.6
18.	Meghalaya	0.7
19.	Mizoram	0.8
20.	Nagaland	5.5
21.	Orissa	10.2
22.	Punjab	9.7
23.	Rajasthan	1.8
24.	Sikkim	6.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.5
26 .	Tripura	32.1
27.	Uttarakhand	3.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1.5
29.	West Bengal	6.0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.2
31.	Chandigarh	6.2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.9
33 .	Daman and Diu	0.6
34.	Lakshadweep	16.7
35.	Puducherry	18.3
	All India	4.0

[Translation]

Revised Rates for Incomplete Works under PMGSY

2805. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the country including Bihar is hampered due to payment of old rates by National Building Construction Corporation (NBCC) and other implementing agencies;

(b) if so, the details of works completed in each State under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of funds allocated/utilised during the said period, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether in view of current price rise, the Government intends to complete the works under PMGSY on revised rates in Bihar; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The contracts for construction of roads under PMGSY are fixed price contracts and hence changes in prices of construction materials do not affect the contract value subsequent to award of contracts.

(b) The length of road works completed in each State under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the current year, till January, 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) State-wise details of expenditure incurred under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year, till January, 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) Though the contracts for construction of roads under PMGSY are fixed price contracts and hence changes in prices of construction materials do not affect the contract value subsequent to award of contracts, yet revision in estimated cost of projects is permitted, on caseto-case basis, in order to accommodate increase in prices of steel, cement and bitumen upto 75 days from the date of clearance of the projects by the Ministry. This revision is allowed only for projects, which have not been awarded.

Statement-I

Road length completed (in km.) under PMGSY during the last three years and the current year (upto January, 2010)

(Length in km.)

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SI.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2194.94	1656.80	1885.00	1948.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	272.05	271.90	317.43	446.00
3.	Assam	1546.97	1141.00	1985.11	1903.21
4.	Bihar	1078.54	1665.35	2532.20	1430.59
5.	Chhattisgarh	2988.89	2719.36	2427.08	2187.71
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	585.80	830.24	1262.07	739 .51
8.	Haryana	373.55	670.21	969 87	697.38
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1502.93	1555.20	1360.10	1215.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	46.82	140.69	469.80	549.08
11.	Jharkhand	308.60	277.15	214.97	1159.39
12.	Karnataka	366.45	1427.01	2099.13	2125.31
13.	Kerala	77.27	100.54	240.22	103.97
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3788.50	5231.45	7893.72	7762.10
15.	Maharashtra	1599.23	2942.19	4138.65	1927.2
16.	Manipur	199.55	265.99	78.95	748.80
17.	Meghalaya	38.35	52.47	30.80	28.16
18.	Mizoram	146.81	207.43	195.18	122.10
19.	Nagaland	9.50	398.42	298.53	252.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Orissa	2069.85	1836.04	2641.00	2687.14
21.	Punjab	440.50	1036.49	751.62	549.71
22.	Rajasthan	6216.63	9887.50	10349.93	3553.93
23.	Sikkim	204.22	142.47	308.57	84.32
24.	Tamil Nadu	519.03	747.90	609.59	1223.01
25.	Tripura	175.61	59.51	361.27	260.39
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2656.39	3551.98	6461.02	7351.19
27.	Uttarakhand	105.89	842.08	645.60	497.90
28.	West Bengal	1197.58	1573.81	1877.11	815.25
	Grand Total	30710.45	41231.18	52404.52	42368.45

Statement-II

Expenditure incurred under PMGSY during the period 2006-07 to 2009-10 (upto January, 2010)

(Rs. in crore)

SI.No	o. State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	265.27	381.89	494.47	745.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.15	131.76	152.01	205.51
3.	Assam	461.66	608.75	1007.05	931.69
4.	Bihar	458.36	580.68	1067.54	1331.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	652.01	932.50	863.34	542.83
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	109.51	156.99	255.26	156.71
8.	Haryana	136.52	216.51	313.09	244.14
9	Himachal Pradesh	288.59	281.98	240.51	165.88

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1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Jammu and Kashmir	35.24	105.09	190.71	307.38
11	Jharkhand	56.76	63.18	211.47	345.73
12	Karnataka	132.52	349.12	550.37	745.13
13	Kerala	25.19	61.32	84.41	76.27
14	Madhya Pradesh	1007.69	1358.73	2198.06	1753.75
15	Maharashtra	218.75	637.33	929.98	787.70
16	Manipur	13.42	64.28	37.97	129.86
17	Meghalaya	16.75	15.59	12.64	9.80
18	Mizoram	37.85	59.47	54.55	55.38
19	Nagaland	32.63	20.42	87.31	65.96
20	Orissa	582.81	677.41	1163.01	1430.99
21	Punjab	79.94	366.95	269.02	266.90
22	Rajasthan	1228.89	1455.44	1695.54	627.90
23	Sikkim	43.86	88.81	103.99	75.56
24	Tamil Nadu	68.09	108.65	127.87	494.46
25	Tripura	40.82	155.60	315.77	200.46
26	Uttar Pradesh	709.93	1201.04	2000.07	2367.25
27	Uttarakhand	67.00	99.73	152.79	106.91
28	West Bengal	470.06	439.47	583.18	370.15
	Total	7304.27	10618.69	15161.98	14540.8

Imposition of Tax by Cantonment Boards

2806. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bareilly Cantonment Board has increased the tax on the civilians by several times and

issued an ultimatum to them in this regard;

(b) if so, the comparative details of prevailing taxes and the earlier taxes;

(c) whether the Government has taken remedial measures in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Rate at which taxes are levied has not been increased in Bareilly Cantonment in the recent past. However, triennial assessment for levying property tax has been carried out for the period 2008-2011 in accordance with the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 2006 by which the total demand of property tax has increased from Rs. 4,98,307/- per annum, as per the previous assessment, to Rs. 25,70,565/- per annum.

(c) and (d) Since assessment has been made in accordance with the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 2006, the Government intervention is not required.

[English]

Telecom services in rural areas

2807. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL: SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: SHRI MUDRAMADHAB RAY: DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: SHRI RAMKISHUN: SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFOR-MATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revolution in telecom services has not reached the rural areas in the country despite considerable development in the Telecom Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has achieved its objectives;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the achievements made thereon; and (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Government has taken various measures to provide telecom facilities in rural areas of the country. As a result, the rural teledensity has become 21.19% as on December, 2009 against the target of 4% teledensity in rural areas by 2010. To spread the reach of telecom connectivity, more than 5.6 lakh villages have been provided with Village Public Telephones (VPTs) in the country covering more than 95% of the villages.

(c) to (e) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was established with the objective to regulate the telecommunication services, to protect the interest of service providers and consumers of the telecom sector, to promote and ensure orderly growth of the telecom and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. TRAI has been able to achieve the above objectives as evident from below:---

The supportive regulatory environment created by TRAI through issue of various regulations, directions and orders has contributed significantly in the growth of telecom services in terms of increase in the number of service providers, consumer base and vast network of the telecom services in the country. These measures have resulted in overall benefits to the consumer in terms of choice of services, affordable tariff of telecom services and better guality of services.

Projection of Rural Development Schemes by States

2808. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Union Government is aware that some of its rural development projects/schemes are being projected to the public by the respective State Governments as their own projects/schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to bring awareness of the fact to the public?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Development of Waste Land

2809. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land in hectares which is still lying waste and barren in the country at present despite implementation of Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP). Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) by the Government, State-wise;

- (b) the reasons for the same;
- (c) the technique applied for making this land fertile;

(d) whether the Government has lowered down the target in the Eleventh Five Year Plan due to non-spending of the amount allocated for turning wasteland into arable land;

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

(f) whether the Government is contemplating to take fresh steps to turn wasteland into arable land and also to change the existing technique; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (b) As per the Wastelands Atlas of India-2005 brought out by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad using satellite imagery data, an area of 55.27 million hectares in the country is estimated to be wastelands. The State-wise details of wastelands are given in the enclosed Statement. The reasons for land still lying waste and barren are its enormity coupled with limited resources.

(c) The activities undertaken under IWDP, DPAP & DDP are as below:---

- Development of small water harvesting structures such as low-cost farm ponds, nalla bunds, check-dams, percolation tanks and other ground water recharge measures.
- Renovation and augmentation of water sources, desiltation of village tanks for drinking water/ irrigation/fisheries development.
- (iii) Fisheries development in village ponds/tanks, farm ponds etc.
- (iv) Afforestation including block plantations, agroforestry and horticultural development, shelterbelt plantations, sand dune stabilization, etc.
- (v) Pasture development either by itself or in conjunction with plantations.
- (vi) Land Development including in situ soil and moisture conservation measures like contour and graded bunds fortified by plantation, bench terracing in hilly terrain, nursery raising for fodder, timber, fuel wood, horticulture and nontimber forest product species.
- (vii) Drainage line treatment with a combination of vegetative and engineering structures.
- (viii) Repair, restoration and up-gradation of existing common property assets and structures in the

watershed to obtain optimum and sustained benefits from previous public investments.

- (ix) Crop demonstrations for popularizing new crops/ varieties or innovative management practices.
- (x) Promotion and propagation of non-conventional energy saving devices, energy conservation measures, bio fuel plantations etc.

(d) and (e) The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) have been consolidated into single scheme namely Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). This programme is based on the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. For operationalization of Common Guidelines 2008, the approval of Expenditure Finance Committee and Cabinet was required. However, the Cabinet approval for the IWMP was accorded on 26.02.2009 and therefore, the programme has been launched from 2009-10 onwards. The target for covering the area under IWMP in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan period has, therefore, been revised from 25 million hectare to 22.65 million hectare.

(f) and (g) Besides the existing activities, additional features like dedicated institutions with professional support at State, District and Project levels, flexibility in project period, cluster approach, scientific planning, livelihoods for assetless people, production system and micro enterprises with earmarked budget under the project have been added under IWMP for effective implementation of the programme.

Statement

State-wise details of wastelands (waste and barren) in India

SI.	State	Area of Total
No. 1	2	Wasteland (ha.) 3
1. And	dhra Pradesh	4526715

1	2 _	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1817595
3.	Assam	1403408
4.	Bihar	544368
_, 5.	Chhattisgarh	758415
6.	Goa	53129
7.	Gujarat	2037774
8.	Haryana	326645
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2833680
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7020199
11.	Jharkhand	1116526
12.	Karnataka	1353658
13.	Kerala	178880
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5713403
15.	Maharashtra	4927541
16.	Manipur	1317474
17.	Meghalaya	341141
18.	Mizoram	446988
19.	Nagaland	370940
20.	Orissa	1895274
21.	Punjab	117284
22.	Rajasthan	10145386
23.	Sikkim	380821
24.	Tripura	132297
25.	Tamil Nadu	1730329

1	2	3
26.	Uttarakhand	1609746
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1698416
28.	West Bengal	439756
29.	Union Territories	31438
	Total	55269226

Source: Wastelands Atlas of India 2005 published by NRSA, Hyderabad.

[English]

Mission Mode to MGNREGS

2810. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to implement and put the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in a Mission mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof and observations of the Planning Commission in this regard, if any;

(c) whether this Mission is likely to act as a support mechanism by working on the neglected aspects of MGNRGS; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) At present there is no such issue under consideration of the Government.

Persons registered with employment exchanges

2811. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: PROF. RAMSHANKAR: SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: SHRI P.L. PUNIA: SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

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

(a) the number of men and women educated, uneducated, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled rural and urban persons/youths including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, handicapped and persons belonging to Minority Communities registered with the employment exchanges during each of the last three years and the current year separately, State-wise; and

(b) the number of such urban and rural persons/ youths provided employment during the said period, Statewise, year-wise and category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Category-wise details of number of jobseekers registered with employment exchanges for the last three years 2005, 2006 and 2007 (as on 31st December) are given below:---

Category	Jobs	eekers (in	lakh)
	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4
Scheduled Castes	63.53	64.48	63.21

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4
7 21.32
7 88.16
5.64
0.63

State-wise and category-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-1 and II.

(b) State-wise and category-wise number of job seekers provided employment through employment exchanges during the period 2005, 2006 and 2007 (as on 31st December) is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise number of educated and uneducated job-seekers (men and women) registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31st December during the years

State/UT		Educated	<u>_</u>		Uneducated	
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1698.7	1576.7	1559.0	728.9	841.9	790.9
Arunachal Pradesh	15.4	15.1	3.1	9.7	15.1	29.1
Assam	1224.0	1214.0	1277.4	536.8	629.2	660.9
Bihar	1107.8	1461.9	990.7	354.0	285.2	318.9
Chhattisgarh	864.1	904.5	967.8	124.4	146.4	129.9
Delhi	501.3	385.3	• 385.3	170.1	171.6	66.2
Goa	86.2	87.3	86.2	14.6	14.5	15.1
Gujarat	742.3	709.4	714.6	112.3	92.1	94.2
Haryana	883.1	940.5	820.4	181.6	179.9	183.8
Himachal Pradesh	689.5	591.2	708.7	221.8	174.8	66.7
Jammu and Kashmir	75.0	69.9	79.2	41.0	35.7	27.7
Jharkhand	682.8	843.3	839.0	526.1	410.9	273.2
Karnataka	1026.6	861.8	632.3	291.7	281.7	327.3
Kerala	3040.9	3219.4	3414.7	587.7	557.9	634.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ladhya Pradesh	1695.0	1584.1	1475.0	465.9	422.0	365.6
Maharashtra	2931.3	3054.5	2724.2	1060.5	597.7	642.3
Manipur	342.8	375.6	368.8	189.6	204.3	228.2
Meghalaya	24.3	20.9	21.5	13.7	11.2	9.8
Mizoram	20.4	26.4	15.4	14.0	18.5	33.9
Nagaland	25.8	25.8	26.7	18.5	16.8	19.3
Orissa	717.5	755.9	673.4	115.7	135.4	145.7
Punjab	358.4	434.4	317.4	104.7	19.9	117.9
Rajasthan	615.0	619.5	702.4	178.6	160.1	171.1
Sikkim*						
Tamil Nadu	2485.4	3046.9	4654.3	1195.8	1211.9	186.8
Tripura	175.7	199.2	212.7	224.0	228.0	229.9
Uttarakhand	319.4	398.4	402.8	59.5	65.7	77.6
Uttar Pradesh	1463.9	2752.4	3008.5	407.4	358.2	335.0
West Bengal	3911.0	4276.0	3308.0	3380.9	3426.3	3091.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.2	19.9	20.1	20.8	20.1	20.1
Chandigarh	31.2	29.8	28.1	24.8	22.2	20.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.3	4.2	4.8	3.2	2.3	1.7
Daman and Diu	4.5	4.8	5.0	6.1	. 6.1	5.9
Lakshadweep	6.3	7.8	8.6	4.9	3.4	2.6
Puducherry	161.4	174.4	193.7	10.0	7.8	0.0
Grand Total	27948.5	30691.1	30649.6	11399.2	10774.9	9324.4

Note: @less than 50.

Figure may not tally due to rounding off.

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Statement-II

State-wise number of educated and uneducated women job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31st December during the years

(In thousand)

State/UT		Educated		Uneducated		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	435.3	499.2	433.6	194.8	123.2	190.3
Arunachal Pradesh	4.8	4.8	0.9	3.0	4.5	9.2
Assam	275.8	273.7	290.8	120.1	149.4	176.2
Bihar	98.2	189.3	132.5	9.3	21.0	40.8
Chhattisgarh	172.2	186.9	210.7	12.6	1821.9	16.5
Delhi	184.5	154.0	151.0	21.3	28.9	2.9
Goa	31.0	31.7	32.7	1.2	1.3	1.2
Gujarat	167.3	166.2	178.7	7.9	8.2	10.5
Haryana	164.2	175.9	160.1	45.4	46.4	35.2
Himachal Pradesh	241.5	229.6	225.0	42.8	30.6	41.8
Jammu and Kashmir	16.5	16.0	17.9	1.0	0.5	0.8
Iharkhand	98.6	103.8	103.1	36.5	28.1	10.6
Karnataka	274.1	184.5	155.5	52.1	95.6	76.3
Kerala	1643.4	1832.0	1987.7	463.5	359.5	374.0
Madhya Pradesh	357.0	325.4	334.3	46.0	57.2	522
laharashtra	636.3	613.2	691.7	190.4	158.9	117.3
lanipur	121.3	135.2	127.4	17.6	24.9	40.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meghalaya	11.6	9.8	10.0	3.7	3.1	2.7
Mizoram	9.4	12.1	11.6	3.0	4.7	7.2
Nagaland	10.2	9.7	10.0	2.5	1.9	2.6
Orissa	169.0	191.2	155.9	20.8	21.7	30.9
Punjab	96.4	128.5	99.7	32.0	5.2	29.9
Rajasthan	78.9	88.3	108.4	21.8	18.1	21.5
Sikkim*						
Tamil Nadu	820.1	1266.1	2008.7	708.8	582.5	139.3
Tripura	63.0	73.1	77.6	83.3	84.0	83.9
Uttarakhand	59.5	88.2	95.8	1.7	1.0	3.6
Uttar Pradesh	153.4	677.9	697.8	25.7	18.7	72.9
West Bengal	1056.0	1133.0	934.0	878.9	876.4	846.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.1	8.6	9.0	5.8	4.4	4.1
Chandigarh	8.5	7.2	8.0	5.1	5.6	4.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.1	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.2
Daman and Diu	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.7
Lakshadweep	2.4	3.0	3.4	1.1	0.5	0.1
Puducherry	72.6	80.1	87.5	1.0	0.3	0.4
Grand Total	7542.5	8901.2	9553.7	3063.1	2879.8	2447.8

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Note: @ less than 50.

Figure may not tally due to rounding off.

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Statement-III

State-wise placement effected through employment exchanges during 2005, 2006 and 2007

(In thousand)	
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State/UT		Total			Educated	
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7
Arunachal Pradesh	Ø	Ø	0.1	0	_	®
Assam	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bihar	Ø	0.1	0.1	Ø	Q	0.1
Chhattisgarh	2.2	2.5	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Delhi	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Goa	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.2
Gujarat	92.9	99.0	178.3	40.3	44.5	133.5
Haryana	3.5	3.1	3.7	2.0	1.2	1.4
Himachal Pradesh	1.7	1.8	0.7	1.6	1.7	0.6
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	2.7	1.6	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.1
Karnataka	1.7	2.3	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Kerala	9.7	10.0	11.0	8.6	8.1	9.1
Madhya Pradesh	1.7	1.9	3.9	0.5	1.2	1.3
Maharashtra	15.0	13.9	8.2	9.2	12.2	3.4
Manipur	0.3	0.1	@	0.3	0.1	0.1
Meghalaya	Ø	œ	Ø	Ø	-	Ø
Mizoram	-	Ø	0.3	-	-	0.0
Nagaland	œ	Ø	0.1	Q	· _	Q

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Written Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	2.0	1.0	3.8	1.5	0.4	3.4
Punjab	2.1	3.3	3.0	1.1	0.9	2.6
Rajasthan	7.7	4.1	4.5	6.1	4.0	2.8
Sikkim*						
Famit Nadu	15.3	9.7	23.8	12.7	3.5	22.0
Fripura	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Jttarakhand	2.1	3.1	3.8	2.0	2.7	3.4
Jttar Pradesh	1.6	1.7	3.3	1.0	0.6	1.0
West Bengal	7.3	13.1	5.3	4.9	5.2	6.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
Chandigarh	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	Ø	-	-
Daman and Diu	@	@	-	Ø	-	-
akshadweep	_		-	0.1	-	-
Puducherry	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2
Grand Total	173.2	177.0	263.5	95.3	90.4	195.4

Note: @less than 50.

Figure may not tally due to rounding off.

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

[Translation]

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Check on Private Mobile Companies

2812. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mobile Phone Service providers are exploiting the consumers by resorting to attractive. advertisements in the country;

if so, the details thereof; (b)

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whether the Government proposes to set up any (c)

regulatory authority to keep a check on the private mobile companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Madam, the Mobile Phone Service providers have denied the allegations of exploiting the consumers by resorting to attractive advertisements in the country. Transparency in the provision of telecom services and marketing thereof by the telecom companies has been an issue of high priority to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) A number of measures have been taken by TRAI 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 is an ongoing process. Some of the important measures mandated by TRAI to improve consumer transparency are given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition, in the light of complaints received by TRAI in the recent past alleging misleading outdoor tariff advertisements, TRAI is in the process of reviewing the existing guidelines.

Statement

Initiatives taken by TRAI to ensure transparency in tariff issues

1. With a view to remove confusion in respect of tariff plans marketed as having 'Lifetime Validity' the Authority issued regulatory guidelines vide TTO 43rd Amendment notified on 21st March, 2006. Any tariff plan presented, marketed or offered as having lifetime or unlimited validity shall continue to be available to the subscriber as long as the service provider is permitted to provide such telecom service under the current license or renewed license. The service providers were told to inform the customers the current period of expiry of their license

- 2. All publication/Advertisements of tariffs shall be in a specified format and shall provide certain essential information vide Direction dated 2nd May, 2005
- The websites of the service providers and the tariff brochures available in the retail outlet shall contain complete details of the tariff plans vide Direction dated 2nd May, 2005.
- No chargeable value added service shall be provided to a customer without his explicit consent vide Direction dated 3rd May, 2005, 30th October, 2007 and 27th April, 2009.
- The pulse rate/tariff for premium rate service shall be published in all communications/advertisements vide Direction dated 3rd May, 2007
- Service providers shall inform customers in writing, within a week of activation of service, the complete details of his tariff plan. The changes in any item/ aspect of tariff in the chosen package shall also be intimated to the customers in writing vide Direction dated 29th June, 2005.
- No tariff plan shall be offered, presented, marketed or advertised in a manner that is likely to mislead the subscribers vide Direction dated 16th September, 2005.
- All monthly fixed recurring charges which are compulsory for a subscriber under any given plan shall be shown under one head vide Direction dated 16th September, 2005
- TRAI in order to enhance further transparency has vide Direction dated 1st September, 2008, and vide 48th Amendment to TTO notified on 1st September, 2008 mandated several transparency measures including the following:—
 - (i) Tariff information to be provided in vernacular language also.
 - (ii) Blackout days (customary/festival days on which free/concessional calls/SMS are not available)

restricted to a maximum of 5 days in a calendar year. Such days to be pre-specified and no subsequent alteration or addition is permitted

- (iii) Straight tariff reductions are to be posted on to consumers without any precondition
- (iv) The service providers shall not insist on recharge between periods lesser than six months in lifetime plans for remaining connected during the promised lifetime validity period.
- (v) Subscribers to get full talktime on talktime recharges barring an administrative fee, which shall not exceed Rs. 2/- per recharge and applicable taxes.

Amendment in Minimum Wages Act, 1948

2813. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

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

 (a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to improve the condition of workers/labourers engaged in different sectors including unorganised sector of the country;

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

(c) the time by which said Act is likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) The process of consultation with all Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for finalizing the proposals to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is in progress.

[English]

Boost Capacity of major ports

2814. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public-Private-Partnership-Appraisal Committee has cleared any projects to boost capacity at the major ports in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated expansion of the capacity and the expenditure involved therein, port-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) has cleared a few projects to boost capacity at the major ports in the country as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of Projects cleared by	PPPAC at the	maior ports of the country	alongwith capacity and cost port-wise
,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

SI. No.	Name of the Project and Port	Estimated cost (Rs. crore)	Capacity (MTPA)
1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of Deep Draft Iron Ore Berth at Paradip Port	591	10
2.	Construction of Deep Draft Coal Berth at Paradip Port	479.01	10

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1	2	3	4
3.	Multi purpose berth at Paradip Port	387.31	5.0
4.	Development of Container Terminal at New Mangalore Port	269.73	4.5 (3.74 lac TEUs)
5.	Setting up of Mechanised Iron Ore Handling Facilities at Berth No. 14 at New Mangalore	296.03	6.62
6.	Development of Berth No. 7 into Coal Terminal at Mormugao	252.44	4.61
7.	Development of 13th to 16th Multipurpose Cargo Berth (other than Liquid and Container Cargo Berth) at Kandla	755.5	8
8.	Development of Container Terminal at Ennore	1407	18 (1.5 million TEUs)
9.	Mechanised Coal handling facilities at General cum Cargo Berth (GCB) in the Outer Harbour of Visakhapatnam Port	444.10	10.18
10.	Creation of Mega Container Terminal at Chennal Port	3686	48 (40 lac TEUs)
11.	Development of Standalone Container handling facility with a quay length of 330m North of NSICT Terminal at Jawaharlal Nehru Port	600	9.6 (0.8 million TEUs)
12.	4th Container Terminal at Jawaharlal Nehru Port	6700	57.6 (4.8 million TEUs)
13.	Construction of North Cargo Berth No-II at Tuticorin	332.16	7
14.	Conversion of berth No. 8 as Container Terminal at Tuticorin	312.23	7.2 (6 lac TEUs)

[Translation]

Scholarships to SC Students

2815. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is difference in criteria for giving scholarships to the students belonging to Scheduled Caste

(SC) vis-à-vis the students belonging to minority communities;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to change the criteria of giving scholarship to students belonging to SC and Scheduled Tribe (ST) on the pattern of the students of minority communities; and (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Scholarship under Post Matric Scholarship scheme for SC students is awarded to the students whose parents'/guardian's income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1 lakh per annum. It is an open-ended scheme and is not merit based. Under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Minority students, the scholarship is awarded to the students who have secured not less than 50% marks and the annual income of whose parents/guardian from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2 lakh per annum. There are only a fixed number of scholarships available under this scheme.

(c) and (d) The upward revision of income criteria/ scholarship rates under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for SC students is under consideration. However, presently there is no proposal to change the criteria of giving scholarship to ST students.

[English]

E-Auction by Tea Board

2816. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Tea Board has recently announced e-auction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the export of tea is likely to be enhanced through e-auction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which exports are likely to increase due to e-auction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The re-designed E-Auction system has been started by the Tea Board in April, 2009 in 6 auction centres viz. Coimbatore, Cochin, Coonoor, Kolkata, Siliguri and Guwahati. While it is fully functional in three South Indian centres and in Guwahati, the other two centres are partly functional. It provides online trading facilities to the buyers obviating the necessity to be physically present at the time of bidding in various auction centres. The system provides better returns to the growers besides being transparent and user-friendly.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Since the objective of introducing e-auction system is to ensure transparency as also to reduce the transaction time and costs, it is expected that the throughput through the e-auction system will be enhanced thus increasing the purchases from e-auction for the purpose of exports.

Maritime training

2817. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

 (a) whether India has vast potential in maritime training and provide seafarers to the world in good numbers;

(b) if so, whether to exploit this potential by way of creating a vast talent pool of professionally qualified and technically trained maritime personnel with a view to earn in the global field as it has done in the IT sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) India has created a large talent pool of professionally qualified and technically trained maritime personnel. There are approximately 130000 Indian seafarers and about 50000 Indian seafarers are working on foreign flag vessels. (c) India has been conducting formal training for merchant navy personnel since 1927. Given the rising world wide acceptance of Indian seafarers as being efficient and cost effective, the Government reshaped the marine training policy in 1997 and marine education, hitherto handled by Public Sector was opened to private investment. This forward looking policy has resulted in setting up of number of maritime training institutes in India. At present 127 maritime institutes are conducting various training courses, in the pre-sea and post sea courses in public and private sector. Further, the Government has established an Indian Maritime University by an Act of Parliament on 14.11.2008. The IMU shall focus on high end academic programmes in the maritime sector.

In the light of cyclic nature of shipping trade and industry, the Directorate periodically reviews the demand and supply of seafarers by taking into account, the current and future needs of the industry. The projection in the Baltic International Maritime Council (BIMCO)/International Shipping Federation (ISE) update 2005 of the global shortage in man power was placed at around 27000 seafarers in the officers category in the year 2015. The report of the Committee on Promotion of Maritime Employment dated 7.3.2007 headed by the Director General of Shipping estimated that about 5386 officers have to be trained annually to retain Indian share of global seafarers employment market of 6% plus 20% of additional requirement. The present annual capacity of the officers is 6975 which is consistent with the demand estimated in the aforesaid report.

Development of SC/ST Villages

2818. SHRI RAMKISHUN: SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to pay more attention and launch a new scheme for the integrated development of certain villages where the population of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) is more than 50 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which it is likely to benefit the SCs/STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam. The Ministry of Rural Development is not contemplating for launching a new scheme for integrated development of those villages having population of SCs/ STs more than 50%.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of Defence University

2819. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of setting up of National Defence University in the country;

(b) whether the Government has identified the location for setting up the University;

(c) the allocations made/proposed to be made for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which the University is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The Proposal for setting up Indian National Defence University (INDU) is currently under consideration.

[Translation]

Withdrawal of Forces from Jammu and Kashmir

2820. SHRI LALJI TANDON: SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has pulled out a few divisions of the Army from Jammu and Kashmir (J&K);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether infiltration of a number of terrorists and suicide bombers from across the border has been reported as a result thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan to reinforce the troops operating in Jammu and Kashmir and the other measures taken to settle with the separatist forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The deployment of troops in Jammu and Kashmir is continuously reviewed by the Army based on the changing threat perception. As per the assessment of Multi Agency Centre, in 2009, 485 terrorists had attempted to infiltrate in Jammu and Kashmir. Reinforcement of the troops is done on the basis of the overall security situation.

[English]

Unemployment Allowance

2821. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide allowance to unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges and not covered under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act due to lack of employment opportunities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

 (c) whether the allowance is already being paid in some States by the respective Governments to registered unemployed persons; (e) the steps being taken by the Union Government for extension of allowance to unemployed urban youth in the other States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to give unemployment allowance to unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges and not covered under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). However, as per the information available, the States of Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Rajasthan, Punjab, Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are paying unemployment allowance to certain specific categories of unemployed persons registered with employment exchanges.

Aircraft Carrier Admiral Gorshkov

2822. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: DR. G. VIVEKANAND: SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

 the initial price that was arrived at between India and Russia for the purchase and sale respectively of the aircraft carrier Admiral Gorshkov;

(b) the number of times since the arrival at the initially negotiated price there has been an escalation in the price of the aircraft carrier;

(c) the final price of the Admiral Gorshkov that the Government would have to pay;

(d) whether even after the cost escalations that have taken place there is still a price escalation clause in the contract re-negotiated between the two countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the original delivery schedule of Admiral

Gorshkov alongwith the amended delivery schedule of the aircraft carrier;

(f) the time by which it would be inducted into the Indian Navy;

(g) whether any responsibility has been fixed on those responsible for this cost escalation and delay; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (h) A Statement is attached.

Statement

(a) to (h) Contracts and supplementary agreements comprising repair and re-equipping, logistic supports, training, et cetera were concluded with the Russian side for acquisition of the aircraft carrier, ex-Admiral Gorshkov, in January, 2004 at a cost of US Dollars 974 million. The Russian side submitted a revised Master Schedule indicating a delay in the project and an increase in price for repair and re-equipping of the aircraft carrier, due to increase in scope of work not originally envisaged. The Government approved the proposal for conducting negotiations with the Russian side for finalizing a revised Repair and Re-equipping Contract and other related contracts/agreements affected due to delay in the project and Additional Works projected. The negotiations have since been concluded by the Contract Negotiation Committee (CNC). The revised cost of USD 2330 million has been approved by the Government. Prices for the works to be carried out under the revised contracts/ agreements are fixed. The aircraft carrier was originally scheduled to be delivered in August, 2008. The ship's delivery is re-scheduled to December, 2012. Re-scheduling of the ship's delivery and revision in its cost were necessitated due to emergence of Additional Works projected, detailed agreed scope of trials, et cetera.

[Translation]

Inadequate Funds under MGNREGS

2823. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Rural Development had requested for adequate funds from the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission for implementation of Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) effectively;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the request has not been acceded to;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts made to release adequate funds for MGNREGS to implement it effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The Ministry, under Annual Plan Proposal for 2010-11 had proposed Rs. 66,000 crore for Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Presently, an amount of Rs. 40,100 crore has been provided as Budget Estimates (BE) for 2010-11. Since Mahatama Gandhi NREGA is demand driven, funds are released to the States/districts based on labour demand arising at the field level. Under the Act, Central Government is committed to release funds to the States for its implementation in the States/UTs. Therefore, in case of additional requirements, funds may be demanded through Supplementary Demands for grants.

Appointment of Village Secretaries

2824. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village secretaries appointed in the country including Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

 (b) whether the Government is aware that development of villages is suffering due to shortage of village secretaries;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to appoint village secretaries as per reservation policy with immediate effect; and (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development does not maintain the State-wise status of number of village Secretaries in the country. However, this Ministry has advised the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations that under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Gram Rozgar Sahayak may be appointed for effective implementation of the programme.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[English]

Cargo handling capacity of major ports

2825. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the existing capacity alongwith cargo handling capacity of the major ports in the country, port-wise;

(b) the estimated/targeted capacity of major ports by end of Eleventh Five Year Plan, port-wise;

(c) the details of capacity added at major ports since inception of said plan period, year-wise and port-wise;

(d) whether the Government is likely to miss to achieve the said target by end of Eleventh Plan;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the said target in remaining part of the Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The existing Cargo Handling Capacity of the major ports (as on 31.3.2009) is as under:—

SI. No.	Name of the Port	Capacity as or 31.3.2009
1.	Kolkata	15.76
2.	Haldia	46.70
3.	Paradip	71.00
4.	Visakhapatnam	62.23
5.	Ennore	16.00
6.	Chennai	55.75
7.	Tuticorin	22.81
8.	Cochin	28.37
9.	New Mangalore	44.20
10.	Mormugao	33.05
11.	Mumbai	43.70
12.	Jawaharlal Nehru	57.96
13.	Kandla	77.24
	Total	574.77

(b) The estimated/targeted cargo handling capacity by the end of 11th Five year plan is as under:---

		(In Million Tonnes)		
SI.	Name of the Port	Capacity by the		
No. end of 11th F				
		Year Plan		
1	2	3		
1.	Kolkata	32.25		
2.	Haldia	64.70		

(in Million Tonnes)

1	2	3
3.	Paradip	111.00
4.	Visakhapatnam	110.90
5.	Ennore	64.20
6.	Chennai	73.50
7.	Tuticorin	63.98
8.	Cochin	55.55
9.	New Mangalore	63.80
10.	Mormugao	67.46
11.	Mumbai	92.81
12.	Jawaharlal Nehru	96.30
13.	Kandia	120.10
	Total	1016.55

(c) Details of Capacity added since inception of 11th Plan Period is as under:---

SI. No.	Name of the Port	Capacity added during 11th Plan		
		2007-08	2008-09	
1	2	3	4	
1.	Kolkata	1.16	1.20	
2.	Haldia	3.2	-	
3.	Paradip	-	15.00	
4.	Visakhapatnam	2.65	1.08	
5.	Ennore	-	3.00	
6.	Chennai	3.35	2.40	
7.	Tuticorin	0.20	2.06	
8.	Cochin	8.22	-	

2	3	4
New Mangalore	2.20	0.70
Mormugao	3.05	. –
Mumbai	0.05	(-) 1.00*
Jawaharlal Nehru	1.94	3.62
Kandla	1.30	14.64
Total	27.32	42.70
	New Mangalore Mormugao Mumbai Jawaharlal Nehru Kandla	New Mangalore2.20Mormugao3.05Mumbai0.05Jawaharlal Nehru1.94Kandla1.30

Note(*) — As P&V docks is being converted as container yard, the capacity of these berths have been treated as nil.

(d) to (f) Government is making all efforts to achieve the targets by the end of eleventh plan through private sector participation in creation of new berths/terminals, mechani-zation of existing berths, Machanisation of cargo handling equipment, capital dredging and other productivity improvement measures. These projects are being closely monitored by the Government at different levels on a regular basis.

Export of Fish

2826. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

 (a) whether export of fish have been reduced in the last few years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The export of marine products in quantity and in rupee term recorded a negative growth in 2007-08 compared to 2006-07. However the export during 2008-09 increased from the previous year. In US\$, export is continuously showing a positive trend during the last three years.

(b) The export of Marine Products for the last three years and the current year are as under:---

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
Quantity in tonne	612641	541701	602835	531131
Rupee in crore	8363.53	7,620.92	8,607.94	8,083.82
US \$ in Million	1852.93	1,899.09	1,908.63	1704.26

*Provisional (April-January).

(c) The Government of India has extended the benefit of the following schemes to the marine products industry to boost exports:----

- Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme (DEPB).
- Duty free import of specified inputs for the industry.
- Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) Scheme.
- Focus Market Scheme (FMS).
- Focus Product Scheme (FPS).

The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA), Kochi, under this Ministry, is taking the following steps to boost production and export of fish worldwide:—

- To support the expansion of export oriented industry, MPEDA is implementing various schemes providing subsidy for setting up processing facility for value added products, hatcheries, new aqua culture farms, ornamental fish breeding units, cold storages and handling centres for dry and chilled fish.
- To boost tuna fish exports MPEDA provides subsidy for converting the fishing vessels into "tuna long liners".
- To preserve freshness of fish on board subsidy is provided to construct "fish holds" and for purchasing insulated fish boxes.
- In order to offset the high cost of freight, MPEDA

is implementing "sea freight subsidy scheme for value added products"

 It is also organising training programmes, awareness campaigns and seminars for spreading new concepts and technology.

[Translation]

Funds for Construction of Houses under IAY

2827. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: SHRI PURNMASI RAM: SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houses targeted to be constructed in each State under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the Eleventh Plan;

(b) the quantum of Central share required and released for construction of those houses during each year of the said Plan, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for not providing the requisite amount to construct the targeted number of houses; and

- (d) the details of steps taken to meet the shortage of funds and to construct the number of houses targeted under the Eleventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The total number of houses targeted to be constructed during 11 Plan was about 150 lakh houses. The 11th Plan Outlay was Rs. 26882.21 crore. Against this allocation Rs. 21640 crore have already been provided during the first three years of the 11th Plan period which was sufficient for construction of 83.06 lakh houses. A statement showing the State-wise Year-wise Central allocation, Central Releases, Houses Targeted and the houses constructed under IAY, is enclosed.

(b) and (d) The physical targets are fixed on year to year basis depending upon the annual allocation made available for Rural Housing and the funds have been allocated commensurate with the houses targeted.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise Central Releases, Houses Targeted and Constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana during 11th Five Year Plan Period

Written Answers

(Rs. in lakhs)

MARCH 15, 2010

to Questions 392

SI No.	Name of the States/UTs		2007	7-08			2008-	09		2009-10 (Position as on 11.03.2010)				
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Houses Targeted	Houses Constructed	Central Allocation	Central Release	Houses Targeted	Houses Constructed	Central Allocation	Central Release	Houses Targeted	Houses Constructed*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36027.75	36201.00	192148	194861	50434.77	82082.90	192132	266654	75900.82	85629.11	371982	251036	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1395.30	1874.15	6765	6422	1954.81	3483.08	6770	7236	2935.66	1766.68	10873	3336	
3.	Assam	30853.66	32429.53	149593	150776	43225.67	68352.61	149699	112706	64914.87	48114.79	240446	129831	
4.	Bihar	106344.49	95693.97	567171	430864	148870.28	239781.53	567125	484197	224039.39	178530.09	1098001	562340	
5. .	Chhattisgarh	5571.39	5571.39	29714	30093	7799.32	15849.04	29712	30023	11737.44	15441.68	57520	25225	
6.	Goa	221.90	188.12	1183	735	310.64	289.24	1183	586	467.49	375.86	2291	1173	
7.	Gujarat	17668.82	17668.82	94234	110908	24734.35	35837.53	94226	122412	37223.48	33185.26	182429	121647	
8.	Haryana	2480.72	2480.72	13231	1339 8	3472.72	5031.21	13229	13302	5226.21	5242.22	25611	14111	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	874.96	874.96	4242	4029	1224.84	1805.54	42 42	4501	1843.01	1651.47	8212	4894	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2717.68	2717.68	13177	15361	3804.44	7128.93	13176	13211	5725.42	4442.18	25508	7201	
11.	Jharkhand	9485.46	9485.46	50589	45936	13278.58	29692.35	50585	56180	19983.33	25536.41	97926	47460	
12.	Karnataka	13880.51	13880.51	74029	39990	19431.14	28209.02	74023	87051	29242.52	35627.03	143311	137919	
13.	Kerala	7718.85	7718.85	41167	37094	10805.52	15655.73	41164	53133	16261.55	19200.57	79695	34124	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11080.48	11201.37	59096	60222	15511.42	23436.36	59091	74651	23343.61	23666.34	114396	68219	
15.	Maharashtra	21727.26	21914.89	115879	126117	30415.70	47024.34	115869	118611	45773.50	44413.26	224323	111023	
					<u></u>		·····				······			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. N	Manipur	1211.19	837.46	5872	3379	1696.87	1640.08	5877	514	2548.30	1926.19	9439	2073
17. N	Meghalaya	2109.47	590.62	10228	2271	2955.34	2138 36	10235	5619	443824	3467.16	16440	6362
18. N	Mizoram	449.55	451.92	2180	1918	629.81	1250.85	2181	5179	945.84	929.86	3504	2561
19. N	Nagaland	1395.90	1240.58	6768	7491	1955.65	3959.18	6773	24717	2936.92	2785.95	10878	7848
20. C	Drissa	20893.26	20280.02	111431	140853	29248.20	46082.17	111422	62447	44016.50	36552.17	215715	81594
21. F	Punjab	3067.91	3067.91	16362	17992	4294.73	6204.31	16361	11700	646327	3827.65	31674	17934
22. F	Rajasthan	8878.84	8888.57	47354	42517	12429.38	18111.46	47350	52654	18705.35	1 9 573. 97	91670	53392
23. 5	Sikkim	266.97	230.71	1294	1533	374.02	578.85	1295	1774	561.69	644.99	2080	1160
24. 1	Tamil Nadu	14424.69	14424.69	76932	103379	20192.94	29414.38	76925	94160	30388.96	30388.93	148929	120441
25. 1	Tripura	2717.96	2745.03	13178	12945	3807.83	6696.99	13187	26389	5718.48	4704.41	21182	6928
26. l	Uttar Pradesh	47765.59	46720.92	254750	264296	66866.42	97568.50	254729	267543	100629.31	100499.15	493156	314568
27. L	Uttarakhand	2394.68	2394.68	11611	18766	3352.28	4856.72	11610	12696	5044.94	4131.03	22476	14226
28. \	West Bengal	28820.51	26044.64	153709	107575	40345.46	57212.41	153697	123808	60717.10	53554.27	297564	162194
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	456.94	['] 312.73	1828	297	639.67	92.55	1828	124	962.66	98.04	2750	92
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.13	38.07	305	121	106.58	53.29	305	41	160.40	80.20	458	0
31. [Daman and Diu	34.06	000	136	12	47.68	0.00	136	0	71.75	0.00	205	0
32. I	Lakshadweep	29.54	29.54	118	97	41.34	59.88	118	190	62.21	62.21	229	88
33. I	Puducherry	227.59	37.50	910	101	318.60	0.00	910	52	479.48	239.74	1370	22
-	Total	403270.00	388237.01	2127184	1992349	564577.00	879579.39	2127166	2134061	849470.00	786288.87	4052243	2311022

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Panchayat Elections

2828. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct panchayat elections simultaneously across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the States where panchayat election is not regularly held;

(c) whether there has been any instance where any mis-utilisation of funds allocated for the purpose has occurred; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of election process?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Constitution mandates that where Part-IX applies, Panchayat elections be conducted every five years, under the overall superintendence, direction and control of the State Election Commission. The Constitution also empowers the States Legislatures to make laws regarding elections. There is no provision in the Constitution for holding Panchayat elections simultaneously across the States.

Panchayat elections have not been held regularly in Jharkhand and Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) and (d) Since funds for Panchayat elections are provided by the State Government, any incidence of misutilization of funds in this connection is looked into the State Government concerned.

[English]

Joint Naval Exercise

2829. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister

of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a multi-nation naval exercise named Milan-2010 was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the countries and their warships which participated in the event; and

(c) the objectives of the exercise and the extent to which the same was achieved?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The multi-nation biennial naval meet, Milan, has been held at Port Blair during February, 2010, involving the navies of twelve countries of the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). The primary purpose of Milan is to promote regional cooperation and mutual understanding of maritime issues of common concern. The swift response of Indian Navy for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief after the Tsunami in December, 2004, in Indonesia and Sri Lanka, was facilitated partly because of the cooperative linkages established through Milan.

[Translation]

Allocation/Utilisation of Funds under Rural Development Schemes

2830. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

- SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
- SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
- SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
- SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
- SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
- SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
- RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
- SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are released by the Government
 to different States as per their demands for various rural
 development schemes running in the country;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated/released/ utilised and success achieved in terms of beneficiaries including Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) under these schemes during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise and schemewise;

(d) whether certain States have requested for more funds and some have even not utilised the allocated/ released amount during the said period;

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

(f) the additional funds provided to each such State, if any; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the shortcomings in the implementation of these schemes and to ensure cent per cent success rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development implements through State Governments/UT Administrations various schemes in rural areas of the country. The Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSÝ), Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) are demand driven schemes and funds are released as per the demand. The other schemes namely Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) are allocation based schemes and funds are released generally in two installments as per the programme guidelines.

(c) Under the guidelines of rural development programmes, adequate safeguard has been made for providing benefits to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs). The benefits given to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are compiled/ monitored under MGNREGA, SGSY and IAY. State-wise and Scheme-wise funds allocated and released/utilized and benefits given to SCs/STs during the last three years i.e. 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and current year 2009-2010 (upto January/February, 2010) are given at Statement-I.

(d) and (e) The funds allocation and releases to States/ UTs are as per the programme guidelines under the above Programmes.

(f) State-wise additional funds provided under SGSY, JAY and NRDWP during the last three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement-II. During the current year, additional funds has not been released to any State so far.

The Ministry of Rural Development has devel-(g) oped a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation of the programmes including utilization of funds through. Periodical Progress Reports. Performance Review Committee Meetings. Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District Levels with greater involvement of Members of Parliament, National Level Monitors to monitor quality of work and adherence to implementation of schemes as per programme guidelines. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy to improve the implementation of the rural development schemes consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) People's participation, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) vigilance and mcnitoring of rural development programmes at all levels to achieve maximum success rate.

Statement-I

Written Answers

MARCH 15, 2010

Statement showing State-wise Central release, expenditure and benefits given to SC/ST under NREGA

SI. No.	States/UTs		Y	ear: 2006	-07		Year: 2007-08						
		Central Release	Expenditure (in lakh)	Emp.	in Persondays	in lakhs	Central Release	Expenditure (in lakh)	Emp. in	Persondays	in lakhs		
		(in lakh)		SC	ST	Total	(in lakh)		SC	ST	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102541.43	68020.32	202.41	88.31	678.77	137105.40	208374.75	557.16	257.18	2010.28		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1450.85	221.34	0	4.53	4.53	1265.38	303.9	0.00	1.85	2.79		
3.	Assam	26550.85	59252.93	49.57	265.05	572.92	52175.01	54914.93	37.06	190.76	487.61		
4.	Bihar	54831.38	71276.16	281	19.13	596.87	46707.83	105222.66	385.30	21.02	843.03		
5.	Chhattisgarh	71850.74	66882.16	84.08	318.98	700.21	114415.71	140183.2	196.29	544.77	1316.11		
6.	Gujarat	7433.94	8585.03	7.07	64.57	100.48	5915.71	8184.24	5.33	59.37	90.06		
7.	Haryana	3589.39	3594.67	14.48	0	24.12	4840.97	5235.01	19.24	0.00	35.76		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4667.64	3940.12	9.09	6.7	29.9	12754.06	12564.88	31.51	10.76	97.53		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4136.37	3454.44	1.75	7.5	32.3	7071.37	4200.26	2.07	9.62	36.8		
10.	Jharkhand	55854.59	71155.13	122.19	209.7	520.48	65069.07	106253.85	155.03	311.36	747.54		
11.	Karnataka	24850.69	24829.67	73.37	45.18	222.01	25298.49	23650.54	59.79	37.94	197.78		
12.	Kerala	3739.51	2789.73	4.12	2.54	20.48	6900.55	8336.83	10.25	10.26	60.75		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	190944.20	186268.63	312.96	959.05	1971.77	260279.82	289172.6	491.96	1342.46	2753.01		
14.	Maharashtra	21815.64	17461.18	25.79	65.12	159.28	2923.75	18907.21	34.09	71.16	184.86		
15.	Manipur	1692.89	2025.5	0	18.57	18.57	6184.13	6276.15	0.13	48.04	48.32		

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1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8 - 1	9	10	11	12
16. Meghalaya	3224.68	2111.85	0.07	20.14	24.22	5918.73	5091.18	0.19	36.40	41.33
17. Mizoram	2023.90	1643.11	0	7.85	7.85	3343.49	4200.7	0.00	31.53	31.53
18? Nagaland	910.11	1457.62	0	13.08	13.08	4399.59	2397.57	0.00	24.31	24.31
19. Orissa	78380.49	73346.62	189.06	393.87	799.34	53695.69	57956.9	98.58	160.66	405.23
20. Punjab	3445.75	2500.21	10.8	0	15.57	2972.32	3004.29	14.61	0.00	19.15
21. Rajasthan	78041.00	. 69306.14	159.5	642.9	998.87	105600.20	147733.72	322.91	778.60	1678.38
22. Sikkim	691.50	261.89	0.02	2.38	2.43	629.75	1185.76	0.61	3.66	8.6
23. Tamil Nadu	18409.21	15163.63	102.48	4.34	182.79	51609.09	51642.38	370.10	16.99	645.25
24. Tripura	2754.66	4507.68	7.98	31.17	50.13	17016.45	20860.34	37.72	75.95	181.05
25. Uttar Pradesh	56914.69	77967.46	467.82	25.62	822.9	166589.89	189825.13	732.69	25.21	1363.05
26. Uttarakhand	4470.60	4849.7	10.84	0.57	40.6	11003.65	9575.01	21.93	3.49	80.34
27. West Bengal	38868.84	39462.63	158.78	81.88	440.08	88262.88	100434.62	351.43	133.70	968.77
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands						135.00			,	
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli						45.00				
30. Daman and Diu						90.00				
31. Goa						114.00				
32. Lakshadweep						45.00				
33. Puducherry						45.00				
34. Chandigarh						. 45.00				
Total	864085.54	882335.548	2295.23	3298.73	9050.55	1260467.98	1585688.61	3935.98	4207.05	14359.22

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SI. States/UTs No.		Y	'ear: 2008-0	9		Year: 2009-10						
	Central Release	Expenditure (in crore)	Emp. in	Persondays	in Nos.	Central Release	Expenditure (in lakh)	Emp. in	Persondays	in lakhs		
	(in crore)	. ,	SC	ST	Total	(in lakh)		Total	SCs	STs		
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1. Andhra Pradesh	3219.10	2963.90	1136166	6442581	10093385	330227.23	315221.00	2952.60	741.00	424.70		
2. Arunachal Prade	esh 29.49	23.55	31116	9432	40743	1888.97	891.21	10.35	0.00	10.27		
3. Assam	958.72	953.80	412211	1090717	1685993	64487.06	84767.25	613.44	73.57	190.49		
4. Bihar	1388.19	1316.48	219324	5532458	10284009	83910.90	142917.84	906.60	424.02	19.87		
5. Chhattisgarh	1664.49	1434.48	1275230	1324458	3049720	81488.74	105653.23	864.56	133.24	335.14		
6. Gujarat	164.19	196.15	647830	394112	1149803	60654.83	56913.30	498.26	78.66	195.75		
7. Haryana	136.57	109.88	0	82951	173122	6738.68	9404.09	44.01	24.47	0.00		
8. Himachal Prades	sh 409.75	332.28	45360	292091	511312	36549.42	45305.67	231.46	77.64	22.08		
9. Jammu and Kasl	h mir 104.73	87.72	62024	142378	226530	9239.66	9391.54	72.75	5.22	18.14		
10. Jharkhand	1805.80	1341.72	1195585	1507870	3234133	80786.22	119523.26	737.94	114.75	315.45		
11. Karnataka	398.51	357.87	274291	1099234	1897609	240148.15	195093.71	1482.69	260.91	·134.06		
12. Kerala	198.87	224.55	65087	424935	571498	35507.92	32100.97	216.57	36.19	14.78		
13. Madhya Pradesh	4061.12	3551.67	2598499	3412475	7314121	351923.66	364138.28	2483.13	466.38	1113.00		
14. Maharashtra	187.56	356.65	865406	2043011	3633706	22489.95	27824.90	227.10	51.44	79.39		
15. Manipur	365.41	320.90	102627	553	103243	33032.70	32221.81	239.71	2.45	184.72		
16. Meghalaya	78.03	89.49	218946	18164	238202	12453.01	12218.94	111.59	2.29	105.12		

1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. Mizoram	151.94	164.56	93462	0	93462	19684.83	19583.46	143.51	0.00	143.32
8. Nagaland	268.06	272.31	145377	0	145377	44982.11	38977.96	237.22	0.00	237.22
19. Orissa	878.44	599.34	1546874	2137618	4575641	24581.26	57563.91	363.67	69.97	135.53
20. Punjab	67.75	72.05	0	27274	114237	12086.20	11111.74	56.62	44.57	0.00
21. Rajasthan	6521.57	6164.40	1208692	1449274	3213404	594264.49	531436.01	4254.46	1138.99	945.49
22. Sikkim	40.97	41.49	17508	31453	51987	5376.64	4721.72	29.17	2.56	12.80
23. Tamil Nadu	1401.27	1004.06	37857	1305580	2432159	134990.96	145180.74	2055.91	1138.74	49.18
24. Tripura	460.37	490.77	197608	196008	488584	59067.06	45472.47	304.02	55.17	128.81
25. Uttar Pradesh	3933.90	3582.82	90973	3695649	7662104	472687.16	511564.70	3140.51	1754.32	54.27
26. Uttarakhand	101.16	135.79	18868	240144	372703	23216.81	23865.13	156.31	41.51	6.05
27. West Bengal	922.75	940.38	1015921	5050994	9384446	198728.96	135618.05	1081.33	400.93	159.33
8. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.03	3.28	0	0	0	153.00	974.79	4.54	0.00	0.26
9. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.45	0.01	0	0	0	39.20	118.74	0.63	0.00	0.63
30. Daman and Diu	0.22	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31. Goa	6.18	2.39	0	0	0	0.00	516.91	1.72	0.39	0.37
32. Lakshadweep	2.62	1.79	0	0	0	100.00	201.49	1.41	0.00	1.41
33. Puducherry	4.19	1.36	0	0	0	359.93	698.30	8.62	4.02	0.00
34. Chandigarh	0.20	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	29939.60	27137.88	13522842	37951414	72741233.00	3041845.71	3081193.12	23532.41	7143.40	5037.63

Statement showing State-wise Central Allocation, Central Releases, Utilisation and benefits given to SC/STs, under SGSY during the years

(Rs. in lakhs)

SI States/UTs No.			200	6-07					200	07-08		
	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	Total No. of SC Swarozgaris Assisted	Total No. of ST Swarozgaris Assisted	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	Total No. of SC Swarozgaris Assisted	Total No. of ST Swarozgaris Assisted
22	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
. Andhra Pradesh	5885.70	5885.67	9010.51	638843	259902	63400	8980.19	8962.95	12376.54	263615	107868	34924
2. Arunachal Pradesh	282.45	125.36	215.00	1878	4	1874	498.44	307.66	198.90	1599	0	1599
. Assam	7339.07	7217.03	9156.20	67587	9506	16915	12951.32	13565.96	15080.79	100261	13256	20174
. Bihar	13998.30	11613.93	15523.33	109350	36272	1865	21363.17	10434.17	15114.73	100159	38455	1064
. Chhattisgarh	3109.61	3093.97	4677.29	33669	5228	15230	4744.20	4735.78	6529.53	44914	6549	18340
. Goa	50.00	50.00	61.50	711	25	219	75.00	65.83	65.99	735	- 11	156
. Gujarat	2216.70	2208.34	2846.60	27237	4007	9024	3380.31	3345.82	4351.63	45189	5476	13038
. Haryana	1304.92	1304.92	1857.92	14158	7177	. 0	1988.70	1988.71	2685.00	19891	10745	0
. Himachal Pradesh	548.73	517.66	630.01	5905	2745	440	837.51	706.32	854 .83	7764	3287	[`] 608
0. Jammu and Kashmir	679.13	591.21	864.95	8219	678	785	1036.54	784.51	933.71	6818	857	1192
1. Jharkhand	5278.02	4736.81	6037.02	69077	11827	31813	8054.92	7507.84	8138.72	77168	11603	33702
2. Karnataka	4445.01	4185.34	5723.25	46407	15934	5383	6781.32	6592.64	9879.54	95409	32074	11059
3. Kerala	1995.54	1 98 5.02	2717.76	22401	9939	970	3042.76	3041.20	3932.09	39683	14731	1574
4. Madhya Pradesh	6664.05	6566.78	9316.78	59781	15151	18490	10167.06	9964.64	13182.35	73091	19512	24507
5. Maharashtra	8784.83	8740.87	12608.68	84707	23264	20540	13405.01	13117.90	18237.64	119344	29120	26958

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Written Answers

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. Manipur	492.01	184.35	218.57	3560	58	377	868.24	180.3 9	217.54	3144	34	207
7. Meghalaya	551.23	308.92	366.38	3328	0	3328	972.76	449.68	531.38	3419	110	3309
8. Mizoram	127.56	125.14	139.56	11856	0	8606	225.10	247.17	256.97	5830	0	5763
9. Nagaland	378.12	234.97	272.37	3273		3253	667.26	423.41	148.42	225 9	0	2294
0. Orissa	6729.73	6724.76	8611.11	68687	17278	20411	10271.49	10036.46	11694.96	87171	22082	24838
1. Punjab	635.23	633.02	1103.27	10532	7443	0	966.49	922.89	1316.40	15402	10711	0
2. Rajasthan	3375.71	3222.55	4825.90	38445	11776	9676	5149.28	5072.68	6054.31	50351	16505	13478
3. Sikkim	141.22	141.22	211.35	1397	46	702	249.22	224.73	282.19	1718	92	898
24. Tamil Nadu	5204.41	5204.41	7342.13	53509	23257	1390	7 9 40.46	7940.45	10807.08	152907	57983	3704
25. Tripura	888.34	1137.37	1205.83	9551	2258	27 9 6	1567.66	1740.85	2340.01	13672	1638	4013
26. Uttar Pradesh	20152.62	19901.38	26142.53	257577	122548	1049	30755.63	·29995.93	36606.60	292105	140086	2120
27. Uttarakhand	1061.01	1061.01	1399.53	10564	2978	607	1619.24	1618.59	2004.98	13482	5398	844
28. West Bengal	7480.75	6201.87	9165.29	28251	10464	2079	11414.72	9896.13	12645.70	60736	12524	1243
9. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	0.00	6.10	108		6	25.00	6.25	5.38	195	0	0
80. Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	0.50	0			25.00	0.00		0		
1. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	12.50	3.09	23	2	21	25.00	0.00		0		
32. Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	5.07	42		42	25.00	0.00	25.33	177	0	177
33. Puducherry	100.00	100.00	154.19	1293	597		150.00	150.00	98.25	1087	345	0
Total	110000.00	104016.37	142419.56	1691926	600364	241291	170224.00	154027 54	196597 47	1699295	561052	251783

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Statement showing State-wise Central Allocation, Central Releases, Utilisation and benefits given to SC/STs, under SGSY during the years

(Rs. in lakhs)

SI States/UTs No.			200	8-09				2009-10 (January'09)							
	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	Total No. of SC Swarozgaris Assisted		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	Total No. of SC Swarozgaris Assisted	Total No. of ST Swarozgaris Assisted			
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1. Andhra Pradesh	10616.38	10613.51	12387.32	188837	79855	19494	10887.00	11412.57	8494.24	115570	64405	16294			
2. Arunachal Pradesh	609.20	373.78	178.98	774	0	836	568.00	253.50	92.14	490	0	967			
3. Assam	15829.39	17568.00	18765.16	142728	17683	25005	14750.00	12705.49	13695.49	96515	11211	16773			
4. Bihar	25255.54	23585.90	20168.92	127226	52674	3049	25899.00	12177.95	22395.87	116069	66633	2024			
5. Chhattisgarh	5608.59	5608.59	6919.11	46542	7231	18302	5752.00	5855.57	5302.38	38292	15055	2188			
6. Goa	125.00	81.98	79.43	592	25	235	150.00	75.00	58.49	493	33	62			
7. Gujarat	3996 .20	3996.20	5179.56	41728	6065	16091	4098.00	3623.39	4655.73	38055	5018	7114			
8. Haryana	2351.04	2351.04	2997.98	20639	10775	0	2411.00	2470.78	1838.31	11864	4992	0			
9. Himachal Pradesh	990.11	989.45	1325.12	11863	4610	823	1015.00	731.50	995.10	8611	4148	1753			
10. Jammu and Kashmir	1225.40	1084.41	879.40	6990	710	882	1257.00	679.05	411.55	3128	1173	374			
11. Jharkhand	9 522.53	9374.22	9974.35	83103	12554	32728	9766.00	6122.74	9663.36	87261	6059	8311			
12. Karnataka	8016.88	8003.12	10414.87	99950	33180	12068	8221.00	7937.36	7541.95	65990	19370	5642			
13. Kerala	3597.15	3597.15	4721.34	43784	26211	1457	3689.00	3810.08	3236.26	34641	15332	1660			
14. Madhya Pradesh	12019.50	12018.27	16858.66	99200	25126	30743	12325.00	12073.95	9953.40	61283	168678	223025			
15. Maharashtra	15848.40	15730.36	21571.10	154647	39598	34384	16251.00	16132.98	13573.30	101387	31854	22717			

Written Answers

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. I	Manipur	1061.19	351.58	264.16	3640	67	821	989.00	334.11	191.61	6774	283	1336
7. I	Meghalaya	1188.92	249.50	245.65	2195	36	1677	1108.00	507.51	481.30	4598	616	5160
8. 1	Mizoram	275.12	270.99	352.29	8748	0	8788	256.00	274.74	211.38	8886	0	4601
9. 1	Nagaland	815.54	635.55	298.29	3205	0	3205	760.00	427.74	296 98	2543	.0	4181
0. (Orissa	12141.96	12132.09	14818.29	126206	26913	30156	12453.00	11936.25	9482.99	72950	9569	10859
1. 1	Punjab	1142.58	1130.30	1109.00	13109	9133	0	1172.00	837.90	940.63	9644	4845	0
2. 1	Rajasthan	6087.48	6087.47	7549.05	58495	21176	17860	6243.00	5889.71	6029.90	35856	23573	26733
3. (Sikkim	304.60	346.24	316.77	1689	90	754	284.00	276.40	261.20	1195	154	2275
2 4	Tamil Nadu	9387.22	9387.24	12055.51	113097	47566	3107	9 627.00	10078.78	9078.75	79326	2458	191
5.	Tripura	1916.04	1897.58	2472.55	23847	4818	6878	1785.00	1472.64	1347.63	9430	4393	8507
:6 .	Uttar Pradesh	36359.30	36301.78	40455.09	319568	151624	1373	37286.00	35671.39	33825.58	270115	67319	93
27.	Uttarakhand	1914.26	1914.26	2305.16	18044	7186	796	1963.00	1929.80	1731.86	13210	2624	140
28. 1	West Bengal	13494.48	13066.81	13735.25	99905	16005	2731	13839.00	11652.15	14326.03	31922	102108	41762
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00	0.00	8.18	243	0	263	25.00	10.43	20.74	587	0	0
30 .	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00		0			25.00	0.00	0			
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.00	0.00	2.04	24	0	24	25.00	12.50	0.00			
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	12.50	0.00	0			25.00	0.00	2.30	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	200.00	200.00	131.41	1257	388	0	250.00	145.72	200.84	2183	860	0
	Total	202000.00	198959.87	228539.96	1861875	601299	274530	205154.00	177519.68	180337.28	1328868	632763	414742

Statement showing State-wise Central Allocation, Central Releases, Utilisation and benefits given to

SC/STs, under IAY during the years

(Rs. in lakhs)

SI Name of the No. States/UTs			200	6-07					2007	7-08		
	Central Allocation	Central Release	Total Funds Utilised	Physical Target	Total Houses Constructed	Houses Constructed for SC/ST	Central Allocation	Central Release	Total Funds	Physical Target	Total Houses	Houses Constructed for SC/ST
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra Pradesh	25939.14	26089.14	33784.76	138342	146403	92819	36027.75	36201.00	46838.96	192148	194861	145897
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1018.68	1056.18	1023.40	4939	4600	4600	1395.30	1874.15	1332.72	6765	6422	6422
3. Assam	22525.46	22544.21	36388.67	109214	125441	69427	30853.66	32429.53	43346.70	149593	150776	78701
4. Bihar	76565.57	77769.32	124880.81	408350	349053	204914	106344.49	95693.97	149428.60	567171	430864	234506
5. Chhattisgarh	4011.28	4011.28	5334.44	21393	20818	13677	5571.39	5571.39	7913.32	29714	30093	18748
6. Goa	159.77	135.45	196.06	852	1115	315	221.90	188.12	109.81	1183	735	107
7. Gujarat	12721.14	12721.15	15443.63	67846	65195	39939	17668.82	17668.82	24229.87	94234	110908	71082
3. Haryana	1786.06	1762.99	2707.97	9526	10375	6470	2480.72	2480.72	3666.61	13231	13398	8177
9. Himachal Pradesh	629.95	629.95	907.53	3054	3317	1843	374.96	874.96	1150.25	4242	4029	2400
10. Jammu and Kashmir	1956.67	1885.71	2381.15	9487	10667	5283	2717.68	2717.68	2957.88	13177	15361	6985
1. Jharkhand	6829.31	6054.58	11782.16	36423	57246	39366	9485.46	9485.46	11861.43	50589	45936	28509
2. Karnataka	9993.64	9993.64	12140.71	53299	49088	27818	13880.51	13880.51	13473.46	74029	39990	21457
3. Kerala	5557.39	5557.40	7062.58	29639	30817	18005	7718.85	7718.85	10186.83	41167	37094	21530
4. Madhya Pradesh	7977.69	7996.44	13024.53	42548	54544	36149	11080.48	11201.37	15072.08	59096	60222	39141
5. Maharashtra	15643.12	16097.35	24512.90	83430	78427	49054	21727.25	21914.89	35597.33	115879	126117	76295

Written Answers

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to Questions

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6. 1	Manipur	884.26	662.34	784.14	4287	3460	2421	1211.19	837.46	803.66	5872	3379	2303
17. I	Meghalaya	1540.07	750.95	1189.73	7467	4183	4183	2109.47	590.62	598.18	10228	2271	2271
18. I	Mizoram	328.20	294.27	410.53	1591	2178	1778	449.55	451.92	494.30	2180	1918	1918
9. 1	Nagaland	1019.11	634.89	1069.52	4941	6321	6321	1395.90	1240.58	1338.66	6768	7491	7491
20. 0	Orissa	15042.66	15042.66	21534.98	80228	81345	52722	20893.26	20280.02	34394.63	111431	140853	86993
21.	Punjab	2208.83	1544.07	1932.32	11780	8250	6995	3067.91	3067.91	3699.49	16362	17992	14459
22. 1	Rajasthan	6392.56	6617.51	9351.73	34094	33397	22395	8878.84	8888.57	11330.47	47354	42517	25629
23. 3	Sikkim	194.91	194.92	387.85	945	1554	799	266.97	230.71	320.14	1294	1533	727
24.	Tamil Nadu	10385.44	10385.44	20434.91	55389	27919	17074	14424.69	14424.69	20091.19	76932	103379	60813
25.	Tripura	1984.31	3357.26	2531.71	9621	10612	6748	2717.96	2745.03	5361.62	13178	12945	8122
26.	Uttar Pradesh	34390.12	34445.43	42750.32	183414	165469	100687	47765.59	46720.92	69977.30	254750	264296	156994
27. 1	Uttarakhand	1724.11	1714.48	3221.45	8359	17239	6897	2394.68	2394.68	3654.45	11611	18766	8450
28. 1	West Bengal	20750.10	20745.29	28051.07	110667	128838	80198	28820.51	26044.64	27092.16	153709	107575	64430
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	328.99	0.00	12.87	1316	62	0	456.94	312.73	52.65	1828	297	0
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54.82	0.00	25.92	219	77	77	76.13	38.07	2.16	305	121	121
30.	Daman and Diu	24.52	0.00	1.86	98	8	6	34.06	0.00	0.56	136	12	8
32. I	Lakshadweep	21.26	21.26	34.88	85	88	88	29.54	29.54	34.64	118	97	97
33 . 1	Puducherry	163.86	37.50	45.36	655	261	78	227.59	37.50	42.19	910	101	31
	Total	290753.00	290753.06	425342.45	1533498	1498367	919146	403270.00	388237.01	546454 30	2127184	1992349	1200814

Statement showing State-wise Central Allocation, Central Releases, Utilisation and benefits given to SC/STs, under IAY during the years

(Rs. in lakhs)

SI No.	Name of the States/UTs			2008	3-09			2009-10 (upto 11.3.2010)					
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Total Funds Utilised	Physical Target	Total Houses Constructed	Houses Constructed for SC/ST	Central Allocation	Central Release	Total Funds	Physical Target	Total Houses	Houses Constructed for SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50434.77	82082.90	89937.81	192132	266654	147325	75900.82	85629.11	99416.27	371982	251036	164428
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1 954 .81	3483.08	2835.43	6770	7236	6425	2935.66	1766.68	1218.59	10873	3336	3336
3.	Assam	43225.67	68352.61	62704.10	149699	112706	66491	64914.87	48114.79	58287.32	240446	129831	79806
4.	Bihar	148870.28	2 3978 1.53	215436.08	567125	484197	277845	224039.39	178530.09	285295.41	1098001	562340	295 05 3
5.	Chhattisgarh	7799.32	15849.04	10733.47	29712	30023	16903	11737.44	15441.68	18480.34	57520	25225	16423
6.	Goa	310.64	289.24	3 9 8.37	1183	586	6	467.49	375.86	273.57	2291	1~ 73	210
7.	Gujarat	24734.35	35837.53	33836.84	94226	122412	66206	37223.48	33185.26	47172.12	182429	121647	71088
8.	Haryana	3472.72	5031.21	5357.24	13229	13302	8062	5226.21	5242.22	5156.24	25611	14111	8158
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1224.84	1805.54	2329.51	4242	4501	2730	1643.31	1651.47	1912 .13	8212	4894	2607
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3804.44	7128.93	3938.54	13176	13211	5197	5725.42	4442.18	3412.32	25508	7201	3483
11.	Jharkhand	13278.58	29692.35	16379.73	50585	56180	27715	19983.33	25536.41	24293.46	97926	47460	29634
12.	Karnataka	19431.14	28209.02	21783.70	74023	87051	48864	29242.52	35627.03	34520.29	143311	137919	79400
13.	Kerala	10805.52	15655.73	15190.55	41164	53133	30236	16261.55	19200.57	14853.97	79695	34124	17955
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15511.42	23436.36	40829.83	59091	74651	29389	23343.61	23666.34	21564.35	114396	68219	42110
15.	Maharashtra	30415.70	47024.34	54559.10	115869	118611	69020	45773.50	44413.26	63361.92	224323	111023	62012

Written Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Manipur	1696.87	1640.08	425.40	5877	514	31	2548.30	1926.19	1110.71	9439	2073	1637
17.	Meghalaya	2955.34	2138.36	2642.64	10235	5619	5582	4438.24	3467.16	2340.21	16440	6362	6292
18.	Mizoram	629.81	1250.85	1528.75	2181	5179	5179	945.84	929.86	867.33	3504	2561	2561
19.	Nagaland	1955.65	3959.18	5498.61	6773	24717	0	2936.92	2785.95	2127.50	10878	7848	7 8 48
20.	Orissa	29248.20	46082.17	25709.24	111422	62447	37569	44016.50	36552.17	45509.52	215715	81594	52094
21.	Punjab	4294.73	6204.31	4429.98	16361	11700	8749	6463.27	3827.65	4945.12	31674	17934	13877
22.	Rajasthan	12429.38	18111.46	20453.65	47350	52654	30819	18705.35	19573.97	22134.13	91670	53392	31566
23.	Sikkim	374.02	578.85	685.60	1295	1774	746	561.69	644.99	391.49	2080	1160	489
24.	Tamil Nadu	20192.94	29414.38	33943.24	76925	94160	45586	30388.96	30388.93	51114.09	148929	120441	71377
25.	Tripura	3807.83	6696.99	6343.68	13187	26389	3756	5718.48	4704.41	2088.77	21182	6928	4277
26.	Uttar Pradesh	66866.42	97568.50	107097.03	254729	267543	142446	100629.31	100499.15	134120.38	493156	314568	177909
27.	Uttarakhand	3352.28	4856.72	4242.68	11610	12696	6935	5044.94	4131.03	6541.07	22476	14226	5733
28.	West Bengal	40345.46	57212.41	45394.67	153697	123808	70144	60717.10	53554.27	63475.34	297564	162194	84661
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	639.67	92.55	74.30	1828	124	0	962.66	98.04	39.86	2750	92	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	106.58	53.29	16.65	305	41	0	160.40	80.20	0.00	458	0	[.] 0
30.	Daman and Diu	47.68	0.00	0.00	136	0	0	71.75	0.00	0.00	205	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	41.34	59.88	73.54	118	190	95	62.21	62.21	56.72	229	88	88
33.	Puducherry	318.60	0.00	24.37	910	52	14	479.48	239.74	19.20	1370	22	8
	Total	564577.00	879579.39	834834 33	2127165	2134061	1160065	849470.00	786288 87	1016099 79	4052243	2311022	1336120

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	S	tatement-li			1	2	3	4	5
	Statement showing to the S	g additional tate under		Pased	18.	Uttar Pradesh	al <u>an ing sa sa sa</u> sa		87.02
		Additi	onal Relea	ase in lakh	19.	Uttarakhand			
SI.	Name of States/		SGSY		20.	West Bengal			647.01
No.	UTs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
1	2	3	4	5	22.	Daman and Diu			
1. 2.	Andhra Pradesh Bihar				23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
2. 3.	Chhattisgarh			2525.01	24.	Lakshadweep			
4.	Goa				2 5.	Puducherry			
5.	Gujarat					Total	0.00	0.00	3893.87
	Haryana Himachal Pradesh					North Eastern States			
3 .	Jammu and Kashmir			213.31	1.	Arunachal Pradesh		26.41	30.36
).	Jharkhand			224.36	2.	Assam		1450.37	1897.39
0.	Karnataka				3.	Manipur		8.06	
1.	Kerala				4.	Meghalaya		7.91	
2.	Madhya Pradesh				5.	Mizoram	5.98	25.44	29.45
3.	Maharashtra			178.59	6.	Nagaland		31.59	91.11
4.	Orissa				7.	Sikkim		27.91	41.64
5.	Punjab			18.57	8.	Uttar Pradesh	249.03	175.55	75.61
6.	Rajasthan					Total	255.01	1753.24	2165.56
7	Tamil Nadu					Grand Total	255.01	1753.24	6059.43

(Rs. in lakh)

Statements showing additional funds released to the State under IAY

SI.	Name of States	Funds	Funds	Funds
No.		released	released	released
		as	as	as
		special	special	special
		package	package	package
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh		900.835	9008.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		280.66	199.10
3.	Assam		32.23	0.00
4.	Bihar	1203.75	23591.95	11895.18
5.	Chhattisgarh		4526.18	4525.63
6.	Haryana			0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh		31.04	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir		1717.16	0.00
9.	Jharkhand		10455.67	8872.26
10.	Karnataka			0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh		729.62	729.63
12.	Maharashtra		1651.00	0.00
13.	Manipur			154.69
14.	Nagaland			0.00
15.	Orissa		3705.99	3705.97
16.	Rajasthan		118.13	118.13
17.	Tamil Nadu			0.00

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Uttar Pradesh		691.03	691.03
19.	West Bengal		95.68	0.00
	Total	1203.75	56634.69	39899.96

Amount released to additional funds under NRDWP during the year 2006-07

(Rs. in lakh)

	·····	
SI. No.	Name of State	Amount released as additional funds*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7137.8
2.	Bihar	1007
3.	Chhattisgarh	710
4.	Goa	14
5.	Gujarat	1200.8
6.	Haryana	820
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5464
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2837
9.	Jharkhand	394
10.	Karnataka	3333.6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	2974.4
12.	Maharashtra	3920
13.	Orissa	560
14.	Punjab	444
15.	Rajasthan	3631.20

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1	2	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	654.8
17.	Uttarakhand	1518.8
18.	Uttar Pradesh	399.4
19.	West Bengal	3026.4
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	3820.78
21.	Assam	2500
22.	Meghalaya	1510.85
23.	Mizoram	1480.39
24.	Nagaland	133
25.	Sikkim	455.77
26.	Tripura	1340.18
	Total	51288.17

*Towards coverage of rural schools

Amount released as a additional funds under NRDWP during the year 2007-08

(Rs. in lakh)

SI. No.	Name of State	Amount released as additional funds
1.	Manipur	700
2.	Meghalaya	1083
3.	Mizoram	700
4.	Nagaland	702.57
5.	Sikkim	671
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1500
	Total	5356.57

Amount released as a additional funds during the year 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

SI. No.	Name of State	Amount released as additional funds
1.	Gujarat	5500
2.	Kerala	364
3.	Maharashtra	7567.49
4.	Tamil Nadu	4600
5.	Uttar Pradesh	7000
6.	Rajasthan	169.66
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	1000
8.	Manipur	1000
9.	Meghalaya	559
10.	Mizoram	1000
11.	Sikkim	1300
	Total	30060.15

[English]

Implementation of MGNREGS

2831. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge scope for improvement in the implementation of Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) at different levels despite its huge impact in the rural areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the further steps undertaken in this direction to boost rural prosperity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is an Act passed by the Parliament of India in September, 2005. The Act has been extended to cover entire rural areas of the country in a phased manner. 200 districts were brought under the purview of this Act from 2.2.2006 and additional 130 districts were covered during 2007-08. All the remaining rural areas have been covered under the Act with effect from 1.4.2008. To enhance the scope of works under the Act, amendments have been made from time to time in the list of permissible activities provided in para 1 of Schedule-I of the Act. The amendments made are:—

- (i) "Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debit Relief Scheme, 2008."
- (ii) Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level has been included as a permissible activity in para 1 of Schedule-I of the Act vide Notification dated 11.11.2009.

[Translation]

Ban on Export of Goods

2832. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of large number of goods has been totally banned from the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government has imposed prohibition/restriction on the export of certain items, details of which are given in Schedule 2 of ITC (HS) Classification of Export and and Import Items. which can also be seen on the website of DGFT at http://www.dgft.gov.in The prohibition/restriction on exports is imposed by the Government in public interest, after assessing the domestic demand and supply, likely shortages and future availability of major commodities in the country, including other factors such as environmental concerns etc.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

2833. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: SHRI GANESH SINGH: SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: SHRI LALJI TANDON: SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

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

(a) the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)
 launched for providing cashless health insurance cover to
 all Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the unorganised
 sector;

 (b) the number of smart cards issued alongwith the number of workers/families which got medical assistance under the RSBY since its inception, State-wise and yearwise;

(c) the funds allocated, released and utilised under RSBY since its inception, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Government has been able to achieve the objectives/targets of RSBY;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether a presentation about the RSBY was made at the World Bank Forum;

(g) if so, the interest evinced by the World Bank and other countries regarding RSBY; and

(h) the strategy, if any, chalked out by the Government for inclusion of more and more poor people under RSBY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' was launched on 01.10.2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational w.e.f. 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 22 States/Union Territories. The Government of Rajasthan has, however, stopped implementation of the scheme. More than 1.30 crore smart cards have since been issued under the scheme. A Statement showing the State-wise and Year-wise number of smart cards issued and number of workers/families got medical assistance under RSBY is enclosed.

(c) During the year 2008-00, an amount of Rs. 250 crore was allocated for implementation of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). Out of this, Rs. 101.65 crore was utilized. State-wise allocation is not made. Funds are released to State Governments as and when proposal are received from them.

(d) and (e) It was estimated to cover 1.2 crore BPL families by the end of current financial year. However, more than 1.2 crore BPL families have since been covered and smart card issued. It is estimated to cover about 1.8 crore BPL families by the end of the next financial year and all BPL families in the next four years.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. The World Bank has congratulated the Government on the growing success of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and has stated that the scheme is being seen as model of good design and implementation with important lessons for other programs. The World Bank has also stated that a number of countries have shown interest in the RSBY. However, no formal request has as yet been received from any other country by the Government.

(h) All BPL families would be covered under the scheme in a phased manner.

Statement

SI. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Smart ca	rds issued	Number of persons hospitalised		
		2008-2009	2009-2010 (Till 10.03.2010)	2008-09	2009-10 (Till 10.03.2010)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Assam	-	45,162	-	-	
2.	Bihar	5,57,002	19,14,987	69	35397	
3.	Chhattisgarh	_	7,89,358	_	1651	

State-wise and Year-wise Statement of number of smart card issued and number of persons hospitalized

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1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Delhi	41,990	2,18,055	3,703	8089
5.	Goa	1,679	3,505	-	7
6.	Gujarat	6,70,517	6,82,354	3,286	67346
7.	Haryana	4,01,587	6,60,491	3,220	53592
8.	Himachal Pradesh	78,370	80,242	9	1931
9.	Jharkhand	1,01,219	4,05,693	305	15548
10.	Karnataka	-	18,426	-	-
11.	Kerala	7,03,570	11,73.388	149	121657
12.	Maharashtra	1,35,804	14,34,670	4	24811
13.	Meghalaya	-	22,579	-	8
14.	Nagaland	7,645	39,301	-	1379
[,] 15.	Orissa	-	2,95,867	-	-
16.	Punjab	76,528	1.64,994	161	3475
17.	Rajasthan*	1,20,123	-	664	-
18.	Tamil Nadu	57,925	1,49,520		2842
19.	Tripura	-	1.19,673	831	788
20.	Uttar Pradesh	8,34,871	40,01,583	-	75938
21.	Uttarakhand	50,071	53,940	140	607
22.	West Bengal	1,19,327	8,02,974	. –	8919
23.	Chandigarh	3,627	5,407	_	17
	Total	39,61,855	1,30,82,169	12,541	424002

*Rajasthan Government has discontinued the scheme.

[English] 2.1

Production and Export of Coffee

2834. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

(a) the details regarding production and export of

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

(b) whether the quantum of coffee export has declined during the said period;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand coffee cultivation in Eleventh Five Year Plan to exploit the export potential;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to help small coffee growers from bank debt and export more coffee in cooperation with the Integrated Tribal Development Agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) Details regarding production and export of coffee during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, are given in the Table below. (While data on production is given State-wise, the export data is not maintained State-wise):—

Production				(Tonnes)
State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Karnataka	206025	191575	183860	205700
Kerala	59475	49000	57200	59250
Tamil Nadu	18225	18100	16255	19350
Non-Traditional areas (Andhra Pradesh and Orissa)	4085	3175	4870	5185
North Eastern Region	190	150	115	115
Total	288000	262000	262300	289600*

*Post Monsoon estimates

Export

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
2006-07	249029	2007.90
2007-08	218996	2046.29
2008-09	197171	224 2.64
2009-10 as on 8th March, 2010)	181225	1944.98

(b) and (c) While the export of coffee has declined during last three years in quantitative terms, it has increased in value terms. The reason for decline in export of coffee could partly be attributed to decline in production.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. With a view to expand coffee cultivation, Coffee Board has been implementing developmental programmes for coffee development in North Eastern Region and Non Traditional areas. During 11th Five Year Plan, Coffee Board has proposed to support coffee expansion programme taken up by the Integrated Tribal Development Agency on 24000 ha. area in Andhra Pradesh and on 850 ha. area in North Eastern Region, which will facilitate export of coffee. As a part of export promotion, the Coffees from different regions with their logos are promoted including the coffee from the areas under Integrated Tribal Development Agency, as 'Araku' Coffee. Constant endeavour is being made by the Government to help the coffee growers to ease their bank debts.

[Translation]

Ownership of Lease Land

2835. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any representation regarding granting of permanent ownership of land which has been given by the Kandla Port on lease; and

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

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THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Union Government has received a representation from Shri Babubhai Meghji Shah, ex-Member of Parliament and The Gandhidham Chamber of Commerce and Industry from Gujarat for making freehold of Gandhidham Township land. As per the Land Policy Guidelines 2004, the land held by the port trusts cannot be given on freehold/permanent ownership.

Trade Agreement with EU

2836. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: SHRI M. ANANDAN: SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: DR. G. VIVEKANAND:

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

(a) the details regarding negotiations held for conclusion of Foreign Trade Agreement between India and European Union (EU);

(b) the present status of the Trade Agreement;

(c) the details regarding economic benefits likely to be accrued to the country with the conclusion of the said FTA; and

(d) the manner in which local producer's interest would be safeguarded while concluding the Trade Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad — based Trade and Investment Agreement with the European Union (EU).

The negotiations commenced in June, 2007 covering areas of Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Remedies, Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation, Dispute Settlement, Competition and Intellectual Property Rights. So far, eight rounds of negotiations have been held. The eighth Round of Negotiations was held in January, 2010. Legal texts of the proposed agreement in all these areas have been exchanged and are being discussed. Tariff liberalisation offers have also been exchanged on trade in goods. The negotiations are at an advanced stage.

(c) Indian exports to EU will increase, as products exported from India to EU will get preferential duty treatment from EU on conclusion of this FTA.

(d) India has undertaken consultations with the stake holders including local producers to assess the impact of various offers and requests made by the EU for the FTA negotiations to protect the interests of Indian agricultural, industrial and other sectors. The feedback received from these consultations has been considered for drawing up the initial sensitive list of products on which no tariff reductions proposed to be offered by us to the EU. In, addition in case of a surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, India can take measures such as anti dumping and safeguards.

Withdrawal of Money from Post Offices

2837. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFOR-MATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the account holders are withdrawing their money deposited under small savings schemes in Post Offices;

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

(c) the estimated total deposits in Post Offices during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase interest rates on deposits in Post Offices on the line of Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) The amount of withdrawals have been increasing yearly as have the amounts of total deposits. The popularity of savings schemes of post offices is a function of choices available to an investor at any given time. The detail of total deposits in Post Office Small Savings Schemes during last three years and current year is as follows:—

`*_ 2006-07	154417.29 crore
2007-08	128971.64 crore
2008-09	146697.43 crore
2009-10	149182.28 crore
	(upto December, 2009)

From the above figures, it may be seen that total deposits in the year 2007-08 declined in comparison to 2006-07 but increased in 2008-09 by 13.74% as compared to 2007-08. In the year 2009-10, the trend of increase in deposits is so far maintained.

(d) The small savings schemes, carrying different terms and rates of interest administered by the Government of India, are designed to provide safe and attractive investment option to all individuals who invest in these savings schemes. The interest rates on small savings schemes are administered by the Central Government. High administered interest rates impact on the interest burden of the Government, whether Centre or State, which is the largest single item of non-plan expenditure of Government. They also impart a downward inflexibility on the interest rate regime, thereby increasing the cost of borrowing across all sectors of the economy.

Banks have been given freedom by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to fix their own interest rates on domestic term deposits of various maturities. Interest rates on Small Savings Schemes are administered interest rates and are benchmark to the average annual yield on Government Securities of comparable maturity in the secondary market, with a suitable spread subject to a maximum of 50 basis points over the benchmark yield, depending upon the maturity and liquidity of the instruments. Therefore, interest rates of small savings schemes are not comparable with the interest rates being offered by the Banks for their various term deposit schemes. [English]

Partnership of DRDO for development of products

2838. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the technologies/equipment developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) during the last three years;

(b) whether the DRDO is planning to expand partnerships with academia and industry for the design and development of products for the Armed Forces and also collaborate with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) for commercialization of the developed technologies;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred and achievements made in this regard;

(d) whether the DRDO has identified the areas for collaboration;

(e) if so, the facts thereof; and

(f) the facilities proposed to be provided to the students for research work?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed a number of technologies/ equipment during the last three years. These include missiles; unmanned aerial vehicle; electronic warfare systems; avionic systems; radars; sonars; combat vehicles; remotely operated vehicles; bridges; gyroscope; infrared seeker; sensors; NBC decontamination suites; parachutes; propellants and explosives; detonators; grenade launcher; rifles; composite materials; fuel cells; paints; data processing; antennas; communication systems; signal processing; guidance and control systems, etc.

(b) to (e) Yes, Madam. At present, more than 400

private industries are associated with DRDO projects to develop systems/sub-systems/products to be used by the Services. Knowledge sharing is being done with academia in the form of extramural research for basic and directed research. DRDO has entered into an MoU with FICCI for commercialization of DRDO developed technologies for potential civilian market. More than 200 technologies are being assessed under this MoU. DRDO has entered into a contract with FICCI for Rs.4.50 crore and 6 technologies have been successfully commercialised so far.

(f) DRDO laboratories extend its facilities for students for research work in non-sensitive and nonstrategic areas.

[Translation]

Review of NSCFDC

2839. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWER-MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to review the functioning of National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Progress as reported by the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) is reviewed from time to time by the Government.

Government also reviews the functioning of the NSFDC by participation in its Board meetings.

[English]

Assistance for Watershed Projects

2840. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of watershed schemes being implemented in the country alongwith their current status and expenditure involved thereon;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any request from certain States for assistance for watershed projects meant for the development of dry lands during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent of assistance provided to each such State; and

(e) the details of the other projects funded by the Government to develop drylands in the States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three watershed schemes namely Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Areas programme (DPAP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP).

DPAP is under implementation in 972 blocks of 195 districts in 16 States. The States covered under DPAP are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachai Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Since 1995-96, a total no. of 27,437 projects have been sanctioned to cover an area of 13.70 m ha. Out of this, a total no. of 11436 projects have been completed/closed as on 10.03.10 and the remaining projects are on-going and at various stages of implementa-tion. An amount of Rs. 3661.19 crore has been released as on 10.3.2010 for these watershed projects.

DDP is in operation in 7 States namely, Andhra

Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan covering 235 blocks in 40 districts. Beginning from the year 1995-96, a total number of 15746 projects have been sanctioned to cover an area of 7.873 million hectares. Out of these, a total no. of 6702 projects have been completed/closed as on 10.03.2010. The remaining 9044 projects are on-going and at various stages of implementation. An amount of Rs. 2784.34 crore has been released as on 10.03.2010 for these watershed projects.

The projects under **IWDP** are sanctioned in areas not covered by DDP and DPAP. The programme is being implemented in 470 districts in 28 States of the country. Since 1995-96, a total no. of 1877 projects have been sanctioned to cover an area of 10.72 million ha. Out of this, a total no. of 459 projects have been completed/closed as on 10.03.10 and the remaining projects are on-going and at various stages of implementation. An amount of Rs. 3897.75 crore has been released as on 10.03.2010 for these watershed projects.

Since 26.02.2009, the above three schemes have been consolidated into a single programme called as **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)**. The coverage of IWMP extends to all the States. Projects under IWMP are being implemented from 2009-10 under the Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008. A total amount of Rs. 423.68 crore has been released as on 10.03.2010 for 1286 projects covering an area of 6.087 million ha.

In addition to above, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation also implements following watershed programmes:

National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA): This programme was launched in the VIII Plan which has been subsumed under Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) since November, 2000. The programme is being implemented in all the States/UTs. NWDPRA has been thoroughly restructured by retaining the technical strength of the earlier programme and incorporating the lessons learnt from successful projects, especially on community participation. Upto December 2009, an area of 10.18 million hectare has been covered with the expenditure of Rs. 3668.24 crores.

Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Project and Flood Prone River (RVP & FPR): The programme is primarily meant for treating catchment areas (extending over more than one State) with appropriate soil and water conservation measures to enhance the productivity of degraded lands, minimize siltation rates in reservoirs and reduce flood peaks in flood prone rivers. At present, the programme is being implemented in 60 catchments of 27 States of the country through Macro Management of Agriculture. Upto December, 2009, an area of 7.2 million hectare has been covered with the expenditure of Rs. 2898.39 crores.

Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA):

This programme is being implemented in North Eastern States with 100% special assistance to the State Plan. The objective of the scheme is to protect the hill slopes of Jhum areas through different soil and water conservation measures on watershed basis to reduce further land degradation and also to improve the land productivity and improve socio-economic status of tribal families and minimizing Jhum cultivation to reduce its ill effects. Upto December 2009, an area of 0.49 million hectare has been covered with the expenditure of Rs. 397.99 crores.

(b) The DPAP, DDP, IWDP & IWMP being demand driven, State-wise funds are not allocated. The State-wise details of funds released under DPAP, DDP, IWDP & IWMP during last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise funds utilized during the last 3 years and current year under NWDPRA and RVP & FPR are given in the enclosed Statements-II and III respectively. The State-wise allocation and release of funds during the last 3 years and current year under WDPSCA is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(c) to (e) The schemes of DPAP, DDP, IWDP & IWMP of the Department of Land Resources are meant for development of rainfed/degraded/wasteland areas. The State-wise details of central assistance provided under these schemes during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Statement-I

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Funds released under Watershed Programme during last three years and current year

State			DPAP					DDP					IWDP			IWMP
		Fur	nds Relea	ised			Fu	nds Relea	sed			Fur	nds Relea	sed		Funds
																released
	2006-	2007-	2008-	2009-	Total	2006-	2007-	2008-	2009-	Total	2006-	2007-	2008-	2009-	Total	in
	07	08	09	10		07	08	09	10		07	08	09	10		2009-10
				(as on					(as on				(as on			(as on
				10.03.10					10.03.10)				10.03.10)			10.03.10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ndhra Pradesh	41.31	56.24	55.87	31.64	185.06	18	28.3	35.02	8.69	90.00	35.63	37.13	44.43	34.35	151.54	30.68
har	3.03	0.2			3.23						9.51	2	7.32	5.71	24.54	
nhattisgarh	8.26	13.92	24.38	20.76	67.32						22.96	25.75	30.44	12.71	91.86	13.69
Da																
ujarat	35.97	16.34	39.33	50.78	142.42	35.04	65.59	75.13	104.01	279.77	27.13	23.57	31.87	23.37	105.94	50.23
aryana						12.34	28.74	10.26	27.22	78.56	5.48	4.45	4.28	3.21	17.42	
imachal Pradesh	3.69	8.35	8.59	2.85	23.48	9.25	2.17	6.45		17.87	17.55	27.86	23.48	13.52	82.41	16.51
ammu and Kashmir	2.6		6.4	3.87	12.87	4.49	7.39	2.76	9.45	24.09	6.62	5.97	4.55	11.21	28.35	
harkhand	4.79		2.9		7.69						2.33	2.9	8.41	3.07	16.71	7.64
arnataka	31.76	44.46	57.76	47.22	181.2	29.69	35.07	49.47	43.63	157.86	32.06	22.92	46.2	35.34	136.52	34.16
erala						•					2.6	2.1	11.46	2.37	18.53	
adhya Pradesh	53.74	53.16	56.97	43.40	207.27						19.68	16.47	28.76	28.90	93.81	38.98
aharashtra	57.53	54.21	64.03	76.06	251.83						31.12	56.97	60.44	36.74	185.27	67.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa	14.81	23.93	25.13	41.30	105.17						20.62	17.94	33.54	26.89	98.99	21.77
Punjab											3.51	2.5	3.6	2.90	12.51	2.29
Rajasthan	25.82	13.96	18.1	18.71	76.59	160.25	98.18	216.87	94.42	569.72	42.76	48.45	45.26	22.53	159.00	69.92
Tamil Nadu	30.63	32.01	35.49	14.07	112.2						26.92	27.07	34.6	11.22	99.81	16.17
Jttar Pradesh	34.67	49.4	39.72	20.30	144.09						47.36	55.82	70.58	45.70	219.46	13.93
Jttarakhand	7.69	14.62	7.07	4.11	33.49						11.23	16.67	24.64	7.60	60.14	
West Bengal	2.7	2.68	6.57		11.95						6.27	2.62	7.14	5.46	21.49	
Total NNE	359	383.48	448.31	375.07	1565.86	269.06	265.44	395.96	287.41	1217.87	371.34	399.16	521.00	332.80	1624.30	383.74
North Eastern Sta	ates															<u> </u>
Arunachal Pradesh											25.84	15.64	32.27	19.15	92.90	5.45
Assam											31.02	27.05	38.93	16.53	113.53	14.81
Manipur											16.35	4.5	11.18	10.97	43.00	
leghalaya											12.03	5.47	9.42	15.11	42.03	2.43
lizoram											8.58	31.29	26.5	31.47	97.84	5.06
lagaland											10.98	29.64	27.53	7.49	75.64	8.57
likkim											2.75	3.86	2.6	7.37	16.58	1.17
ripura											5.38		1.58	0.39	7.35	2.45
otal NNE		·	<u></u>								112.93	117.45	150.01	108.48	488.87	39.94
arand Total	359.00	383.48	448.31	375.07	1565.86	269.06	265.44	395.96	287.41	1217.87	484.27	516.61	671.01	441.28	2113.17	423.68

Note: DPAP is implemented in 16 States, DDP is implemented in 7 States and IWDP is implemented in 28 States.

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Statement-II

State-wise Expenditure incurred during last three years and current year under NWDPRA

(Rs in lakhs)

SI. No.	State/UT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto December 2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	873.36	192.5	400.00	180.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	547.13	255.0	519.00	0
3.	Assam	829.27	80.15	300.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	1053.378	98.10	6.19	99.86
5.	Jharkhand	1003.8	0.00	871.03	330.67
6.	Goa	400.00	290.10	155.97	77.49
7.	Gujarat	1717.02	1260.00	963.44	1207
8.	Haryana	299.83	313.60	190.73	48.68
9.	Himachal Pradesh	373.96	144.30	633.31	274.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	254.5	260.70	543.00	7.87
11.	Karnataka	2499.43	2175.70	2248.29	595.25
12.	Kerala	1313.63	947.00	175.77	81.43
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1648.87	2345.60	3127.48	1182.95
14.	Chhattisgarh	1351.60	548.40	1198.82	257.36
15.	Maharashtra	2937.36	1860.40	1867.00	200
16.	Manipur	818.30	660.00	408.00	204.5
17. Mizoram		623.00	800.00	1269.75	700
18.	Meghalaya	669.50	617.00	571.72	576.66
19.	Nagaland	762.50	882.00	900.00	475

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Örissa	3156.26	1296.70	847.10	1853.64
21.	Punjab	830.47	489.00	581.30	0
22.	Rajasthan	4145.46	1521.00	688.40	1274
23.	Sikkim	230.25	176.20	391.00	318.92
24.	Tamil Nadu	3738.70	1315.00	551.52	444.59
25.	Tripura	380.11	213.00	409.28	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	1230.67	1794.60	4817.11	2904.3
27.	Uttarakhand	1191.36	1256.10	i318.24	400
28.	West Bengal	619.92	116.80	993.20	807.78
,	Total	. 35499.638	21908.95	26946.65	14502.21

Statement-III

State-wise Expenditure incurred during last three years and current year under RVP & FPR

SI. No.	State/UT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto December 2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6
. 1.	Andhra Pradesh				
	(I) Forest	373.04	433.12	339.67	288.87
	(II) Agriculture	357.52	318.26	591.45	221.69
	Sub-total (I & II)	730.56	751.38	931.12	510.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	99.42	224.04	124.31	55.2
3.	Assam	20.63	126.95	79.03	62.42
4.	Bihar 26.57	0.00	61.08	0.00	
5.	Chhattisgarh	602.97	602.67	304.81	39.92

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1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat				
	(I) Forest	223.77	283.94	302.43	50.51
	(II) Agriculture	2648.17	2120.04	2067.49	1000.04
	Sub-total (I & II)	2871.94	2403.98	2369.92	1050.55
7.	Haryana	289.33	299.02	296.18	130.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1200.83	1090.13	1098.39	219.00
9.	Jharkhand		322.21	167.88	30.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	447.08	383.86	600.52	292.82
11.	Karnataka	1400.00	1353.95	1946.05	418.11
12.	Kerala	162.34	242.90	240.82	78.55
13.	Madhya Pradesh				
	(I) Agriculture	1539.00	1613.18	1586.66	1213.73
	(II) NVDD	296.39	298.80	666.11	222.11
	Sub-total (1 & II)	1835.39	1911.98	2252.77	1435.84
14.	Maharashtra	3198.10	4324.46	3459.99	666.66
15.	Manipur	163.92	453.00	430.50	226.50
16.	Meghalaya**	5.49	4.73	39.00	127.47
17.	Mizoram	173.00	563.00	452.76	0.00
18.	Nagaland**	150.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
19.	Orissa	233.66	445.00	476.32	229.3
20.	Punjab	86.60	76.62	70.26	0.00
21.	Rajasthan	2650.10	2918.95	4185.13	2246.5
22.	Sikkim	77.27	227.88	254.17	122.74

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1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tamil Nadu	901.51	1237.34	1064.12	1084.59
24.	Tripura*	32.02	60.69	81.57	17.34
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1321.85	1201.68	3120.52	596.61
26.,	Uttarakhand	643.74	675.54	386.83	0.00
2 7.	West Bengal	60.14	94.92	86.09	20.50
	Chandigarh			0.00	
	Delhi		0.00		
	DVC	1076.63	1011.24	1001.43	0.00
	Headquarter	60.00		0.00	
	Grand Total	20521.09	23308.12	25881.57	9961.77
	PM Package for Jammu and Kashmir	1732.39	1852.97	2148.34	818.01
	Grand Total	22253.48	25161.09	28029.91	10779.78

Statement-IV

State-wise Financial Performance of State Sector Scheme of Watershed Development Projects in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA)

(Rs. in lakh)

SI. No	Name of	2005	2005-06		6-07	2007	-08	2008	-09	2009-10	
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release	Central Allocation	Central Release (upto Dec., 2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	300.00	300.00	350.00	350.0 0	175.00	175.00	350.00	350.00	200.00	0.00

457 Written Answers

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to Questions 458

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2.	Assam	400.00	400.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	600.00	600.00	700.00	560.00
3.	Manipur	350.00	350.00	600.00	600.00	775.00	775.00	650.00	650.00	750.00	600.00
4.	Meghalaya	500.00	500.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	440.00
5.	Mizoram	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	550.00	600.00	600.00	550.00	440.00
6.	Nagaland	600.00	600.00	1050.00	1050.00	1050.00	1050.00	900.00	800.00	900.00	720.00
7.	Tripura	300.00	300.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	280.00
	Total	3000.00	3000.00	4000.000	4000.000	4000.00	4000.00	4000.000	3900.000	4000 00	3040.00

Setting up of Spice Parks

2841. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Government has set up spice parks in the country to establish common infrastructure facilities for cleaning/grading etc. during the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such parks set up so far, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more such parks in the country, specially in the State of . Jharkhand;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of States identified for setting up such parks; and

(e) the extent to which these parks have helped in establishing common infrastructure facilities as envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government has approved establishment of Spices Parks to establish common infrastructure facilities in the major spices growing centers for cleaning, processing, colour sorting, grading and packing facilities etc., primarily to empower the spices farmers through value addition and quality improvement of spices. The proposed Spices Parks are (1) Puttadi in Idukki district, Kerala (2) Shivaganga in Tamil Nadu (3) Guntur in Andhra Pradesh (4) Uttar Pradesh (5) Jodhpur in Rajasthan (6) Gujarat. While the Spice Park at Puttadi is nearing completion others are at preliminary stages. In addition, a Spices Park at Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh is already functioning since February, 2009.

(c) to (e) Before approving a proposal for setting up of the spice park, a due diligence study/demand analysis is conducted to assess its desirability and requirement for particular area. Recently, a feasibility study has been conducted by the Spices Board for setting up of a Spices Park in Shivpuri/Guna in Madhya Pradesh. There is no such proposal at present for setting up of a spices park in Jharkhand. The spice park which has become operational in Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh has helped the farmers in providing common facilities for the growers to bring their produce directly to the park for further processing.

[Translation]

Funds to MTNL

2842. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide some additional funds to Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) to provide communication facilities during the Commonwealth Games in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the areas wherein the services are likely to be expanded by MTNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government of India is funding to the tune of Rs. 182 crore through Ministry of Sports. MTNL is further negotiating to receive Rs. 30 crore from Ministry of Home Affairs and Rs. 73 crore from Organizing Committee, Commonwealth Games, 2010 for providing exclusive and dedicated communications facilities and services.

- (c) MTNL is setting up three networks as below:-
- Games Data Network (GDN) for running various games applications like ticketing, internet and entertainment, health service, hospitality, transport services, time and scoring etc.
- Security Data Network (SDN) to meet security requirement and applications of security agencies like Delhi Police, IB etc.
- (iii) Broadcast Video Network (BVM) for transmitting the live coverage in High Definition Uncompressed mode from different games venues to International Broadcast Center at Pragati Maidan for meeting the requirements of host broadcaster and right holders' broadcasters.

[English]

Inclusion of identified communities in SC List

2843. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals/representations from Government of West Bengal and various organizations of the State to include some identified communities in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering those proposals/representations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) Government of West Bengal has proposed inclusion of 'Bansphor' and 'Layak' communities in the list of Scheduled Castes in West Bengal. These are processed as per approved Modalities and no time frame is prescribed therein.

Appointment of Chairman of DRDAs

2844. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with the Government to make the local public representative as Chairman of the District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) in their respective States for better functioning of the system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No Madam. The guidelines of District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration already provide that the chairman of Zila Parishad shall be the chairman of Governing Body of the DRDA. Wherever the Zila Parishads are not in existence, the State Governments may nominate elected members of the State Legislature from the concerned districts to act as chairman of the Governing Bodies of the DRDAs.

(b) Question does not arise.

Medical facilities to beedi workers

2845. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) the medical facilities available for beedi workers in the country;

(b) the number of hospitals facing problem of diversion of medicines, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address this problem alongwith the success achieved as a result thereof? THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Medical facilities are available for beedi workers through 7 hospitals and 204 dispensaries in the country. The details of the health schemes are given in Statement.

(b) and (c) No such problem of diversion of medicines has been noticed.

Statement

Medical facilities available for beedi workers in the country are given below

Health care is provided to the beedi workers and their dependents through 7 hospitals and 204 dispensaries all over the country. One more 15 bedded hospital at Jhalda (W.B.) is under construction.

The following schemes relating to health and medical care of beedi workers and their dependents are also administered by the Labour Welfare Organization:—

Purpose	Nature of Assistance
<u>,</u> 1	2
Ophthalmic Problems	Financial assistance of Rs. 300/- for purchase of spectacles for beedi workers.
Tuberculosis	Reservation of beds in T.B. Hospitals and domiciliary treatment for beedi workers. Subsistence allowance between Rs. 750/- to Rs. 1000/- p.m. is paid to beedi workers.
Heart Diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 1,30,000/- to beedi workers.
Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure up to Rs. 2,00,000/- to beedi workers.
Cancer	Reimbursement of actual expenditure on treatment, medicines, and diet charges incurred by Beedi workers, or their dependants.

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. 1	2
Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy ulcer, Gynaecological diseases and prostrate diseases	Reimbursement of expenditure upto Rs. 30,000/- to beed workers and their dependants.
Mental Diseases	Financial assistance for treatment of mental diseases, diet railway fare and subsistence allowance to beed 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 beedi workers. Subsistence allowance of Rs. 300/- per month with dependants and Rs. 200/- per month without dependants for beedi workers.
Maternity Benefits	Grant of Rs. 1000/- per delivery to a female beedi worker (for first two deliveries).
Family Welfare	Monetary incentive @ Rs. 500/- per head to the beec workers for undergoing sterilization.
Amendment in Workmen's	change wherever the term "workman" or "workmen" occur
Compensation Act, 1923 2846. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of	in the Act with the terms "employee" and "employees", the Act has been made gender neutral.
ABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:	(c) and (d) No, Madam, there is no provision in th Act that only female medical practitioners should conduc
(a) whether the Government is considering any nanges in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 to	the medical examination of the women workers. New Markets for Pharmaceutical Exports
nake it gender neutral;	New Markets for Pharmaceutical Exports
(b) if so, the details thereof;	2847. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:
(c) whether the Government proposes to restrict the edical examination of women workers exclusively by male medical practitioners under the proposed Act; and	(a) the details regarding annual growth of export of pharmaceutical products by India during the last thre years;
(d) if so, the details thereof?	(b) whether measures have been taken to reach ou
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):	to the markets in US, Europe and other countries durin this period;
a) and (b) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 has been amended recently. By amending the title of the Act	(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof;
rom "The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923" to "The mployees' Compensation Act, 1923" and proposing this	(d) whether generic products are at risk of losin the patents by the year 2010;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the strategy planned to explore new markets and increase production and export of pharma products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Details regarding annual growth of export of pharmaceutical products by India in the last three years are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Commodity Name	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	CAGR 3 years
Exports	26,895.18	30,759.64	39,537.66	21.25%
Growth Rate	21.61	14.37	28.54	

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Various export promotion activities have been undertaken as per Foreign Trade Policy for increasing the exports of drug and pharmaceuticals as is evident from the growth rate indicated above.

(d) and (e) As generics are product-equivalents of innovator's branded products, whose patents have expired, there is no patents protection for generic products. Since generic drugs are not covered under Patents, there is no risk of losing patents.

(f) Government provides assistance under Market Development Scheme (MDA) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme to all Indian exporters, including exporters of Pharmaceutical products. Besides this, incentives to Pharmaceutical industry are available in various trade promotion schemes like Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme etc. in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14.

A Government constituted Task Force in its Report has made wide ranging recommendations for increasing the production and exports of pharmaceutical products from India. These recommendations have been conveyed to the concerned Ministries/Departments for implementation. These Ministries/Departments accordingly have chalked out action plans towards implementing the proposed steps for augmenting exports.

Dr. Ambedkar National Relief to SCs

2848. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing Dr. Ambedkar National Relief to the Scheduled Caste Victims of Atrocities scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any relief was sanctioned during the financial year 2009-10; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Dr. Ambedkar Foundation is implementing the Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar National Relief to the SC Victims of Atrocities.

(b) to (d) The scheme aims at providing financial assistance/relief to SC victims of crimes/atrocities defined under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

No relief has so far been sanctioned during the financial year 2009-10.

The Scheme is under revision.

Residential Schools for SCs

2849. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential schools presently being run for the students of Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Bihar, location-wise; (b) whether the Government has any plan to establish some more residential schools for students of SC in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Under this Ministry's Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations working for welfare for Scheduled Castes, admissible assistance is 'considered, inter-alia, for residential primary and secondary schools. Information related to the said projects in Bihar, under the Scheme, is as under:---

No. of residential Schools		Project Location
06	(i)	Harinokol, Dhamdaha, District: Purnea
	(ii)	Village and Post: Bhikhanpur, Block-Mushhari, District: Muzaffarpur
	(iii)	Taranagar, Chhatauni, Via- Meenapur, District: Sheohar
	(iv)	Village-Bathanaha, District: Madhubani
	(v)	Kanp, Sour Bazar, District: Saharsa, Bihar
	(vi)	Bhakar, P.O. Chandiha Bhakar, District: Sheohar

New proposals as recommended by State Grant-in-Aid Committee are processed in accordance with the norms of the scheme, extent procedures, instructions, and provisions of General Financial Rules.

Violation of rules regarding acquisition of land

2850. SHRI B. MAHTAB: SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines/rules under the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 regarding acquisition of land;

(b) whether the Government is aware that certain States are violating the rules under the above policy and have acquired farmers' land for providing the same to private companies for commercial activities;

(c) if so, the details in this regard for each of the last three years and current year, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and towards effective implementation of the above policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) With the approval of the Cabinet, a National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 has been formulated by this Department, which came into effect on 31-10-2007. The policy is in the form of guidelines only and does not have the force of law. Therefore, the rules in this regard are not required to be formulated.

(b) and (c) The States/UTs are at liberty to frame their own policies in this regard, which may differ from the National Policy.

(d) The policy already has adequate provisions for monitoring.

[Translation]

Construction of Panchayat Bhavans

2851. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gram Panchayats ascertained in the country where Panchayat Bhavans have been constructed so far, State-wise; (b) the number of Gram Panchayats not having Panchayat Bhavans so far;

(c) whether the Government has set any target for construction of Panchayat Bhavans in all the Gram Panchayats of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Information is being collected from the State Governments and the Union Territories concerned.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Joint Manufacturing of Aircraft

2852. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Russia have signed any agreement to jointly manufacture transport aircraft and the fifth generation version of Sukhoi aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage share of India in the joint venture;

(c) the comparison of the fifth generation aircraft with others of its type in the world;

(d) the place where the said project is likely to be set up;

(e) the time by which manufacturing of the proposed aircraft is likely to be started; and

(f) the time by which they are likely to be inducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) India and Russia signed Inter Governmental Agreements (IGA) for Co-development and Co-Production for Multi Role Transport Aircraft (MTA) on the 12th November, 2007 and for a Prospective Multi Role Fighter Aircraft (PMF) on 18th October, 2007. (b) The percentage share of investment by the Indian side towards development will be 50% each for both aircraft.

(c) The FGFA would be comparable to the best of its type/class in the world.

(d) The Project would be set up in India, as well as, in Russia.

(e) and (f) MTA & FGFA: Both are design and development programmes. It is estimated that the aircraft would be inducted by the IAF in the 13th plan period.

Landline Telephone Connections

2853. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOL-OGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion of Landline Telephone Connections in comparison to the Mobile Telephone connections is slow in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand the Landline Telephone connections in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Madam, there is more demand and expansion of Mobile Telephones than the Landline Telephones in the country due to convenience of mobility, more price competitiveness and wider reach. While the number of Landline Telephones has decreased from 39.41 million as on 31st March 2008 to 36.99 million as on 31st January, 2010, the number of Mobile Telephones has increased from 261.08 million to 545.05 million during the same period.

The reasons for decline in landline are given below:-

- Surrender of excess basic telephones.
- Closure of office/Company
- Economic reasons.

- Increased use of mobile phones and consequential surrender of fixed lines.
- Competitive Environment/taking telephone from other operators.
- Availability of faster wireless data communications through mobile communication.

(c) The attractiveness of landline is being enhanced by providing more value added services to landline e.g. broadband internet connections, video conferencing, data services, video/movie on demand, web conferencing etc. The old telephone exchanges are planned to be progressively replaced with Next Generation Networking (NGN) Exchange, Internet Mail Service (IMS) type exchanges to facilitate easy provision of value added services.

[English]

Social Welfare Projects

2854. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) the details of social welfare projects sanctioned in the State of Orissa during the last three years and the current year;

- (b) whether some of the projects are pending;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any specific criteria to sanction such projects in the backward regions;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether there is any Centralised Monitoring System to monitor the execution of such projects; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The number of projects sanctioned in the State of Orissa during the last three years and the current year under various schemes of the Ministry are given in the enclosed Statement. The release of grantsin-aid is a continuous process and depends upon submission of complete proposals.

- (d) No, Madam.
- (e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) The utilization of assistance provided by the Ministry for projects implemented through the non-Government Organizations is monitored through utilization certificates, audited statements and the inspection reports of the State Governments recommending the projects. Inspections are also carried out by the National Institutes and the officers of the Ministry as and when required. The Ministry also gets independent evaluation done of schemes and projects implemented by the Ministry.

Statement

Details of number of projects sanctioned in the State of Orissa during the last three years and the current year under the schemes implemented through NGOs

Name of the Scheme			Year	
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (As on 11.3.2010
1	2	3	4	5
Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ fitting of Aids and Appliances	4	6	6	3

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1	2	3	4	5
Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	39	52	37	19
Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organization for Other Backward Classes	3	5	4	0
Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	19	19	21	. 19
Integrated Programme for Older Persons	95	111	81	73
Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary organization working for Scheduled Castes	43	42	39	29

Port facilities in Coastal States

2855. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Government has undertaken any study to determine demand and supply of ports facilities in coastal States of the country; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) A study was undertaken by Ms Tata Consultancy Services in December, 2003, on behalf of the Directorate General of Shipping, Ministry of Shipping, and they had estimated that coastal traffic would increase from 116 million tonnes in 2002-03 to 220 million tonnes by the end of the 11th Plan period. Being cognisant of the urgent need to develop non-major ports to sustained the growth of coastal shipping, Government proposed a scheme under the National Maritime Development Programme viz. Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which initially one nonmajor port in each Maritime State had been proposed for development, namely, Gopalpur (Orissa), Azhikkal (Kerala), Malpe (Karnataka), Dharamtar (Maharashtra), Magdalla (Gujarat), Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu) and Gangavaram (Andhra Pradesh). The budgetary support proposed for the Scheme in 11th Five Year Plan was Rs. 500 crore. But no fund was provided for the said Scheme and as such, it could not be implemented.

Performance of ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries

2856. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of Employee State Insurance (ESI) hospitals/dispensaries have not been found to be satisfactory and the matter was discussed at the Labour Ministers Conference held recently;

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

(c) whether any directions have been issued by the Union Government to such hospitals/dispensaries to improve the medical facilities provided to the ESI beneficiaries;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total annual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the such hospitals/dispensaries, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any independent survey/study by specialised agency to find out the problems being faced by such hospitals/dispensaries in this regard; and (f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to improve their performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The performance of ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries is generally satisfactory. The matter regarding further improvement/up-gradation of the infrastructure, amenities, availability of medicines and filling up of vacant medical and para -medical posts in ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries were discussed in the State Labour Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on 22nd January, 2010.

(c) and (d) The ESI Corporation has taken various steps for improvement in the facilities provided to the ESI beneficiaries as per Statement details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of expenditure is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) The ESI Corporation has appointed M/s Gallup India Private Limited for conducting the client satisfaction survey in ESI Hospitals and dispensaries.

Statement-I

Steps taken by ESI Corporation for improvement in the facilities provided to the ESI Beneficiaries.

- ESI Corporation has taken a decision to reimburse the administrative expenditure incurred by the State Govt. on actual basis without ceiling subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. This will ensure State Govts. to post the medical and para medical staff in ESI Hospitals and dispensaries as per norms and standards of ESI Corporation and will help in providing proper medical care facilities to ESI beneficiaries. Further, the ceiling on medical care reimbursement to the States has been increased from Rs. 1000/- to Rs.1200/- w.e.f. 01.04.2009.
- 2. Hospital Development Committees have been constituted in all ESI Hospitals and have been given adequate administrative and financial powers for taking

decisions for improvement in medical care facilities.

- 3. Modernization and up-gradation of hospitals by providing modern equipments for diagnostic and clinical services. To facilitate early sanction of equipments for hospitals, Senior State Medical Commissioners, State Medical Commissioners, ESIC at State level have been delegated powers to sanction equipments up to Rs. 15 lacs per unit.
- ESIC has formulated norms and standards for staff and equipments for smooth functioning of hospitals and dispensaries.
- Powers have been delegated to the State Medical' Commissioners for sanction of equipments, release of advance on account payments and repair and maintenance of equipments.
- Apart from this, ESI Corporation is incurring entire expenditure on construction/repair and maintenance of hospital buildings at its sole cost and sharing expenditure on equipments costing above Rs. 25000/- per unit outside the ceiling.
- For ensuring regular supply of medicines, ESIC formulates rate contracts for Allopathic and Ayurvedic drugs and the same are sent to all the State Govts. for procurement of medicines.
- ESI Corporation has under taken patient satisfaction survey in ESI Hospitals by independent agencies and is taking various actions based on the findings of the survey for improving the medical care facilities in ESI Hospitals.
- ESI Corporation is getting its hospitals and dispensaries graded by reputed organizations. Further action has been initiated for getting ISO certification in respect of hospitals and dispensaries.
- ESI Corporation has taken a decision to set up one hospital in each State as Model Hospital. At present, ESIC has set up Model Hospital in 18 States. These

hospitals are being up graded as per norms and standards laid down by ESI Corporation. The expenditure on Model Hospitals is fully borne by ESI Corporation.

- 11. The expenditure on super specialty treatment is being totally borne by ESI Corporation outside the ceiling since 01.08.2008 and ESIC has entered into tie up arrangement with reputed Government/private hospitals for super specialty services and is providing cashless and hassle free services to the ESI beneficiaries.
- 12. ESI Corporation has taken a decision to take over the ESI Scheme from the States to be run directly wherever the State Government gives consent for the same.
- 13. ESI Corporation in its meeting held in August 2009, has decided that henceforth all the new hospitals under construction and proposed will be run directly by ESI Corporation and total expenditure on these will be

borne by ESI Corporation.

- 14. As apart of initiative for over coming the shortage of medical manpower and improving the services in ESI Hospitals, ESI Corporation has under taken a project for starting medical colleges, nursing colleges, dental colleges and training school for other para medical staff in ESIC/ESI Hospitals.
- 15. ESI Corporation has decided to provide primary and secondary medical care services in the areas directly where the concentration of IPs is more than 5000 and there is no dispensary within 8 kms (5 kms. in hilly areas) and where concentration of IPs is 25000 (15000 in hilly areas) and there is no hospital within 25 kms. This facility will be available till the ESI establishes its own hospital and dispensary.
- 16. Patients can avail super specialty treatment from any of the networked/tie up hospital of ESIC as per his choice anywhere in the country.

Statement-II

SI. No.	Name of the Region/ Office	Revised Estimate 2	009-2010 (in lacs)	Budget Estimate 2010-11 (in lacs	
		Hospital/Dispensary (in lacs)	Office Building (in lacs)	Hospital/ Dispensary	Office Building
1	_ 2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150	20	100	10
2 .	Assam	3.15	10	3.15	4.87
3 .	Bihar	30.91	7.3	30.91	7.3
4.	Delhi		30	0	12.9
5.	Goa	2.52	3.25	2.52	3.25
6 .	Gujarat	25.48	649.33	25.48	200

Revised Budget for Special Repair Work for the year 2009-10 and Budget Estimate for the year 2010-11 479 Written Answers

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l	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Haryana	56.79	29.25	56.79	29.25
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	30	1.9	30
€.	Karnataka	80	50	64	49
10.	Kerala	263.09	50	200	200
11.	Mumbai	88.34	200	88.34	100
12.	Madhya Pradesh	58.05	50	58.05	35.36
13.	Orissa	32.18	21.94	32.18	21.94
14.	Punjab	41.64	21.12	41.64	21.12
15.	Rajasthan	70	20	3.78	4.06
16.	Uttar Pradesh	170	70	24.72	6.5
17.	Uttarakhand	1.1	0	1.1	0
18.	West Bengal	140.89	100	120	50
19.	Jharkhand	2	8.94	0	8.94
20.	Chhattisgarh		0	0	0
21.	Puducherry	.30	25	30	25
22.	Chennai	150	200	120	100
23.	SRO, Pune	5.05	25	5.05	9.75
24.	SRO, Nagpur	1.25	14.63	1.25	14.63
25.	SRO, Mudarai	75	5	8.2	2.44
26.	SRO, Vijayawada	0	35	0	10
27.	SRO, Okhla	0	15	0	15
28.	SRO, Salem	0	30	0	10
29.	SRO, Kollam	0	9.5	0	5
30.	SRO, Surat	0	. 55	. 0	20

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1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	SRO, Tirunelveli	0	10	0	5
32.	SRO, Baroda	0	40	0	10
33.	SRO, Coimbatore	17.55	42.6	15.15	0
34.	D(M)D	45.43	0	45.43	0
35.	Hospital Bari Brahama, Jammu	25	0	25	0
36.	Hospital Andheri, Mumbai	36.4	0	22	0
37.	Hospital Asramam	3	0	3	0
38.	Hospital Joka	139	0	4	0
39.	Hospital K.K. Nagar	75	0	4	0
40.	Hospital Jhilmil	3	0	3	0
41.	Hospital Noida	15	0	2	0
42.	Hospital Basaidarapur	200	0	150	0
43.	Hospital Okhla	2	0	2	0
44.	Hospital Rohini	243.25	0	150	0
45.	Hospital Jaipur	33.75	0	4	0
46.	Hospital Ludhiana	529.4	0	100	0
47.	Hospital Indore	257.5	0	200	0
48.	Hospital Ranchi	16	0	1	0
49.	Hospital Chandigarh	1	0	. 1	0
50.	Hospital Phulwarishari	20	0	1	0
51.	Hospital Nacharam	42	. 0	3	0
52.	Hospital Rourkela	4.41	0	. 1 .	0
53.	Hospital Chinchwad	2	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
54.	Hospital Rajainagar	75	0	4	0
55.	Hospital Bapunagar	25	0	25	0
56.	Crash Programme	6000	0	6000	0
57.	Hospital Beltola	392	0	50	0
58.	ESIC Colony, Sector-56, Noida	0	325	0	1000
59.	Hqrs. office	0	2700	0	2700
60.	Property Management Division	167.97	97.14	2063.36	278.69
	Total	9850	5000	9900	5000

[Translation]

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Pending CBI Cases

2857. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNI-CATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the officials/staff working in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) against whom Central

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Bureau of Investigation (CBI) cases are pending in various courts, State-wise; and

(b) the details of disciplinary action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the aforesaid officials/staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The information is placed in the Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Details of departmental Disciplinary action in pending CBI Cases

SI. No.	Name and designation of the Employee S/Sh./Smt.	Designation	State	Departmental action taken/Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Navendra Kumar	DE (Retd.)	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
2.	Navendra Kumar	DE (Retd.)	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
3.	Navendra Kumar	DE (Retd.)	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
4.	Navendra Kumar	DE (Retd.)	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under minor penalty

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1	2	3	4	5
5.	Navendra Kumar	DE (Retd.)	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under minor penalty
6.	R.K. Sharma	JTO	Delhi	Major penalty imposed but set aside by C/A.
7.	Anil Kumar	JE	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
8.	H.S. Sharma	AO	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
9 .	Parmatma Raj	DGM	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
10.	Dhiraj Singh Negi	CL	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
11.	Dhiraj Singh Negi	CL	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
13.	A.K. Agarwai	TTA	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
14.	Ram Prasad	ĎE	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
15.	Ram Prasad	DE	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
16.	Ram Prasad	DE	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
17.	Ram Prasad	DE	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
18.	Ram Prasad	DE	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
19.	Ram Prasad	DE	Delhi	Proceeding initiated under major penalty
20.	A.C. Yadav	JTO	Mumbai	RDA Major-Pay reduced by one stage for period of one year dated 14.01.09
21	A.S.M. Yassin	JTO	Mumbai	RDA Major-Pay reduced by one stage for one year dated 5.2.09
22	Ashok Arya	SDE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Pay reduced by one stage for one with cumulative effect dated 5.8.09
23	B. Pandey	JTO	Mumbai	Exonerate dated 24.9.07
24	C.P. Vatnani	SDE	Mumbai	Reduction of pay from Rs. 18600/- to 18250 on the day of superannuation order dated 16.1.09
25	D.J. Malhotra	DE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Reduction by two stages for period of one year dated 15.11.08
26	H.R. Mourya	JTO	Mumbai	RDA Major-Reduction by two stages for two years dated 30.9.08

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1	2	3	4	5
27	J.P.N. Singh	DE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Pay reduced by one stage for period of one year dated 27.12.08
28	J.S. Shetty	SDE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Pay reduced by one stage for period of one year dated 12.1.09
29	L.B. Yadav, MTNL	JTO	Mumbai	RDA Major-Withholding of his next increment for a period of One year without cumulative effect dt. 7.10.05 20% cut in pension for a period of five years dated 27.3.09
30	L.J. Yadav	SDE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Reduction two stage for period of one year dated 15.11.08
31	M.B. Chaturvedi	JTO	Mumbai	RDA Major-Pay reduced by two stages for period of two years dated 21.1.09
32	M.M. Sorte, 1st case	DE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Pay reduced by one stage for one year dated 15.4.09
33	M.M. Sorte, 2nd case	DE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Reduction by one stage for period of one year dated 25.10.06
34	O.P. Chourasia	SDE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Pay reduced by one stage for one year dated 28.4.08
35	P.C. Bera	SDE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Pay reduced by one stage for one year dated 17.11.06
36	P.S. Pawar (CRS)	OTL	Mumbai	RDA Major-Compulsory retirement dated 6.9.04
37	R.K. Pal	SDE	Mumbai	RDA Major Reduction by one stage for one year dated 14.1.09
38	R.M. Patil	JTO	Mumbai	RDA Major-Pay reduced by one stage for one year dated 5.2.09
39	R.P. Lai	、SDE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Pay reduced by one stage for one year dated 20.11.08
40	S.A. Singh	SDE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Exonerate dated 31.10.05
41	S.C. Verma	DGM-Elec.	Mumbai	RDA Major-FO Being Issued
42	S.C. Verma			
	2nd Dispro. Assets	DGM-Elec.	Mumbai	RDA Major-Bias potion

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1	2	3	4	5
43	S.D. Pandey	SDE		RDA Major-FO Being issued
44	S.J. Rodrigo	AO	Mumbai	RDA Major Reduction of by one stage for one year dated 29.10.04
45	S. Mandai	SDE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Reduction by one stage for one yea dated 12.1.09
46	S.R. Kamble	JTO	Mumbai	RDA Major-Dismissal from service dated 31.7.06
47	S.R. Kamble	JTO	Mumbai	RDA Major-Kept in abeyance
48	Shivaji Singh	SDE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Exonerate dated 24.9.07
49	U.N. Vatkar	DE	Mumbai	RDA Major-FO awaited
50	U.S. Prajapati	DE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Pay reduced by one stage for one year dated 23.4.09
51	U.S.S. Prakashrao	SDE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Pay reduced by one stage for one yea dated 14.1.09
52	V.A. Shirsikar	SDE	Mumbai	RDA major-Pay reduced by one stage for one yea dated 12.1.09
53	V.K. Dwivedi	JTO	Mumbai	RDA Major-Pay reduced by one stage for one dated 2.3.9.08
54	Dinesh Singh	SDE	Mumbai	RDA Major-Exonerated dated 25.6.09
55	B.M. Patel	TO Rtd.	Mumbai	RDA Major-Censured dated 25.8.03
56	B.P. Salunkhe	SSS	Mumbai	(i) RDA Major-Compulsory retirement dated 31.3.09
				(i) RDA Major kept in abeyance dated 21.10.09
57	C. Chandrashekhar 2nd case	ТМ	Mumbai	RDA Major-Kept in abeyance dated 21.10.09
58	K.R. Mishra	ТМ	Mumbai	RDA Major-removal from service dated 6.6.2006
59	M. Zahir Shaikh	TSO	Mumbai	RDA Major-FO Being issued
60.	S.S. Mourya	тм	Mumbai	RDA Major-Compulsory retirement dated 11.1.08
61.	A.R. Fukelar	SDE	Mumbai	RDA Major, kept in abeyance
62.	R.S. Yadav	TTA	Mumbai	RDA Major, kept in abeyance

Pending CBI Cases against officials/staff working in MTNL

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SI. No.	Name of the Employee S/Sh./Smt.	Designation	STATE	25.	Om Pa
1	2	3	• 4	26.	Tejbir S
1.	Harish Kumar	JTO	Delhi	27.	Nand L
2.	Gurdev Singh	JTO	Delhi	28.	D.S. N
3.	A.K. Jain	JTO	Delhi	29.	Jai Sin
4.	Manohar Singh	JTO	Delhi	30.	Subhas
5.	R.K. Sharma	JTO	Delhi	31.	Ashok
6.	O.P. Chabra	Sr. AO	Delhi	32.	Sarup
7 .	Manu Kaushik	JTO	Delhi	33.	A.K. R
8.	B.R. Attree	DE	Delhi	34.	Saheb
	H.J. Singh	JTO	Delhi	35.	A.K. A
9.	•	DE	Delhi	36.	Govind
10.	Navendra Kumar		Delhi	37.	Hans f
11.	Anil Kumar	JE		38.	Parmat
12.	R.C. Bansal	AE	Delhi	39.	H.S. S
13.	P.K. Bhalla	AE	Delhi	40.	Ram F
14.	Mangal Singh Arya	SDE	Delhi	41.	A.C. Y
15.	R.K. Gupta	AO	Delhi	42.	A.S.M.
16.	Vinay Kamal	CAO	Delhi	43.	Ashok
17.	S.K. Rai	RM	Delhi	44.	B. Par
18.	Ashok Kumar Singh	RM	Delhi	45.	C.P. V
19.	Prem Singh Mural	CL	Delhi	46.	D.J. N
2 0.	Ashok Kumar Rai	RM	Delhi	47.	D.S. P
21.	Ram Bharat Prasad Dube	y RM	Delhi	48	G.S. S
22 .	Jharkandey Rai	MZ	Delhi	49	H.R. M
23.	Mukesh Bhardwaj	то	Delhi	50	J.P.N.

1	2	3	4
24.	Vinod Kumar Sharma	MZ	Delhi
25.	Om Parkash	то	Delhi
26.	Tejbir Singh	то	Delhi
27.	Nand Lal	SS	Delhi
28 .	D.S. Negi	SS	Delhi
29.	Jai Singh	то	Delhi
30.		TTA	Delhi
31.	Ashok Kumar Rai	MZ	Delhi
32.	Sarup Singh	CL ·	Delhi
33.	A.K. Rai	MZ	Delhi
34.	Saheb Lal	PM	Delhi
35.	A.K. Aggarwal	ΤΤΑ	Delhi
36.	Govind Singh	LM	Delhi
37.	Hans Raj	LM	Delhi
38 .	Parmatma Rai	DGM	Delhi
39.	H.S. Sharma	AO	Delhi
40.	Ram Prasad	DE	Delhi
41.	A.C. Yadav	JTO	Mumbai
42.	A.S.M. Yassin	JTO	Mumbai
43.	Ashok Arya	SDE	Mumbai
44.	B. Pandey	JTO	Mumbai
45.	C.P. Vatnani	SDE	Mumbai
46.	D.J. Malhotra	DE	Mumbai
47.	D.S. Prasad	JTO	Mumbai
48	G.S. Singh	SDE	Mumbai
49	H.R. Mourya	JTO	Mumbai
50	J.P.N. Singh	DE	Mumbai

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1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
51	J.R. Utagi	SDE	Mumbai	78	S.R. Kamble	JTO	Mumbai
52	J.S. Shetty	SDE	Mumbai	79	S. Rajendran	υŪ	Mumbai
53	L.B. Yadav, MTNL	JTO	Mumbai	80	S.T. Shivaramaiah	SDE	Mumbai
54	L.J. Yadav	SDE	Mumbai	81	Shivaji Singh	SDE	Mumbai
55	L.R. Yadav	JTO	Mumbai	82	U.N. Vatkar	, DE	Mumbai
56	M.B. Chaturvedi	JTO	Mumbai	83	U.S. Prajapati	DE	Mumbai
57	M.M. Sorte, 1st case	DE	Mumbai	84	U.S.S. Prakashrao	SDE	Mumbai
58	M.M. Sorte, 2nd case	DE	Mumbai	85	V.A. Shirsikar	SDE	Mumbai
59	M.R. Jaisal	DE	Mumbai	86	V.K. Dwivedi	JTO	Mumbai
60	N.B. Manu	SDE	Mumbai	87	V.K. Gupta	SDE	Mumbai
61	O.P. Chourasia	SDE	Mumbai	88	Dinesh Singh	SDE	Mumbai
62	P.C. Bera	SDE	Mumbai	89	A.K. Mishra	LM	Mumbai
63	P.S. Pawar (CRS)	JTO	Mumbai	90	B.F. Jadhav MTNL	ТМ	Mumbai
64	R.K. Pal	SDE	Mumbai	91	B.M. Patel	TO Rtd.	Mumbai
65	R.M. Patil	JTO	Mumbai	92	B.P. Salunkhe MTNL	SSS	Mumbai
66	R.N. Pal	SDE	Mumbai	93	C. Chandrashekhar MTNL	ТМ	Mumbai
67	R.P. Lal	SDE	Mumbai	94	D.S. Dubey	ТМ	Mumbai
68	Ram Briksh	SDE	Mumbai	95	K.R. Mishra MTNL	ТМ	Mumbai
69	Ram Lautan Ram	SDE	Mumbai	96	.M. Zahir Shaikh	TSO	Mumbai
70	S.A. Singh	SDE	Mumbai	97	Mercy John MTNL	SS(O)	Mumbai
71	S.C. Paliwal	SDE	Mumbai	98	P.S. Bhogale MTNL	TOAP	Mumbai
72	S.C. Verma	DGM-Elec.	Mumbai	99	R.B. Jadhav	LMT	Mumbai
73	S.D. Pandey	SDE	Mumbai	100	S.S. Mourya MTNL	ТМ	Mumbai
74	S.J. Rodrigo	AO	Mumbai	101	S.S. Pandey MTNL	TOAG	Mumbai
75	S. Jayaraman	SDE	Mumbai	102	J.H. Shah	SS	Mumbai
76	S. Mandal	SDE	Mumbai	103	A.R. Fukelar	SDE	Mumbai
77	S.N. Eganathan	AO	Mumbai	104	R.S. Yadav	TTA	Mumbai
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महानगर टेलीफोन निगम लिमिटेड **Managar Telephone Nigam Limited** कार्यालय मुख्य सतर्कता अधिकारी Office of the Chief Vigilance

No. MCV/CO/VIG/PQ/2857/2010/3 Date: 12.03.2010

Sh. Misha Bajpai, Asstt. Director General (VI), Department of Telecommunications, Sanchar Bhawan, 20, Ashoka Road, New Delhi.

Sub: Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2857 for 15.03.2010 regarding pending CBI cases. Ref: Your Office letter No. 2-1/201-VIG.I dated 12.03.2010.

Sir,

То

Para-wise reply is given as under:

Para (i) : information submitted is upto 10.03.2010.

Para (ii) :

S.No.	Abbreviation	Full Form
. 1.	JTO	Junior Telecom Officer
2.	Sr. AO	Senior Accounts Officer
3.	DE	Divisional Engineer
4.	AE	Assistant Engineer
5.	SDE	Sub Divisional Engineer
6.	AO	Accounts Officer
7.	CAO ·	Chief Accounts Officer
8.	RM	Regular Mazdoor
9.	CL	Clerk
10.	MZ	Mazdoor
. 11.	TO	Telephone Operator
ъ. 12	SS	Section Supervisor
13.	TTA	Telecom Technical Assistant
14.	PM	Phone Mechanic
15.	LM	Line Man
16.	DGM	Deputy General Manager
17.	JE	Junior Engineer
18.	SSS	Senior Section Supervisor
19.	TOAG	Telecom Office Assistant General
20.	PI	Phone Inspector
21.	SSO	Section Supervisor Operation
22	ТМ	Telecom Mechanic

Yours faithfully,

112/03/10

(R.P. Singh) VO (Inv)

निगम कार्यालय : जीवन भारती टावर-1 13वीं मंजिल, 124, कनाट सर्कस, नई दिल्ली-110 001 भारत, दूरभाष : 91-11-23328988, फैक्स : 91-11-23317344 CORPORATE OFFICE: Jeevan Bharati, Tower-1, 13th Floor, 124, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-110 001 India, Phone : 91-11-23328988. Fax. 91-11-23317344

SI. No.	State	Name/Designation of Officer/Official	CBI Ref.	Name of Court	Date from which pending	Detail of Disc. Action taken/ proposed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Venkatramana, G. JTO	RC-15A/02-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	27 May, 2003	R-14	Progress
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Sridhara Rao, CH, JTO	RC-38A/02-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	28 November, 2003	R-14	Progress
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Yadagiri, V. TM	RC-38A/02-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	28 November, 2003	R-14	Finalized (R 4S 4Y C)
, 1 .	Andhra Pradesh	Narasimha Reddy, V, TSO	RC-36A/03-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	1 December, 2003	R-14	Proposed after trial
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Sanjeeva Rao, P., SDE	RC-27A/04-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	1 November, 2004	R-14	Proposed after trial
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Chanda Amar Raj, N., SDE	RC-7A/04-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	11 April, 2005	R-14	Finalized (R 1S 2Y C
7 .	Andhra Pradesh	Panduranga Rao, P., DE	RC-6A/04-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	11 April, 2005	R-14	Progress
B.	Andhra Pradesh	Koteswara Rao, P., SDE	RC-6A/04-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	11 April, 2005	R-14	Finalized (R 1S 2Y C)
Э.	Andhra Pradesh	Devadanam, G., TM	RC-03A/05-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	1 November, 2005	R-14	Proposed after trial
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Sastry, L.V. (D.A.), DE	RC-20A/04-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	22 December, 2005	R-14	Proposed after trial
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Jhansi Lakshmi bai, Ch., RM	RC-04A/05-VM	SPL JDG CBI HYD	12 January, 2006	R-14	Progress

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to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Gangadhara Rao, T., TOA (GO)	RC-8A/04-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	20 March, 2006	R-14	Progress
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Rangaiah, B., AO	RC-8A/04-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	20 March, 2006	R-14	Progress
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Prem Sagar, D., Jr. Acc	RC-8A/04-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	20 March, 2006	R-14	Progress
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Sarveswara Rao, T., PM	RC-8A/04-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	20 March, 2006	R-14	Progress
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Venkateswarlu, G., JAO	RC-29A/03-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	25 April, 2006	R-14	Progress
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Gangadhara Rao, B., DE	RC-29A/03-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	25 April, 2006	R-14	Progress
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Sampathkumar, ້ K., GM	RC-29A/03-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	25 April, 2006	R-14	Progress (officer in KTK circle)
€.	Andhra Pradesh	Sambasiva Rao, C., SDE	RC-29A/03-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	25 April, 2006	R-14	Progress
).	Andhra Pradesh	Vasantha Roa, K., AO	RC-29A/03-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	25 April, 2006	R-14	Progress
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Srinivasa Rao, M., SDE	RC-29A/03-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	25 April, 2006	R -14	Progress
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rakesh Prasad, EE	RC-04A/05-VM	SPL JDG CBI HYD	1 July, 2006	R-14	Progress (officer in NTR-ND)
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Sastry, L.V. (TRAP), DE	RC-14A/04-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	18 September, 2006	R-14	Progress
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Surya Rao, K., SDE	RC-7A/04-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	1 December, 2006	R-14 '	Progress

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Andt	nra Pradesh	Roy, M.S., SDE	RC-25A/06-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	27 December, 2006	NO RDA	NO RDA
6. Andt	nra Pradesh	Kanaka Rao, O., RM	RC-03A/06-VM	SPL JDG CBI HYD	2 February, 2007	R-14	Progress
7. And	nra Pradesh	Purnachandra Rao, G., TM	RC-03A/06-VM	SPL JDG CBI HYD	2 February, 2007	R-14	Progress
8. Andf	nra Pradesh	Sundara Rao, K.G., SS	RC-22A/06-VM	SPL JDG CBI HYD	14 June, 2007	R-14	Progress
9. Andl	hra Pradesh	Vijayakumari, Y., ARCH	RC-22A/06-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	1 September, 2007	R-14	Progress
0. Andi	hra Pradesh	Jayasiddareddy, G.B., DE	RC-21A/05-BG	SPL JDG CBI HYD	22 December, 2007	R-14	Progress (CBI-KTK)
1. Andi	hra Pradesh	Rakesh Prasad, EE	RC-26A/05-VM	SPL JDG CBI HYD	27 December, 2007	R-14	Progress (officer ir NTR-ND)
2. And	hra Pradesh	Nanak Singh, S., TS	RC-19A/07-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	22 June, 2008	R-14	Finalized (R 1S 2Y C)
3. And	hra Pradesh	Narender Reddy, K., Ll	RC-19A/07-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	22 June, 2008	R-14	Finalized (R 1S 2Y C)
4. And	hra Pradesh	Narendram, M., TM	RC-19A/07-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	22 June, 2008	R-14	Finalized (R 1S 3Y C)
15. And	hra Pradesh	Laxman G., TM	RC-19A/07-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	22 June, 2008	R-14	Finalized (R 1S 2Y C
36. And	hra Pradesh	Laxman Rao, S., SS	RC-19A/07-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	22 June, 2008	R-14	Finalized (R 1S 2Y C
7. And	hra Pradesh	Ram Kumar, R., SS	RC-19A/07-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	22 June, 2008	R-14	Finalized (R 1S 2Y C
8. And	Ihra Pradesh	Shobarani, R., TS	RC-19A/07-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	22 June, 2008	R-14	Finalized (R 1S 2Y C
9. And	Ihra Pradesh	Padmarao, J., TS	RC-19A/07-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	22 June, 2008	R-14	Finalized (R 1S 2Y C

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10. Andhra Pradesh	Ravi Kumar, R., SS	RC-19A/07-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	22 June, 2008	R-14	Finalized (R 1S 2Y C)
11. Andhra Pradesh	Pratap, R., JTO	RC-19A/07-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	22 June, 2008	R-14	Finalized (R 1S 2Y C)
12. Andhra Pradesh	Sulochana, A., TS	RC-19A/07-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	22 June, 2008	R-14	Finalized (R 1S 2Y C)
13. Andhra Pradesh	Devaiah, S., TOA	RC-27A/07-HYD	SPL JDG CBI HYD	1 November, 2008	R-14	Proposed After TRIAL
14. Andhra Pradesh	Mansoor Ahmed, Syed, SDE	RC-44A/01-MUM	SPL JDG CBI MUM	20 December, 2004	R -14	MTNL Mumbai, the officer working in AP
15. Andhra Pradesh	Venkataswamy, D., DE	RC-44A/01-MUM	SPL JDG CBI MUM	20 December, 2004	R-14	MTNL Mumbai, the officer working in AP
16. Andhra Pradesh	Shri V.V. Subbaramaiah Setty, Formerly DE (Hq) O/o DGM, NIB-II, Hyderabad. (HRMS No. 198309763) The CO is presently working in ERP @ALTTC GZD from 20.01.1010 on tfr vide Lr.No. 400-139/2009- Pers. (Pt. II) dated 17.12.2009	 DHPY/2008RCH YD2006A0013/367 dated 13.02.2008 FIR filed by CBI HYD vide RC No. 13 (A)/2006 dated 24.05.2006 under section 13(2) r/w 13(1) (e) of PC Act, 1988. 	Hon'ble Court of Spl. Judge of Court at Criminal Court Complex, 4th floor, Red Hills, Nampally, Hyderabad.	31.05.2006	 RDA had been initiated on 29.07.2008 Vide No. 262-12/08- VM-V dated 18.03.08 of CVO and vide letter No. CGMP/CNI/ VVS/RDA/2008/78 dated 29.07.2008 for offence of DPA under RC 13(A) 2006-HYD of CBI case. IO/PO had been appointed on 03.12.2008. But as per judgement of CAT, Hyderabad the Deptl. inquiry is stayed upto 30.06.2010. 	Since the CO is tfd to ERP under BSNL Corporate IT cell, this office addressed AGM (C&A) on 28.01.2010 to intimate the concerned VO for making over the case files for further purusal.
17. Andhra Pradesh	Shri G. Ventakeswarlu, JAO O/o DGM, OFC,	RC-29(A)/2003-HYD as recommended by	Hon'ble Court of Spl. Judge of CBI Cases	Details known to DGM (Vig) AP Circle since	1. RDA initiated vide No. 262-98/05-Vig-III	1. The finality of the case was intimated

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to Questions

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		Hyderabad (HRMS No. 198212740)	DIG, CBI, Hyd Vide Lr. No. 1178/DPDH Y/2005RCHYD2003 A0029 dated 31.8.2005 as the CO is one of the multiple CBI case.	Court at Criminal Court Complex, 4th floor, Red Hills, Nampally, Hyderabad.	multiple case.	dated 25.07.2006 by then dir (fin), BSNL Co. 2. The then CGMP, STP, Chennai ap- pointed IO/PO vide CGMP/CNI/VIG/GV/ JAO/2007/16 and 17 dated 31.07.2007	to a GM (C&A) on 02.02.2010 by this office. 2. The CBI case is monitored by DGMJ (Vig) AP Circle.
		· · ·				respectively after deptl. inquiry and CO acknowledged FO on 12.01.2010. 3. The DA had issued E X O N E R A T I O N ORDER to the CO vide Memo No. GMTP/HD/Rule 14/ GV/JAO dated at Hyderabad	· · ·
						12.01.2010.	
48. _/ A	ndhra Pradesh	Shri P. Nirmal Reddy, SDE, TP, Hyderabad (HRMS No. 198215479)	 FIR vide No. DPHYD2009/2918/ C1/RCHYD2009A0011 dated 25/27.08.2009. RC 11(A)/2009 in Book No. 861/SI.No. 13 dated 24.08.2009. 	Hon'ble Court of Spl. Judge of CBI Cases Court at Criminal Court Complex, 4th floor, Red Hills, Nampally, Hyderabad.	30.12.2009	1. RDA is to initiated under offences of RC11(A)/2009 after completion of trial vide No. 262-40/09-C&A dated 6.1.2010 and 25.2.2010.	
	•		3. PS issued by CVO on 22.12.2009.				
49. <i>F</i>	ssam	M.K. Gogoi, DGM	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special	Chargesheet filed on	Case pending in the	
		(Plg)		Judicial Magistrate	29.01.2003.	court, no disciplinary	

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50.	Assam	Dhmeawar Payeng,	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special	Chargesheet filed on	Case pending in the	
		DE		Judicial Magistrate	29.01.2004.	court, no disciplinary	
	••••••			Assam, Guwahati.		proceeding is initiated.	
51.	Assam	Upen Swargiwaey,	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special	Chargesheet filed on	Case pending in the	
		CAO		Judicial Magistrate	29.01.2005.	court, no disciplinary	
• -				Assam, Guwahati.		proceeding is initiated.	
52.	Assam	A.K. Sarkar, SDE	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special	Chargesheet filed on	Case pending in the	
÷				Judicial Magistrate	29.01.2006.	court, no disciplinary	
,		.•		Assam, Guwahati.		proceeding is initiated.	
53.	Assam	Hiren Ch. Paul, SDE	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special	Chargesheet filed on	Case pending in the	
				Judicial Magistrate	29.01.2007.	court, no disciplinary	
	•			Assam, Guwahati.		proceeding is initiated.	
54.	Assam	B.C. Baishya, JTO	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special	Chargesheet filed on	Case pending in the	
				Judicial Magistrate	29.01.2008.	court, no disciplinary	
				Assam, Guwahati.		proceeding is initiated.	
55.	Assam	Laideo Roy, Si	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special	Chargesheet filed on	Case pending in the	
				Judicial Magistrate	29.01.2009.	court, no disciplinary	
				Assam, Guwahati.		proceeding is initiated.	
56.	Assam	Ramsagar Roy, SI	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special	Chargesheet filed on	Case pending in the	
				Judicial Magistrate	29.01 .2010 .	court, no disciplinary	
				Assam, Guwahati.		proceeding is initiated.	
57.	Assam	Guna Ram Nath, Sr.	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special	Chargesheet filed on	Case pending in the	
		SS		Judicial Magistrate	29.01.2011.	court, no disciplinary	
				Assam, Guwahati.		proceeding is initiated.	
58.	Assam	Ganapati Mukherjee,	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special	Chargesheet filed on	Case pending in the	
		JTO	ł	Judicial Magistrate	29.01.2012.	court, no disciplinary	
			,	Assam, Guwahati.		proceeding is initiated.	

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. Assam	B.B. Nath, SDE	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special Judicial Magistrate Assam, Guwahati.	Chargesheet filed on 29.01.2013.	Case pending in the court, no disciplinary proceeding is initiated.	
). Assam	A. Bhattacharjee, then T.A. clerk	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special Judicial Magistrate Assam, Guwahati.	Chargesheet filed on 29.01.2014.	Case pending in the court, no disciplinary proceeding is initiated.	
. Assam	A.K. Dey, JTO	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special Judicial Magistrate Assam, Guwahati.	Chargesheet filed on 29.01.2015.	Case pending in the court, no disciplinary proceeding is initiated.	
e. Assam	Jatin Sarma, JSO	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special Judicial Magistrate Assam, Guwahati.	Chargesheet filed on 29.01.2016.	Case pending in the court, no disciplinary proceeding is initiated.	
8. Assam	H. Biswas, CSS	RC-7(A)/2001-shg	Court of Special Judge, (CBI), Assam, Guwahati.	2.03.2001	Case pending in the court, no disciplinary proceeding is initiated.	
l. Assam	Roheswar Pator, DE	RC-3(A)/2001-SIL RC-4(A)/2001-SIL RC-2(A)/2001-SIL	Court of Special Judge, (CBI), Assam, Guwahati.		Case pending in the court, no disciplinary proceeding is initiated.	
5. Assam	Kajal Chanda, SDE	RC-3(A)/2001-SIL RC-4(A)/2001-SIL RC-2(A)/2001-SIL	Court of Special Judge, (CBI), Assam, Guwahati.		Case pending in the court, no disciplinary proceeding is initiated.	Prosecution sanction forwarded to SP:CBI: SIL vide No. 211-51/ 2004-O&M/18 dated
		· · ·				30th August 04, No. 202-53/2004-O&M/8 dated 1st September' 04, No. 202-52/2004- O&M/615, dated 1st October'04 ADG (O&M)-III, Corporate office, BSNL.

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66.	Assam	Mrinomy Bhuyan, SDE	RC-4(A)/2001-SIL RC-2(A)/2001-SIL	Court of Special Judge, (CBI), Assam, Guwahati.		Case pending in the court, no disciplinary proceeding is initiated.	Prosecution sanction forwarded to SP:CBI: SIL vide No. 211-51/ 2004-O&M/18 dated 30th August 04, No. 202-53/2004-O&M/8 dated 1st September'
· • •						. · ·	04, No. 202-52/2004- O&M/615, dated 1st October'04 ADG (O&M)-III, Corporate office, BSNL.
67.	Assam	Prabin Chandra Das, SDE	RC-14(A)/02-GWH	Court of Special Judge, (CBI), Assam, Guwahati.	03.05.2005	Case pending in the court, no disciplinary proceeding is initiated.	Retired.
5 8.	Assam	Sankar Charan Mondal, SDE	CBI/SPE/ACB Kolkata RC No. 51(A)/2005	CBI Court, Kolkata.		Case pending in the court, no disciplinary proceeding is initiated.	Case initiated at Kolkata Telecom District and officer was transferred to Assam Telecom Circle, who retired on 31.03.2009 on attaining the age of superannuation
9 .	Assam	Dipankar Nath, JTO	Tezpur P/S Case No. 536/05 us 7 of PC Act.	Court of Special Judge, (CBI), Assam, Guwahati.	11.03.2008	Case pending in the court, no disciplinary proceeding is initiated.	
70.	Assam	Shri A.S. Deb, SDE, Guwahat SDE (Survey)	RC-9(A)/2002-SIL	Deptl. inquiry	26.06.2008	Inquiry proceedings is not yet completed.	Pending.

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71.	Assam	Shri A.S. Deb, SDE (Survey) Guwahati	RC-6(A)/2002-SIL	Deptl. inquiry	13.10.2008	Inquiry proceedings is not yet completed.	Pending.
72.	Assam	Shri B.C. Saha, Sr. A.O. (Cash), Guwahati	RC-6(A)/2002-SIL	Deptl. inquiry	13.10.2008	Inquiry completed sent to BSNL C.O. for 2nd stage advice.	2nd Stage advice is not yet received.
73.	Assam	Shri Subhendra Boro, RM					
74.	Assam	Shri Paramswar Das, RM					
75.	Assam	Shri Kushal Kumar Mishra, RM			18.02.2008	Inquiry completed.	Pending.
76.	Assam	Shri Nabin Ch. Pegu, RM	3/8(A) 2002-GWH	Deptl. inquiry		Vig. Section, BSNL C.O. has been requested for	
77.	Assam	Shri Upendra Pradhan, RM	dated 11.03.2005			clarification.	•.
78.	Assam	Shri Pradip Doley, RM					
79.	Assam	Shri Harekishna					
80.	Assam	Talukdar, RM					
81.	Assam	Shri Amarjyoti Yein, RM					
82.	Assam	Shri Ganesh Kalita, RM					

Written Answers

			<u> </u>	· · · · · · · ·		
1 2	· 3	4	5	. 6	7	8
83. Assam	Shri Dharmeswar Boro, RM					
84. Assam	Shri Jogeswar Das, RM					
85. Assam	D. Sundaramurthy, SDE	10/2001; 14/2001; 08/ 2002; 16/2002; 17/ 2002; 18/2002	Hon'ble CBI Court, Imphal	10/2001-22.11.04; 14/2001-21.04.05; 08/2002-25.04.05; 16/2002-07.05.05; 18/2002-07.05.05;		17-2002-C/S under minor penalty and completed.
86. Assam	Shri Pankaj Das, DGM ETR	RC No. 26(A)/2002 GWH	CBI Guwahati	07.08.2006		Major penalty under Rule 14. I.O. report yet to be received.
87. Assam	Shri Bhogram Doley TM, ETR	RC No. 8(A)/2002 GWH	CBI Guwahati	CBI has transferred the case of BSNL		Major penalty under Rule 14. I.O. has submitted his report. Case is at final stage.
38. Assam	Shri Nandalal Doley TM, ETR, Tezpur	RC No. 8(A)/2002 GWH	CBI Guwahati	CBI has transferred the case of BSNL		Major penalty under Rule 14. I.O. has submitted his report. Case is at final stage.
9. Assam	Shri Dharani Dhar Basumatari TM, ETR Tezpur	RC No. 8(A)/2002 GWH	CBI Guwahati	CBI has transferred the case of BSNL		Major penalty under Rule 14. I.O. has submitted his report. Case is at final stage.
0. Assam	Shri Diren Barua TM, ETR Tezpur	RC No. 8(A)/2002 GWH	CBI Guwahati	CBI has transferred the case of BSNL	2 2 2	Major penalty under Rule 14. I.O. has submitted his report. Case is at final stage.
1. Assam	Shri Taznoor Ali RM, ETR, Guwahati	RC No. 8(A)/2002 GWH	CBI Guwahati	CBI has transferred the case of BSNL		Major penalty under Rule 14. I.O. has submitted his report. Case is at final stage.

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Written Answers

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<u> </u>	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Assam	Shri Hemodhar Mohanta RM, ETR	RC No. 8(A)/2002 GWH	CBI Guwahati	CBI has transferred the case of BSNL		Major penalty under Rule 14. I.O. has
		4				submitted his report. Case is at final stage.
3. Bihar	B.P. Singh, TO	RC-38(S)/93	CBI Court, Patna	14.11.2003		Prosecution sanc-
	•	*				tioned, Case is sub-
						judice in the court of
						law.
4. Bihar	R.C.P. Yadav, TOA	RC-38(S)/93, 29(A)/	CBI Court, Patna	14.11.2003		Prosecution sanc-
		04				tioned, Case is sub-
						judice in the court of
5. Bihar						law.
	B.B. Rai, GM	RC-6(A)/96	CBI Court, Patna	22.01.2002		Prosecution sanc-
						tioned, Case is sub-
•						judice in the court of
						law.
6. Bihar	T. Prajapati, SDE	RC-6(A)/96	CBI Court, Patna	28.01.2002		Prosecution sanc-
						tioned, Case is sub-
						judice in the court of
						law.
7. Bihar	R.B. Singh, Sr. AO	RC-6(A)/96	CBI Court, Patna	28.01.2002		Prosecution sanc-
						tioned, Case is sub-
	. 1					judice in the court of
						law.
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98. Bihar	Ashok Kr. Jha, TOA	RC-6(A)/00	CBI Court, Patna	11.10.2000		Prosecution sanc-
						tioned, Case is sub-
						judice in the court of
						law.

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99.	Bihar	S.D. Bhaskar, W/S	RC-14(A)/01	CBI Court, Patna	11.03.2003		Prosecution sanc-
							tioned, Case is sub-
		•					judice in the court of
							law.
00.	Bihar	Jibach Mandal, SDE	RC-5(A)/02	CBI Court, Patna	28.09.2002		Prosecution sanc-
							tioned, Case is sub-
		`					judice in the court of
							law.
01.	Bihar	S.B. Singh, TTA	RC-5(A)/02	CBI Court, Patna	30.10.2002		Prosecution sanc-
							tioned, Case is sub-
							judice in the court of
							law.
02.	Bihar	V.K. Singh, Sr. TOA	RC-7(A)/02	CBI Court, Patna	16.08.2002		Prosecution sanc-
		-		·			tioned, Case is sub-
							judice in the court of
							law.
03.	Bihar	R.B. Singh, Sr. TOA	RC-18(A)/02	CBI Court, Patna	21.06.2004		Prosecution sanc-
		(T)					tioned, Case is sub-
							judice in the court of
							law.
04.	Bihar	R.K.L. Das, Sr. TOA	RC-18(A)/02	CBI Court, Patna	21.06.2004		Prosecution sance
		(T)					tioned, Case is sub-
		\·/					judice in the court of
							law.
05	Bihar	U.K. Singh, Sr. TOA	BC-18(A)/02	CBI Court, Patna	21.06.2004		Prosecution sanc
	Jinai	(T)	10-10(7)/02	Obi Ooun, Fallia	21.00.2007		tioned, Case is sub-
		· (1)					judice in the court of
							law.
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106.	Bihar	Chandrashekhar, Sr. TOA(T)	RC-18(A)/02	CBI Court, Patna	21.06.2004		Prosecution sanc- tioned, Case is sub- judice in the court of
							law.
107.	Bihar	A.K. Sinha, Sr. TOA	RC-18(A)/02	CBI Court, Patna	21.06.2004		Prosecution sanc-
ť		(T)					tioned, Case is sub-
							judice in the court of
							law.
108.	Bihar	N.K. Jha, TM	RC-18(A)/02	CBI Court, Patna	21.06.2004		Prosecution sanc-
							tioned, Case is sub-
							judice in the court of
							law.
09.	Bihar	Indradeo Pd.	RC-18(A)/02	CBI Court, Patna	21.06.2004		Prosecution sanc-
		Telegraphist					tioned, Case is sub-
							judice in the court of
							law.
110.	Bihar	M.P. Singh, DE	RC-1(A)/03	CBI Court, Patna	11.03.2005		Prosecution sanc-
		0		· · · ·	-		tioned, Case is sub-
							judice in the court of
							law.
111.	Bihar	Ashok Kumar, SDE	RC-6(A)/03	CBI Court, Patna	02.07.2003		Prosecution sanc-
				2=: ••••; · aina			tioned, Case is sub-
							judice in the court of
							law.
12.	Bihar	J. Sahu, Sr. TOA(G)	RC-10(A)/03	CBI Court, Patna	17.06.2003		Prosecution sanc-
				·			tioned, Case is sub-
			•				judice in the court of
							law.

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13.	Bihar	M. Hassan, Sr. TOA	RC-11(A)/03	CBI Court, Patna	07.07.2003		Prosecution sanc
							tioned, Case is sub
							judice in the court o
							law.
4.	Bihar	B. Hansdak, Sr. TOA	RC-7(A)/04,	CBI Court, Patna	12.01.2006		Prosecution sanc
	•	•	12(A)/04, 25(A)/04,				tioned, Case is sub
		i	29(A)/04				judice in the court o
							law.
5.	Bihar	N. Kishore, AO	RC-7(A)/04, 25(A)/04	CBI Court, Patna	12.01.2006	· · ·	Prosecution sand
							tioned, Case is sub
							judice in the court c
							law.
6.	Bihar	P.K. Singh, TOA	RC-7(A)/04, 25 (A)/	CBI Court, Patna	12.01.2006		Prosecution sanc
			04				tioned, Case is sub
							judice in the court o
					2		law.
7.	Bihar	U. Choudhary, SDE	RC-7(A)/04	CBI Court, Patna	12.01.2006		Prosecution sand
							tioned, Case is sub
							judice in the court o
						,	law.
8.	Bihar	D.K. Rajak, DE	RC-7(A)/04	CBI Court, Patna	12.01.2006		Prosecution sanc
		-					tioned, Case is sub
	н.						judice in the court of
							law.
9.	Bihar	D.C. Verma, AO	RC-7(A)/04, 25(A)/04	CBI Court, Patna	12.01.2006		Prosecution sand
							tioned, Case is sub
				-	•		judice in the court o
							law.

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120.	Bihar	K.M. Singh, TOA	RC-7(A)/04, 25(A)/04	CBI Court, Patna	12.01.2006		Prosecution sanc- tioned, Case is sub- judice in the court of law.
21.	Bihar	S. Prasad, Sr. TOA	RC-7(A)/04, 25(A)/04	CBI Court, Patna	12.01.2006		Prosecution sanc- tioned, Case is sub- judice in the court of law.
22.	Bihar	K.S. Yadav, AAO	RC-7(A)/04, 25(A)/04	CBI Court, Patna	12.01.2006		Prosecution sanc- tioned, Case is sub- judice in the court of law.
23.	Bihar	S. Sahay, AO	RC-7(A)/04	CBI Court, Patna	12.01.2006		Prosecution sanc- tioned, Case is sub- judice in the court of law.
24.	Bihar	C. Das, TM	RC-21(A)/04	CBI Court, Patna	21.09.2004		Prosecution sanc- tioned, Case is sub- judice in the court of law.
25.	Bihar	A.K. Choudhary, SDERC 32(A)/04		CBI Court, Patna	30.09.2005		Prosecution sanc- tioned, Case is sub- judice in the court of law.
126.	Bihar	S.K. Sharma, EE ©	RC-14(A)/05	CBI Court, Patna	30.06.2002		Prosecution sanc- tioned, Case is sub- judice in the court of law.

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127.	Bihar	R. Anand, D/Asst.	RC-15(A)/05	CBI Court, Patna	30.03.2006		Prosecution sanc- tioned, Case is sub- judice in the court of law.
128.	Bihar	M. Singh, Sr. TOA(G)	RC-7(A)/06	CBI Court, Patna	30.03.2006		Prosecution sanc- tioned, Case is sub- judice in the court of law.
129.	Bihar	U.C. Pandey, Sr. TOA	RC-11(A)/06	CBI Court, Patna	27.06.2006		Prosecution sanc- tioned, Case is sub- judice in the court of law.
30.	Delhi	Sh. Shailander Kumar Sharma SE Civil	RC-45(A)/97 DLI dated 04.06.97	1. CBI Special Court 2. High Court New Delhi 3. CAT (PB) ND	 1. 09.04.2003 2. 12.05.2003 	CBI proposed for RDA	Officer filed the case in CBI spl. court against, RDA on 09.04.2003, then filed CWP 3259/2003 in High Court on 12.05.2003 Stay on RDA was granted in Interim order issued by High Court, further case was transferred to CAT PB in Feb. 2009. Next date of hearing is 30.03.2010.
131.	Delhi	Parimal Kumar, SO	RC-42(A)/05-DLI	No prosecution lissued	3. February, 2009	Major penalty proceedings in progress	

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to Questions

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133.	Gujarat	Modi P.B. JTO	RC-21-A/92	CBI Court-AM	30.04.1990	Prosecution	ATD-ISD-Scandle
134.	Gujarat	Patel G.C. Tech.	RC-21-A/92	CBI Court-AM	30.07.1993	Prosecution	ATD-ISD-Scandle
135.	Gujarat	Tailor V.M. TOA	RC-17-A/94	CBI Court-AM	30.07.1993	Prosecution	VAL-Trap-Case
136.	Gujarat	Patel I.K. RM	RC-17-A/94	CBI Court-AM	30.08.1994	Prosecution	VAL-Trap-Case
137.	Gujarat	Acharya N.C. DGM	RC-26-A/94	CBI Court-AM	30.08.1994	Prosecution	BVN-Sleeve Case
138.	Gujarat	Pathak A.M. DGM	RC-26-A/94	CBI Court-AM	30.05.2000	Prosecution	BVN-Sleeve Case
139.	Gujarat	Puri D.S. DGM	RC-26-A/94	CBI Court-AM	30.05.2000	Prosecution	BVN-Sleeve Case
140.	Gujarat	Saha P.K. DE	RC-26-A/94	CBI Court-AM	30.05.2000	Prosecution	BVN-Sleeve Case
141.	Gujarat	Verma Niraj DEP	RC-26-A/94	CBI Court-AM	30.05.2000	Prosecution	BVN-Sleeve Case
142.	Gujarat	Jadav M.P. R'te SDE	RC-26-A/94	CBi Court-AM	30.05.2000	Prosecution	BVN-Sleeve Case
143.	Gujarat	Modi J.A. SDE	RC-26-A/94	CBI Court-AM	30.05.2000	Prosecution	BVN-Sleeve Case
144.	Gujarat	Pajwani J.V. SDE	RC-26-A/94	CBI Court-AM	30.05.2000	Prosecution	BVN-Sleeve Case
145.	Gujarat	Patel I.J. SDE	RC-26-A/94	CBI Court-AM	30.05.2000	Prosecution	BVN-Sleeve Case
146.	Gujarat	Sheth B.C. SDE	RC-26-A/94	CBI Court-AM	30.05.2000	Prosecution	BVN-Sleeve Case
147.	Gujarat	Chaudhary R.K. DE	RC-46-A/94	CBI Court-AM	16.06.1995	Prosecution	MEH-Trap-Kalol
148.	Gujarat	Pandya G.C. SDE	RC-46-A/94	CBI Court-AM	26.06.1995	Prosecution	Trap-MEH-Kalol
149.	Gujarat	Rizvi S.M.J. DGM	RC-01-A/95	CBI Court-AM	31.07.2000	Prosecution	NAD-Sleeve Case
150.	Gujarat	Bhatt B.I. SDE	RC-01-A/95	CBI Court-AM	18.07.2000	Prosecution	NAD-Sleeve Case

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151.	Gujarat	Malek M.G. SDE	RC-01-A/95	CBI Court-AM	31.07.2000	Prosecution	NAD-Sleeve Case
152.	Gujarat	Patel B.S. SDE	RC-01-A/95	CBI Court-AM	31.07.2000	Prosecution	NAD-Sleeve Case
153.	Gujarat	Patel H.B. SDE	RC-01-A/95	CBI Court-AM	31.07.2000	Prosecution	NAD-Sleeve Case
154.	Gujarat	Patel V.S. SDE	RC-01-A/95	CBI Court-AM	31.07.2000	Prosecution	NAD-Sleeve Case
155.	Gujarat	Singh A.K. SDE	RC-01-A/95	CBI Court-AM	31.07.2000	Prosecution	NAD-Sleeve Case
156.	Gujarat	Gohil H.R. TTA	RC-14-A/95	CBI Court-AM	28.06.1995	Prosecution	ATD-Trap-ATD
157.	Gujarat	Pandya K.D. TOA	RC-14-A/95	CBI Court-AM	28.06.1995	Prosecution	ATD-Trap-ATD
158.	Gujarat	Despande V.N. DE	RC-01-A/95	CBI Court-AM	31.07.2000	Prosecution	NAD-Sleeve Case
159.	Gujarat	Chavda R.G. Pl	RC-09-A/96	CBI Court-AM	23.02.1996	Prosecution	Trap-ATD-GDNR
160.	Gujarat	Dave P.S. ADT	RC-19-A/97	CBI Court-AM	14.07.1997	Prosecution	C.O.
161.	Gujarat	Modi S.M. JTO	RC-37-A/97	CBI Court-AM	03.07.2001	Prosecution	ATD-Prop.
162.	Gujarat	Pandey K.R. PM	RC-11-A/98	CBI Court-AM	05.06.1999	Prosecution	ATD-RLP-MDF-ISE
163.	Gujarat	Parmar R.S. Rajiv RM	RC-11-A/98	CBI Court-AM	05.06.1999	Prosecution	ATD-RLP-MDF-ISC
164.	Gujarat	Yadav R.C. (S) RM	RC-11-A/98	CBI Court-AM	05.06.1999	Prosecution	ATD-RLP-MDF-IS
165.	Gujarat	Paramshivam V. CAO	RC-28-A/98	CBI Court-AM	28.02.2001	Prosecution	JND-Gujkomasol
166.	Gujarat	Bhatt D.P. SDE	RC-16-A/98	CBI Court-AM	19.06.200,1	Prosecution	BCH-Cable Drum
167.	Gujarat	Chaudhary M.D. SDE	RC-16-A/98	CBI Court-AM	19.06.2001	Prosecution	DOTugcUSEDbyP

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
168.	Gujarat	Contractor S.P. SDE	RC-16-A/98	CBI Court-AM	19.06.2001	Prosecution	DOTugcUSEDbyPP
69.	Gujarat	Garg R.R. JTO	RC-16-A/98	CBI Court-AM	19.06.2001	Prosecution	DOTugeUSEDbyPP
170.	Gujarat	Prajapati C.K. JTO	RC-16-A/98	CBI Court-AM	19.06.2001	Prosecution	DOTugcUSEDbyPP
171.	Gujarat	Suthar M.N. SDE	RC-16-A/98	CBI Court-AM	19.06.2001	Prosecution	DOTugcUSEDbyPP
172.	Gujarat	Singhal J.R. TTA	RC-19-A/99	CBI Court-AM	27.10.1999	Prosecution	Trapped
73.	Gujarat	Paramshivam V. CAO	RC-24-A/2K	CBI Court-AM	13.12.2001	Prosecution	JND-Gujkomasol
174.	Gujarat	Modi R.D. JTO	RC-09-A/01	CBI Court-AM	30.05.2001	Prosecution	Trap-ATD
175.	Gujarat	Marathi V.K. RM	RC-12-A/01	CBI Court-AM	23.04.2001	Prosecution	Trapped Case
176.	Gujarat	Solanki A.S. TRI	RC-14-A/01	CBI Court-AM	~ 14.05.2001	Prosecution	ATD-Trap-TRI
177.	Gujarat	Yadav S.V. SS	RC-14-A/01	CBI Court-AM	14.05.2004	Prosecution	ATD-Trap-TRI
178.	Gujarat	Vithalpura L.K. DE	RC-08-A/03	CBI Court-AM	11.10.2003	Prosecution	Trap-ATD-PRO
179.	Gujarat	Trivedi R.V. SDE	RC-16-A/03	CBI Court-AM	09.02.2005	Prosecution	Trap-ATD
180.	Gujarat	Shafique Al M.D. PM	RC-06-A/04	CBI Court-AM	17.07.2004	Prosecution	Trap Case
181.	Gujarat	Shaikh A.A. PM	RC-06-A/04	CBI Court-AM	15.07.2004	Prosecution	Sami-MEH
182.	Gujarat	Patel K.P. SDE	RC-08-A/04	CBI Court-AM	08.10.2006	Prosecution	ATD PROS DISPR
183.	Gujarat	Patel K.P. SDE	RC-01-A/05	CBI Court-AM	24.09.2005	Prosecution	ATD PROS
184.	Gujarat	Anand Swaroop DE	RC-05-A/05	CBI Court-AM	27.11.2007	Prosecution	ATD-Assets Case
185.	Gujarat	Patel C.A. DE	RC-27-A/05	CBI Court-AM	07.12.2007	Prosecution	SEN-Trench

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186.	Gujarat	Pathak A.M. DGM	RC 27-A/05	CBI Court-AM	29.05.2007	Prosecution	SEN-Rocky Trench
87.	Gujarat	Dayal R. Sr. SDE	RC 27-A/05	CBI Court-AM	07.12.2007	Prosecution	SEN-Rocky Trench
88.	Gujarat	Dobariya K.P. SDE	RC 27-A/05	CBI Court-AM	07.12.2007	Prosecution	SEN-Trench
89.	Gujarat	Kapadia M.J. SDE	RC 27-A/05	CBI Court-AM	24.07.2007	Prosecution	SEN-UGC Laying
9 0.	Gujarat	Mahida H.A. SDE	RC 27-A/05	CBI Court-AM	07.12.2007	Prosecution	SEN
91.	Gujarat	Mandli D.J. JTO	RC 27-A/05	CBI Court-AM	07.12.2007	Prosecution	SEN
9 2.	Gujarat	Manvar C.C. SDE	RC 27-A/05	CBI Court-AM	07.12.2007	Prosecution	Rocky Trenchsen
93.	Gujarat	Padhiyar N.J. JTO	RC 27-A/05	CBI Court-AM	07.12.2007	Prosecution	UGC-SEN
94.	Gujarat	Pathak N.N. JTO	RC 27-A/05	CBI Court-AM	07.12.2007	Prosecution	SEN-Rocky Trench
95.	Gujarat	Memon I.S. Sr. TOA	RC 22-A/08	CBI Court-AM	29.12.2008	Prosecution	BUJ-CMD-Trapped
96.	Gujarat	Bhatt J.K. TOA	RC 26-A/94	DeptlAction	02.02.2001	Rule-14	BVN-Sleeve Case
97.	Gujarat	Pai M.P. TOA	RC 26-A/94	DeptlAction	02.02.2001	Rule-14	BVN-Sleeve Case
98.	Gujarat	Pandya C.N. SS	RC 26-A/94	DeptlAction	02.02.2001	Rule-14	BVN-Sleeve Case
99.	Gujarat	Shah N.J. TOA	RC 26-A/94	DeptlAction	02.02.2001	Rule-14	BVN-Sleeve Case
00.	Gujarat	Valera J.V. SS	RC 26-A/94	DeptlAction	02.02.2001	Rule-14	BVN-Sleeve Case
01.	Gujarat	Waghela H.S. TOA	RC 26-A/94	DeptlAction	02.02.2001	Rule-14	BVN-Sleeve Case
2.	Gujarat	Dwivedi A.S. PM	PE 07-A/01	DeptlAction	08.12.2005	Rule-14	MKT-Exch-ISD-SL
3.	Gujarat	Sinde S.M. PM	PE 07-A/01	DeptlAction	18.08.2005	Rule-14	SPARE-LEV-ISD

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204.	Gujarat	Batas V.B. SW-E	RC-07-A/02	DeptlAction	13.11.2003	Rule-14	CBI Case at MUMB
205	Gujarat	Patel K.P. SDE	RC-04-A/03	DeptlAction	14.09.2005	Rule-14	ATD R-14 NRDCBL
206.	Gujarat	Patel K.P. SDE	RC-01-A/05	DeptlAction	20.01.2006	Rule-14	ATD R-14 SON-WI
207.	Gujarat	Shafique Al M.D. PM	RC-06-A/04	DeptlAction	28.06.2008	Rule-36	Trap Case
208.	Gujarat	Patel K.P. SDE	RC-08-A/04	DeptiAction	16.07.2007	Rule-36	ATD R-36 Dispro
20 9 .	Gujarat	Trivedi R.V. SDE	RC-16-A/03	DeptlAction	09.11.2006	Rule-14	Trap-ATD
210.	Gujarat	Sh. K.K. Bansal/JTO (Faridatad)	RC No. 19(A)/99- CHG, dated 27.05.1999	Special Judge, Ambala	27.05.1999	Acquired but CBI has filled appeal against the decision of acquial.	
211.	Gujarat	Sh. Maya Ram/AO (Solan)	RC No. 30/2001-CHG	Special Judge, Ambala	2001	Not yet decided.	Case is still in progress.
212.	Haryana	Sh. Naresh Pal/SDE (Civil Faridabad	RC No. RC-1(A)/ 2008-ACU-VII	Special Court, Ambala	15.12.2008	Case not yet decided.	Under suspension w.e.f. 15.12.2008.
213.	Haryana	Sh. Amod Kumar/ DGM (Faridabad)	RC No. PE2A/2006 (D)	Nil	21.07.2008	Proposed Major penalty proceeding.	Major penalty pro- ceedings are in progress.
214.	Haryana	Sh. Amod Kumar/ DGM (Faridabad)	RC No. 10(A)/2006(D)	Nil	20.08.2007	Proposed Major penalty proceeding.	Major penalty pro- ceedings are in progress.
215.	Haryana	Sh. Nihal Chand/SDE (Civil), MTNL-Rohini (Retd). On 30.06.2007	RC No. RC-DA1- 2003-A-51	Not_Available	Not Available	Not Available.	Office retired on 30.06.2007.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
216.	Haryana	Sh. Nihal Chand/SDE (Civil), MTNL-Rohini (Retd). On 30.06.2007	RC No. 69(A)/2003- DLI	Not Available	Not Available	Not Aviailable.	Office retired on 30.06.2007.
217. 	Haryana	Sh. Subhash Gupta/ (Retd.) JTO Jhajjar	RC No. RC-22(A)/98- CHG	Nil	18.01.2002	Proposed Major penalty proceeding.	Hon'ble Court directed to restart the pro- ceedings from the stage of witness.
218.	Haryana	Sh. Ram Mehar Singh/SDE (Sonepat)	RC No. RC/CHG/ 2005 A 0016	Nil	18.10.2006	Proposed Major penalty proceeding.	Major penalty pro- ceedings are in progress.
219.	Haryana	Sh. M.S. Nain/SDE (Sonepat now at Karnal)	RC No. RC/CHG/ 2005 A 0016	Nil	18.10.2006	Proposed Major penalty proceeding.	Major penalty pro- ceedings `-are in progress.
220.	Haryana	Sh. Ramesh Aluwalia/ DE (KKD), Sonepat (Retd.)	RC No. RC/CHG/ 2005 A 0016	Nil	18.10.2006	Proposed Major penalty proceeding.	Major penalty pro- ceedings are in progress.
221.	Himachal Pradesh	Shri Chander Shekhar, GM (GM)	RCCHG-2004A/0015 dated 30.06.2004	Spl. Judge, Ambala.	CBI 12.10.2004	Nil	Prosecution trial is already launched and is pending before Hon'ble Court. Hence there is no proposal
•							of taking any disciplinary action synonymously.
222.	Jammu and Kashmir	T.K. Koul, TTA	RC-8(A)/2002 JMU	Anticorruption (Jammu	Court, 04.07.2001	Nil	Appeal filed by CBI in Jammu and Kashmir High Court Pending.
223.	Jammu and Kashmir	Girdhari Lal, Phone Mechanic	RC-13(A)/2002 JMU	Anticorruption (Jammu	Court, 17.12.2002	Nil	Pending in court.

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224.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nasib Singh, Phone Mechanic	RC-004/2003A/0008	Anticorruption Cour Jammu	t, 29.10.2003	Nil	Appeal filed by CBI in Jammu and Kashmir High Court Pending.
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225.	Jammu and Kashmir	Mohd. Sultan Gujri, Sub Inspector	RC-5(A)/2002-JMU	Anticorruption Cour Srinagar	t, 27.04.2004	RDA Major penalty initiated.	Pending in court/RDA pending with IO.
226.	Jammu and Kashmir	S.K. Wattal, Sr. TOA (P)	RC-5(A)/2002-JMU	Anticorruption Cour Srinagar	t, 27.04.2004	RDA Major penalty initiated.	Pending in court/RDA pending with IO.
, 2 27 .	Jammu and Kashmir	Sat Pal, Phone Mechanic	RC-004/2004A/0009	Anticorruption Cour Jammu	t, 23.08.2004	Nil	Pending 'in court.
228.	Jammu and Kashmir	H.K. Koul, JTO	RC-004/2004A/0008	Anticorruption Cour Srinagar	t, 24.12.2004	Nii	Pending in court.
229.	Jammu and Kashmir	Gh. Mohammad Bhat, Phone Mechanic	RC-004/2005A/0001	Anticorruption Cour Srinagar	t, 27.04.2005	Nil	Pending in court.
230.	Jammu and Kashmir	Wali Mohammad Sofi, Head Clark	RC-004/2005A/007	Anticorruption Cour Srinagar	t, 25.06.2005	RDA Major penalty initiated.	Pending in court/RDA pending with IO.
231.	Jammu and Kashmir	Chuni Lal Ganjoo, JTO	RC-004/2006A/0002	Anticorruption Cour Jammu	t, 18.05.2006	RDA Major penalty initiated.	Pending in court/RDA pending with IO.
232.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramesh Lal, JTo	44/2005 P/S VOK dated 30.12.2005	Anticorruption Cour Srinagar	t, 29.03.2006	Nil	Pending in court.
233.	Jammu and Kashmir	Gh. Rasool Matto, Line Inspector	RC-15(A)/2004-JMU dated 02.12.2004	Anticorruption Cou Srinagar	t,	RDA Major penalty initiated.	Pending in court/RDA pending with IO.
234	Jammu and Kashmir	Gh. Rasool Matto, Line Inspector	RC-004/2008A/0002 dated 19.03.2008	Anticorruption Cou Srinagar	t, 03.11.2009	RDA Major penalty initiated.	Pending in court/RDA pending with IO.

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235.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bansi Lal Bhat, Phone Mechanic (Retd.)	RC-17(A)/2001-CBI/ 2000/JMU	CBI trial in progress in the court of CJM Srinagar		Nil	Pending in court as confirmed from Shri Bhat Public Pro- secuter CBI Jammu.
236.	Jharkhand	Jainarayan Prasad, SDE	7(A)/2001(D)	DNB CBI Court	29.10.2002	Prosecution Sanction	At the Stage of 313 CRPC.
237.	Jharkhand	Ajit Kumar Tigga, Sr. TOA(G)	7(A)/2001(D)	DNB CBI Court	27.12.2001	Prosecution Sanction/ Rule 14	At the Stage of DW.
238.	Jharkhand	Prem Shankar Prasad, SDE	RC-4(A)/2004-D	DNB CBI Court	29.11.2005	Prosecution Sanction	At the Stage of Charge.
239.	Jharkhand	J.P. Yadav, JTO	RC-7(A)/95(D)	DNB CBI Court	31.07.95		At the Stage of Evidence.
240.	Jharkhand	Punit Mahto, Sr. TOA	RC-11(S)/98(R)	Ranchi CBI Court	2002	Prosecution Sanction	
241.	Jharkhand	Avinash Kumar Singh, Sr. TOA	RC-11(S)/98(R)	Ranchi CBI Court	2002	Prosecution Sanction	
242.	Jharkhand	Anand Kishor Prasad, TOA	RC-11(S)/98(R)	Ranchi CBI Court	2002	Prosecution Sanction	
243.	Jharkhand	Sanjoy Kumar, TOA	RC-11(S)/98(R)	Ranchi CBI Court	2002	Prosecution Sanction	
244.	Jharkhand	Shahjanand Kumar, JTO	RC-22(A)/91(R)		15.11.91		Bribary case
245.	Jharkhand	Jagdish Prasad, JAO	RC-11(S)/98(R)	Ranchi CBI Court	14.10.98	Prosecution Sanction.	·
246.	Jharkhand	Jagdish Prasad, JAO	RC-12(S)/98(R)	Ranchi CBI Court	15.10.98	Prosecution Sanction	
?4 7.	Jharkhand	Birendra Paswan, JTO	RC-26(A)/2004(R)		12.07.2004		Bribary case

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248.	Jharkhand	Ramjan Ali Retired R.M.	RC-26(A)/2004(R)		12.07.2004		Bribary case
249.	Jharkhand	S.K. Madhukar, D.E.	RC-19(A)/2004(R)	Ranchi CBI Court		Prosecution Sanction/ Rule 14	
250.	Jharkhand	N.K. Singh, JTo	RC-19(A)/2004(R)				
251.	Jharkhand	P.K. Hembrom, SDE Retired	RC-4(A), 5(A), 6(A)/ 2006-AHD-R	Ranchi CBI Court	2006	Prosecution Sanction	
25 2 .	Jharkhand	Sushil Hembrom, TDM	RC-5(A), 6(A), 7(A)/ 2007-AHD-R		2007	Rule 14	
253.	Jharkhand	Murtaja Ahsan Khan, TM	RC-5(A)/2006(R)		2006		Bribary case
254.	Jharkhand	S.S. Yadav, Sr. TOA	RC-8(A)/2006-AHD-R		2006	Rule 14	
255.	Jharkhand	Amod Kumar, TDM Transferred to Haryana Circle	RC-10(A)/2006-D	2006	`.		۰.
256.	Jharkhand	Arun Kumar Ekka, Since Transferred to Bihar	RC-8(A)/2002-PAT		30.06.2004	Prosecution Sanction	
257	Jharkhand	B. Mistry, Retired DE	RC-13(A)/2006-R	Ranchi CBI Court		Prosecution Sanction/ Rule 14	
258.	Jharkhand	Amod Kumar, TDM Transferred to Haryana Circle	RC-12(A), 13(A), 14(A)/2006-R	Ranchi CBI Court		Prosecution Sanction	
259.	Jharkhand	P.K. Hembrom, SDE Retired				Rule 14/Prosecution Sanction	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
260.	Jharkhand	Ram Vinod Singh, SR TOA	RC-2(A)/2007(D)				
261.	Jharkhand	S. Kundu	RC-5(A), 6(A), 7(A)/ 2007-AHD-R		2007	Prosecution Sanction	
262.	Jharkhand	S.S. Prasad, CAO, Transferred to Bihar	RC-5(A), 6(A), 7(A)/ 2007-AHD-R			Prosecution Sanction	
263.	Jharkhand	N. Chaudhary, JAO	RC-5(A), 6(A), 7(A)/ 2007-AHD-R			Prosecution Sanction	
264.	Jharkhand	A.K. Ruj, Transferred to W.B. Circle	RC-5(A), 6(A), 7(A)/ 2007-AHD-R	,		Prosecution Sanction	
265.	Jharkhand	S.S. Yadav, Sr. TOA	RC-5(A), 6(A), 7(A)/ 2007-AHD-R			Prosecution Sanction	
266.	Jharkhand	P.K. Singh, Sr. TOA	RC-5(A), 6(A), 7(A)/ 2007-AHD-R			Prosecution Sanction	
267.	Jharkhand	P.K. Singh	RC-15(A)/2007-R			Prosecution Sanction	
268.	Jharkhand	S. Kundu	RC-2(A)/2008-AHD-R			Prosecution Sanction	
269.	Jharkhand	P.K. Singh, DE	RC-2(A)/2008-AHD-R			Prosecution Sanction	
270.	Karnataka	Sh. G. Brahmiah DGM (P-30 BBNW Bangalore)	C6/3/10/08/CBI/BLR/ 2009/3705 dated 24.08.2009	In the court of the Principal District and Sessions Judge Court, Dharwad.	16.12.2008	Case is pending.	Offence punishable U/S. 7 of P.C. Act, 1988.
271.	Karnataka	Amar Singh/TM	RC-36(A)/998&RC 51(A)/99	Chennai	24.12.01	**	**no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
272.	Karnataka 2	Anil C. Vaish/SDE	RC-12(A)/2002	Nagpur	NA	••	**no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated.
273.	Karnataka	Anjanayya/SDE	RC-26(A)/2001	Dharwad	30.4.03	Final order issued on 11.09.08. Charges dropped.	
274.	Karnataka	Basavaraj Chenshetty/SDE	RC-18(A)/2001	Bangalore	24.9.03	Final order issued on 20.06.07. Pay reduction by 2 stages for 2 years with cumulative effect.	
275.	Karnataka	Biradar G.P./DE	RC-19(A)/2005	Dharwad	18.12.07	Final order issued on 06.04.05. Pay reduced from 16600/- to 16250/- for one year without cumulative effect.	
276.	Karnataka	Chandrasekhar C./DE	RC-36(A)/99 & RC- 51(A)/99	Chennai	26.3.02	**	**no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated.
277.	Karnataka	Chinnaiah M.N./WM	RC-03(A)/2004	Bangalore	10.6.04	Charge sheet for major penalty issued on 11.08.04. Inquiry is in progress.	
278.	Karnataka	Chaudhary K.Y. (Retd.)/SS	RC-19(A)/2005	Dharwad	N/A	**	**no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated.
27 9 .	Karnataka	Eshwar Singh S./SDE	RC-36(A)/99 & RC- 51(A)/99	Chennai	26.3.02	**	**no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated.
280.	Karnataka	Ganapathi (Retd.)	RC-19(A)/2005	Dharwad	N/A	**	**no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
281.	Karnataka	Hanumanthappa Bhimpur (Retd.)/Sr Acct.	RC-19(A)/2005	Dharwad	N/A	••	**no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated.
282.	Karnataka	Hagar G.S./AO	RC-19(A)/2005	Dharwad	24.12.07	**	**no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated.
283.	Karnataka	Jaba M.H./(Retd.)	RC-18(A)/2001	Bangalore	24.9.03	Final order issued on 21.01.08. 10% pension cut for 5 years	
284.	Karnataka	Jawalgi N.H. (Retd.)	RC-19(A)/2005	Dharwad	N/A	**	**no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated.
2 85.	Karnataka	Kulkarni S.C./SDE	RC-26(A)/2003	Bangalore	30.7.04	••	**no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated.
286.	Karnataka	Madbhavi V.V./SDE	RC-45(A)/01	Mumbai	23.9.04		**no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated.
287.	Karnataka	Marijogaiah G./Sircar	RC-18(A)/2004	Bangalore ,	05.11.2005	Final order issued on 22.05.09. Pay reduced by 2 stages till his retirement on superannuation with cumulative effect,	
288.	Karnataka	Mary Florence/STCA	RC-19(A)/2005	Bangalore	19.12.06	Charge sheet for major penalty issued on 23.03.08. Case in profress.	
2 8 9.	Karnataka	Mohre S.B./AO	RC-19(A)/2005	Dharwad	24.12.07	Final order issued on 30.12.04. Censured.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
290.	Karnataka	Nagaralkar H.P./DE	RC-18(A)/2001	Bangalore	24.9.03	Final order issued on 18.08.08. Pay reduction by 1 stage for 3 years with cumulative effect.	
91.	Karnataka	Nandagi B.M./SS	RC-19(A)/2005	Dharwad	29.12.07	**	**no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated
292.	Karnataka	Navali I.S./SDE	RC-19(A)/2005	Dharwad	18.12.07	Final order issued on 30.03.05. Pay reduced by 1 strage for 6 months without cumulative effect.	
93.	Karnataka	Pathan Shetty/SDE	RC-47(A)/01	Mumbai .	24.12.04	Final order issued on 01.10.08. Pay reduced by one stage of 2 years with cumulative effect.	
294.	Karnataka	Puttaswamy B.L./STS	RC-01(A)/2006	Bangalore	26.5.06	Final order issued on 07.01.08 Compulsory retirement.	
295.	Karnataka	Rama/RM	RC-22(A)/98	Bangalore	07.3.06		
296.	Karnataka	Ramachandra B./SDE	RC-51(A)/99	Chennai	26.3.02		
297.	Karnataka	Ramachandra Konnur/SDE	RC-18(A)/2001	Bangalore	24.9.03	Final order issued on 07.03.08. Pay reduction by one stage for one year with cumulative effect.	

Written Answers

1	2	3	4	5	· ·	6 7	8
298.	Karnataka	Sampath Kumar K./ GM	RC-29(A)/2003	Hyderabad	08.12.05	Charge sheet for major penalty issued on 19.06.06. Case pending.	• *
299.	Karnatak a	Sanjay Sabharwal/ E.E. (C)	RC-06(A)/2004	Bangalore	17.12.04	Final order issued on 01.07.08. Dismissed from service.	
300.	Karnataka	Satyanarayana G./ AAO	RC-18(A)/2001	Bangalore	24.9.03	Final order issued on 21.06.07. Pay reduction by 1 stage for 1 year with cumulative effect	
01.	Karnataka	Seshadri K.S./(Retd.) /DE	RC 36(A)/99 & RC- 51(A)/99	Chennai	N/A	••	**no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated.
302.	Karn ataka	Shankarappa R./SDE	RC-31(A)/2002	Bangalore	26.7.03	Charge sheet for major penalty issued on 27.05.06. Case pending.	
03.	Karnataka	Shankarappa R./SDE	RC-30(A)/2002	Bangalore	8.3.03	Charge sheet for major penalty issued on 14.12.08. Case pending.	
04.	Karnataka	Shanmugam P. (Retd.)/GM	RC-18(A)/2001	Bangatore	24.9.03	Final order issued on 06.01.06.20% pension cut for 10 years.	
05.	Karnataka	Shivananda A. Mundalamani	RC-44(A)/2001	Mumbai	20.12.04	Charge sheet for major penalty issued on 24.03.09. Case pending.	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
306.	Karnataka	Shivaramaiah ST/ SDE	RC-15(A)/98	Mumbai	2.1.01	Final order issued on 09/08/07. Withholding of one increment for 3 years without cumulative effect	
07.	Karnataka	Shravan Kumar/DGM	RC-19(A)/2005	Dharwad	18.12.07	**	**no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated
808.	Karnataka	Siddaungaiah M/SS	RC-19(A)/2005	, Dharwad	29.12.07	**	** no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated
309.	Karnataka	Venkat D/Cashier	RC-18(A)/2001	Bangalore	24.9.03	Final order issued on 23.07.08. Pay reduced by 2 stages for 2 years with cumulative effect	_
10.	Karnataka	Venkat ZILE/AO	RC-19(A)/2005	Dharwad	24.11.07	**	** no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated
11.	Karnataka	Venkatratna Reddy/ JTO	RC-27(A)/90	Bangalore	1990	**	** no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated
312.	Karnataka	Venugopala/DE	RC-18(A)/2001	Bangalore	N/A	Final order issued on 25.09.06. 30% pension withheld on a permanent basis	. —
313.	Karnataka	Vijayal S/TS	RC-04(A)/2003	Bangalore	05.05.04	**	** no disciplinary case contemplated/initiated
314.	Karn ataka	Vijayavani MD/PS	RC-19(A)/2006	Bangalore	19.12.06	Final order issued on 24.11.09. Pay rduction by 1 stage for 3 years without cumulative effect	_

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
315.	Madhya Pradesh	Sh. S.P. Singh the then TDE Sidhi (now retired)	RC-3(A)/2008-JBL	Special Court of CBI Jabajpur	10-07-2008	Nil	Case under trial before Hon'ble Court
316.	Madhya Pradesh	Shri Pankaj Mishra, JTO (Civil)	RC-0092009A0006- JBR/09	Special Court of CBI Jabalpur	26-12-2009	Nil	-do-
317.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahendra Kumar Parəek, SDE (Electrical)	RC-JDH-2007A 0006 ,	Special Court of CBI Jodhpur	29-1-09	Major penalty pro- ceedings has been initiated for Deptt. misconduct	-do-
318.	Maharashtra	Shri M.L. Dixit, A.A.O.	1.RC-22(A)/06-Mum dated 26.05.2006 2. RC-24(A)/06-Mum dated 26.05.2006	CBI Court Mumbai	28-05-2006	Pending in the Hon'bie CBI Court	. –
319.	Maharashtra	Shri P.J. Yadav, T.O.A.	1.RC-23(A)/06-Mum dated 26.05.2006 2. RC-24(A)/06-Mum dated 26.05.2006	CBI Court Mumbai	26.05.2006	Pending in the Hon'bie CBI Court	
320.	Maharashtra	Smt. S.V. Jahagirdar, SDE Pune	RC-7(A)/2005-GNR	No Prosecution	_	RDA for Major penalty	Inquiry in process
321.	Maharashtra	Shri S.A. Krishna, Sr. SDE	RC No. 1(A)/2009- CBI/ACB/GOA	CBI Court Goa	23-12-09	RDA for Major penalty	
322.	Maharashtra	Shri S.P. Kamble, AGM (A&P)	RC-3(A)/2010-NGP	_	· _	_	Under investigation
323.	Maharashtra	Shri Suresh Shiv Lal Patil, SDE-Dhule	Comp. No. 93/07	_		 	Forwarded to CVO for issuance of prosecution
324.	Maharashtra	Shri M.M. Khiratkar, DE	RC-11(A)/2007-NGP	CBI Court Nagpur	27-11-09	No RDA Proposed.	

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to Questions 560

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
325.	Maharashtra	Shri V.J. Dhaminikar, DE	RC-11(A)/2007-NGP	CBI Court, Nagpur	27.11.09	Final Order issued.	
326.	Maharashtra	Shri S.S. Kamble, SDE	RC-11(A)/2007-NGP	CBI Court, Nagpur	27.11.09	Disc. Case for Major penalty.	Reinquiry ordered.
327.	Maharashtra	Shri P.L. Wadekar	RC-11(A)/2007-NGP	CBI Court, Nagpur	27.11.09	Final Order issued.	_
328.	Maharashtra	Shri M. Laxminiwas	RC-11(A)/2007-NGP	CBI Court, Nagpur	28.08.09	Final Order issued.	-
329.	Maharashtra	Shri A.J. Gorghate, JTO	12(A)/2000-NGP	CBI Court, Nagpur	07.01.02	RDA for Major penalty.	Case is in progress
330.	Maharashtra	Shri G.S. Tripathi, Then Sr. A.O.	RC-29(A)/06	High Court, Mumbai	16.01.08	RDA for Major penalty.	Inquiry in process.
331.	Maharashtra	Shri D.K. Khanna, GM	RC-8 AO/EOU-IV/ 2005	CBI Court, Mumbai	19.04.07	Initiate Major Penalty.	Inquiry in process.
332.	Maharashtra	Shri M.S. Murthy, SDE	CR No. 3010/2006		28.08.09	No RDA Proposed.	_
333.	Maharashtra	Shri S. Sahay, AO	RC PAT 2005A0009	CBI Court, Patna	29.03.06	RDA for Minor punishment.	_
334.	Maharashtra	D.K. Khanna, the then DGM, O/o, GMT, Aurangabad, MH- Circle and presently working as GM, ITPC, Pune	RC-8AO/EOU-IV/ 2005	CBI Court, Mumbai	19.64.07	Initiate Major Penalty.	Inquiry in process.
335.	Maharashtra	D.K. Khanna, the then DGM, O/o, GMT, Aurangabad, MH- Circle and presently working as GM, ITPC, Pune	RC-8 AO/EOU-IV/ 2005	CBI Court, Mumbai	19.04.07	Initiate Major Penalty.	Inquiry in process.

1	2	3	4	5	6	, 7	8
336.	Manipur	Saikhom Kumar Singh, SDE, the then JTO, Imphal	No. 3833/3/10(A)/ 2001-SIL/NER dated 14.10.2003	Learned Court of Special Judge, CBI, Guwahati, Assam	22.11.2004	Prosecution sanction issued by CGMT, NE- II Circle, Dimapur vide letter No. CGMT/NE- II/Conf./04-05/121 dated 14.10.2004.	Trial is in progress in the Court of Special Judge, CBI, Guwahati, Assam.
337.	Meghalaya	N.B. Choudhury, SDE	RCGWH2005A000 7 (RC-7A)/2005-GWH/ 2353-58 dated 27.5.2005	Court of Special Judge, Shillong	19.11.2007	Prosecution sanction issued by ADG (VM-I), BSNL, Corporate office, New Delhi vide letter No. 262-80/05. VM-V dated 13.8.2007.	Trial in progress before the Court of Special Judge, Shillong.
338.	Meghalaya	R. Bhowmick, SDE	RCGWH2005AOOO 7 (RC-7A)/2005- GWH/2353-58 dated 27.5.2005	Court of Special Judge, Shillong	19.11.2007	Prosecution sanction issued by ADG (VM- I), BSNL, Corporate office, New Delhi vide letter No. 262-80 05. VM-V dated 13.8.2007.	Trial in progress before the Court of Special Judge, Shillong.
339.	Meghalaya	G.R. Dey, SDE	RCGWH2005A000 7 (RC-7A)/2005-GWH/ 2353-58 dated 27.5.2005	Court of Special Judge, Shillong	19.11.2007	Prosecution sanction issued by ADG (VM- I), BSNL, Corporate office, New Delhi vide letter No. 262-80/05. VM-V dated 13.8.2007.	Trial in progress before the Court of Special Judge, Shillong.
340.	Meghalaya	John T. Rapthap, SDE	RCGWH2005A000 7 (RC-7A)/2005-GWH/ 2353-58 dated 27.5.2005	Court of Special Judge, Shillong	19.11.2007	Prosecution sanction issued by ADG (VM- I), BSNL, Corporate office, New Delhi vide letter No. 262-80/05. VM-V dated 13.8.2007.	Trial in progress before the Court of Special Judge, Shillong.

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l	. 2	3	. 4	5	6	7	8
41.	Meghalaya	G.S. Lama, JTO	RCGWH2005A000 7 (RC 7A)/2005-GWH/ 2353-58 dated 27.5.2005	Court of Special Judge, Shillong	19.11.2007	Prosecution sanction issued by CGMT, NE- 1 Circle, Shillong vide letter No. NE-VIG/ CBI/RC 7(A)/2005/30 dated 4.9.2007.	Trial in progress before the Court of Special Judge, Shillong.
42.	Meghalaya	Md. M.U. Ahmed, JTO (Expired on 23.5.2009)	RCGWH2005A000 7 (RC 7A)/2005-GWH/ 2353-58 dated 27.5.2005	Court of Special Judge, Shillong	19.11.2007	Prosecution sanction issued bỳ CGMT, NE- I Circle, Shillong vide letter No. NE-VIG/ CBI/RC 7(A)/2005/30 dated 4.9.2007.	Trial in progress before the Court of Special Judge, Shillong.
343.	Nagaland	Sanjeev Kumar Kansal, SE (Civil), Staff No. 92027	DPSHG/2008/0864/ RC2A2008SHG dated 8.2.2008	Learned Court of Special Judge, CBI, Guwahati, Assam	25.9.2008	The chargesheet filed in the Court of Special Judge, CBI, Guwahati on 26.9.2008 by CBI Authority. Prosecution sanction had been issued by Competent Authority at BSNL, Corporate office to SP/CBI, Shillong and intimation conveyed by ADG (VM-V) vide letter No. 262-11/08-VM-V (Part) dated 20.8.2008.	Trial is in progress in the Court of Special Judge, CBI, Guwahati, Assam.
344.	Orissa	P.K. Mohanty, SDE (retired)	RC-18(A)/99	-	I.O's report Submitted to Sr.DDG (Vig), DOT/ ND on 28-2-07 for 2nd stage advice.	- -	_
345.	Orissa	Sunil Kumar Agrawal, GM (CMTS), BBSR	RC-0152006A22	CBI Court, Bhubaneswar	14.06.2006	Major Penalty initiated.	Case under trial.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
346.	Orissa	Rabindra Sahoo, TDM, Bhawanipatna	RC-22(A)/2007	CBI Court, Bhubaneswar	11.07.2007		Case under trial
347.	Orissa	A.S. Behera, JTO, Baripada	RC-15(A)/2006	CBI Court, Bhubaneswar	07.02.2006	—	Case under trial
348.	Orissa	R.K:₿hainsal Sr.TOA, Bhawanipatna	RC-01(A)/2005	CBI Court, Bhubaneswar	15.12.2004	Major Penalty initiated.	Case under trial
349.	Orissa	Manoranjan Giri, JTO, Balasore	RC-26(A)/2004	CBI Court, Bhubaneswar	13.10.2004	_	Case under trial
350.	Orissa	Harish Chandra Das, TTA, Balasore	RC-015A/2009	CBI Court, Bhubaneswar	2.12.2009	_	Case under trial
351.	Orissa	Saroj Kumar Mahakul, JTO, Rourkela	RC BHU 2005A.0012	CBI Court, Bhubaneswar	31.3.2005	_	Case under trial.
352.	Orissa	B.K. Sahoo, SDE	RC-7(A)/97	CBI Court, Bhubaneswar	20.06.1997		Case under trial
353.	Orissa	D.D. Panda, SDE ETR	RC No. 33(A)/97 BBS	CBI Bhubaneswar	CBI case is closed	_	Major penalty under Rule 14. Shri Panda has retired. Case is pending with UPSC for final outcome.
854.	Punjab	Sh. Harsh Malhotra, SDE	DPCHG 2005/RCCHG/200 4A0021	CBI Court, Patiala	22-12-2005	RDA for Major Penlaty under earlier Rule 14 of CCS(CCA) Rules 1965.	Presently, the officer is working under NTP Circle New Delhi.
55.	Rajasthan	B.S. Meena, DE	RC-19A/01-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	29-May-03	Major penalty con- cluded.	_
56.	Rajasthan	K.C. Agrawal, GM	RC-14A/03-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	29-June-06	Major penalty pro- ceeding under process.	

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357.	Rajasthan	Kamal Prakash-DE	RC-1A/06-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	21-March-07	Major penalty proceeding under process.	
358.	Rajasthan	M.L. Sharma-DE	RC-7A/01-Silchar	CBI Court, Guwahati	11-January-05	Major penalty proceeding under process.	
359.	Rajasthan	M.L. Sharma-DE	RC-2A/01-Silchar	CBI Court, Guwahati	25-November-04	Nil	
360.	Rajasthan	M.L Sharma-DE	RC-9A/01-Silchar	CBI Court, Guwahati	14-February-05	Major penalty proceeding under process.	·
361.	Rajasthan	M.L. Sharma-DE	RC-5A/02-Silchar	CBI Court, Guwahati	22-November-04	Nil	—
362.	Rajasthan	M.L. Sharma-DE	RC-3A/01-Silchar	CBI Court, Guwahati	25-November-04	Nil	
363.	Rajasthan	M.L. Sharma-DE	RC-4A/01-Silchar	CBI Court, Guwahati	25-November-04	Nil	
364.	Rajasthan	M.L. Sharma-DE	RC-8A/01-Silchar	CBI Court, Guwahati	06-December-06	Major penalty proceeding under process.	—
365.	Rajasthan	Nathu Ram Singh-GM	RC-31A/06-Mumbai	CBI Court, Mumbai	September-09	Major penalty proceeding to be initiated by DOT.	_
366.	Rajasthan	Prem Prakash-DE-Retd.	RC-14A/03-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	29-June-06	Nil	
367.	Rajasthan	R.K. Soni-CAO-Retd.	RC-14A/03-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	29-June-06	Major penalty proceeding under process.	_
368.	Rajasthan	R.K. Singh-DE-Retd.	RC-8A/01-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	23-August-03	Major penaity concluded.	—

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69.	Rajasthan	R.K. Vyas-DE-Retd.	RC-14A/03-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	29-June-06	Nil	
70.	Rajasthan	R.P. Ram-DE-Retd.	RC-10A/01-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	10-January-03	Major penalty concluded.	
71.	Rajasthan	V.K. Verma-DE-Retd.	RC-8A/01-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	23-August-03	Major penalty concluded.	
72.	Rajasthan	B.L. Gautam-SDE	RC-9A/03-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	02-September-04	Major penalty · proceeding under process.	
73.	Rajasthan	B.L. Gautam-SDE	RC-10A/01-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	10-January-03	Nil	
74.	Rajasthan	B.S. Aswal-JTO	RC-15A/02-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	20-September-04	Nil	
75.	Rajasthan	B.S. Aswal-JTO	RC-16A/02-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	20-September-04	Nil	
76 .	Rajasthan	Babu Das-AO-Retd.	RC-14A/03-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	29-June-06	Major penalty proceeding under process.	_
77.	Rajasthan	C.M. Sharma-SDE©	RC-15A/02-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	20-September-04	Nil	
78.	Rajasthan	D.L. Sharma-JTO- Retd.	RC-9A/03-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	02-September-04	Major penalty proceeding under process.	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
79.	Rajasťhan	Devi Lai Sharma- SDE-Retd.	RC-8A/02-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	30-September-03	Major penalty proceeding under process.	_
80.	Rajasthan	J.P. Nagar-SDE	RC-10A/01-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	10-January-03	Major penalty concluded.	_
81.	Rajasthan	K.C. Vyas-SDE	RC-17A/u2-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	04-October-04	Major penalty concluded.	_

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382.	Rajasthan	K.K. Gupta-SDE	RC-13A/03-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	17-December-04	Nil	
383.	Rajasthan	K.T. Lodwal-SDE	RC-10A/01-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	10-January-03	Major penalty concluded.	_
384.	Rajasthan	K.P. Singh-JTO	RC-17A/02-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	04-October-04	Major penalty proceeding under process.	_
385.	Rajasthan	Karamvær Singh-SDE	RC-14A/05-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	12-July-07	Major penalty proceeding under process.	_
386.	Rajasthan	O.P. Garg-JTO-Retd.	RC-8A/05-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	25-May-06	Major penalty proceeding under process.	—
387.	Rajasthan	R.C. Patidar-JTO	RC-10A/01-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	10-January-03	Nił	
38 8 .	Rajasthan	R.D. Sharma-JTO	RC-8A/01-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	23-August-03	Major penalty concluded.	_
389.	Rajasthan	R.K. Tripathi-SDE	RC-8A/01-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	23-August-03	Major penalty	
390.	Rajasthan	R.S. Gupta-SDE	RC-17A/02-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	04-October-04	Major penalty proceeding under process.	
391.	Rajasthan	R.V. Trivedi-SDE	RC-16A/03-Gandhi Nagar	CBI Court, Gandhi Nagar	01-September-05	Major penalty proceeding under process.	_
392.	Rajasthan	Rajveer Singh-SDE	RC-13A/03-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	17-December-04	Nil	_
393.	Rajasthan	S.N. Chaubey-JTO	RC-9A/03-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	29.01.05	Nil	_

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Written Answers

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
394.	Rajasthan	S.N. Chaubey-JTO	RC-10A/03-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	28.01.05	Nil	
395.	Rajasthan	Shiv Lal Singh-SDE	RC-23A/01-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	30-November-02	Nil	
3 96 .	Rajasthan	Viswas Pande-JTO	RC-10A/01-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	10-January-03	Nil	_
397.	Rajasthan	Anda Ram-TM	RC-5A/06-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	11.10.06	Major penalty proceeding under process.	
3 98 .	Rajasthan	Deep Singh-TM	RC-13A/63-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	17-December-04	Nil	_
399.	Rajasthan	Deepak Pathak -TOA	RC-17A/09-Jaipur	Action for issue of PS is under process.	· _	Major penalty pro- ceeding yet to be taken.	-
400.	Rajasthan	Mohan Lal Mali-TM	RC-4A/2000-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	18-December-00	Nil	
1 01.	Rajasthan	Vela Ram-TOA	RC-16A/03-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	31.03.04	Major penalty proceeding under process.	-
102 .	Rajasthan	Anil Kumar Dudhani- DE	RC-7A/05-Jodhpur	GBI Court, Jodhpur	23.11.07	Nil	Officer posted in NTP Circle New Delhi.
03.	Rajasthan	Bai-KishanDGM	RC-20A/02-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	26.05.05	Major penalty proceeding under process.	Officer has been transferred from Raj Circle.
04.	Rajasthan	D.K. Singhal-Dy DIR	RC-8A/05-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	25-May-06	Major penalty proceeding under process.	Officer has been transferred from Raj Circle.
05.	Rajasthan	Kishor Bhagtani-DGM	RC-8A/05-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	25-May-06	Major penalty proceeding under process.	Officer has been transferred from Raj Circle.

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106.	Rajasthan	Lokesh Mehta-SE	RC-17A702-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	04-October-04	Major penalty proceeding under process.	Officer has been transferred from Raj Circle.
07.	Rajasthan	Rajendra Mathur-AEE	RC-15A/02-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	20-September-04	Nîl	Officer has been transferred from Raj Circle.
108.	Rajasthan	S.K. Jain-EE	RC-17A/02-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	04-October-04	Major penalty proceeding under process.	Officer has been transferred from Raj Circle.
109 .	Rajasthan	Santosh Kumar Meena- DE	RC-8A/05-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	25-May-06	Major penalty proceeding under process.	Officer has been transferred from Raj Circle.
410.	Rajasthan	V.K. Meena-EE	RC-16A/02-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	20-September-04	Major penalty concluded.	Officer has been transferred from Raj Circle.
411. 1	Rajasthan	V.K.Jain-SE	RC-22A/02-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	22-December-03	Nil	Officer has been transferred from Raj Circle.
412.	Rajasthan	Vivek Sharma-EE	RC-15A/02-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	20-September-04	Nil	Officer has been transferred from Raj Circle.
413.	Rajasthan	Vivek Sharma-EE	RC-16A/02-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	20-September-04	Major penalty proceeding under process.	Officer has been transferred from Raj Circle.
414.	Rajasthan	Himmat Ali Siddiqui- AO	RC-12A/04-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	30-November-04	Major penalty proceeding under process.	Officer has been transferred from Raj Circle.

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415.	Rajasthan	Mahendra Kr. Pareek- SDE	RC-6A/07-Jodhpur	CBI Court, Jodhpur	17.02.09	Major penalty proceeding under process.	Officer has been transferred from Raj Circle.
416.	Rajasthan	P.R. Bagariya-SDE	RC-4A/00-Jaipur	CBI Court, Jaipur	18-December-00	Nil	Officer has been transferred from Raj Circle.
417.	Tamil Nadu	V. Palaniappan SDE, Dharmapuri	RC-36&51/99 of CBI/ACB, Chennai	Addl. Special Judge for CBI cases, Chennai	April-2001	<u> </u>	Judgement awaited from CBI Court.
418.	Tamil Nadu	N. Gunasekaran TM, Vellore	RC-15/05 of CBI/ACB, Chennai	IX Addl. City Civil Court, Chennai	21.03.2005	_	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	K. Gajendran TM, Salem	RC-36(A)/2003/SP E:CBI:ACB:Chennai	Addl. Special Judge for CBI Court cases, Coimbatore	Conviction	Dismissal order to be issued.	Ratification from DOT for Dismissal is being processed.
20.	Tamil Nadu	K. Munirathinam SDE, Thanjavur	RC-MA1/2003-A 0028-AC/CH	Addl. Special Judge for CBI Court cases, Chennai	Conviction	Dismissal order to be issued.	Ratification from DOT for Dismissal is being processed.
21.	Tamil Nadu	A. Sekar TS(O), Vellore	RC-MA1/2003-A 0028-AC/CH	Addl. Special Judge for CBI Court cases, Chennai	Conviction	Dismissal order to be issued.	Ratification from DOT for Dismissal is being processed.
22.	Tamil Nadu	A. Dakshinamurthy, TM, Trichy	C2-RC-17(A)/2006/ AC/CHE/760	Special Judge for CBI Cases, Madurai	30.11.2006 ,		
23.	Tamil Nadu	P. Periyasamy TM, Trichy	C2-RC-17(A)/2006/ AC/CHE/760	Special Judge for CBI Cases, Madurai	30.11.2006	_	
24.	Tamil Nadu	I. Mohan, TM, Trichy	RC-MA1/2006A0021, CBI, AC, Chennai	Special Judge for CBI Cases, Madurai	30.10.2006	_	_
25.	Tamil Nadu	S. Maria SDE, Vellore SSA	RC-8(S)/2009-CBI/ SCB/Chennai	— .	_	Major penalty proceedings initiated	

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426.	Tamil I	Nadu	K. Venkatesan SDE, Vellore SSA	RC-8(S)/2009-CBI/ SCB/Chennai	_	_	Major penalty proceedings initiated.	
427.	Tamil I	Nadu	S. Munikrishnan JTO, Vellore SSA	RC-8(S)/2009-CBI/ SCB/Chennai	<u>.</u>	-	Major penalty proceedings initiated.	_
428.	Tamil	Nadu	K. Raju, SDE	56/2004	Hon'ble CBI Court, Chennai	25.01.2006		_
429.	Uttar F	Pradesh	Sh. Naresh Chand, DE	1.RC-30(A)/88-DAD dated 2.8.88	CBI, Court	1993	Sub-judice	-
430.	Uttar F	Pradesh	. —	2.RC-23(A)/88-DAD dated 8.6.88	Ghaziabad	_	_	
431.	Uttar F	Pradesh	Sh. Satish Kumar, JTO.	RC-42(A)/93/DLI, Dated 23.6.93	CBI, Court New Delhi	1994	Sub-judice	
432.	Uttar F	Pradesh	Sh Rakesh Prasad, DE (BS-Electrical)	1.RC-25(A)/2005- VSP 2.RC-26(A)/2005- VSP	CBI, Court, Vishakhapatnam, AP	2006, 2007	Sub judice and, Charge Sheet for Major penalty procee- dings issued by DOT.	 .
433.	Uttar I	Pradesh	Anil Kumar Tyagi, JTO GZB	RC05(a)/2000-DAD	CB Spl. Judge, Ghaziabad	13-December-00	Pending	Under Trial.
434.	Uttar		Bhopal Singh, JTO SHN	RC-O/DEH/3/A/03- DAD	CB Spl. Judge, Ghaziabad	04-July-03	Acquittal by CBI Spl. Judge, GZB vide judgment dt. 23.04.09	Nil .
435.	Uttar	Pradesh	Bijendra Narain, Sr. AO NDA	CBI Delhi RCT No. 35(A)/91,	Case No-35A/96, CBI TES Hazari Court, New Delhi	1996	Pending	Under Trial.
436	. Uttar	Pradesh	Kaushal Kumar, JTO, GZB	RC-42(A)793-DLI	Spl Judge CBI. New Delhi	08-April-94	Pending	Under Trial.

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to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	· 7 ÷	8
437.	Uttar Pradesh	Murari Lal Saini, JTO GZB	CBI RC-0 14(A)/01- DAD	CBI Spl. Court, Ghaziabad.	14-December-01	Case under trial	Under Trial
438 .	Uttar Pradesh	O.P. Chaudhary, JTO GZB	RC No. 13(A)/94- DLI	CBI Tis Hazari Court, New Delhi.	28-August-98	Trial pending	Under Trial
439.	Uttar Pradesh	Pritam Singh, JTO SHN	RC No. R-0/13(A) 97-DAD,	CBI Spl. Judge, Ghaziabad.	08-January-98	Triał pending	Under Trial
440.	Uttar Pradesh	Raju Arora, SDE AG now ADT(A/T) CO MT	RC No. 8(A)/04-DAD,	CBI Spl. Court, Ghaziabad.	01-January-04	Trial pending at CBI Spl Court, Ghaziabad.	Under Trial
441.	Uttar Pradesh	Ram Kripal Verma, JTO RMP	RC No. 11(A)02-DAD	High Court Allahabad.	19-December-02	Appeal pending at High Court Allahabad.	Under Trial
142.	Uttar Pradesh	Ram Singh Verma, JTO. GZB	RC No. RC-0/01(A)- 2001-DAD	CAT, N. Delhi	16-June-01	Appeal pending at CAT, New Delhi.	Under Appeal
443.	Uttar Pradesh	Suresh Ram, SDE NDA	Case N0-201/33;	CBI Spl. Courts, Ahmedabad (Gujrat)	2001	Pending	Under Trial
144.	Uttar Pradesh	Veer Pal Singh, SDE NDA	Case No-201/33,	CBI Spl. Courts, Ahmedabad (Gujrat)	2001	Pending	Under Trial
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Yog Pal JTO GZB	RC-3(A)/94CBI/ACB/ New Delhi	CBI Spl. Judge, New Delhi	14-September-95	Acquitted vide Spl. Judge, New Delhi vide RC3(A)/94CBI/ACB/ N. Delhi CCNo-103/ 96, dt. 28.07.2005.	Nil
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Rajendra Prasad, DE(P) under GMTD, GZB	RC-1202008A 0002, dated 27.11.08	CBI Spl. Court, Ghaziabad.	30-November-09	Pending	Under Trial
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijendra Narain, Sr. AO NDA	RC-1202009A0001 dated 22.01.2009, 30.11.2009	CBI Spl. Court, Ghaziabad.	30-November-09	Pending .	Under Trial

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448	Uttar Pradesh	Tribhuwan Singh, SDE under GMTD, NDA	RC-1202009A0001, dated 22.01.2009, 30.11:2009	CBI Spl. Court, Ghaziabad.	30-November-09	Pending	Under Trial
449	. Uttar Pradesh	H.S. Manral, SDO (P)-I	RC-1202009A0001, dated 22.01.2009, 30.11.2009	CBI Spl. Court, Ghaziabad.	30-November-09	Pending	Under Trial
450	. Uttar Pradesh	Dahal Singh, SDE under GMTD, GZB	RC-1202008A 0002, dated 27.11.08	CBI Spl. Court, Ghaziabad.	30-November-09	Pending	Under Trial
451	Uttar Pradesh	S.S. Gaur, (Shiv Shankar Gaur) DE (E-10B) under GMTD, GZB	RC-1202008A 0002, dated 27.11.08	CBI Spl. Court, Ghaziabad.	30-November-09	Pending	Under Trial
452	Uttar Pradesh	Shyamprakah Avinash Kumar Mishra, the then GMTD, Nadiad now GM (Mktg), O/o CGMTUP West Telecom Meerut	221/2009, dated 15.12.2009.	Spl Judge (ACB), Nadiad.	17-December-09	Conviction and sen- tenced to under go following punishment by the Hon'ble Spl Judge vide his judg- ment dt. 15-12-2009- (i) To under go rigorous imprisonment of 3 years and fine of Rs.15,000/- for the offence proved under section No.7 of PC Act-1988. (ii) To under go rigorous imprison- ment of 3 years and fine of Rs.15,000/- for the offence proved under section No.13(i) (g) read with 13(2)7 of PC Act-1988. both	Under Appea

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						the sentences will run simultaneously. For effecting the punish- ment the accused has been has been taken into I police custody by cancelling the bail granted earlier.	
453	8. Uttar Pradesh	Sh. S.K. Shukla, JTO	Case No. 26/96 (RC- 18(A)/94	Lucknow	Deemed suspension from 22.5.2003	Prosecution and suspension case pending.	Criminal case is being dealt by CBI suspension reviewed by DOT on dated 22.07.2009.
454	. Uttar Pradesh	V.N. Pandey, JTO	RC-2(A)/94-LKO	Lucknow	18.12.1998	Rule-14 served on 22.08.97 and awarded reduction one stage for the period of one year with direction to earn increment of pay during period of such	
455						reduction without effect of postponing future increment vide 8-275/03-Vig-II dated 03.09.2004.	
455	. Uttar Pradesh	Ram Narain, DGM	RC-3(A)/2002-LKO	Lucknow	Prosecution issued by DOT New Delhi		_
456	Uttar Pradesh	O.N. Pandey, SDE	RC-42(A)/01-MUM	Mumbai	12.08.2004	Rule-14 served on 13.12.2004 and inquiry completed. Case is under process for decision.	

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457.	Uttar Pradesh	O.N. Pandey, SDE	RC-42(A)/01-MUM	Mumbai	12.08.2004	Rule-14 served on 13.12.2004 and inquiry completed Case is under process for decision.	_
458.	Uttar Pradesh	M.K. Singh, SDE	RC-006/02(A)/118	Lucknow	29.11.2004	_	
459.	Uttar Pradesh	S.C. Shau, TOA	RC-54(A)/96-LKO	Lucknow	—	_	_
460.	Uttar Pradesh	Laxmi Prasad, TSM	RC-1(A)/03-CBI, LKO	Lucknow	23.01.2003	_	
461.	Uttar Pradesh	Raj. Karan, TOA	RC-2(A)/02-CBI, LKO	Lucknow	08.11.2007	—	
462.	Uttar Pradesh	Raja ram TOA	RC-2(A)/02-CBI, LKO	Lucknow	05.10.2007		—
463.	Uttar Pradesh	Gopal Saran Srivastava, TOA	RC-37/85/LKO	Lucknow	-	_	-
464.	Uttar Pradesh	M.A. Khan	_	—			·
465.	Uttar Pradesh	B.B. Rai GM (Retd)	RC-6A/96-PAT	Patna	21.01:2002	_	_
466.	Uttar Pradesh	B.B. Rai GM (Retd)	RC-6A/96-PAT	Patna	21.01.2002	_	
467.	Uttarakhand	Sh. Girish Chandra Bhatt/TOA	RC-28A/95/DAD	Uttarakhand High Court	06.10.1995	NA	Trap by CBI on 06.10.95.
468.	Uttarakhand	Sh V.K. Aggarwal/AGM	RC-1202008A0002	Ghaziabad CBI Court	30.11.2009	NA	
469.	Uttarakhand	(i) Sh. Ashok Kumar/ SDE (ii) Mohd Saleem/JTO	RC-0072009A0006	Case under investi- gation by CBI Dehradun since June- 09	NA	NA	Case under investigatior by CB
470.	West Bengal	H.P. Rajbhar, TM/ Cal-SSA	RC-57(A)/2005-KOL	lst Spl. Judge court, Alipur, Kolkata	03.04.2006	No action	. —

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to Questions 590

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1	2	3	4	5.	6	7	8
471.	West Bengal	H.K. Roy TM/CAL SSA	RC-35(A)/2004-KOL	Howrah Dist Court	29.07.2004	No action	-
472.	West Bengal	D.K. Shil TM/KSH SSA	ŘC-32(A)/2004-KOL	Special Judge, Court, Krishnagar	30.07.2004	No action	
473.	West Bengal	P.K. Das Sr.TOA(G)/ KSH-SSA	RC-32(A)/2004-KOL	-do-	30.07.04	No action	
474.	West Bengal	A. Mondal, SDE(C), Kol	RC-24(A)/2005-KOL	Barasat District Court	22.05.07	No action	-
475.	West Bengal	B.K. Kar, JTO (C) Kol	RC-24(A)/2005-KOL	-do-	22.05.07	No action	-
476.	West Bengal	C. Biswas, TOA(G), TEC-1, Kol	RC-49(A)/2004-KOL	3rd Special Judge Court, CBI, Kol	18.08.06	No action	—
477.	West Bengal	C. Biswas, TOA(G)	RC-16(A)/2003-KOL	-do-	15.12.04	Major penalty proceedings initiated.	_
478.	West Bengal	C. Biswas, TOA(G)	RC-14(A)/2003-KOL	-do-	03.08.04	-do-	·
479.	West Bengal	C. Biswas, TOA(G)	RC-11(A)/2003-KOL	-do-	08.07.04	-do-	_
480.	West Bengal	Smt. S. Sarkar, AAO, C.O. Kol	RC-14(A)/2003-KOL	-do-	06.08.04	-do-	,
481.	West Bengal	Smt. S. Sarkar, AAO, C.O. Kol	RC-11(A)/2003-KOL	-do-	20.07.04	-do-	
482.	West Bengal	H.P. Vidyarthi, Ex- Prechecker/TED-II/Kol	RC-14(A)/2003-KOL	-do-	14.09.04	No action	· · ·
483.	West Bengal	H.P. Vidyarthi, Ex- Prechecker/TED-II/Kol	RC-11(A)/2003-KOL	-do-	14.09.04	No action	-
484.	West Bengal	_	_	_	_		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
485.	West Bengal	A.K. Bose, Ex-Sr. TOA(G), ASL SSA	RC-20(A)/2003-KOL	-do-	26.04.05	Major penalty pro- ceedings completed.	
486.	West Bengal	B.B. Das Sr.AO, JPG SSA	RĆ-36(A)/2002-KOL	Barasat District Court	25.03.06	No action	
487.	West Bengal	J. Bhattacharya, Sr. TOA(G), TED-II, Kol	RC-14(A)/2008-KOL	3rd Specail Judge Court CBI, Kol	18.08.08	No action	—
488.	West Bengal	S. Chattérjee, Sr. Actt, JPG SSA	RC-15(A)/2005- PATNA	Patna CBI Court	10.04.06	No action	
489.	West Bengal	S. Hembram, DGM, ASL SSA	RC-5(A), 6(A), 7(A), 11(A)/2007-Ranchi	Ranchi CBI Court	15.11.08	Major penalty proceedings started.	
490.	West Bengal	A.K. Ruj, Sr. AO, Suri SSA	RC-5(Á), 6(A), 7(A), 11(A)/2007-Ranchi	Ranchi CBi Court	19.06.08	Major penalty proceedings started.	
491.	West Bengal	S.C. Paul, DET, Cal SSA	RC-23/2009	3rd Special Judge Bankshal Court, Kol	27.10.09	No action	_
492.	West Bengal	Shri Chittaranjan , Halder, DE (Retd.)	RC-12(A)/2000	Ld. Special Judge Alipore	Prosecution sanction order issued on 24-10-2002. Case in Prosecution evidence stage.	No disciplinary action taken/ proposed.	No remarks
493.	West Bengal	Shri S.S. Goswami, DE (Retd.)	RC-01/2003	Ld. Special ^j udge, Kolkata	Charge sheet filed by CBI in the Court of Iaw.	No disciplinary action taken/ proposed.	No remarks
494.	West Bengal	Shri Sunil Kr. Khan, SDE (Retd.)	RC-01/2003	Ld. Special Judge, Kolkata	Prosecution sanction issued on 29.9.2004.	No disciplinary action taken/ proposed.	No remarks
495.	West Bengal	Shri S.S. Goswami, DE (Retd.)	RC-01/2003	Ld. Special Judge, Kolkata	Charge sheet filed by CBI in the Court of law.	No disciplinary action taken/ proposed.	No remarks

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Written Answers

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496.	West Bengal	Shri Lakshmi Narayan Kisku, SDE (Retd).	RC-01/2003	Ld. Special Judge, Kolkata	Charge sheet filed by CBI in the Court of law 31.12.04.	No disciplinary action taken/ proposed.	No remarks
497.	West Bengal	Shri Tarak Nath Bhattacharjee, JTO	RC-01/2003	Ld. Special Judge, Kolkata	Prosecution sanction issued on 16.7.2004.	No disciplinary action taken/proposed.	No remarks
498.	West Bengal	Shri S.S. Goswami, DE (Retd.)	RC-42/2003	Ld. Special Judge, Chinsurah, District Hooghly	Charge sheet filed by CBI in the Court of Iaw.	No disciplinary action taken/ proposed.	No remarks
499.	West Bengal	Shri Sunil Kr. Khan, SDE (Retd.)	RC-42/2003	Ld. Special Judge, Chinsurah, District Hooghly	Charge sheet filed by CBI in the Court of law.	No disciplinary action taken/ proposed.	No remarks
500.	West Bengal	Shri Debdas Majumder, SDE (Retd.)	RC-42/2003	Ld. Special Judge, Chinsurah, District Hooghly	Prosecution sanction issued on 16.7.2004.	No disciplinary action taken/ proposed.	No remarks
501.	West Bengal	Shri Sukumar Pal, SDE (Retd.)	RC-6/2003	Ld. Third Special Judge, Kolkata	Prosecution sanction issued on 10.9.2004.	No disciplinary action taken/proposed.	No remarks
502.	West Bengal	Shri Bibek Nath Lahiri, DE (Retd.)	RC-53/2004	Ld. Special Judge, Kolkata	Charge sheet filed by CBI in the Court of law.	No disciplinary action taken/ proposed.	No remarks
503.	West Beng ai	Shri Nemai Chandra Pal, SDE (Retd.)	RC-53/2004	Lc. Special Judge, Kolkata	Prosecution sanction issued on 19.6.2006.	No disciplinary action taken/proposed.	No remarks
504.	West Bengal	Shri Sanjoy Dey. JTO (Retd.)	RC-53/2004	Ld. Special Judge, Kolkata	Charge sheet filed by CBI in the Court of law.	No disciplinary action taken/ proposed.	No remarks
505.	West Bengal	Shri S.S. Goswami, DE (Retd.)	RC-17/2004	Ld. Third Special Judge, Kolkata	Charge sheet filed by CBI in the Court of law.	No disciplinary action taken/ proposed.	No remarks

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506.	West Bengal	Shri Nimai Charan Sirkar, DE (Retd.)	RC-47/2004	Ld. Spl. Judge, Kolkata	Prosecution sanction issued on 27.9.2005.	Disciplinary action for major penalty advised by the CVC. Inquiry Proceedings against the officer is in progress.	No remarks
507.	West Bengal	Shri Birendra Nath Pal, DE (Retd.)	RC-01/2005	Ld. Spl. Judge fast Court, Alipore. Kolkata	Charge sheet filed by CBI in the Court of law.	No disciplinary action taken/proposed.	No remarks
50 8 .	West Bengal	Amar nath Bhuina, SDE	RC-01/2005	Ld. Spl. Judge fast Court, Alipore, Kolkata	Prosecution sanction issued on 20.3.2007.	No disciplinary action taken/proposed.	No remarks
509.	West Bengal	Gopal Chanḍra Saha, SDE	RC-01/2005	Ld. Spl. Judge fast Court, Alipore, Kolkata	Prosecution sanction issued on 01.3.2007.	No disciplinary action taken/proposed.	No remarks
510.	West Bengal	Ratan Krishna Pal, SDE	RC-01/2005	Ld. Spl. Judge fast Court, Alipore, Kolkata	Prosecution sanction issued on 01.3.2007.	Disciplinary action for major penalty advised by the CVC. Inquiry Proceedings comple- ted. Penalty to be imposed.	No remarks
511.	West Bengal	Pankaj Kr. Pal SDE(Retd)	RC-01/2005	Ld. Spl. Judge fast Court, Alipore, Kolkata	Charge sheet filed by CBI in the Court of law.	Govt. displesure was proposed and necessary order issued.	No remarks
512.	West Bengal	Gouranga Ch. Saha, SDE (Retd.)	RC-01/2005	Ld. Spl. Judge fast Court, Alipore, Kolkata	Charge sheet filed by CBI in the Court of law.	Govt. displesure was proposed and necessary order issued.	Ńo remarks
513.	West Bengal	Shri Manik Lal Kar. SDE	RC-11/2005	Ld. First Spl. Judge Alipore	Prosecution sanction issued on 12.3.2007.	Disciplinary action for major penalty proposed. Action to be taken.	No remarks

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
514.	West Bengal	Shri Subrata Gangopadhyay, AAO	RC-06/2004	Ld. Spł. Judge, Kolkata	Prosecution sanction issued on 10-12-2007.	Disciplinary action for major penalty proposed. Action to be taken.	No remarks
515.	West Bengal	Shri Ashim Kr. Biswas, Sr. Accountant	RC-13/2005	Ld. Court Pre- cognigence stage.	Prosecution sanction issued on 17-8-2006.	No disciplinary action taken/proposed.	No remarks
51 6 .	West Bengal	Shri Shankar Charan Mondal, SDE (Retd.)	RC-51/2005	Spl. Court, Kolkata.	Prosecution sanction issued on 28-3-2007.	Transferred to Assam Telecom Circle.	No remarks
517.	West Bengal	Shri Pijush Kanti Bagchi, SDE (Retd.)	RC-08/2001-SIL	Spl. Judge, Silchar.	Prosecution sanction issued on 13-8-2004. Case now in Pro- secution evidence stage.	Disciplinary action for major penalty pro- posed and concurred by the CVC. Inquiry Procee-dings against the office is in progress.	No remarks
518.	West Bengal	Shri Pijush Kanti Bagchi, SDE (Retd.)	RC-09/2001-SIL	Spl. Judge, Silchar.	Prosecution Sanction issued on 9-2-2005 Case now in Pro- secution evidence stage.	Disciplinary action for major penalty pro- posed and concurred by the CVC. Inquiry Proceedings against the officer is in progress.	No remarks
519.	West Bengal	Shri Pijush Kanti Bagchi; SDE (Retd.)	RC-10/2002-SIL	Spl. Judge, Silchar.	Prosecution Sanction issued on 25-2-2005 Case now in Prosecution evidence stage.	Disciplinary action for major penalty pro- posed and concurred by the CVC. Inquiry Proceedings against the officer is in progress.	No remarks

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Written Answers

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to Questions 600

1	. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
520.	West Bengal	Shri Pijush Kanti Bagchi, SDE (Retd.)	RC-11/2002-SIL	spl. Judge, Silchar	Prosecution Sanction issued on 25.2.2005 Case now in Pro- secution evidence stage.	Disciplinary action for major penalty pro- posed and concurred by the CVC. Inquiry Proceedings against the officer is in progress.	No remarks
521.	West Bengal	Pijush Kanti Bagchi, SDE (Retd.)	RC-7A 2001-SIL	_	Charge-sheet issued on 04.02.2006 (Major Penalty).	I.O. appointed on 27.2.06 and P.O. appointed on 27.2.06 and on 16.6.07. Inquiry is under progress.	_
522	. West Bengal	-do-	RC-6(A) 2002-SIL	_	Charge sheet issued on 27.4.07 (Major Penalty).	I.O. & P.O. appointed on 16.6.2007. Inquiry is under progress.	
523	. West Bengal	-do-	RC-9(A)/2002-SIL	_	Charge sheet issued on 04.06.07 (Major Penalty).	I.O. & P.O. Appointed on 28.6.08. Inquiry is under progress.	_
524	. West Bengal	Shri Goutam Gangopadhyay Office Assistant	CBI ACB, Kolkata Case No. RC-6/82	Hon'ble High Court [*] Kolkata	February, 1993	Disciplinary action was taken and the penalty was imposed against the official by reducing his pay by 4 stages from Rs. 3795 to 3455 in the time scale of Rs. 3200-85 4900/- for a period of two years w.e.f. 1.5.99.	_

601

PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

to Questions 602

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
525.	West Bengal	Shri Adyandth Simlai,	CBI ACB, Kolkata	Hon'ble High Court	February, 1993	Disciplinary action	
		Office Assistant	Case No. RC-6/82	Kolkata		was taken and the ,	,
						penalty was imposed	
						by reduction of pay to	
			/			the minimum i.e.	-
			,			Rs.260/- in the pay	
;						scale of Rs.260-480	
			· · ·			for a period of two	
				· .	· .	years w.e.f. 21.3.1983	
				-		without affecting his	
4						future increments.	
526.	West Bengal	Shri Mrinal Kanti	CBI, SEB Kolkata	Ld. Court of Addi.	March-02	The official is placed	
<i>7</i> 20.	West Denga	Sardar, 4ª azdoor	Case No. RC-27/	Chief Judicial	Widi Ci 1º02	under suspension.	
		Salual, 1 azuour	2001	Magistrate, Alipore,		Investigation Report	
			2001	Kolkata		of CBI is awaited.	

Pending CBI Cases against officials/staff working in MTNL

				23.	N
SI. N No.	Name of the Employee S/Sh./Smt.	Designation	STATE	24.	۷
1	2	3	4	25.	C
1.	Harish Kumar	JTO	Delhi	26.	T
2 .	Gurdev Singh	JTO	Delhi	27 .	٢
3.	A.K. Jain	JTO	Delhi	28.	0
4.	Manohar Singh	JTO	Delhi	29.	L
5.	R.K. Sharma	JTO	Delhi	30.	(
6.	O.P. Chabra	Sr. AO	Delhi	31.	/
7.	Manu Kaushik	JTO	Delhi	32.	1
8.	B.R. Attree	DE	Delhi	33.	
9.	H.J. Singh	JTO	Delhi	34.	:
J. 10.	Navendra Kumar	DE	Delhi	35.	
	Anil Kumar	JE	Delhi	36.	
11.		AE	Delhi	37.	
12.	R.C. Bansal			38.	
13.	P.K. Bhalla	AE	Delhi	39.	
14.	Mangal Singh Arya	SDE	Delhi	40.	
15.	R.K. Gupta	AO	Delhi	41.	
16.	Vinay Kamal	CAO	Delhi	42.	
17.	S.K. Rai	RM	Delhi	43.	
18.	Ashok Kumar Singh	RM	Delhi	44.	
19.	Prem Singh Mural	CL	Delhi	45.	
20.	Ashok Kumar Rai	RM	Delhi	46.	
21.	Ram Bharat Prasad Dube	ey RM	Delhi	47.	
22.	Jharkandey Rai	MZ	Delhi	48	

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1	2	3	4
23.	Mukesh Bhardwaj	то	Delhi
24.	Vinod Kumar Sharma	MZ	Delhi
25.	Om Parkash	то	Delhi
26.	Tejbir Singh	то	Delhi
27.	Nand Lal	SS	Delhi
28.	D.S. Negi	SS	Delhi
29 .	Jai Singh	то	Delhi
30.	Subhash Chand	TTA	Delhi
31.	Ashok Kumar Rai	MZ	Delhi
32.	Sarup Singh	CL	Delhi
33.	A.K. Rai	MZ	Delhi
34.	Saheb Lal	РМ	Delhi
35.	A.K. Aggarwal	TTA	Delhi
36.	Govind Singh	LM	Delhi
37.	Hans Raj	LM	Delhi
38.	Parmatma Rai	DGM	Delhi
39 .	H.S. Sharma	AO	Delhi
40.	Ram Prasad	DE	Delhi
41.	A.C. Yadav	JTO	Mumbai
42.	A.S.M. Yassin	JTO	Mumbai
43.	Ashok Arya	SDE	Mumbai
44.	B. Pandey	JTO	Mumbai
45.	C.P. Vatnani	SDE	Mumbai
46.	D.J. Malhotra	DE	Mumbai
47.	D.S. Prasad	JTO	Mumbai
48	G.S. Singh	SDE	Mumbai
		and the second se	

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1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
49 -	H.R. Mourya	JTO	Mumbai	75	S. Jayaraman	SDE	Mumbai
50	J.P.N. Singh	DE	Mumbai	76	S. Mandal	SDE	Mumbai
51	J.R. Utagí	SDE	Mumbai	77	S.N. Eganathan	AO	Mumbai
52	J.S. Shetty	SDE	Mumbai	78	S.R. Kamble	JTO	Mumbai
53	L.B. Yadav, MTNL	JTO	Mumbai	79	S. Rajendran	JTO	Mumbai
54	L.J. Yadav	SDE	Mumbai	80	S.T. Shivaramaiah	SDE	Mumbai
55	L.R. Yadav	JTO	Mumbai	81	Shivaji Singh	SDE	Mumbai
56	M.B. Chaturvedi	JTO	Mumbai	82	U.N. Vatkar	DE	Mumbai
57	M.M. Sorte, 1st case	DE	Mumbai	83	U.S. Prajapati	DE	Mumbai
58	M.M. Sorte, 2nd case	DE	Mumbai	84	U.S.S. Prakashrao	SDE	Mumbai
59	M.R. Jaisal	DE	Mumbai	85	V.A. Shirsikar	SDE	Mumbai
60	N.B. Manu	SDE	Mumbai	86	V.K. Dwivedi	JTO	Mumbai
61	O.P. Chourasia	SDE	Mumbai	87	V.K. Gupta	SDE	Mumbai
62	P.C. Bera	SDE	Mumbai	88	Dinesh Singh	SDE	Mumbai
63	P.S. Pawar (CRS)	JTO	Mumbai.	89	A.K. Mishra	LM	Mumbai
64	R.K. Pal	SDE	Mumbai	90	B.F. Jadhav MTNL	έ TΜ	Mumbai
65	R.M. Patil	JTO	Mumbai 🔪	91	B.M. Patel	TO Rtd.	Mumbai
66	R.N. Pal	SDE	Mumbai	92	B.P. Salunkhe MTNL	SSS	Mumbai
67	R.P. Lal	SDE	Mumbai	93	C. Chandrashekhar MTN	LTM	Mumbai
68	Ram Briksh	SDE	Mumbai	94	D.S. Dubey	ТŇ	Mumbai
69	Ram Lautan Ram	SDE	Mumbai	95	K.R. Mishra MTNL	ТМ	Mumbai
70	S.A. Singh	SDE	Mumbai	96	M. Zahir Shaikh	TSO	Mumbai
71	S.C. Paliwal	SDE	Mumbai	97	Mercy John MTNL	SS(O)	Mumbai
72	S.C. Verma	DGM-Elec.	Mumbai	98	P.S. Bhogale MTNL	TOAP	Mumbai
73	S.D. Pandey	SDE	Mumbai	99	R.B. Jadhav	LMT	Mumbai
74	S.J. Rodrigo	AO	Mumbai	100	S.S. Mourya MTNL	ТМ	Mumbai

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1	2	3	4
101	S.S. Pandey MTNL	TOAG	Mumbai
102	J.H. Shah	SS	Mumbai
103	A.R. Fukelar	SDE	Mumbai
104	R.S. Yadav	TTA	Mumbai
No. 25-8/2010-VA		Dated 12th	March, 2010
To,			
	Shri Misha Bajpai, ADG(VI),		
Department of Telecom, Sanchar Bhawan, New Delhi			

Sub: Admitted Lok Sabha provisional starred question under Dy. No. 7805 for answer on 15.3.2010 regarding 'Pending CBI Cases' asked by Dr. Baliram

Ref: Your letter No. 2-1/201-VIG.I, dated 12.3.2010

In continuation of this office letter of even number dated 11.3.2010 this is to inform that the information provided in Annexure of that letter, is updated upto 9.3.2010. Further, as desired, the full form of most of the abbreviations is given in the enclosed list.

End: List

(K.P. Singh) Asstt. General Manager (VA) Ph: 011-23734371

List of abbreviations and their full form w.r.t. Annexure of letter No. 25-8/2010-VA, dated 11.3.2010

SI. No.	Abbreviation	Detail
1	2	3
1.	(R 4S 4Y C)	(Reduction 4 stage for 4 years with cumulative effect)

1	2	3		
2.	AAO	Assistant Account Officer		
3 .	ACB	Anti Corruption Bureau		
4.	AEE	Assistant Engineer (Electrical)		
5.	AO	Accounts Officer		
6.	ARCH	Architect		
7.	BSNL CO	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., Corporate Office		
8.	CAO	Chief Accounts Officer		
9.	CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation		
10.	CO	Charged Officer		
11.	CRPC	Criminal Procedure Code		
12.	CSS	Chief Section Supervisor		
13.	CWP	Civil Writ Petition		
14.	DA	Disciplinary Authority		
15.	DEP	Divisional Engineer Phones		
16.	DE-SPC-TAX	Division Engineer (SPC-TAX)		
17.	DGM	Deputy General Manager		
18.	DOT	Department of Telecommunication		
19.	DW	Defence Witness		
20.	EE	Executive Engineer		
21.	GM	General Manager		
22.	GMT	General Manager Telecom		
23.	GZB	Ghaziabad		
24.	Ю	Inquiry Officer		
25.	ITPC	IT Project Circle		
26.	JTO	Junior Telecom Officer		
27.	ктк	Karnataka		

MARCH 15, 2010

1	2	3
28.	U	Line Inspector
29.	NTP	Northern Telecom Project
30.	NTR-ND	Northern Telecom Region — New Delhi
31.	РВ	Punjab
32.	PC Act	Prevention of Corruption Act
33.	Pl	Phone Inspector
34.	PM	Phone Mechanic
35.	PO	Presenting Officer
36.	PS	Private Secretary
37.	RC	Registered Case
38.	RDA	Regular Departmental Action
39.	RM	Regular Mazdoor
40.	SDE	Sub Divisional Engineer
41.	SE	Superintending Engineer
42.	SO	Section Officer
43.	SS	Section Supervisor
44.	SSA	Secondary Switching Area
45.	STS	Sr. Time Scale
46.	TDE	Telecom District Engineer
47.	TDM	Telecom District Manager
48.	TECH	Technician
4 9 .	TFD	Transferred
5 0 .	тм	Telecom Mechanic
51.	ΤΟΑ	Telecom Operating Assistant
52 .	TSM	Temporary Status Mazdoor
53.	TSO	Telecom Supervisor
54.	TTA	Telecom Technical Assistant
55.	WM	Wireman, Workman

[English]

Committee on Under-Reporting of Revenue

2858. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:

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

(a) whether the Government has appointed a Committee to look into the under-reporting of revenue by Reliance Communications Ltd. (RCOM) to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) thereby causing losses to Government exchequer;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; 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) Yes, Madam. A Committee is examining the report of the Special Audit on underreporting of revenue by R-Com.

(b) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

Inclusion of Khatik Community in SC List

2859. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States in which the Khatik community has been included in the list of Scheduled Castes;

(b) whether the Government proposes to confer the

status of Scheduled Castes to the Khatik community in the entire country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Khatik community has been specified as a Scheduled Caste in respect of 12 States and Union Territories.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Scheme for Salt Workers

2860. DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI: SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide more number of dwelling units for the salt workers under the scheme Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana in the State of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the cost of the unit for salt workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) During the 10th Five Year Plan, the Government of India had sanctioned a scheme called Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana (NMAY) for construction of dwelling units for salt workers. The Scheme was implemented in various States including Gujarat. Construction of 5,000 dwelling units was sanctioned under the scheme.

Presently, there is no decision on the continuation of NMAY scheme or cost of the unit.

India Telecom Exhibition

2861. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to launch 'India Telecom Exhibition' in the country, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Department of Telecommunications in association with Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has been organizing exhibition and conference "India Telecom" since 2006, which is held in December month at New Delhi with the objective of promoting and showcasing the capabilities and opportunities in Indian Telecom Sector. The next exhibition "India Telecom 2010" is scheduled to be held from 9 to 11 December, 2010.

Provision of free handsets to BPL Families

2862. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

 (a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide free handsets with talk time to Below Poverty Line (BPL) families by using unused Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

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

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

Vulnerability of Satellites

2863. DR. G. VIVEKANAND: SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian satellites have become vulnerable to the anti-satellite weapons being developed by the neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet this challenge?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Information can not be divulged in the interest of National Security.

Special Schools with Boarding Facilities

2864. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: SHRI P. BALRAM:

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

 (a) whether the Government is considering to open special schools with boarding facilities for rescued child labour in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of special schools in operation at present in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether these schools have boarding facilities; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to provide boarding facilities in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details of special schools in operation are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The Union Government do not propose to provide boarding facilities in these schools.

Statement

Name of the State	No. of Special Schools in operation as on 31.12.09
Andhra Pradesh	604
Assam	327
Bihar	1363
Chhattisgarh	256
Gujarat	110
Haryana	128
Jharkhand	182
Jammu and Kashmir	11
Karnataka	313
Maharashtra	247
Madhya Pradesh	483
Nagaland	20
Orissa	818
Punjab	87
Rajasthan	599
Tamil Nadu	442
Uttar Pradesh	1436
Uttarakhand	0
West Bengal	704
Delhi	57
Total	8187

Funds for Hostels for SCs and OBCs

2865. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to release the funds for the Hostels for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) boys and girls hostels under Centrally sponsored schemes across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Central Government provides financial assistance for construction of hostel buildings for SC and OBC boys and girls. State-wise details of funds released during 2009-10 under these schemes is given as under:--

SI. No.	Name of the State/UT/ other Institutes		released lakhs)	Number of Hostels	
		SC Hostels	OBC Hostels	SC Hostels	OBC Hostel
1.	Madhya Pradesh	430.70	-	9	· _
2.	Women's University, Karnataka Bijapur	202.40	-	1	-
3.	Rajasthan	1897.75	_	23	-
4.	Haryana	190.55	-	Nil⁺	-
5.	Uttarakhand	89.29	-	1	-
6.	IIT, Allahabad	157.05	<i>₽</i>	Nil*	· _
7.	Kerala	54.75	89.00	2	1
8.	Chhattisgarh	33.75	-	3	-
9.	Uttar Pradesh	-	502.20	-	12
10.	Andhra Pradesh	-	240.00	-	9
11.	Gujarat	-	120.00	-	2
12.	Jharkhand	-	81.33	-	2
	Total	3056.24	1032.53	39	26

*Past arrears

Wireless Broadband Project

2866. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: SHRI B. MAHTAB: SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI: SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR: SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: SHRI SANJAY BHOI:

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

(a) whether the Government has invited bids for
 WiMAX Rural Tender Project-II, a wireless broadband
 project in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the bidders;

(c) whether the Government has finalized the contract;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether one of the bidders came under the scanner of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI); and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Madam, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has invited bids for WiMAX Rural Tender Project-II in June, 2009. The list of bidders are as follows:—

1. M/s Gemini Communications, Chennai.

2. M/s ZTE Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon

3. M/s lcomm Tele Ltd., Hyderabad

- 4. M/s Vipula, MCL, Secundrabad
- 5. M/s SPANCO, Gurgaon
- 6. M/s TCIL, New Delhi
- M/s Huawei Telecommunications (I) Co. Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon
- 8. M/s Aster Communications (Run-Com)

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. BSNL has finalized the decision for issue of Advance Purchase Order (APO) to top 3 bidders namely M/s Gemini Communications, M/s ZTE Pvt. Ltd. and M/s ICOMM Tele.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. It has come to notice that L-4 bidder i.e. M/s Vuppalamritha Magnetic Components Ltd. (M/s VMCL) has been served a DRI notice, therefore, M/s VMCL has not been issued APO due to this reason

Satellite for Navy

2867. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: SHRI RAKESH SINGH: SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to procure a dedicated satellite for the Navy to boost its communication network in the coastal areas, including the Gujarat coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other measures taken to strengthen the coastal security system?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with Indian Space Research Organisation to provide a communication network to the Navy, including space based resources. (c) Government has initiated several measures to strengthen coastal security. An integrated approach has been put in place. The coastal surveillance and patrolling has been enhanced. Joint and operational exercises are taking place on regular basis between Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others to check the effectiveness of the new system. Further, continuous review and monitoring mechanism have been established at different levels and involving various agencies including the State/UT authorities.

[Translation]

Employment to Children by Placement Agencies

2868. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many child labourers are being provided employment by placement agencies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to enact any law against the practice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No specific complaint has been received with the Government in respect of establishments falling under the Central sphere for which the Union Government is responsible.

(b) Does not arise.

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(c) and (d) The functioning of the placement agencies fall under the jurisdiction of the States' sphere and some of the State Governments are registering the placement agencies under the Shops and Establishments Act of the respective States. [English]

National Rural Livelihood Mission

2869. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to preserve vanishing art forms viz. Madhubani painting, Lucknavi Chicken art etc.;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to implement this action plan under National Rural Livelihoods Mission;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether action has already been initiated to utilize the services of Master craftsmen for training of rural youth in traditional skills to enable them to secure regular income; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) provides credit linked subsidy to the rural BPL (Below Poverty Line) Self Help Groups (SHGs) or individual Swarozgaris for taking up income generating activities in any sector i.e. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary which can also include Madhubani paintings and Lucknavi Chicken. In addition to this, central assistance is also provided to the State Governments for creation of marketing infrastructure and for providing opportunities to SHGs to showcase and market their products. Funds are also released to the states for organizing one SARAS fair in a state during a financial year. Ministry also invites SHGs from all the States for participation in the SARAS fairs held at New Delhi.

(b) to (e) The Ministry is in the process of restructuring the SGSY to National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM). The Expenditure Finance Committee has approved the proposed EFC Memorandum for NRLM and now the Ministry is in the process of preparing a note

for the approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. The main features of NRLM will be available after the approval of the proposal for NRLM by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. Utilisation of services of master craftsmen and community resource persons for training of rural youth is also being considered under NRLM.

[Translation]

Publicity of Rural Development Schemes

2870. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the publicity of various rural development schemes being implemented under this Ministry with a view to make them accessible to the common man;

(b) the funds released and utilized in this regard during each of the last three years and current year, Statewise and scheme-wise;

(c) the level-wise details of the officers authorized to spend the said amount;

(d) whether the said amount has been spent under any other head in various parts of the country including Himachal Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) To create awareness about Rural Development Programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development amongst target groups in rural areas, IEC activities through most of the available modes of communication, including print, audio, video and outdoor publicity, are undertaken by the Ministry.

(b) Details of amount earmarked under Communication Head of Account as well as the pooled up amount bracketed in the different programmes for publicity is as under:---

SI. No.	Year	Allocation (Rs. in crores)	Utilisation (Rs. in crores)
1.	2006-07	18.00 crores	18.00 crores
2.	2007-08	52.10 crores	50.02 crores
3.	2008-09	44.00 crores	43.98 crores
4.	2009-10	42.00 crores	25.49 crores
			(as on date)

(c) The amount under IEC is spent with the approval of competent authority and with due concurrence of Integrated Finance Division.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Production of Tobacco

2871. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Tobacco has declined during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and yearwise alongwith the reasons of decline during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The figures of total production of Tobacco of the last three years do not indicate decline. However, the production of FCV Tobacco had declined slightly during 2007-08 due to the adverse weather conditions in the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh:— PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

Production (Million Kgs.)

Crop season	FCV Tobacco		Other Tobacco	Total
	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka		
2006-07	171.95	96.98	431.07	700.00
2007-08	165.32	87.66	447.02	700.00
2008-09	203.94	113.99	407.07	72500

Source: Tobacco Board.

Amendment in EPF and MP Act, 1952

2872. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (EPF & MP) Act, 1952 to cover more establishment and unorganized workers;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to amend rule 61 of the said Act for enabling retrenched and resigned workers within the purview of the Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which it is likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is applicable only to those establishments which fulfil the conditions of coverage prescribed under the Act i.e. establishments which employ 20 or more employees and are engaged in any activity falling under the notified Schedule of industries or class of establishments. Also, only those cooperative societies which employ 50 or more persons and working without the aid of power are coverable under this Act. New industries and class of establishments are notified from time to time and it is a continuous process. So far 186 industries/class of establishments have been notified. With a view to provide social security to unorganized workers, Unorganised Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has also been enacted recently.

(b) No such rule exists in the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Further para 61 of the Scheme does not cover this aspect.

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

[Translation]

Special Employment Scheme for BPL People

2873. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any Special Employment Scheme for the people living below poverty line;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Government of India has been implementing various employment generation programmes such as Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) in rural and urban areas of the country. However, Government is implementing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which is primarily designed to promote self-employment oriented income generating activities for the BPL households in the rural areas.

Monitoring of PMGSY

2874. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is three tier mechanism for monitoring and maintaining the quality of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to deduct the expenditure incurred on construction work from the funds allocated to States in case construction is found unsatisfactory by the National Quality Control Agency;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the PMGSY is being implemented in all States as per the target; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) For ensuring high level of quality in works, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) programme guidelines have the provision for three tier Quality Control Mechanism. The first two tiers of the Quality Control Structure are overseen by the State Quality Coordinators, appointed by the State Governments. The first tier of quality control mechanism is in-house quality control at the level of executing agencies. The field laboratories are established by the contractors and mandatory tests on the quality of material and workmanship are conducted under the supervision of Programme Implementation Units (PIUs). Quality Control Handbooks have been prescribed and test records are maintained by the PIUs in the prescribed Quality Control registers. The second tier provides for quality monitoring by the State Governments through independent State Quality Monitors (SQMs). SQMs are deployed to ensure that quality issues are properly being attended to at the first tier. The third tier consists of quality monitoring of works through random inspection by independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs).

(c) and (d) Expenditure incurred on PMGSY road projects having non-rectifiable defects observed by NQMs

on inspection is set off against funds to be released to the concerned State.

(e) and (f) Under PMGSY, 42,368 km. road length has been completed upto January, 2010 against the target of 55,000 km for the year 2009-10.

[English]

Employability Gap

2875. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists huge employability gap in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bridge such gap; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 61st Round Survey Report, every year 12.8 million persons are added to the labour force whereas current capacity of Skill Development infrastructure is about 3.5 million. As a large number of persons entering into labour force are not skilled, therefore, there are gaps in their employability. Government have conducted skill gaps in 21 high growth sectors of economy through National Skill Development Corporation.

(c) and (d) Government have approved National Policy on skill Development, a guiding document for Skill Development Programmes in the Country. The policy has set a target of skilling 500 million persons by the year 2022. Training targets for all Ministries/Departments, offering training programmes for sectors under their control have been indicated in policy document and they have been mandated to fulfil their commitments. Government have also set up National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), with responsibility to constitute Sector Skills Councils (SSCs). Functions of SSCs include identification of skill gaps, preparation of Skill Development plans and establishment of well structured sector specific Labour Market Information System to assist in planning and delivery of skill training for bridging the employability gap.

In addition, Government is also setting up 1500 new ITIs and 5000 Skill Development Centers in order to address skill development infrastructure deficit.

Payment of Revenue

2876. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

 (a) the rate of percentage of revenue paid as Taxes and levies by Telecom operators in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of revenue collected during the said period;

 (c) whether the Government proposes to reduce the annual revenue share;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The Telecom Operators do not pay any taxes to the Department of Telecommunications as no taxes are levied by the department. However, the rate of percentage of revenue paid as levies by telecom operators in the country during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The details of Revenue collected during the last three years and the current year is as under:---

(Amount in crores of Rupees)

Services	2006-07	2007-08	200 8-09	Current Year (2009-10)
Spectrum Charges	1957.28	2884.17	32 48.57	3498
License Fee	7016.59	8826 .45	9759.81	7605.61 (upto Jan2010)

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

Rate of percentage of Revenue paid as levies by Telecom Operators

Category	
Basic services, UASL and CMTS	10%, 8% and 6% of the AGR in respect of A, B and C category of service area. Reduced by 2% for first and second operators from 01.04.2006 to 31.03.2008.
ILD, NLD, Comm-VSAT, ISP (IT) and IP-II	6% of the Adjusted Gross Revenue
PMRTS	5% of the Adjusted Gross Revenue

Note: Levy includes 5% of the AGR as USO component

Percentage of revenue paid as Spectrum Charges on GSM (Radio Spectrum)

For CMTS Service	For CDMA/Basic Services	Rate of percentage	
1	2	3	
Upto 4.4+4.4 MHz	Upto 5+5 MHz	2% of AGR	

1	2	3
Upto 6.2+6.2 MHz	Upto 6.25+6.25 MHz	3% of AGR
Upto 10+10 MHz	Upto 10+10 MHz	4% of AGR
Upto 12.5+12.5 MHz	Upto 12.5+12.5 MHz	5% of AGR
Upto 15+15 MHz	Upto 15+15 MHz	6% of AGR

Percentage of revenue paid as Spectrum Charges on M/W Access and M/W Backbone (For CMTS and CDMA/BASIC Service)

1st Carrier of (28 MHz) paired	0.15% of AGR
2nd Carrier of (28 MHz) paired	0.35% of AGR
3rd Carrier of (28 MHz) paired	0.55% of AGR
4th Carrier of (28 MHz) paired	0.80% of AGR
5th Carrier of (28 MHz) paired	1.10% of AGR
6th Carrier of (28 MHz) paired	1.45% of AGR
7th Carrier of (28 MHz) paired	1.85% of AGR
8th Carrier of (28 MHz) paired	2.30% of AGR
9th Carrier of (28 MHz) paired	2.80% of AGR
10th Carrier of (28 MHz) paired 3.35% of AGF	
11th Carrier of (28 MHz) paired	3.95% of AGR

[Translation]

Provision of Roaming Facility

2877. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has been providing roaming facility available to private companies on its network whereas its subscribers complain of congestion in networks; and (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Madam, BSNL has not been providing roaming facility available to private companies on its network.

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

Status of SCs

2878. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOW-ERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute
 a Committee to make an assessment of the progress made
 by the Scheduled Castes benefits accruing to them and
 the social commitments fulfilled towards them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring them in the mainstream of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is a Committee for effective co-ordination to devise ways and means to curb offences of untouchability and atrocities against Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and effective administration of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Government of India is implementing various schemes for educational, economic and social, empowerment of the Scheduled castes. Progress of the schemes is reviewed from time to-time.

Encroachment in Cantonment Areas

2879. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether encroachments in the cantonment areas are increasing continuously;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to check such encroachments and recover the encroached lands; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The total number of encroachments reported and removed in respect of lands under the management of Cantonment Boards and Defence Estates Officers within the limits of the Cantonments during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Encroachments reported	Encroachments removed
2007	370	398
2008	495	583
2009	658	765

It is apparent that there is no increase in incidents of encroachments in Cantonments across the country.

(c) and (d) Action is being taken under the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 2006 and the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 and the Rules framed there under to remove encroachments.

[English]

Partnership Summit

2880. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the

Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be please to state:

(a) whether the Partnership Summit, 2010 took place recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the decisions arrived at in the Summit so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Partnership Summit, 2010 was held at Chennai Trade Centre, Chennai during January 22-24, 2010.

(b) The theme of the Summit was "Global Partnerships: Meeting Challenges". During the Summit, the issues discussed included Imperatives of Economic Integration in a Globalization World; From Regional Integration to Global Partnerships; India 2039: An Affluent Society in one Generation; Destination Tamil Nadu: Leading India's Progress; The New Trade Routes: Strengthening the Global Market Place and Investment Security: Ensuring Capital Flows.

The following three Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) were signed during the Summit:----

- Between Malaysia-India Business Council (MIBC) and Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) on institutional cooperation;
- (ii) Between Jilin Province, China and Tamil Nadu Chapter of CII to further cooperation and to encourage engagement; and
- (iii) Between Maldives and Apollo Hospitals for Management of Hospital in Maldives.

Anomalies in Pay Scales

2881. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are anomalies in pay scales and grade pay of defence personnel particularly in Navy and Coastguard;

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

(c) ~ the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Some issues regarding pay scales and grade pay of defence personnel have been received from Services. These issues are examined by the Government on case to case basis.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Markets in Rural Areas

2882. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by the Government to give modern shape to the markets in rural areas alongwith the provisions made in this regard so far; and

(b) the details of works undertaken by the Government in this regard during the Eleventh Plan period in each State of the country, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN); (a) During 2008-09, Ministry of Rural Development had issued Guidelines for setting up of Haats at various levels with the objective to create better marketing facilities for the rural poor artisans and SHGs (Self Help Groups) members under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY). The basic structure/facilities which may be provided at the village Haats are open raised/covered platforms, toilets (separate facilities for women and men), drinking water facility, drains, garbage pits/corner, office block, warehouse for storage (small), boundary wall/fence, parking space etc. The Haats at the District level will have 20-25 stalls, 5-7 food stalls, ATM centre/Bank counter, Dormitory and an Exhibition hall/Conference Room in addition to the basic minimum facilities. The Haats at the State level will have 75-100 stalls, 10-15 food stalls, ATM centre/Bank counter, Dormitory and an Exhibition hall/Conference Room in

addition to the basic minimum facilities. 70% of space in these Haats will be allotted to SGSY beneficiaries and 30% of space will be allowed to be given to others who will pay suitable charges/fees. As per the Guidelines, Ministry of Rural Development will provide funds upto Rs.15 lakhs for creation of Village Haats, upto Rs.1.5 crores for a district level Haat and upto Rs.3.00 crores for a Haat at the State capital. These funds are shared between Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 while in case of Centre and North Eastern States, the funds are shared in the ratio of 90:10.

(b) Central assistance amounting to Rs.9462.375 lakhs was released during the year 2008-09 to 27 States and one U.T. for setting up of three village Haats each in 549 Districts of the country. The Ministry has also conveyed administrative approval to the remaining districts during the year 2009-10 to incur expenditure in this regard out of SGSY funds available with the DRDAs. The State Governments decide the location of these village Haats which may be initially constructed at Panchayat headquarters or at a place which has the potential to attract large number of visitors.

[English]

Cantonment Boards

2883. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Cantonment Boards in the country, category-wise;

(b) the total civilian population controlled/managed by each of the Cantonment Boards;

(c) whether the elected representatives of the Cantonment Boards are given pay and allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Cantonment Act, 2006;

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

(e) whether there is any proposal to hand over the administration of the Cantonment Boards to the local civil bodies for better administration and efficient functioning; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) There are 62 Cantonments in the country. They are divided into the following categories:—

Category-I	15
Category-II	32
Category-III	7
Category-IV	8
Total	62

(b) A Statement is given in the enclosed.

(c) and (d) Presently, the elected representatives of the Cantonment Boards are not given pay and allowances.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Statement

Census provides the authentic data regarding the total population residing in the Cantonments. The census figures do not indicate the civil and military population separately. The total population residing in each of the Cantonments, showing the category of each Cantonment is given below

SI. No.	Name of the Cantonment	Total population as per 2001 Census	Category		
1	2	3	4		
1.	Agra	56198	I		

1	2	3	4
2.	Ahmedabad	14713	11
3.	Ahmednagar	39954	11
4.	Ajmer	2160	IV
5.	Allahabad	24119	II
6.	Almora	2204	IV
7.	Ambala	61748	I
8.	Amritsar	12162	H
9.	Aurangabad	19174	II
10.	Babina	31947	H
11.	Badamibagh	20213	H
12.	Bakloh	1810	IV
13.	Bareilly	27953	11
14.	Barrackpore	24540	11
15.	Belgaum	23779	11
16.	Cannanore	4699	
17.	Chakrata	3497	111
18.	Clement Town	19569	11
19.	Dagshai	2750	111
20.	Dalhousie	1964	IV
21.	Danapur	28234	11
22.	Dehradun	59099	1
23.	Dehu Road	46921	II
24.	Delhi	131181	L.
25.	Deolali	50620	I

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1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
26.	Faizabad	13647	11	50.	Pachmarhi	11070	· 11
27.	Fatehgarh	19000	H	51.	Pune	79965	I
28.	Ferozepur	57418	I	52.	Ramgarh	73434	I
29.	Jabalpur	66499	I	53.	Ranikhet	19055	li
30.	Jalandhar	40521	I	54.	Roorkee	17762	ti
31.	Jalapahar	1328	IV	55.	Saugor	39427	81
32.	Jammu	28791	H	56.	Secunderabad	206000	ł
33.	Jhansi	25433	il	57.	Shahjahanpur	20503	11
34.	Jutogh	2420	IV	58.	Shillong	12396	II
35.	Kamptee	13125	II	59.	St. Thomas Mount	42153	П
36.	Kanpur	100853	1	60.	Subathu	5719	111
37.	Kasauli	4990	111	61.	Varanasi	17259	11
38.	Khasyol	15582	II	62.	Wellington	20220	H
39.	Kirkee	77473	I		Fish Land	ling Centre	
40.	Landour	3250	111		2884. SHRI RAJAIAH S	SIRICILLA: Will t	he Minister o
41.	Lansdowne	7902	111	SHIF	PING be pleased to s	tate:	
42.	Lebong	1370	١V		(a) whether the co		-
43.	Lucknow	59582	l		ing centre at Visakhapa Visakhapatnam Port Ti	. –	for clearance
44.	Mathura	20408	II		(b) if so, whether	the Union Gov	ernment has
45.	Meerut	92944	I	direc proje	cted to VPT authorities	for early clear	ance of said
46.	Mhow	85023	I	hiole		ne thorefore and	
47.	Morar	38522	11		(c) if not, the reason		
48.	Nainital	1281	IV	be c	(d) the time by whic cleared by VPT?	n the said proje	ct is likely to
49.	Nasirabad	49130	Н			(IPPING (SHRI (

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PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

(a) Yes, Madam. A reference has been received from Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh about the proposal for construction of a groyne within 100 meters from shore area at Yarada in the port waters of Visakhapatnam Port Trust. It has been requested that the concerned authorities may be advised to facilitate the proposed construction at Yarada. Visakhapatnam Port Trust has opposed the project on the ground that it falls within their port limits and that it will affect their port activities adversely as well as pose serious threat to the security of the port.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) The project falls within the port limits of VPT and is bound to affect port activities adversely as well as be a serious threat to the security of the port.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Submarine Fleet of Navy

2885. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of submarines with the Navy at present;

(b) whether majority of submarines with the Navy have served to their capacity;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether steps are being taken by the Government to equip the Navy with state-of-the-art capabilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) There are adequate number of submarines in the inventory of the Indian Navy. Based on reviews of the security environment and operational requirements, induction of appropriate equipment, including submarines for the Indian Navy is done. This is a continuous process. Efforts are also made to maintain force-level by upgrading/ modernizing the existing assets.

[English]

District Disability Rehabilitation Centre in Goa

2886. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (DDRC) functioning in Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the financial assistance provided during each of the last three years for those centres, centre-wise; and

(c) the number of persons benefited/rehabilitated by these centres in the State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) There is one District Disability Rehabilitation Centre in Panaji, Goa.

(b) The District Disability Rehabilitation Centre is funded by Government of Goa which has provided Rs. 10.00 lakhs each year over the last three years.

(c) Number of persons benefitted is as under:-



Skill Building

2887. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is promoting skill

building as the new thrust area for organized and unorganized workers, to adopt to changing technologies and labour market demands;

if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps (b) taken by the Government in this regard including backwards area of the country; and

the funds allocated and utilised under such skill (c)building in the country, State-wise, urban and rural areawise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) In order to promote skill building for organized and unorganized sector workers, DGE&T under Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing following major schemes:----

- 1. Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)
- Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) 2.
- Skill Development Initiative 3.
- 4. Advanced Vocational Training Scheme

Aforesaid schemes have training capacity of about 1.87 million persons per annum. Besides, 17 other Ministries are also providing skill training in the areas of skill concerning their jurisdictions.

To adopt changing technologies and labour market demand, 1896 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are being modernized under three Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Multi skilling courses have also been started in ITIs and Advanced Training is being given through various advanced level institutes setup in the country.

For meeting the training requirements of the backward areas, a scheme titled Kaushal Vikas Yojana has been taken up to establish 1500 new ITIs and 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) in Public Private Partnership mode.

Though the ITIs in country are managed by (c) respective State Governments, Ministry of Labour and Employment is allocating funds for their modernization. Funds allocated and released to various States by Ministry of Labour and Employment are given as per the Statement enclosed.

Statement

SI.	State/UT	Funds	Fund
No.		Allocated	Released
	·	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21371	19246
2.	Andaman and Nicobai Islands	263	73
3.	Arunachai Pradesh	923	902
4.	Assam	6205	5355
5.	Bihar	5340	4236
6.	Chandigarh	370	327
7.	Chhattisgarh	13694	12398
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	250	250
9.	Daman and Diu	150	40
10.	Delhi	2284	2079
11.	Goa	2328	1493
12.	Gujarat	24960	22667
13.	Haryana	14213	12500
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10297	9586
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	`6113	5149

PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

1 2	3 .	4
16. Jharkhand	2384	2050
17. Karnataka	26271	24536
18. Kerala	6583	6065
19. Lakshadweep	56	19
20. Madhya Pradesh	20477	18826
21. Maharashtra	64253	55077
22. Manipur	360	206
23. Meghalaya	270	33
24. Mizoram	770	627
25. Nagaland	975	875
26. Orissa	5134	4397
27. Puducherry	513	429
28. Punjab	21323	18254
29. Rajasthan	14747	13724
30. Sikkim	194	147
31. Tamil Nadu	12518	10036
32. Tripura	1065	915
33. Uttar Pradesh	24855	23875
34. Uttarakhand	8050	7364
35. West Bengal	8824	7439
Total	328377	291194

Lead content in paints

2888. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was conducted by Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) regarding the leading brands of paints produced in the country which contains high lead in their products which is highly poisonous to human health even if touched;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up the matter with the paint manufacturers to phase out the lead content from their products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to protect the human beings from health hazards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), a non-governmental organization has conducted a study which shows the presence of lead in paints produced in the country. Government has taken up the matter with the stakeholders including paint manufacturers. The Technical Committee of the Bureau of Indian Standards has constituted three Working Groups to review all the published IS Specifications in the light of lead restriction and lead free clause.

Social Protection through MGNREGS

2889. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the report on Global Employment Trends 2010 there has been much progress in extending social protection through Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) which also helped in maintaining levels of consumption and poverty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) In a report titled "Global Employment Trends January, 2010" by International Labour Office (ILO), the following comments pertaining to South Asia region have been made:---

"While there has been much progress in extending social protection in the region through initiatives such as India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), which has provided a significant buffer during the crisis, helping to maintain levels of consumption, poverty and vulnerable forms of employment remain widespread and represent tremendous challenges that must be overcome."

Participation of Private Sector in Rural Employment Generation

2890. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing schemes for affording employment in the rural sector including private partners and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);

(b) the number of rural population benefited/trained and likely to be benefited/trained thereunder during each year of the Eleventh Plan, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the proposed schemes, if any, in this regard alongwith the projected targets thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Following schemes of this Ministry are being implemented for providing employment in the rural areas:—

(i) Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act was launched in 200 identified districts on 02.02.2006. Additional 130 districts were covered under the Act during 2007-08 and all the remaining rural areas of the country have been covered under Mahatama Gandhi NREGA with effect from 01.04.2008. Mahatama Gandhi NREGA aims at enhancing the livelihood security of the people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage employment in a financial year, to a rural heusehold whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is being implemented by the State Governments with principal role being given to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Private Sector/NGOs are not involved in the execution of Mahatama Gandhi NREGA. The State-wise details of the number of households provided employment during 2006-07; 2007-08; 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to January, 2010) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) (ii) is a major self-employment programme for the rural poor under implementation since 01.4.1999. It is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment through a process of social mobilization such as organization of the poor into Self Help Groups (SHG), training, credit, technology infrastructure and marketing. The SGSY has definite objective of improving the family incomes of the rural poor and, at the same time, providing for a flexibility of design at the grassroots level to suit the local needs and resources. The objective of the SGSY is to provide assistance to the rural poor through bank credit and government subsidy to acquire an income-generating asset. SGSY is implemented through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Banks, line Departments of the state governments and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). NGOs/Voluntary Agencies/Community Based Organisations/Individuals/rural branches of Commercial/Co-operative/Regional Rural Banks are involved as Facilitators/Self Help Promoting Institutions (SHPIs) for initiating and sustaining

the group development process including their training and capacity building. A part of the SGSY funds is also earmarked for Special Projects which are initiatives of Public Private Partnership (PPP) for training and skill upgradation of rural BPL youth. Currently, only employment linked training and skill upgradation initiatives are being taken up under Special Project. Statement-II indicating Statewise physical progress under the SGSY during 2007-08 to 2009-10 (upto January, 2010) is enclosed.

(iii) The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), an autonomous body functioning under the aegis of Ministry of Rural Development implements a Public Cooperation (PC) scheme by extending financial assistance to the NGOs. Under the scheme beneficiaries are inter-alia trained by the NGOs assisted by CAPART. Statement-III indicating the number of beneficiaries under the projects of NGOs assisted by CAPART during the first three years of the 11th Plan is enclosed.

Statement-I

SI. No.	Name of State	No	No. of households provided employment (In Nos.)					
		FY: 2006-07	FY: 2007-08	FY: 2008-09	FY: 2009-10 upto Jan., 10			
1	2	3	4	5	6			
1,	Andhra Pradesh	2161395	4803892	5699557	5655178			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16926	4490	80714	48929			
3.	Assam	792270	1402888	1877393	1721834			
4.	Bihar	1688899	3859630	3822484	3429047			
5.	Chhattisgarh	1256737	2284963	2270415	1733022			
6.	Gujarat	226269	290691	850691	1413161			
7.	Haryana	50765	70869	162932	119662			
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63514	271099	445713	420378			
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	121328	116800	199166	184138			
10.	Jharkhand	1394108	1679868	1576348	1395634			
11.	Karnataka	545185	549994	896212	2785371			
12.	Kerala	99107	185392	692015	782699			

State-wise details of the number of households provided employment

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1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2866349	4346916	5207665	4873389
14.	Maharashtra	353024	474695	906297	568060
15.	Manipur	18568	112549	381109	388506
16.	Meghalaya	96627	106042	224263	284506
17.	Mizoram	50998	88940	172775	179777
18.	Nagaland	27884	115331	296689	309772
19.	Orissa	1394169	1096711	1199006	1043452
20.	Punjab	31648	49690	147336	200120
21.	Rajasthan	1175172	2170460	6373093	6216818
22.	Sikkim	4107	19664	52006	54296
23.	Tamil Nadu	683481	1234818	3345648	3588272
24.	Tripura	74335	423724	549022	560904
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2573245	4096408	4336466	4597126
26.	Uttarakhand	134312	189263	298741	413642
27.	West Bengal	3083757	3843335	3025854	3108018
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	5975	14248
29.	Dadra and Nagar	0	0	1919	2736
	Haveli		•		
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
31.	Goa	0	0	0	6555
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	3024	5192
33.	Puducherry	- O	0	12264	40243
34.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0

Statement-II

2007-08 2008-09 SI. State/UT 2009-10 (Jan.'09) No. Total No. of Swarozgaris that Swarozgaris Swarozgaris that Swarozgaris Swarozgaris that Swarozgaris requires training assisted training requires training assisted training requires training assisted training Achievement Target Achievement Target Achievement Target Achievement Target Achievement Target Achievement Target Andhra Pradesh 1. 2. Arunachal Pradesh 3. Assam Bihar 4. 5. Chhattisgarh 6. Goa Gujarat 7. Haryana 8. Himachal Pradesh 9. 10. Jammu and Kashmir Jharkhand 12. Karnataka 13. Kerala

(Rs. in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26290	578321	80826	70590	34469	725350	105972	99200	37662	681044	111385	61283
15.	Maharashtra	34662	170677	106567	119344	45449	230914	139730	154647	49660	127291	146869	101387
16.	Manipur	2245	5871	6902	3144	2767	5364	8506	3640	2519	4122	7449	6774
17.	Meghalaya	2515	9068	7733	2909	3100	4845	9529	2195	2821	5917	8344	4598
18.	Mizoram	582	2600	1789	5255	717	7800	2205	8748	653	4547	1932	8886
19.	Nagaland	1725	3688	5305	2259	2126	5602	6537	3205	1934	4181	5721	2543
20.	Orissa	26560	110828	81656	87171	34820	89670	107051	126706	38054	40489	112544	72950
21.	Punjab	2499	8671	7683	12706	3277	6018	10074	13109	3582	6835	10594	9644
 22.	Rajasthan	13315	66855	40936	42782	17457	192805	53671	58495	19077	87097	56421	35856
23.	Sikkim	644	5368	1981	1718	794	3244	2441	1689	722	3807	2135	1195
24.	Tamil Nadu	20532	91446	63125	87763	26920	21 98 43	82764	113097	29418	6631	87004	79326
25.	Tripura	4054	35002	12463	13027	4995 ·	31321	15357	23847	4547	23694	13448	9430
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7 9 527	288590	244500	292105	104269	175068	320567	319568	113939	205782	336975	270115
 27.	Uttarakhand	4187	10452	12873	13482	5490	12917	16877	18044	5998	8601	17738	13210
28.	West Bengal	29516	537631	90744	33551	38699	694941	118976	99905	42289	473102	125070	31922
2 9 .	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	209	149	195	54	70	165	243	57	6	170	587
30.	Daman and Diu	48	0	149	0	54	0	165	0	57	0	[.] 170	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48	0	149	0	54	0	165	24	57	0	170	0
32.	Lakshadweep	48	0	149	177	54	0	165	0	57	0	170	0
33.	Puducherry	291	6927	894	1087	430	1928	1323	1257	573	2379	1695	2183

Written Answers

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Statement-III

State-wise number of beneficiaries under Public Cooperation Scheme of Assistance to VOs

SI. No.	Name of State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1020	1005	750
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	- '	-	-
3.	Assam	260	1496	-
4.	Bihar	1591	3066	60
5.	Chandigarh	-	80	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	20	-	-
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		-	-
8.	Delhi	50	608	-
9.	Goa	-	-	
10.	Gujarat	2396	1624	1074
11.	Haryana	1035	781	-
12.	Himachal Pradesh	100	420	_
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	539	220	
14.	Jharkhand	95	311	_ 30
15.	Kamataka	4887	378	. –
16.	Kerala	640	600	-
17.	Madhya Pradesh	2335	946	
18.	Maharashtra	180	11 8 0	331
19.	Manipur	911	1706	

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
21.	Mizoram	410	-	_
22.	Nagaland	69	-	-
23.	Orissa	3670	2643	
24.	Puducherry	-	-	-#
25.	Punjab	120	336	-
26.	Rajasthan	6170	763	_
27.	Sikkim	-	 .	·
28.	Tamil Nadu	-	206	
29.	Tripura	328	100	-
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2135	10980	140
31.	Uttarakhand	50	135	-
32.	West Bengal	1808	4003	

Iron ore exports to China

2891. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY; Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is losing to newer markets in the iron ore exports to China;

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

(c) the impact of such losses on our industry and the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) While India's market share in

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Chinese Iron Ore imports has come down from 20.7% in 2007 to 17.1% in 2009, in quantitative terms, it has gone up from 79.54 million tonnes in 2007 to 107.50 million tonnes in 2009, showing a growth of 35%.

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

Selection of Bidders in Defence Procurement

2892. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

 (a) the time by which the new defence procurement policy is likely to be functional;

(b) whether under the new procurement policy the Government is likely to prefer bidders who have invested in development of indigenous design and production facility;

(c) whether the lowest Indian bidder will get 60 per cent of the order and the second lowest the remaining 40 per cent;

(d) whether the likely price variations between the lowest bidder and second lowest for the hardware of the same specification is admissible under the extant CVC guidelines laid down for a transparent procurement process; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Defence Procurement Policy-2008 (DPP-2008) came into effect from 1st September, 2008. There is a provision for periodical review of this procedure. DPP-2008 was last reviewed in 2009 and certain amendments were promulgated which became effective from 1st November, 2009.

Export destination for Tea

2893. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding names of countries to which Indian tea is being exported;

(b) whether Dubai is the second largest export destination for Indian tea;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action plan to boost export of tea in the plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) India exports tea to around 95 countries of which the major destinations are Russian Federation, Iraq, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates, Afghanistan, Iran, Egypt, Kazakhistan, United States of America, Pakistan, Germany, Poland, etc.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Dubai is the second largest export destination for Indian tea with an export volume of 24.80 million kgs in 2008, next to Russian Federation.

(d) Under the 11th Plan schemes, Government is promoting export of Tea through Tea Board by supporting its promotional campaigns, Buyer Seller Meets, Tea Tasting Sessions, Trade Fairs, International Conventions and incentive to exporters etc.

Suicides due to poverty and unemployment

2894. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons/people committing suicides due to poverty and unemployment in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Details of suicides due to poverty and unemployment as per available information are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Government is implementing various employment generation and poverty alleviation schemes like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to provide employment to unemployed in rural and urban areas of the country to prevent such incidents.

Statement

Suicides due to Poverty and Unemployment during 2005, 2006 and 2007 (All India)

SI. No.	Cause	2005 Suicides	2006 Suicides	2007 Suicides
1.	Poverty	2548	2643	2809
2.	Unemployment	2172	. 1891	2394

Payment of Bills of DCI

2895. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING, be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kolkata Port Trust has received any letter from Chairman of Dredging Corporation of India regarding payment of dues/bills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of outstanding dues payable to Dredging Corporation of India by Kolkata Port Trust as on 19.01.2010 are given in the enclosed Statement. The issue of outstanding dues payable to Dredging Corporation of India discussed in a meeting held recently under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Shipping). During the discussions, Secretary (Shipping) observed that KoPT has to clear all outstanding dues and later approach Ministry for reimbursement. Secretary (S) also directed KoPT to release all the funds to DCI that are going to be released shortly by Ministry to KoPT.

Statement

Details of outstanding dues in respect of Kolkata Port Trust as on 19.01.2010

(Rs. in crores)

SI. No.	Particulars	Billing Amount Outstanding	Amount Received/ Adjusted after 1.4.09	Net Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
Α.	Amount Outstanding upto 31.12.08			
1.	Amount withheld by KOPT (owing to their Government Audit). Now agreed to release	86.00	15.00	71.00
2.	KOPT – CAPITAL DREDGING – SSOJ	3.84	Q	3.84

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1	2	3	4	5
3.	Dredging Charges and Esc. 2002-03	16.62	0	16.62
4.	Dredging Charges and Esc. 2003-04	1.62	0	1.62
5.	Dredging Charges and Esc. 2005-06	11.45	0	11.45
6.	Dredging Charges and Esc. 2006-07	9.45	0	9,45
7.	Escalation Claims 2007-08	19.06	0	19.06
8.	Dredging Charges and Esc. Claims 08-09	51.71	50.47	1.24
9.	Mat. and Fuel EscIII Quarter of 2008-09	24.10	22.78	1.32
	Total	223.85	88.25	135.60
B.	Contractual Dredgers			
1.	Dredging Charges – March 2009	31.76	31.76	0.00
	(a) Dredging Charges 1/09	4.42	0	4.42
	(b) Dredging Charges 2/09	3.99	0	3.99
	(c) Dredging Charges 3/09	18.10	0	18.10
2.	DR-XI Mobilisation	0.28	0	0.28
3.	Dredging Charges – April, 2009	25.17	18.15	7.02
4.	Dredge-XVI – April, 2009	7.65	0	7.65
5.	Dredging Charges – May, 2009	25.17	18.85	6.32
6.	Dredging Charges – June, 2009	25.17	21.82	3.35
7.	DR-VIII Mobilisation	. 0.23	Q	0.23
8.	DR-XVIII Mobilisation	0.37	Q	0.37
9.	Dredging Charges – July, 2009	25.17	21,82	3.35
10.	Dredging Charges – August, 2009	25.17	21,82	3.35
11.	Dredging Charges - September, 2009	25.17	16,30	8.87

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Dredging Charges - October, 2009	25.17	18.88	6.29
13.	Dredging Charges - November, 2009	25.17	· 13.42	11.75
14.	Dredging Charges – December, 2009	25.17	0.00	25.17
	Total	293.33	182.82	110.51
C.	Additional Dredgers			
Ι.	Additional Dredgers Claims-2/09 and 3/09	1.93	0	1.93
2.	Additional Dredgers Claims-1/09	-1.35	0	-1.35
	Additional Dredgers Claims-4/09	9	0	9.00
	Additional Dredgers Claims-5/09	11.13	1.63	9.50
j.	Additional Dredgers Claims-6/09	11.06	5.54	5.52
•	Additional Dredgers Claims-7/09	23.85	6.54	17.31
•	Additional Dredgers Claims-8/09	23.01	3.65	19.36
	Additional Dredgers Claims-9/09	19.90	0.00	19.90
•	Additional Dredgers Claims-10/09	13.50	0	13.50
0.	Additional Dredgers Claims-11/09	17.00	0	17.00
1.	Additional Dredgers Claims-12/09	17.00	0	17.00
	Total	146.03	17.36	128.67
	Grand Total	663.21	288.43	374.78

Scanning facilities at ports

2896. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up state-of-the-art scanners including X-ray or gamma-ray scanners of the size that scan an entire cargo container at all major and minor ports of the country; and (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to meet any threat?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) At Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Customs has installed two units for scanning of containers, one mobile scanner unit installed in port and one fixed scanner unit installed in Central Warehousing Corporation's Dronagiri Container Freight Station (CFS). There is a proposal by Department of Revenue (Customs) to install X-ray scanners at Chennai, Tuticorin, Mumbai and Kandla ports for which port were directed to provide land at concessional rate by this Ministry. Major ports also have proposals for installing Radio active material detector scanning equipment by 2012.

Setting up of Drug De-addiction Centres

2897. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

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

(a) the details regarding number of de-addiction centres functioning in the country at present, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the details regarding number of such centres opened during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open such centres to de-addict youth in the country and if so, the detailed planning in this regard;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to launch a scheme for setting up such centres at Panchayat level in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the details of financial allocation made for the last three years, State-wise;

(g) the details regarding performance of the deaddiction centres set up so far; and

(h) the other steps being taken to check drug addiction including collaboration with Non-Governmental
 Organisations for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The Ministry provides financial assistance to eligible organizations including nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) for running of drug deaddiction centres to provide integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts including youth. The Details of the de-addiction centres run with the financial assistance of the Ministry under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse functioning in the country, and number of centres sanctioned during the last three years, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement. New Centres are sanctioned from time to time depending on requirement of concerned State. Sanction is accorded on receipt of appropriate proposals from the eligible organizations duly recommended by the concerned State/UT Government.

(d) and (e) There is no proposal to launch a scheme for setting up such centres at Panchayat level in the country. However, in the existing scheme, Panchayati Raj Institutions are also eligible for central assistance for running de-addiction centres and taking up other drug deaddiction activities specified in the scheme.

(f) Under the scheme, funds are not provided to the State Governments. However, grant-in-aid is released to Non Governmental Organizations and other eligible organizations, for running of the de-addiction centres. A Statement indicating State-wise release of grants during the last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09), are at enclosed.

(g) About 3.40 lakh persons have benefited through these de-addiction centres in the last three years.

(h) The Drug Prevention Division in the National Institute of Social Defence, an autonomous body working under the Ministry, functions as an apex body for providing training, research and documentation in the field of alcoholism and drug demand reduction.

Reputed NGOs with adequate experience and good track record are designated as Regional Resource and Training Centres and are financially assisted for capacity building and skill development for service providers at regional level.

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PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

		Statement	• .	
SI. No.	Name of the State/UT	Grants released to the NGOs from 2006-07 to 2008-09 (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of de-addiction Centres functioning at present	Number of de-addiction Centres sanctioned in the last 3 years
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	261.66	15	2
2.	Bihar	203.58	14	
3.	Chhattisgarh	36.80	3	1 1
4.	Goa	4.42	1	
5.	Gujarat	91.53	1	
6.	Haryana	222.46	20	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	40.79	4	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	34.64	2	· .
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	
10.	Karnataka	520.78	30	- 3
11.	Kerala	401.60	22	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	249.80	20	7
13.	Maharashtra	921.19	47	2
14.	Orissa	507.21	29	2
15.	Punjab	263.82	18	
16.	Rajasthan	201.59	15	6
17.	Tamil Nadu	389.51	26	4
18.	Uttar Pradesh	765.27	49	1
19.	Uttarakhand	74.15	5.	1
20.	West Bengal	323.63	15	3

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Chandigarh	4.19	0	
22.	Delhi	170.06	9	
23.	Puducherry	0	0	
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	
25.	Lakshadweep	0	0	
26.	Daman and Diu	0	0	
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	, 0	
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.04	2	
29.	Assam	127.86	8	1
30.	Manipur	496.73	21	
31.	Meghalaya	41.81	3	1
32.	Mizoram	226.57	~~ 10	
33.	Nagaland	126.48	5	
34.	Tripura	13.22	2	
35.	Sikkim	19.10	1	
<u> ((</u>))	Total	6754.49	401	36

Import of Wheat and Rice

2898. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to import rice and wheat to overcome the decline in the shortage of these commodities;

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

the steps being taken to enhance production of (C) the said commodities and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal for import of rice and wheat from foreign countries for the Central Pool.

PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

(c) The Government is implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for increasing production of agricultural products including rice and wheat. The Schemes include National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Micro Management of Agriculture Scheme (MMAS), etc. As a result of Government's initiatives, the production of rice and wheat has increased from 96.69 million tonnes and 78.57 million tonnes respectively in 2007-2008 to 99.18 million tonnes and 80.68 million tonnes respectively in 2008-2009.

[Translation]

Sugar Export

2899. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: SHRI P. BALRAM: SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government had approved the export of ten thousand tonnes of sugar to European Union (EU);

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

(c) whether the Government has recently cancelled export of ten thousand metric tonnes of sugar to European Union; and

(d) 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government had allocated 10,000 tonnes of sugar for export to European Union for the fiscal year 2009-10 under a Preferential Quota of Sugar for export to EU. India is allowed a certain preferential quota of sugar for export to EU. Since EU is a vast market with high degree of potential for export of agricultural products, India did not want to lose the preferential status and the facility of export of sugar. The quantity of 10,000 tonnes is relatively small as compared to production.

(c) and (d) The Public Notice regarding such export was withdrawn on 23rd February, 2010 keeping in view the fact that even though the quantity was small, and it was in India's interest to utilise the EU's preferential quota, public sentiment did not favour export at a time when domestic prices of sugar were high.

Rashtryia Sam Vikas Yojana

2900. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched/subsumed Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the progress and reasons for subsume of the scheme, if any?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) was launched in 2003-04 with a view to reducing regional imbalances r and speed up development in the identified backward areas. The Scheme had envisaged allocation of Rs. 45 crore to each of the 147 identified backward districts, which was to be released in six installments of Rs. 7.50 crore each. By August, 2006, only 3 out of 147 districts had claimed their full entitlement. Consequent upon launch of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme in 2006-07, the RSVY was subsumed in the BRGF so that the backward districts of RSVY could continue to draw their balance entitlement and the works on the ongoing schemes taken up under the RSVY were not disrupted. As on 31.12.2009, all the 147 districts have claimed their full entitlement of Rs. 45 crore each under the RSVY.

[English]

Child Protection Committees

2901. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up/encourage Child Protection Committees in each town/ city to prevent and rescue child labourers including domestic helps; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal with the Government. However, adequate provisions exist in the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 to protect the interest of child labour. Further, a Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked and Migrant Child Labour, which envisages prerescue and rescue operations, rehabilitation and prevention, was issued to the State/UT Governments. Further financial assistance is being provided to the identified districts for the rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work under the Scheme of National Child Labour Project (NCLP).

(b) Does not arise.

Job Cards to Women under MGNREGS

2902. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that millions of single women particularly widows, working women etc. are deprived of job cards under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

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

(c) the steps taken to protect the interests of single women under MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A household is the basic unit for issuance of job card and providing employment under Mahatama Gandhi NREG Act. As per reports received from various States, 1.29 crore job cards have been issued to women headed households. 73.56 lakh single women household have been issued job cards under Mahatama Gandhi NREG Act.

(c) Para 27 of Schedule-II of the Act provides for work-site facilities such as safe drinking water, shade for children and periods of rest, first-aid box with adequate material for emergency treatment for minor injuries and other health hazards connected with the work being performed. Para 28 further provides that the women workers may bring their children below the age of six years to the work site and a woman worker shall be deputed to look after such children in case the number of children is five or more.

Industrial Workers

2903. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) the productivity of industrial worker per person in India vis-a-vis developed and developing countries alongwith their comparative wage structures and earnings; and

(b) the contribution of Indian labour in the Gross Domestic Product vis-a-vis the contribution made by the counterpart in developed and developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) On the basis of information contained in World Competitiveness Yearbook 2009, as made available by National Productivity Council, a Statement giving labour productivity estimated in terms of Gross Domestic Product PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

(at purchasing power parity) per person employed per hour (in US\$) and percentage change of Real GDP per Person Employed per hour in India and other Asian countries and Benchmark countries during 2008 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Amongst Asian countries, the labour productivity growth in India during 2006 was 6.79% which was lower than China (10.25%) but higher than other countries like Vietnam (6.51%), Bangladesh (4.74%), Pakistan (4.64%), Philippines (4.64%), Mongolia (4.05%) etc.

Statement

Labour Productivity - Asian Countries, 2008

SI.	Name of the	Gross Domestic	Percentage
No.	Country	Product (at	Change of
		Purchasing	Real GDP
		Power Parity)	Per Person
		Per Person	Employed
		Employed	Per Hour
		Per Hour	
		(in US \$)	
1	2	3	4
1.	China-Mainland	4.70	8.31
2.	, Hong Kong	36.13	0.92
3.	India	3.27	9.10
4.	Indonesia	4.09	3.35
5.	Japan	37.28	0.58
6.	Republic of Korea	25.33	13.83
7.	Malaysia	16.51	2.86
8.	Philippines	4.22	2.09
9.	Singapore	36.36	-26.06

1	2	3	4
10.	Thailand	6.76	0.47
	Bench	mark Countries	
.1.	United States of America	47.78	1.58
2.	Germany	41.26	-0.11
3.	Australia	39.24	-0.24
4.	United Kingdom	39.08	-0.03

Source: World Competitiveness Yearbook 2009, Institute of Management and Development, Lausanne, Switzerland (National Productivity Council is the Partner from India).

[Translation]

Setting up of Industries

2904. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN <i>ALIAS</i> LALAN SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR
BWISWMUTHIARY:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

•

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

SHRI KAMLESH BALMIKI:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified the industrially backward States in the country including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and the North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the strategy for industrial development in these States;

(c) whether proposals/schemes were received from such States for setting up industries in these States specially in backward/tribal areas of North Eastern Region;

(d) if so, the follow up action taken thereon;

(e) whether the Government is considering to provide any incentives to those companies which are in the field of research and development;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether lack of uniform industrial promotion policy/special incentives to some of the industries have resulted in decline of all-round and inclusive growth in the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up corrective action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The Government had earlier conducted studies to identify industrially backward districts. But, no study has been conducted so far for identifying industrially backward States.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (h) In a deregulated industrial environment, decisions to set up industries are taken by the entrepreneurs. The State Governments are primarily responsible for industrial development in their respective States. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes. However, for the States of the North East (including Sikkim) and the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the Union Government is implementing packages of incentives in view of the adverse geographical locations and other specificities of these States. Besides, Transport Subsidy Scheme is applicable to all these 11 States to provide subsidy on transport cost incurred on movement of raw materials and finished goods from the designated rail heads/ports upto the location of the industrial units and vice-versa for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production. The Transport subsidy scheme is also applicable to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep Islands and the Darjeeling district of West Bengal. Several other States have requested for extending packages of incentives, but there is no proposal to extend any such package to any other State.

[English]

Modernisation of Post Offices

2905. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the number of post offices in urban and rural

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areas which are equipped with e-mail, Internet and computer facilities, State-wise including Karnataka;

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(b) whether the Government has prepared any time bound programme to provide computer facility in the remaining post offices;

- (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Out of 12604 post offices computerised till 31.12.2009, 7455 post offices are in urban areas and 5149 post offices are in rural areas. 1305 post offices have been provided with wide areas; network and 8177 post offices have been provided with dial up/ broadband facilities for accessing services through internet. Department does not provide email facilities. The Statewise break up of computerised post offices are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Computerisation of post offices is an ongoing programme based on technical feasibility and availability of fund.

Statement

Name of States	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	321	433	754
Assam	400	231	631
Bihar	202	114	316
Chhattisgarh	38	168	206
Gujarat including Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar . Haveli	258	511	769

1	2	. 3	4
Himachal Pradesh	181	83	264
Jammu and Kashmir	25	104	129
Kerala including Lakshadweep	684	386	1070
Karnataka	249	567	816
Madhya Pradesh	60	354	414
Maharashtra including Goa	347	875	1222
North East (Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh)	222	73	295
Orissa	283	196	479
Punjab	126	317	443
Rajasthan	115	307	422
Uttarakhand	91	102	193
Uttar Pradesh	288	746	1034
West Bengal including Andaman and Nicobar Islands	397	545	942
Delhi	4	285	289
Haryana	80	198	278
Jharkhand	37	151	188
Tamil Nadu including Puducherry	741	709	1450
Total	5149	7455	12604

Sukhna Land Case

2906. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

- SHRI LALJI TANDON:
- SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI RAJAIAH SIRICILLA:

- SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
- DR. G. VIVEKANAND:
- SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

- SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
- SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:
- SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
- SHRI RAKESH SACHAN:

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into the Sukhna Land Case;

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

(c) the action taken against the officials/persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Army authorities convened a Court of Inquiry (COI) under the Army Rules to probe into the circumstances under which 'No Objection Certificate' in respect of the land situated within the Chumta Tea Estate, Sukhna, was issued. The Court of Inquiry in its findings and opinion found a number of officers blameworthy and further action was accordingly initiated. Two officers involved had filed Applications before the Principal Bench of the Armed Forces Tribunal, New Delhi, inter-alia challenging the Court of Inquiry proceedings. In the case of one officer, the Tribunal has directed to reconvene the Court of Inquiry pertaining to that officer.

Inclusion of Villages under PURA

2907. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced any scheme under the name 'Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas' (PURA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from different States including Kerala for inclusion of certain activities areas therein;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government on each such proposal by indicating the present status in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The Government has approved the Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme on 21st January, 2010 for implementation on a pilot basis during 11th Five Year Plan within the budgetary provision of Rs. 248 crores. The scheme aims at holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in a Gram Panchayat(s) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas. There is a pre-identified methodology to select the private developers to undertake the pilot projects viz. inviting proposals through an "Expression of Interest" (EoI) Notice, short listing, final selection based on Request for Proposal (RfP) and then inviting the selected private developers to prepare Detailed Project Report (DPR) based on which the

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capital grant admissible under the scheme will be considered for approval. The Ministry of Rural Development had initially implemented the PURA scheme from 2004-05 to 2006-07 on a pilot basis. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) were invited from different States including the State of Kerala prior to implementation of the initial pilot phase. A Statement indicating the number of DPRs received, State-wise, is enclosed. However, only seven pilot projects were implemented for drawing an experience for preparing a restructuring scheme in future. One pilot project each was implemented in the state of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during the initial pilot phase of PURA scheme.

Statement

SI. No	States	No. of DPRs Received
1	2	3
1.	Assam	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3
3.	Bihar	22
4.	- Chhattisgarh	1
5.	Gujarat	1
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	11
8.	Kamataka	. 1
9.	Kerala	12
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2
11.	Maharashtra	21
12.	Manipur	8
13.	Meghalaya	1

1	2	3
14.	Orissa	5
15.	Punjab	, 1
16.	Rajasthan	3
17.	Tamil Nadu	29
18.	Tripura	2
19.	Uttar Pradesh	20
20.	Uttarakhand	1
21.	West Bengal	2
	Total	157

Alternative employment to Retrenched workers

2908. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

 (a) the details of the Social Security Scheme under implementation for retrenched Workers;

(b) whether the Government proposes to chalk out a special social security scheme for the retrenched workers till they get alternative employment; and

(c) 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) to (c) The ESI Corporation introduced a scheme of unemployment allowance (Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana) with effect from 1.4.2005 under which insured persons covered under the ESI Scheme for three years or more who lose their jobs due to closure of factory/ MARCH 15, 2010

establishment or retrenchment or permanent disability are provided unemployment allowance in cash equal to 50% of their wage for upto one year. During this period, the insured person and his family are also eligible for medical care. Those insured persons who undergo training at Vocational Training Centres run by the Government are also paid any fee charged by the institution as well as expenses on their travel.

[Translation]

Employment to Skilled/Professionals

2909. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

 (a) whether the number of unemployed engineers, other professionals, and skilled workforce has increased during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a special scheme/policy for providing remunerative jobs/ employment to such unemployed persons, separately;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such persons are likely to be benefited therefrom; and

(e) the efforts made/being made by the Government for creation of skilled workforce in view of the global competition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Number of engineers and other professional jobseekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007 is as under:----

Year	Engineers	Other Professionals
2005	2.23	1.14
2006	2.77	1.42
2007	2.87	1.47

(c) and (d) In order to provide jobs to educated unemployed, the 11th Plan aims as increasing private organized sector employment ambitiously, by at least 10 million. Alongwith the public sector, organized sector jobs would then expand by over 15 million, a growth rate of about 9% per annum.

(e) In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, a Comprehensive Skill Development Programme with wide coverage throughout the country has been initiated by the Government. The coordinated Action Plan for Skill Development has a target of 500 million skilled persons by the year 2022, and all the concerned Ministries and Departments have been mandated to undertake skill development programmes accordingly.

Disbursement of Wages under MGNREGS

2910. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Government has conducted any review regarding expansion of opportunities for earning livelihood for the families living in the rural areas of the country including Rajasthan;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of population living Below Poverty Line (BPL) and above poverty line in each State of the country at present; and

(e) the details of persons out of the aforesaid

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population who got employment alongwith the amount disbursed as wages through post-office or bank or in cash during each of the employment season since introduction of Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Government has not conducted any such review. However, the opportunities for earning livelihood for the rural households of the country have been expanded by making an amendment in para 1(iv) of Schedule-I of the Act. The amended para reads as under:—

"Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debit Relief Scheme, 2008."

(d) Latest estimations of poverty as done by the Planning Commission are available for the year 2004-05. State-wise total number of persons below poverty line in rural and urban areas is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(e) Mahatama Gandhi NREGA is applicable in rural areas of the country. A household is the basic unit for providing employment under the Act. Number of households provided employment under the Act and total wages disbursed to unskilled workers so far is given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

SI. No.	States	No. of Persons Below Poverty
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126.10

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.03
3.	Assam	55.77
4.	Bihar	369.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	90.96
6.	Delhi	22.93
7.	Goa	2.01
8.	Gujarat	90.69
9.	Haryana	32.10
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6.36
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.85
12.	Jharkhand	116.39
13.	Karnataka	138.89
14.	Kerala	49.60
15.	Madhya Pradesh	249.68
16.	Maharashtra	317.38
17.	Manipur	3.95
18.	Meghalaya	4.52
19.	Mizoram	1.18
20.	Nagaland	3.99 .
21.	Orissa	178.49
22.	Punjab	21.63
23.	Rajasthan	134.89
24.	Sikkim	1.14
25.	Tamil Nadu	145.62
26.	Tripura	6.38

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1	2	3	1 2	3
. 27.	Uttar Pradesh	590.03	32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.84
28.	Uttarakhand	35.96	33. Daman and Diu	0.21
29.	West Bengal	208.36	34. Lakshadweep	0.11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.92	35. Puducherry	2.37
31.	Chandigarh	0.74	Total	3017.22

Statement-II

SI.	States	No. of Households Provided Employment			Expenditure On Wages (Rs. in lakhs)			lakhs)	
No.		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto Jan., 10)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto Jan., 10)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2161395	4803892	5699557	5655178	58422.46	166929.79	225796.50	263608.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16926	4490	80714	48929	218.91	187.28	2055.82	462,0
3.	Assam	792270	1402888	1877393	1721834	38369.19	35749.39	57941.32	47681.9
4.	Bihar	1688899	3859630	3822484	3429047	41859.88	68323.63	84379.94	85702.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	1256737	2284963	2270415	1733022	43156.49	90069.51	91005.61	61992.0
6.	Gujarat	226269	290691	850691	1413161	5583.01	5785.81	14437.33	37889.8
7. -	Haryana	50765	70869	162932	119662	2329.77	4440.87	8269.37	5783.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63514	271099	445713	420378	2057.58	7355.50	20337.81	22766.6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	121328	116800	199166	184138	2242.15	2639.44	5321.82	5448.2
10.	Jharkhand	1394108	1679868	1576348	1395634	41286.36	61595.90	67843.60	67102.8
11.	Karnataka	545185	549994	896212	2785371	14774.24	14306.79	23295.85	129260.9
12.	Kerala	99107	185392	692015	782699	2474.63	7139.51	18459.60	28471.2

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1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Madhya Pradesh	2866349	4346916	5207665	487338 9	117350.36	175006.42	215621.79	231748.8
14. Maharashtra	353024	474695	906297	5680 60	16517.89	16585.97	31377.01	21712.3
15. Manipur	18568	112549	381109	38850 6	1385.87	4184.72	22299.42	19736.0
16. Meghalaya	96627	106042	224263	28450 6	1767.46	3650.64	6052.84	7344.3
17. Mizoram	50998	88940	172775	17977 7	1375.63	4020.62	13712.28	13546.8
18. Nagaland	27884	115331	296689	3097 72	863.62	1690.59	16372.28	23080.0
19. Orissa	1394169	1096711	11 <u>9</u> 9006	10434 52	42197.66	31228.30	39810.35	37382.0
20. Punjab	31648	49690	147336	20012 0	1464.01	1939.67	4412.43	6707.9
21. Rajasthan	1175172	2170460	6373093	62168 18	50726.51	98424.20	426531.88	365682.9
22. Sikkim	4107	19664	52006	54296	211.23	808.31	2414.68	2941.0
23. Tamil Nadu	683481	1234818	3345648	3588272	14628.18	49890.71	95899.82	133872.2
24. Tripura	74335	423724	549022	560904	3007.80	13134.34	30057.75	30611.5
25. Uttar Pradesh	2573245	4096408	4336466	4597126	46209.24	126278.96	225446.53	264573.9
26. Uttarakhand	134312	189263	298741	413642	2942.07	5930.12	8830.23	13527.3
27. West Bengal	3083757	3843335	3025854	3108018	30814.68	76549.66	61522.41	84162.4
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	5975	14248			123.91	503.7
29. Dadra and Naga Haveli	ar O	0	1919	2736			0.52	64.0
30. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0			0.00	0.0
31. Goa	0	0	0	6555			97.10	122.9
32. Lakshadweep	0	0	3024	5192			145.33	158.2
33. Puducherry	0	0	12264	40243			130.00	636.4
34. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0			0.00	0.0
Total	20984179	33889122	45112792	46144685	584236.88	1073846.65	1820003.13	2014283.27

[English]

Prevention of alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse

2911. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

 (a) the funds allocated, sanctioned and released to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the said funds have been fully utilized by such NGOs;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government to ensure fully utilization of such funds; and

(d) the cases of misuse of the said funds if any, identified by the Government alongwith the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The details of funds sanctioned and released are given in the enclosed Statement, Further Grants are released to the NGOs only on production of audited accounts and utilization certificates of the grants already released to them earlier.

(d) No cases regarding mis-utilization of funds have been established during the above period.

SI. No.	State	A	mount sanctioned a	nd released (in Rs	. lakhs)
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10* (till 10.3.2010)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56.38	118.53	86.75	65.77
2.	Bihar	52.68	45.90 [°]	105.00	22.31
3.	Chhattisgarh	6.80	9.59	20.41	12.66
4.	Goa	2.92	1.50	0.00	8.89
5.	Gujarat	35.35	37.35	18.83	37.21
6.	Haryana	57.12	138.31	27.03	91.76
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9.24	20.04	11.51	13.95
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.60	6.80	14.24	8.89
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Statement

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	151.81	198.77	170.20	238.41
11.	Kerala	123.15	121.62	156.83	157.01
12.	Madhya Pradesh	72.11	110.99	66.70	38.00
13.	Maharashtra	292.73	366.85	261.61	268.92
14.	Orissa	139.65	188.66	178.90	210.00
15.	Punjab	65.45	126.77	71.60	53.40
16.	Rajasthan	49.85	91.64	60.10	63.45
17.	Tamil Nadu	110.99	209.17	69.35	229.31
18.	Uttarakhand	25.98	3.75	44.42	22.61
19.	Uttar Pradesh	342.30	95.77	327.20	22.23
20.	West Bengal	84.21	153.09	86.33	60.10
21.	Chandigarh	2.09	2.10	0.00	0.77
22.	Delhi	41.39	118.27	10.40	44.66
23.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.56	2.62	6.86	9.32
29.	Assam	21.95	79.61	26.30	27.56
30.	Manipur	151.51	187.56	157.66	147.40
31.	Meghalaya	5.17	17.89	18.75	6.35
32.	Mizoram >	87.52	87.40	51.65	43.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Nagaland	30.84	59.94	35.70	21.94
34.	Tripura	6.84	6.38	0.00	0.00
35.	Sikkim	2.88	9.68	6.54	9.95
	Total	2047.07	2616.54	2090.87	1936.60

*The sanctioned amount also includes some amount which has been released.

Growth of telecom sector	1	2
2912. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	28392
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:	Maharashtra and Goa	45102
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:	Karnataka	26920
(a) the total number of mobile towers in the country, as on date, State-wise;	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	23177
(b) the number of mobile towers installed by private telecom companies and the public sector companies	West Bengal, Orissa, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	41708
separately, State-wise;	Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	8995
(c) whether absence of sufficient towers has impeded the growth of the telecom sector in the country;	Delhi, Haryana and Chandigarh	25098
(d) if so, the details thereof; and	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	57207
(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?	Andhra Pradesh	34396
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF	Punjab and Himachal Pradesh	18899
COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The total number of Mobile	Jammu and Kashmir	6102
towers in India is 425455 approximately; the State-wise	Tamil Nadu and Puducherry	38392
breakup is as under:	Bihar and Jharkhand	22428
Name of State Number of towers 1 2	Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura	4611
Rajasthan 25350	Kerala and Lakshadweep	18678

4

(b) State-wise breakup of Mobile Towers Installed by private operators and Public Sector Companies is as given below:—

Name of State	Public Sector	Private Sector
Rajasthan	2028	23322
Gujarat, Daman and Diu	2271	26121
Maharashtra and Goa	3608	41494
Karnataka	2154	24766
Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	1854	21323
West Bengal, Orissa, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3337	38371
Assam and Arunachal Pradesh	720	8275
Delhi, Haryana and Chandigarh	2008	23090
Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	4577	52630
Andh ra Pradesh	2752	31644
Punj ab and Himachal Prad esh	1512	17387
Jammu and Kashmir	488	5614
Tamil Nadu and Puduchern	y 3071	35321
Bihar and Jharkhand	1794	20634
Nagaland, Meghalaya Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura	369	4242
Kerala and Lakshadweep	1494	17184

(c) to (e) New towers are being added by operators, as and when and wherever required as techno-economic solution.

Amendment in Contract Labour Act, 1970

2913. SHRI P. KUMAR: SHRI VARUN GANDHI: SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Contract Labour (Regulations and Abolition) Act, 1970 to ensure social protection of contract workers in the light of the report of the Task Force constituted for the purpose; 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) A Tripartite Group was constituted vide order dated 30th June, 2009 to examine the provisions in the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 with a view to facilitating more social protection to the contract workers and suggest amendment to the Act. The Group had submitted its report on 31.12.2009. The Government is examining the report.

The issues relating to contract labour were also deliberated in the State Labour Ministers' Conference organized on 22nd January, 2010. Some very useful suggestions were given which are under active examination of the Government.

[Translation]

Tariff Rates for Telecom Services

2914. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state: MARCH 15, 2010

(a) whether the tariff rates for various Telecom services in the country are more in comparison to other countries;

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

(c) the Country-wise details of pulse rate being charged for various Telecom services separately in America, Australia, China, Pakistan and Sri Lanka; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the tariff for various Telecom services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Madam, Telecom tariff in India is considered to be on the lower side internationally. However, International comparison of tariff for telecom services is rendered difficult because of multiplicity of alternative tariff packages and frequent changes therein.

(c) Information on present pulse rates for various countries is not available.

(d) The Government has allowed more telecom operators from time to time. Also, regulation of Tariff has been mandated to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) vide the TRAI Act of 1997. As per the existing guidelines of TRAI, tariff for telecom services are mostly under forbearance. Thus, the Telecom Companies have the flexibility to offer a combination of tariffs that are subject to the ceilings and certain regulatory principles prescribed by TRAI. The increased competition and flexibility given to service providers for fixing tariff has led to substantial reduction in tariff.

[English]

Development of Backward regions

2915. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: SHRI P.L. PUNIA: SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in the country identified as backward districts:

(b) the details of Centrally Sponsored Scheme/ Programmes under implementation of the Ministry for the development of the backward regions in the country;

(c) the norms/procedures framed regarding the implementation of schemes and utilisation of funds under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme;

(d) the details of funds allocated and utilised under BRGF in the country including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal during the last three years and current year, scheme-wise;

(e) whether cases of misutilisation of funds reported, if so, the details thereof and corrective action taken thereon;

(f) whether the District Planning Committees have been set up in the country including Gujarat; and

(g) if so, the details thereof including the role of the District Planning Committee for the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND

MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The Government has identified 250 districts in 27 States as backward. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) implements the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme in these identified districts since 2006-07. The BRGF Programme is designed to redress regional imbalances in development by providing funds for supplementing and converging existing developmental inflows in the identified districts.

(c) The BRGF implemented by the MoPR comprises the Capacity Building (CB) and Development Grant components. Funds under the CB Component are provided to the States computed at Rs. 1 crore per BRGF District per annum for creation of training infrastructure and conducting training courses for the functionaries of the local bodies. Funds under the Development Grant Component are apportioned among the 250 backward districts as per the following norms:—

- (i) Rs. 10 crore per annum is provided as the basic minimum allocation.
- (ii) The balance allocation is distributed by giving equal weight to the population and area of the

district in the total population and area of all the 250 backward districts.

The detailed guidelines of the Programme are available in the website of the Ministry, namely, *www.panchayat.gov.in.*

(d) State-wise details of funds released and utilized under the BRGF are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(e) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has received references from some Members of Parliament and members of general public regarding misutilisation of BRGF funds. The Ministry has taken up the matters with the State Government concerned.

(f) and (g) The Parts IX and IX-A of the Constitution, which mandate constitution of the District Planning Committees (DPCs), are applicable to 24 States in the country. So far, 22 States have constituted the DPCs, which includes Gujarat. The list is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The participatory plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities in a district are consolidated into Draft District Plans by the DPCs.

Statement-I

Status of Funds Released and Utilised under BRGF (As on 09.03.2010)

(Amount in Rs. crore)

State	200	6-07 .	2007	-08	200	8-09	2009-10		
	Release	Utilisation	sation Release Utilisation Release Utilisation		Release	Utilisation			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andhra Pradesh	13.0	13.0	314.9	314.9	250.4	245.6	351.6	180.4	
Arunachal Pradesh	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	11.1	9.8	14.7	ð 0.0	
Assam	9.1	4.6	60.0	48.1	53.2	3.5	56.0	0.0	

. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar	14.5	4.3	538.2	538.2	421.6	335.5	496.4	22.4
Chhattisgarh	9.1	9.1	224.9	224.9	205.5	196.9	216.1	78.0
Haryana	0.0	0.0	25.6	25.3	25.7	16.5	19.4	0.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	27.7	27.7	23.4	23.2	27.5	0.0
Gujarat	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	5.5	96.7	0.0
Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.8	0.0	9.0	0.0
Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	290.3	197.2	209.2	0.0
Karnataka	0.0	0.0	94.5	92.9	0.0	0.0	103.3	0.0
Kerala	0.0	0.0	23.2	16.3	0.0	0.0	24.2	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	35.0	35.0	402.4	397.3	324.4	227.9	311.5	0.0
Maharashtra	6.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	29.8	4.9	228.2	0.0
Manipur	0.0	0.0	34.7	31.4	14.6	5.6	27.7	0.0
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	24.2	23.5	0.0
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	19.2	15.6	2.0	2.0	21.3	0 .0
Nagaland	0.0	0.0	31.9	31.9	33.3	33.1	38.0	6.7
Orissa	0.0	0.0	281.7	272.7	227.8	177.8	223.7	23.9
Punjab	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0
Rajasthan	7.9	4.8	300.9	295.6	183.5	76.9	141.4	0.0
Sikkim	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	12.7	9.8	11.6	0.0
Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	113.5	62.6	62.1	0.0
Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	8.4	8.6	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	25.3	21.2	541.7	535.7	579.9	280.6
Uttarakhand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	10.5	10.5	192.3	188.0	159.6	88.2	155.6	10.2

PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

to Questions 710

Statement-II

States that have constituted DPCs

1. Andhra Pradesh

- 2. Arunachal Pradesh
- 3. Assam
- 4. Bihar
- 5. Chhattisgarh
- 6. Goa
- 7. Gujarat
- 8. Haryana
- 9. Himachal Pradesh
- 10. Karnataka
- 11. Kerala
- 12. Madhya Pradesh
- 13. Maharashtra
- 14. Manipur
- 15. Orissa
- 16. Punjab
- 17. Rajasthan
- 18. Sikkim
- 19. Tamil Nadu
- 20. Tripura
- 21. Uttar Pradesh
- 22. West Bengal

Coverage under TSC

2916. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: SHRI SOMEN MITRA: SHRI S. ALAGIRI: SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities being provided to the rural citizens under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

(b) whether any decision has been taken to expand the Campaign in the rural areas of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the villages covered and availing the said facilities and those which are still uncovered under the TSC in each State of the country as on date;

(e) the details of the funds allocated/utilized and targets set/achieved thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(f) the time by which all the remaining villages are likely to be covered under the TSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (c) The Government of India administers the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with the main goal of eradicating the practice of open defecation and ensuring clean environment. The main components are incentive for Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), assistance for Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets and Solid and Liquid Waste Management. The incentive/assistance pattern for toilets in individual houses and other places to bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, is as follows:--- MARCH 15, 2010

SI. No.	Component	Central share	State share (minimum)
1.	IHHL	Rs. 1.500 (Rs. 2,000 for hilly and difficult areas)	Rs. 700
2.	School Toilet Unit	Rs. 14.000	Rs. 6,000
3.	Anganwadi Toilet	Rs. 3,500	Rs. 1,500
4.	Community Sanitary Complex	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 60,000

(d) Total Sanitation Campaign is a demand driven project based programme taking district as a unit. There

are 593 district projects in the country. The district project includes all Gram Panchayats in the district requiring sanitation facilities as per the TSC guidelines. No new proposal under TSC from any other district is pending for approval with the Government of India.

(e) TSC being a demand driven programme, there are no annual allocations of funds and targets made to the States/Districts. However, State-wise release and the utilization of funds during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The physical progress reported under TSC by the States through online monitoring system or the Department of Drinking Water Supply during the same period is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise release and utilization of funds under TSC during the years 2006-2007 to 2009-2010

(Rs. in lakh)

SI.	State	200	6-07	200	2007-08		8-09	200	9-10
No.		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure (till 10th March, 2010)
i	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9455.20	4571.57	878.78	4091.37	1391.81	4227.67	11078.44	2439.33
2 .	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	103.71	0.00	268.09	1530.16	274.66	155.24	411.46
3.	Assam	337.74	521.30	4256.13	875.78	8310.66	4102.74	61 65.81	6025.67
4.	Bihar	830.23	3350.98	9554.97	5794.58	7150.57	7140.02	9046.72	6531.29
5.	Chhattisgarh	4677.48	3201.40	5158.04	5939.38	1144.14	3042.53	5018.42	4513.72
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Goa	0.00	142.28	37.65	0.00	0.00	7.65	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	4976.36	3719.55	8528.33	4192.67	978.81	4342.54	3036.91	4379.28
9.	Haryana	2334.61	1441.39	2755.14	2038.66	1069.09	1152.75	0.00	984.29
10.	Himachal Pradesh	27.01	470.94	1024.50	355.13	778.76	466.90	1116.80	1127.79
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	703.33	1791.20	429.37	1115.82	989.93	332.90	508.98
12.	Jharkhand	2747.69	3318.54	1909.95	2674.82	3188.20	3001.85	3941.66	2837.34
13.	Karnataka	1924.30	3035.37	1383.75	2659.55	3176.18	1843.62	5571.00	3643.27
14.	Kerala	363.18	673.83	2229.06	1408.58	388.99	719.59	975.45	1077.80
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4386.49	3180.88	6793.58	6247.67	9767.83	7524.65	7987.48	10972.66
16.	Maharashtra	8719.53	5648.90	6785.73	6951.51	3526.29	5062.78	8394.05	6832.00
17.	Manipur	90.81	14.83	748.44	126.34	99.83	494.20	1055.44	327.33
18.	Meghalaya	550.06	124.91	0.00	284.53	578.30	346.44	1378.78	814.49
19.	Mizoram	647.91	727.84	182.70	243.44	694.27	336.57	135.14	414.67
20.	Nagaland	89.61	3 1.53	170.05	229.92	99.78	167.38	1059.27	808.89
21.	Orissa	5465.48	3499.85	5858.40	5463.96	7204.33	3964.11	5031.55	4018.14
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.74	0.00	5.19
23.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	146.21	223.18	66.76	116.02	186.28
24.	Rajasthan	1148.29	3126.98	2915.05	2492.64	2516.85	2232.06	4352.64	2445.03
25.	Sikkim	137.64	278.57	0.00	57.90	254.86	0.00	0.00	258.95
26.	Tamil Nadu	4873.92	3596.93	2243.15	5404.73	473.31	2427.37	6166.18	5339.31
27.	Tripura	0.00	320.61	882.41	58.82	158.76	684.61	836.66	358.29
28.	Uttar Pradesh	17210.53	13632.48	15085.11	16466.30	38139.95	25668.75	11504.86	24887.30
29.	Uttarakhand	157.40	497.17	664.36	427.36	861.89	478.15	773.98	782.06
30.	West Bengal	945.99	1796.80	9056.89	3725.40	3047.06	2894.19	2666.76	5319.93
	Grand Total	72097.46	61732.60	90893.37	79054.72	97869.68	83684.22	97898.16	98250.75

Statement-II

715

Written Answers

203	
1579	
13	to Questions
2032	ns
462	716

Achievements of	Physical (Components	under	TSC	during	the	years	2006-2007	to 2009-20	D10
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SI. No.	State		2006-	2007			2007	-2008			2008	3-2009		20	09-2010	(till 10.0:	3.2010)
		Total IHHL	Sanitary complex		Anganwadi Toilets	Total IHHL	Sanitary complex	School Toilets	Anganwadi Toilets	Total IHHL	Sanitary complex	Schooł Toilets	Anganwadi Toilets	Total IHHL	Sanitary complex		Anganwadi Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1383783	194	12624	1656	389242	337	13888	957	292697	17	30727	1640	546285	13	2237	761
2.	Arunachai Pradesh	1744	22	238	43	5436	5	936	204	3399	1	1910	910	10998	21	11	191
3.	Assam	59635	0	1256	35	87554	1	1548	319	206256	0	8296	1195	367668	16	11588	4162
4.	Bihar	168566	23	7010	17	513050	66	11836	474	756465	52	15065	272	565693	13	3598	155
5.	Chhattisgarh	288953	19	4805	1459	506722	38	15812	3173	305456	63	18511	1906	374681	23	4530	1909
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	14690	0	101	8	310	0	0	0	18753	0	345	50	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	762381	727	6046	6807	847897	318	2493	5211	984200	215	3180	1834	576848	103	649	901
9 .	Haryana	326403	227	2591	1878	658602	386	2292	2347	367097	115	14	521	171582	79	0	203
10.	Himachal Pradesh	83976	29	631	128	136043	23	1858	484	313872	35	1959	994	222916	46	4208	1579
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	92367	277	4620	22	39559	22	1347	12	39415	159	4291	27	18529	31	2146	. 13
12.	Jharkhand	133973	8	4329	166	318227	35	15200	885	362573	2?	6913	700	285784	41	4168	2032
13.	Karnataka	449196	104	8117	7522	720063	188	13700	5985	409816	97	790	1173	526108	90	34	462

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14.	Kerala	121658	24	221	163	290185	63	672	1416	81865	89	605	713	58837	126	355	1115
15.	Madhya Pradesh	499516	9 9	9536	539	868037	98	12760	4866	1136826	139	23697	8772	1118041	86	9729	1798
16.	Maharashtra	1523969	402	17100	14010	1191643	587	26562	20558	854563	361	8871	5992	837836	665	1883	2844
17.	Manipur	1047	5	43	0	3479	14	154	42	4590	43	885	95	12690	53	701	58
18.	Meghalaya	660	2	59	0	23311	28	1104	106	30004	20	549	37	28348	8	527	48
19.	Mizoram	42664	220	997	445	15653	18	2222	350	8973	39	0	117	7616	96	0	0
20.	Nagaland	1131	0	4	0	12156	96	51	40	5543	2	522	35	17853	3	343	514
21.	Orissa	389802	2	7458	5207	475904	2	15763	4479	323802	5	16623	3768	478272	25	13807	4695
22.	Puducherry	311	0	0	9	545	14	0	0	227	9	0	0	208	0	0	0
23.	Punjab	0	0	1	0	171713	5	3571	474	263781	1	2176	37	64375	0	736	524
24.	Rajasthan	152071	87	13875	2728	809476	109	12501	2425	889762	51	9796	2196	539113	32	4876	1666
25.	Sikkim	24455	263	77	169	920	273	33	1	3712	: 155	1	75	0	0	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	391101	60	4127	689	648360	24	5627	1489	421967	54	2919	1443	513958	3	1141	410
27.	Tripura	20347	12	1088	237	2941	16	31	381	67971	2	459	132	20938	0	473	840
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1770862	73	17856	5730	2014524	63	60035	22058	2415154	1448	84045	33380	1882654	20	32732	12921
29.	Uttarakhand	64951	17	490	68	75801	9	320	84	98884	6	870	109	95034	7	294	1
30 .	West Bengal	930168	57	6475	3391	692256	168	13973	7673	636422	51	9780	92 2	391467	126	15572	5340
	Total	9700380	2953	131775	53126	11527890	3006	236289	86493	11299045	3252	253799	69045	9734332	1726	116338	45142

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MARCH 15, 2010

[Translation]

Exploitation of Women Officers

2917. SHRI RAKESH SACHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

 (a) the number of cases of alleged exploitation/ harassment of women officers in the armed forces reputed during the last three years, Service-wise;

(b) whether any investigation conducted in each of the cases and if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the action taken against the officers found guilty; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents?

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

	Total number	Punished awarded	Disciplinary proceedings/	Complaint found
	of cases		Court of Inquiry/ General	baseless
			Court Martial are in progress	
Army	06	03	02	01
Air Force	05	03	02	-
Navy	01	01		-

(d) Some of the important actions taken to check recurrence of sexual harassment cases are as under:---

(i) Orders have been issued on definition of sexual harassment and procedure to deal with such complaints.

 (ii) Instructions have been issued emphasising 'Zero Tolerance' towards sexual harassment cases.

Growth in IT Sector

2918. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFOR-MATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Information Technology (IT) Sector has been worst hit by global economic recession in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the annual growth rate of this sector has been the lowest during the financial year 2008-09 against the last three years;

(d) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(e) the annual growth rate of the Information Technology Sector in the country during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the IT sector has also been adversely impacted by the global economic recession. The Indian .Software and Services export growth rate was about 16.5% during the year 2008-09, which was the lowest as compared to the previous three years. The main reason for dip in the growth rate is due to deep recession in North America, UK and European markets that account for more than 85 per cent of Indian software and services exports.

The annual growth rate of IT software and services exports in the country during each of the last three years and estimate for the current year is given below:—

			(in US	\$ billion)
Financial Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 Estimated
IT Software and Services including ITES-BPO	31.2	40.4	47.1	49.7
Year on Year Growth Rate (in %)	32.2	29.5	16.5	5.5

Source: NASSCOM

[English]

Seizure of drugs

2919. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

 (a) whether large number of drug consignments on way to Asian, African and Latin American countries have been seized by the customs officials of the European Union (EU) while in transit in the Netherlands, France, Germany and United Kingdom;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the European Union (EU) or the World Trade Organisation (WTO);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps being taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Some consignments of Indian generic drugs exported from India to countries in Latin America and Africa have been detained/seized by Custom authorities of European Commission, particularly of the Government of Netherlands, on the grounds that these pharmaceutical, products were patented in Europe and therefore infringed the rights of the patent holders in Europe. The matter has been taken up at diplomatic level with EC Trade Commissioner through Embassy of India, Brussels, clearly bringing out that since there was no patent protection available to the products in India or in the destination countries and these were not being diverted to the European markets, there was no patent violation. Thus the action of European Commission was violative of the international legislation both General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT) and Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) which allow freedom of transit for products.

(c) to (e) Government has decided to seek consultation with the European Union under the Disputes Settlement, Understanding of the WTO.

Implementation of RSBY

2920. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is being currently implemented alongwith the reasons for non-implementation of such scheme all over the country;

(b) whether the Union Government has directed to the State Governments to implement the said scheme expeditiously in their States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) At present, the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana is being implemented in 22 States/Union Territories, namely, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Chandigarh Administration. More than 1.3 crore cards have been issued as on 10.03.2010. Remaining States except Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are in the process of implementation.

As the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is already implementing health insurance scheme, namely, the Rajiv Gandhi Arogyashri Community Health Insurance Scheme, the State has decided not to implement the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana.

[Translation]

Revised Integrated Housing Scheme, 2007

2921. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Revised Integrated
 Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2007 for beedi workers;

(b) the States implementing the above scheme;

 (c) the number of proposals received, approved and rejected under the said scheme since its inception, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the number of houses constructed and provided to beedi workers under such Scheme during the said period, State-wise and year-wise; and (e) the funds allocated, released and utilised under the Scheme during the said period, State-wise and yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Government is implementing the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme, 2007 for Beedi Workers, A subsidy of Rs. 40,000/- per tenement per worker is granted, in two equal instalments, to a Beedi worker or a Ghar Khata worker, who has engaged in the Beedi-making for at least one year and having family monthly income not exceeding Rs. 6,500/- for the construction of a house. The subsidy is granted to workers for construction of house on individual basis or to Co-operative Society of workers for construction of houses under Group Housing Scheme (GHS) or to the concerned State Government for construction of houses under Economically Weaker Section (EWS) component of the scheme. The workers' contribution of Rs. 5.000/- Is taken after the grant of administrative approval of the house which is returned alongwith the release of 2nd instalment.

(b) to (e) No proposal, completed in all respects, was rejected under the scheme. The State-wise, year-wise number of houses sanctioned and funds allocated, released and utilized during 2007-08 and 2008-09 under the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of the State	200	7-08	2008-9				
	No. of houses sanctioned	Funds allocated, released and utilised	No. of houses sanctioned	Funds allocated released and utilised			
1	2	3	4	5			
Andhra Pradesh	6679	1684.60	9056	2656.80			
Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil			
Chhattisgarh	420	84.00	01	0.20			

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	27	5.40	Nil	Nil
Karnataka	Nil	Nil	27	87.60
Kerala	1854	370.80	608	157.20
Madhya Pradesh	3284	656.80	1949	#422.80
Maharashtra	9327	1865.40	1339	428.87
Orissa	1552	310.40	1748	523.60
Rajasthan	148	29.60	945	220.20
Famil Nadu	271	54.20	341	526.00
Uttar Pradesh	504	100.80	537	131.20
West Bengal	13068	2613.60	5025	1108.00
Bihar	62	12.40	949	167.80
lharkhand	1126	129.57	820	316.00
Fripura	Nil	Nil	53	10.60
Grand Total	38322	8000.00	23398	6756.87

[English]

Rural Self employment training Institutes under NRLM

2922. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) alongwith its aims and objectives;

(b) the extent to which it has helped Below Poverty

Line (BPL) families in skill development and job placement in each State of the country;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up Rural Self-Employment Training Institute in all the districts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these institutes are likely to be set up; and

(e) the steps taken to ensure effective implementation of NRLM and augmentation of resource allocation thereunder in backward regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and

(b) The Expenditure Finance Committee has approved the proposed EFC Memorandum for National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) with certain modifications and the Ministry is in the process of preparing a note for the approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs. The aim and objective of the Mission will be to reduce poverty through promotion of diversified and gainful selfemployment and wage employment opportunities resulting in appreciable increase in incomes of the rural poor on sustainable basis.

(c) and (d) The Government proposes to support establishment of one Rural Self Employment Training Institute in each district of the country. So far funds for setting up of 162 RSETIs, including those functioning from hired premises, have been approved by the Government. The setting up of these RSETIs depends on the pace of allotment of land by the State Government to the banks. These RSETIs are expected to be established within three years from handing over of possession of land by the State Governments to the Banks.

(e) Steps to ensure effective implementation of NRLM and augmentation of resource allocation in the backward regions of the country will be taken after the approval of the proposal by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

SEZ Policy and Projects

2923. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

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

(a) the details regarding total number of formally approved, operational and notified Special Economic Zones
 (SEZs) since enactment of SEZ rules;

(b) the details regarding total investment made

and employment generated in the SEZs during the said period;

(c) the estimated losses incurred by the Government due to tax benefits provided to SEZ units across the country;

(d) whether a panel set up by the Government under Rural Development Ministry has recommended a comprehensive review of SEZ policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) In addition to the Seven Central Government SEZs and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approvals have been accorded to 575 proposals out of which 348 SEZs have been notified. A total of 105 SEZs are already exporting. Total exports of Rs. 99,689 crore have been made from SEZs during the financial year 2008-09 registering a growth of 50% over the exports from SEZs for the year 2007-08. Exports of Rs. 1,52,092.68 crore approx. have been made from SEZs during April-December, 2009.

(b) As on 31st December, 2009, an investment of Rs. 1,28,390.44 crore has been made in SEZs and direct employment for 4,89,831 persons has been generated.

(c) The fiscal concessions are in built into the SEZ Act, 2005. The Units in the SEZs are allowed duty free goods for setting up SEZ Units, exemption from Service Tax, Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT), Central Sales Tax etc. SEZ Units are allowed 100% Income Tax exemption on export income under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for first 5 years, 50% for next 5 years thereafter and 50% of the ploughed back export profit for next 5 years. Also, sales into Domestic Tariff Area by SEZ Units attract all duties including Countervailing Duties. (d) and (e) Committee on "State Agrarian Relations and Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" set up by Department of Rural Development has, inter-alia, quoted the SEZ Act, 2005 for providing the status of industrial townships to SEZs. However, there is no provision in the SEZ Act, 2005 for declaring SEZ as industrial township area. It is for the concerned State Governments to take a decision on such proposals.

Import of Items for Agricultural Research

2924. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imported machines, chemicals etc. for agricultural research;

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

(c) whether certain irregularities in import items for agricultural research have been observed by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Various institutes and project Directorates of Indian Council of Agricultural Research and linked organizations do import, in a decentralized manner, machines, equipments and chemicals for agricultural research. However, there are no specific ITC (HS) Codes under the ITC (HS) classification of export and import items for import of machines, equipments and chemicals for agricultural research. Therefore, no separate trade statistics for these items are maintained by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata.

No irregularities in import of machines, equipments

and chemicals for agricultural research have been brought to notice of Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

[English]

Accidents/Deaths at workplaces

2925. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

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

 (a) the number of fatal accidents occurred in factories/ industries and other workplace in the country during the each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and workplace-wise;

(b) the number of labourers/workers injured and killed in these accidents during the said period, State-wise, yearwise and workplace-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to check such accidents and to improve the working conditions for labourers/workers; 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 information available on fatal and non-fatal injuries in Factories, Mines and Major Ports in the country during the last three years and the current year is given in Statements-I, II and III respectively.

(c) and (d) Adequate statutory provisions already exist under The Factories Act, 1948, The Mines Act, 1952 and the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986, to improve the working conditions for labourers/workers. Such statutory provisions are reviewed from time to time and necessary amendments are enacted.

Statement-I

Fatal and Non-fatal Injuries in Factories

States/Union Territories	20	007	20	008	2009(P)	
	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries	Fatal Injuries	Non Fatal Injuries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	41	0	66	0	49
Andhra Pradesh	157	1622	162	1525	150	936
Assam	11	65	3	129	10	44
Bihar	11	28	6	48	14	34
Chandigarh	0	4	2	7		
Chhattisgarh	92	365	103	343		
Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10	27	12	44		••
National Capital of Delhi	17	35	5	37		
Goa	10	181	7	161	10	134
Gujarat	222	3151	195	2725	173	2984
Haryana	101	114	74	112	31	34
Himachal Pradesh	10	9	6	5	19	32
Jammu and Kashmir	1	306	4	247	2	52
Jharkhand	21	105	23	214	28	174
Karnataka	107	1225	91	1052	80	927
Kerala	22	172	15	158	41	106
Madhya Pradesh	47	1163	41	1119	51	1210
Maharashtra	213	3541	218	3094	212	2908

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manipur		. 			••	••
Meghalaya	2	2	0	6	0	1 <i>a</i>
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	81	468	81	483	122	415
Puducherry	8	208	1	235	8	102
Punjab	35	136	39	135	37	245
Rajasthan	60	1145	49	607	56	699
Tamil Nadu	60	1089	67	1252	137	826
Tripura	1	. 2	0	1	0	4
Uttar Pradesh	78	182	81	141		
Uttarakhand	19	44	15	65	20	33
West Bengal	68	17096	78	18615	66	18947
Total	1464	32526	1378	32626	1267	30909

Note: For Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim Factories Act, 1948 not yet introduced/No registered factories.

P: Provisional, .. Not Available

Source: Correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

Statement-II

Fatal and Non-Fatal Injuries in Major Ports During the last 3 years

Ports		2007		2008		2009	
	Fatal	Non Fatal	Fatal	Non Fatal	Fatal	Non Fatal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 🧭	
Mumbai	03	39	, 04	44	00	41	
J.N. Port	00	11	03	06	01	07	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kandla	03	05	07	02	04	00
Mormugao	01	07	02	07	01	03
Kolkata	03	25	04	22	04	19
Paradip	01	09	00	04	03	05
Visakhapatnam	01	05	01	05	01	07
Chennai	08	10	07	04	04	12
Cochin	00	13	02	09	00	10
New Mangalore	01	04	01	03	01	01
Tuticorin	02	07	02	10	04	12
Total	23	135	33	116	23	117

Statement-III

State	Year	Workplace	No. of Fatal	No. of	persons
			Accidents	Killed	Seriously Injured
. 1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2007	BG	4	4	0
		OC	11	15	2
		AG	3	3	3
	2008	BG	6	6	1
		OC	10	13	1
		AG	6	6	0
	2009	BG	13	16	5
		OC	. 9	9	2
6-		AG	4	4	0
c	2010	BG	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	2007	AG	2	2	0
	2008	BG	1	5	14
		OC	1	2	0
		AG	1	2	0
	2009	AG	2	2	0
Chhattisgarh	2007	BG	3	3	0
		OC	5	5	2
·		AG	5	5	.0
	2008	BG	5	5	0
		OC	6	6	0
		AG	5	5	0
	2009	BG	3	3	0
		OC	7	7	2
		AG	4	4.	1
Goa	2007	OC	2	2	0
	2008	OC	1.	1	0
	2009	OC	4	4	0
Gujarat	2007	OC	1	1	0
		AG	1	1	0
	2008	oc	2	2	0
		AG	7	7	2
	2009	ос	1 **	1	87 - O
		AG	2	2	0
Himachal Pradesh	2009	ос	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Iharkhand	2007	BG	5	5	1
		oc	13	15	0
		AG	7	7	0
	2008	BG	9	9	0
		oc	6	7	0
		AG	5	5	2
	2009	BG	11	13	1
		oc	12	16	2
•		AG	6	6	2
	2010	AG	1	1	0
Karnataka	2007	BG	1	1	0
		AG	1	1	0
	2008	OC	2	2	0
		AG	1	1	0
	2009	OC	2	4	. 1
		AG	1	1	0
	2010	BG	1	1	0
Kerala	2007	OC	1	5.	2
	2008	OC	3	5	3
		AG	1	1	0
	2009	OÇ	2	4	1
		AG	1	i	0
ladhya Pradesh	2007	BG	6	. 6	1
		OC	4	5	0
		AG	5	5	1

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	2008	BG	7	11	0
		oc	5	9	0
		AG	3	3	0
	2009	BG	6	6	1
		OC	3	3	0
		AG	1	1	0
Maharashtra	20 07	BG	2	2	0
		OC	6	6	0
	2008	BG	2	2	0
		OC	4	4	0
		AG	4	12	20
	2009	BG	2	3	0
		OC	3	4	0
		AG	2	2	0
	2010	OC	1	1	0
Orissa	2007	BG	1	1	0
		OC	8	. 8	5
		AG	5	5	0
. ·	2008	BG	1	1	0
		OC	8	8	2
		AG	3	3	0
	2009	OC	3	3	0
· .		AG	2	2	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	2007	BG	1	1	0
		OC	17	19	5
		AG	1	1	0
	2008	BG	2	2	0
	• •	OC	14	19	5
		AG	1	3	1
	2009	BG	2	2	0
		OC	7	8.	0
		AG	1	1	0
Famil Nadu	2007	OC	4	5	1
	•	AG	1	1	0
	2008	OC	3	3	1
	2009	OC	6	8	3
		AG	2	2	2
Uttarakhand	2008	OC	2	2	0
	2009	OC	1	1	0
Jttar Pradesh	2007	. OC	3	3	0 ,
	2008	ÖC	2	2	0
:	2009	OC	3	3	0
	2010	OC	1	1	0
West Béngal	2007	BG	5	5	3
	2008	BG	4	4	0
		OÇ	2	2	0
		AG	4	4	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2009	BG	7	8	0
	· · · · ·	oc	1	1	0
		AG	1	1	0
	2010	BG	1	1	0
All India	2007	BG	28	28	5
		OC	75	89	17
		AG	31	31	4
	2008	BG	. 37	45	15
		oc	71	87	12
		AG	41	52	25
	2009	BG	44	51	7
		ос	65	77	11
		AG	29	29	5
	2010	BG	3	3	0
		oc	2	2	0
		AG	1	1	0

BG : Belowground

...

OC : Opencast

AG : Aboveground

Note: Figures for years 2007 to 2010 are provisional.

Figures for 2010 are upto 10.02.2010.

[Translation]

Constitution of TACs

2926. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFOR-

MATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the norms followed for appointment of Members in the Telephone Advisory Committee;

(b) the total number of Telephone Advisory Committees (TACs) all over the country, State-wise and Secondary Switching Area (SSA)-wise; (c) whether telephone connections have been provided to all the members nominated in Telephone Advisory Committees (TACs) in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and SSA-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Nomination of Members in the Telephone Advisory Committees (TACs) are approved by Hon'ble MoC&IT.

(b) TACs in Telecom Circles are normally constituted Telecom District-wise and not SSA-wise. In Metro Telecom Districts, TACs are constituted Area GM-wise. The information of TACs constituted in various Telecom Circle/ Metro Telecom Districts is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The information about the number of members of TACs and number of members who have been provided telephones are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

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

- (i) Technically non-feasible.
- (ii) Outstanding dues against the members of TAC.
- (iii) Connection demanded out side the Telecom District for which TAC member is nominated.
- (iv) TAC member is not interested in Telephone.
- TAC member appointed recently, so installation of telephone is under process.

Statement-i

Telephone Advisory Committees (Telecom District-Wise List)

Andhra Pradesh

SI.No.	Name of TAC
1	2
1.	Adilabad
2.	Anantpur (Guntakal)
3.	Chhittoor (Tirupathi)
4.	Cuddapah
5.	East Godavari (RMY)
6.	Guntur
7.	Hyderabad
8.	Karimnagar
9.	Khammam
10.	Krishna (VW)
11.	Kurnool
12.	Medak (Sangareddy)
13.	Mehboobnagar
14.	Nalgonda
15.	Nellore
16.	Nizamabad
17.	Prakasam (Ongole)
18.	Srikakulam
19.	Visakhapatnam

1	2	1	2
20.	Vizianagaram		Motihari
21.	Warrangal	14.	Munger
22.	West Godavari (Eluru)	15.	Muzaffarpur
	Assam	16.	Patna
1.	Dibrugarh (Lakhimpur)	17.	Saharsa
2.	Guwahati (Kamrup)	18.	Samastipur
3.	Jorhat (Sibsagar)	19.	Sasaram
4.	Kokrajhar (Bongaigaon)		Jharkhand
5.	Nagaon	1.	Daltonganj
6.	Silchar	2.	Dhanbad
7.	Tejpur (Sonitpur)	3.	Dumka (Deoghar)
	Bihar	4.	Hazaribagh
1.	Arrah	5.	Jamshedpur
2.	Begusarai	6.	Ranchi
3.	Bettiah (West Champaran)		Gujarat
4.	Bhagalpur	1.	Ahmedabad
5.	Chapra	2.	Amreli
6.	Darbhanga	3.	Bharuch
7.	Gaya	4.	Bhavnagar
8.	Hazipur	5.	Bhuj (Kutch)
9.	Katihar	6.	Godhra (Panchmahal)
9. 10.	Khagaria	0. 7.	Himat Nagar (Sabarkantha)
	-		-
11.	Kishanganj	8.	Jamnagar
12.	Madhubani	9.	Junagarh

1	2	1	2
10.	Mehsana	8.	Rohtak
11.	Nadiad (Kheda)	9. Sonipat	
12.	Navasari		Jammu and Kashmir
13.	Palanpur (Banaskantha)	1.	Jammu
14.	Rajkot	2.	Leh
15.	Surat	3.	Rajouri
16.	Surendernagar	4.	Srinagar
17.	Vadodara	5.	Udhampur
18.	Valsad (Bulsad)		Kerala
	Himachal Pradesh	1.	Alleppey
1.	Hamirpur	2.	Calicut (Kozhikode)
2.	Kangra (Dharamshala)	3.	Cannanore
3.	Kullu	4.	Ernakulam
4.	Mandi	5.	Kottayam
5.	Shimla	6.	Malappuram
6.	Solan	7.	Palghat
	Haryana	8.	Quilon (Kollam)
1.	Ambala	9.	Tiru Valla (Pathanamthitta)
2.	Faridabad	10.	Trichur
3.	Gurgaon	11.	Trivandrum
4.	Hissar		Karnataka
5.	Jind	1.	Bangalore
6.	Karnal	2. Belgaum	
7.	Narnaul (Rewari)	3.	Bellary

1	2	1.	2
4.	Bidar	8.	Chandrapur
5.	Bijapur	9 .	Dhule (Dhulia)
6.	Chikmagalore	10.	Gadchiroli
7.	Devangere	11.	Jalgaon
8.	Gulbarga	12.	Jaina
9.	Hassan	13.	Kalyan
10.	Hubli (Dharwad)	14.	Kohlapur
11.	Karwar (U. Kannada)	15.	Latur
12.	Kodagu (Medikeri)	16.	Nagpur
13.	Kolar	17.	Nanded
14.	Mandya	18.	Nasik
15.	Mangalore (D. Kannada)	19.	Osmanabad
16.	Mysore	20.	Panjim (Goa)
17.	Raichur	21.	Parbhani
18.	Shimoga		
19.	Tumkur	22.	
	Maharashtra	23.	Raigadh (Pen)
1.	Ahmednagar	24.	Ratnagiri
2.	Akola	25.	Sangli
3.	Amravati	2 6.	Satara
4.	Aurangabad	27.	Sindhudurg (Kudal)
5.	Beed (Bhir)	28 .	Solapur
6.	Bhandara	29.	Wardha
7.	Buldana (Khamgaon)	30.	Yeotmal

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1	2	· 1	2
	Madhya Pradesh	24.	Ratlam
1.	Balaghat (Mahakoshal)	25.	Rewa
2,	Betul	26.	Sagar
3,	Bhopal	27.	Satna
4.	Chhatarpur	28.	Seoni
5.	Chhindwara	29.	Shahdol
6.	Damoh	30,	Shajapur
7.	Dewas	31,	Shivpuri
8.	Dhar	32.	Sidhi
9.	Guna	33.	Ujjain
10.	Gwalior	34.	Vidisha
11,	Hoshangabad (Itarsi)		Chhattisgarh
12.	Indore	1.	Bilaspur
13.	Jabalpur	2.	Durg
14.	Jhabua	3.	Jagdalpur (Bastar)
15.	Khandwa	4.	Raigarh
16.	Khargone	5.	Raipur
17.	Mandla	6.	Sarguja (Ambikapur)
18.	Mandsaur		North East-I
19.	Morena	1.	Agartala (Tripura)
20.	Narsinghpur	2.	Aizwal (Mizoram)
21.	Panna	3.	Shillong (Meghalaya)
22 .	Raisen	•	North East-II
23.	Rajgarh	. 1.	Imphal (Manipur)

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1	2	1	2
2.	Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	8.	Patiala
3.	Kohima (Dimapur/Nagaland)	9.	Ropar
	Orissa	10.	Sangrur
1.	Balasore		Rajasthan
2.	Baripada (Mayurbhanj)	1.	Ajmer
3.	Berhampur	2.	Alwar
4.	Bhawanipatna (Kalahandi)	3.	Banswara
5.	Bhubneshwar	4.	Barmer
6.	Bolangir	5.	Bharatpur
7.	Cuttack	6.	Bhilwara
8.	Dhenkanal	7.	Bikaner
9.	Keonjhar	8.	Bundi
10.	Koraput	9.	Chittorgarh
11.	Phulbani	10.	Churu
12.	Rourkela (Sundargarh)	11.	Jaipur
13.	Sambalpur	12.	Jaisalmer
	Punjab	13.	Jhalawar
1.	Amritsar	14.	Jhunjhunu
2.	Bhatinda	15.	Jodhpur
3.	Ferozepur	16.	Kota
4.	Hoshiarpur	17.	Nagaur
5.	Jalandhar	18.	Pali
6.	Ludhiana	19.	Sikar
7.	Pathankot	20.	Sirohi (Abu Road)

1	2	1	2
21.	Sriganganagar	2.	Azamgarh
22.	Swaimadhopur	3.	Ballia
23.	Tonk	4.	Banda
24.	Udaipur	5.	Barabanki
	Tamil Nadu	6.	Basti
1.	Coimbatore	7.	Behraich
2 .	Kullur (Nilgiri)	8.	Deoria
2A.	Cuddalore	9.	Faizabad
3.	Dharmapuri	10.	Farrukhabad
4.	Erode	11.	Fatehpur
5.	Karaikudi	12.	Ghazipur
6.	Kumbakonam (Kaveri Delta)	13.	Gonda
7.	Madurai	14.	Gorakhpur
8.	Nagarcoil	15.	Hamirpur
9.	Ooty (Nilgiri/Coonoor)	16.	Hardoi
10.	Salem	17.	Jaunpur
11.	Thanjavur	18.	Jhansi
12.	Tirunelveli	19.	Kanpur
13.	Trichy	20.	Lakhimpur Khiri
14.	Tuticorin	21.	Lucknow
15.	Vellore	22.	Mainpuri
16.	Virudunagar	23.	Mau
	Uttar Pradesh (East)	24.	Mirzapur
1.	Allahabad	25.	Orai

1	2	1	2
26.	Pratapgarh		Uttarakhand
27.	Rae Bareilly	1.	Almora
28 .	Shahajahanpur	2.	Dehradun
29.	Sitapur	3.	Haridwar
30.	Sultanpur	4.	Kotdwar (Srinagar)
31.	Unnao	- 5.	Nainital
32.	Varanasi	6.	Uttarkashi
	Uttar Pradesh (West)		West Bengal
1.	Agra	1.	Asansol
2.	Aligarh	2.	Bankura
3 .	Badayun	3.	Berhampore
4.	Bareilly	4:	Coochbehar
5.	Bijnore	5.	Jalpaiguri
6.	Bulandshahar	6.	Kharagpur
7.	Etah	7.	Kolkata SSA (Hawarah)
8.	Etawah	8.	Krishna Nagar
9.	Ghaziabad	9.	Malda
10.	Mathura	10.	Purulia
11.	Meerut	11.	Raiganj
12.	Moradabad	12.	Sikkim (Gangtok)
13.	Muzaffarnagar	13.	Siliguri
14.	Noida (Gautam Budh Nagar)	14.	Suri (Birbhum)
15.	Pilibhit		Metro District
16.	Rampur	, 1.	Chennai (C)
17.	Saharanpur	2.	Chennai (N)

1	2	1	2
3.	Chennai (S)	17.	Mumbai (C)
4.	Chennai (W)	18.	Mumbai (E-I)
5.	Delhi (C)	19.	Mumbai (E-II)
6.	Delhi (E)	20.	Mumbai (N)
7.	Delhi (N) – Rohini	21.	Mumbai (S)
8.	Delhi (S-I) - Bhikajicama Place	22.	Mumbai (W-I)
9.	Delhi (S-II) – Nehru Place	23.	Mumbai (W-II)
10.	Delhi (TY) - Laxminagar	24.	Mumbai (W-III)
11.	Delhi (W-I) – JKP	25.	Navi Mumbai
12.	Delhi (W-II) – Rajouri Garden		Union Territories
13.	Kolkata (C)	1.	Chandigarh
14.	Kolkata (N)	2.	Kavaratty (Lakshadweep)
15.	Kolkata (S)	3.	Puducherry
16.	Koikata (W)	4.	Port Blair

Statement-II

Information regarding Number of Member of TACs and Telephone Connections Provided

SI. No.	Name of Circle	of Circle Name of SSA/TAC	Strengt	No. of Members who have been	
			Status as on	No. of Members in TAC	provided Telephone connections
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	31.3.2007	7	6
			31.3.2008	7	6
			31.3.2009	7	6
		· .	upto 31.1.2010	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
•	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	31.3.2007	6	6
			31.3.2008	11	7
			31.3.2009	11	7
			uptö 31.1.2010	1	1
		Anantpur (Guntakal)	31.3.2007	13	10
		•	31.3.2008	16	13
		-	31.3.2009	16	13
			upto 31.1.2010	7	5
		Cuddapah	31.3.2007	20	19
			31.3.2008	20	19
			31.3.2009	20	19
			upto 31.1.2010	4	4
	х	Chhittoor (Tirupathi)	31.3.2007	36	35
			31.3.2008	35	34
			31.3.2009	35	34
			upto 31.1.2010	6	5
		East Godavari (RMY)	31.3.2007	37	37
			31.3.20 08	37	37
			31.3.2009	37	37
			upto 31.1.2010	8	1
		Guntur	31.3.2007	13	13
			31.3.2008	32	29
			31.3.2009	34	31
			upto 31.1.2010	12	10

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2	3	· 4	5	6
	Hyderabad	31.3.2007	40	28
		31.3.2008	50	47
		31.3.2009	57	48
		upto 31.1.2010	33	19
	Karimnagar	31.3.2007	. 14	14
		31.3.2008	5	5
		31.3.2009	6	6
		upto 31.1.2010	4	4
	Khammam	31.3.2007	2	2
		31.3.2008	12	10
		31.3.2009	12	10
		upto 31.1.2010	0	0
	Krishna (VW)	31.3.2007	15	14
		31.3.2008	23	21
		31.3.2009	23	21
		upto 31.1.2010	4	1
	Kurnool	31.3.2007	8	8
		31.3.2008	9	9
		31.3.2009	9	9
		upto 31.1.2010	12	12
	Medak (Sangareddy)	31.3.2007	10	10
		31.3.2008	12	11
		31.3.2009	12	12
		upto 31.1.2010	12	9

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mehboobnagar	31.3.2007	20	18
			31.3.2008	20	18
			31.3.2009	20	18
			upto 31.1.2010	9	7
		Nalgonda	31.3.2007	5	5
			31.3.2008	7	7
			31.3.2009	11	11
			upto 31.1.2010	8	7
		Nellore	31.3.2007	7	5
			31.3.2008	19	15
			31.3.2009	19	15
			upto 31.1.2010	10	9
		Nizamabad	31.3.2007	3	3
			31.3.2008	8	8
			31.3.2009	8	8
			upto 31.1.2010	1	1
		Prakasam (Ongole)	31.3.2007	8	6
			31.3.2008	30	28
			31.3.2009	30	28
			upto 31.1.2010	7	7
		Srikakulam	31.3.2007	17	17
			31.3.2008	34	30
			31.3.2009	34	30
		x	upto 31.1.2010	2	2

2	3	4	5	6
	Visakhapatnam	31.3.2007	4	4
		31.3.2008	31	31
		31.3.2009	35	35
		upto 31.1.2010	5	4
.	Vizianagaram	31.3.2007	6	6
		31.3.2008	21	19
		31.3.2009	26	21
	$\frac{1}{2}$	upto 31.1.2010	4	4
	Warangal	31.3.2007	13	13
		31.3.2008	19	15
		31.3.2009	19	15
н.		upto 31.1.2010	5	3
	West Godavari (Eluru)	31.3.2007	2	2
		31.3.2008	11	10
		31.3.2009	11	11
		upto 31.1.2010	3	2
Assam	Dibrugarh (Lakhimpur)	31.3.2007	5	5
		31.3.2008	5	5
		31.3.2009	5	5
		upto 31.1.2010	9	8
	Guwahati (Kamrup)	31.3.2007	23	13
		31.3.2008	26	21
	:	31.3.2009	28	24
	••• ••••	upto 31.1.2010	39	35

1 2	3.	4	5	6
	Jorhat (Sibsagar)	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	12	12
		31.3.2009	12	12
		upto 31.1.2010	12	12
	Kokrajhar (Bongaigaon)	31.3.2007	8	8
		31.3.2008	7	7
		31.3.2009	12	12
		upto 31.1.2010	20	20
	Nagaon	31.3.2007	10	10
		31.3.2008	10	10
		31.3.2009	10	10
		upto 31.1.2010	10	10
	Silchar	31.3.2007	44	44
	,	31.3.2008	44	44
	• • •	31.3.2009	43	43
		upto 31.1.2010	43	43
	Tejpur (Sonitpur)	31.3.2007	8	8
		31.3.2008	9	9
		31.3.2009	9	9
		upto 31.1.2010	9	9
. Bihar	Arrah	31.3.2007	0	0_
		31.3.2008	14	14
		31.3.2009	19	
		upto 31.1.2010	10	

	2	3	4	5	6
		Begusarai	31.3.2007	4	1
			31.3.2008	5	1
			31.3.2009	5	1
			upto 31.1.2010	1	0
		Bettiah	31.3.2007	10	8
			31.3.2008	14	13
			31.3.2009	14	13
		e Angla a	upto 31.1.2010	13	11
		Bhagalpur	31.3.2007	10	5
		:	31.3.2008	10	5
			31.3.2009	12	10
			upto 31.1.2010	7	0
		Chhapra	31.3.2007	20	20
			31.3.2008	38	38
			31.3.2009	38	38
		· · ·	upto 31.1.2010	15	0
		Darbhanga	31.3.2007	88	62
		•	31.3.2008	136	133
		·	31.3.2009	145	94
			upto 31.1.2010	4	3
		Gaya	31.3.2007	20	18
			31.3.2008	24	22
		ę.	31.3.2009	35	33
	ч • е	1.3	upto 31.1.2010	18	10

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2	3	4	5	6
	Hazipur	31.3.2007	1	1
		31.3.2008	49	41
		31.3.2009	66	41
		upto 31.1.2010	3	1
	Katihar	31.3.2007	22	15
		31.3.2008	30	19
		31.3.2009	30	19
		upto 31.1.2010	8	. 7
	Khagaria	31.3.2007	5	5
		31.3.2008	6	5
	-	31.3.2009	6	4
		upto 31.1.2010	1	0
	Kishanganj	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	0	0
		31.3.2009	0	0
		upto 31.1.2010	2	1
	Motihari	31.3.2007	9	3
		31.3.2008	31	17
		31.3.2009	38	17
		upto 31.1.2010	13	5
	Munger	31.3.2007	13	12
		31.3.2008	14	13
		31.3.2009	14	13
		upto 31.1.2010	2	0

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2	3	4	5	6
	Muzaffarpur	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	24	20
		31.3.2009	38	34
		upto 31.1.2010	15	9
	Patna	31.3.2007	38	36
		31.3.2008	71	64
		31.3.2009	80	69
		upto 31.1.2010	62	55
	Saharsa	31.3.2007	3	2
		31.3.2008	12	9
		31.3.2009	13	9
		upto 31.1.2010	7	0
	Samastipur	31.3.2007	13	10_
		31.3.2008	17	13
		31.3.2009	17	13
		upto 31.1.2010	8	· 2
	Sasaram	31.3.2007	12	12
		31.3.2008	13	13
		31.3.2009	14	14
		upto 31.1.2010	10	7
	Madhubani	31.3.2007	124	111
		31.3.2008	142	111
		31.3.2009	142	72
		upto 31.1.2010	12	4

	2	. 3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	31.3.2007	25	22
			31.3.2008	25	23
			31.3.2009	25	23
			upto 31.1.2010	13	4
		Durg	31.3.2007	19	9
			31.3.2008	18	18
			31.3.2009	19	19
			upto 31.1.2010	8	6
		Bastar	31.3.2007	3	1
			31.3.2008	3	. 1
			31.3.2009	4	1
			upto 31.1.2010	7	3
		Raigarh	31.3.2007	13	13
			31.3.2008	13	13
			31.3.2009	14	14
			upto 31.1.2010	7	4
		Sarguja	31.3.2007	11	9
			31.3.2008	11	9
			31.3.2009	12	10
			upto 31.1.2010	2	2
		Raipur	31.3.2007	27	27
			31.3.2008	27	27
			31.3.2009	27	27
			upto 31.1.2010	9	5

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	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	31.3.2007	18	16
			31.3.2008	34	31
			31.3.2009	35	32
			upto 31.1.2010	19	13
		Amreli	31.3.2007	6	6
			31.3.2008	6	6
			31.3.2009	7	7
			upto 31.1.2010	7	7
		Bharuch	31.3.2007	3	1
			31.3.2008	7	7
			31.3.2009	23	19
			upto 31.1.2010	3	3
		Bhavnagar	31.3.2007	2	2
			31.3.2008	14	12
			31.3.2009	14	13
			upto 31.1.2010	1	1
		Bhuj	31.3.2007	6	6
			31.3.2008	6	6
			31.3.2009	7	7
			upto 31.1.2010	5	5
		Godhra	31.3.2007	12	12
			31.3.2008	12	12
			31.3.2009	12	12
			upto 31.1.2010	7	. 2

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 2	3	4	5	6
	Himatnagar	31.3.2007	5	5
	•	31.3.2008	6	6
		31.3.2009	6	6
		upto 31.1.2010	2	2
	Jamnagar	31.3.2007	6	6
		. 31.3.2008	7	7
		31.3.2009	7	· 7
		upto 31.1.2010	1	1
	Junagarh	31.3.2007	8	8
		31.3.2008	18	15
		31.3.2009	32	30
		upto 31.1.2010	6	3
	Mehsana	31.3.2007	11	11
		31.3.2008	20	20
		31.3.2009	20	20
		upto 31.1.2010	12	11
	Nadiad (Kheda)	31.3.2007	7	6
		31.3.2008	12	11
		31.3.2009	12	12
		upto 31.1.2010	0	0
	Palanpur	31.3.2007	10	10
	• •	31.3.2008	10	10
		31.3.2009	10	10
		upto 31.1.2010	2	2

1 2	• 3	4	5	6
	Rajkot	31.3.2007	17	17
		31.3.2008	17	17
		31.3.2009	19	19
		upto 31.1.2010	9	9
	Surat	31.3.2007	12	12
		31.3.2008	15	12
		31.3.2009	15	12
		upto 31.1.2010	7	7
	Surendernagar	31.3.2007	6	6
		31.3.2008	7	7
		31.3.2009	7	7
		upto 31.1.2010	6	6
	Vadodara	31.3.2007	12	12
		31.3.2008	12	12
		31.3.2009	12	12
		upto 31.1.2010	2	2
	Valsad	31.3.2007	18	16
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	31.3.2008	23	18
	- - -	31.3.2009	23	18
		upto 31.1.2010	18	12
. Haryana	Jind	31.3.2007	2	2
		31.3.2008	2	2
		31.3.2009	2	2
	·	upto 31.1.2010	0	0

2	3	4	5	6
	Faridabad	31.3.2007	7	7
		31.3.2008	8	8
		31.3.2009	10	10
		upto 31.1.2010	0	0
	Rohtak	31.3.2007	4	4
		31.3.2008	9	9
		31.3.2009	11	11
		upto 31.1.2010	12	12
	Rewari	31.3.2007	6	6
		31.3.2008	7	7
		31.3.2009	8	8
		upto 31.1.2010	8	8
	Hissar	31.3.2007	16	16
		31.3.2008	14	14
		31.3.2009	13	13
		upto 31.1.2010	3	1
	Karnal	31.3.2007	11	11
		31.3.2008	44	44
		31.3.2009	45	45
		upto 31.1.2010	12	9
	Gurgaon	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	5	5
		31.3.2009	5	5
		upto 31.1.2010	2	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ambala	31.3.2007	8	8
			31.3.2008	17	16
			31.3.2009	17	15
			upto 31.1.2010	5	3
		Sonipat	31.3.2007	5	5
			31.3.2008	5	5
			31.3.2009	5	5
			upto 31.1.2010	1	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	31.3.2007	9	9
			31.3.2008	11	11
			31.3.2009	10	9
			upto 31.1.2010	7	4
		Solan	31.3.2007	3	3
			31.3.2008	4	.4
			31.3.2009	4	4
			upto 31.1.2010	4	4
		Dharamshala	31.3.2007	12	12
			31.3.2008	12	12
			31.3.2009	13	13
			upto 31.1.2010	12	12
		Hamirpur	31.3.2007	0	0
			31.3.2008	5	5
			31.3.2009	5	5
			upto 31.1.2010	2	1

2	3	4	5	6
	Mandi	31.3.2007	4	4
		31.3.2008	4	3
		31.3.2009	4	3
		upto 31.1.2010	3	3
	Kuliu	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	1	1
		31.3.2009	1	1
		upto 31.1.2010	2	2
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	31.3.2007	25	20
		31.3.2008	25	20
		31.3.2009	25	20
		upto 31.1.2010	19	6
	Jammu	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	8	· 7
		31.3.2009	7	6
		upto 31.1.2010	4	2
	Udhampur	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	0	0
		31.3.2009	1	1
		upto 31.1.2010	1	0
	Leh	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	0	0
	·.	31.3.2009	1	. 1
		upto 31.1.2010	7	4

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2	3	4	5	6
	Rajouri	31.3.2007	4	3
		31.3.2008	4	3
		31.3.2009	5	5
		upto 31.1.2010	4	2
). Jharkhand	Ranchi	31.3.2007	14	14
		31.3.2008	17	17
		31.3.2009	18	18
		upto 31.1.2010	7	7
	Jamshedpur	31.3.2007	15	13
		31.3.2008	15	13
		31.3.2009	15	13
		upto 31.1.2010	4	1
	Dhanbad	31.3.2007	0	· 0
		31.3.2008	5	5
	۰	31.3.2009	5	5
		upto 31.1.2010	2	2
	Hazaribagh	31.3.2007	18	14
		31.3.2008	20	19
		31.3.2009	20	19
		upto 31.1.2010	14	8
	Dumka	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	13	9
		31.3.2009	15	9
		upto 31.1.2010	3	00

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2	3	4	5	6
	Daltonganj	31.3.2007	24	22
		31.3.2008	9	8
		31.3.2009	9	8
		upto 31.1.2010	0	0
Karnataka	Bangalore	31.3.2007	44	40
	·.	31.3.2008	66	60
		31.3.2009	76	68
		upto 31.1.2010	38	31
	Belgaum	31.3.2007	6	6
		31.3.2008	5	5
		31.3.2009	7	7
		upto 31.1.2010	14	10
	Bellary	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	7	6
		31.3.2009	7	6
		upto 31.1.2010	2	1
	Bijapur	31.3.2007	14	13
		31.3.2008	14	14
		31.3.2009	14	14
,		upto 31.1.2010	7	3
	Chikmagalore	31.3.2007	6	6
		31.3.2008	. 8	8
	·.	31.3.2009	9	9
	Li ja s	upto 31.1.2010	2	1

 2	3	4	5	6
	Devangere	31.3.2007	10	10
		31.3.2008	10	10
		31.3.2009	11	11
		upto 31.1.2010	9	7
	Guibarga	31.3.2007	14	14
		31.3.2008	14	14
		31.3.2009	14	14
		upto 31.1.2010	18	13
	Hassan	31.3:2007	0	. 0
		31.3.2008	9	9
		31.3.2009	12	12
		upto 31.1.2010	1	. 1
	Hubli	31.3.2007	13	13
		31.3.2008	14	14
		31.3.2009	13	13
		upto 31.1.2010	8	1
	Kolar	31.3.2007	7	6
		31.3.2008	7	6
		3.1.3.2009	12	10
		upto 31.1.2010	5	0
	Mandya	31.3.2007	6	5
		31.3.2008	1	1
		31.3.2009	1	· 1
		upto 31.1.2010	3	2

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2	3	4	5	6
	Kodagu	31.3.2007	5	5
		31.3.2008	3	3
		31.3.2009	3	3
		upto 31.1.2010	1	1
	D. Kannada	31.3.2007	16	15
		31.3.2008	26	8
		31.3.2009	35	6
		upto 31.1.2010	19	11
	Mysore	31.3.2007	8	8
		31.3.2008	16	16
		31.3.2009	17	17
		upto 31.1.2010	13	13
	Raichur	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	12	12
		31.3.2009	11	11
		upto 31.1.2010	3	0
	Shimoga	31.3.2007	5	5,
		31.3.2008	5	5
		31.3.2009	5	5
		upto 31.1.2010	2	1
	Tumkur	31.3.2007	4	4
		31.3.2008	11	11
		31.3.2009	11	11
		upto 31.1.2010	1	0

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1 2		3	4	5	6
:		U. Kannada 🧬	31.3.2007	0	0
ř.		• .	31.3.2008	0	0
r.		ме — ж	31.3.2009	2	2
		di seri se	upto 31.1.2010	6	2
C.		Bidar	31.3.2007	0	0
	12		31.3.2008	1	1
		$r_{2} = 1.5 \pm 3$	31.3.2009	1	1
		na An an Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna A	upto 31.1.2010	6	6
12. Kerala		Trivandrum	31.3.2007	23	23
. •		1. S	31.3.2008	25	25
			31.3.2009	25	25
- ,			upto 31.1.2010	18	15
		Quilon	31.3.2007	11	11
асан С			31.3.2008	14	14
	-14		31.3.2009	14	14
			upto 31.1.2010	9	8
•	• .	Tiruvalla	31.3.2007	13	13
			31.3.2008	17	17
		-	31.3.2009	17	17
		. ·	upto 31.1.2010	12	12
		Alleppey	31.3.2007	13	13
		$w_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$	31.3.2008	16	16
		.,	31.3.2009	16	16
			upto 31.1.2010	7	7

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_ 2		3	4	5	6
		Kottayam	31.3.2007	6	6
			31.3.2008	6	6
			31.3.2009	6	6
		!	upto 31.1.2010	6	6
		Ernakulam	31.3.2007	15	15
<u>.</u>		· ·	31.3.2008	30	28
			31.3.2009	30	28
		· · ·	upto 31.1.2010	26	15
		Trichur	31.3.2007	22	.22
			31.3.2008	17	17
· .	:		31.3.2009	19	19
		• • •	upto 31.1.2010	17	11
		Palghat	31.3.2007	15	15
			31.3.2008	16	16
			31.3.2009	16	16
. ·			upto 31.1.2010	12	12
		Calicut	31.3.2007	13	13
		1:	31.3.2008	15	13
		· .	31.3.2009	15	13
		· · · ·	upto 31.1.2010	14	13
		Malappuram	31.3.2007	2 2	22
			31.3.2008	24	24
			31.3.2009	24	24
÷.			upto 31.1.2010	21	19

1 2	3	4	5	6
	Cannanore	31.3.2007	18	18
		31.3.2008	26	26
		31.3.2009	26	26
· .		upto 31.1.2010	14	14
	Kavaratty (Lakshadweep)	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	0	0
		31.3.2009	0	0
		upto 31.1.2010		
13. Madhya Prade	sh Bhopal	31.3.2007	14	13
		31.3.2008	27	27
<i>1</i> 2		31.3.2009	33	30
		upto 31.1.2010	21	13
	Jabalpur	31.3.2007	18	18
	•	31.3.2008	18	18
		31.3.2009	43	43
		upto 31.1.2010	2	2
¥	Gwalior	31.3.2007	10	10
		31.3.2008	23	23
•		31.3.2009	78	75
* :	1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -	upto 31.1.2010	11	10
	indore	31.3.2007	12	10
		31.3.2008	43	40
		31.3.2009	73	69
l.		upto 31.1.2010	5	5

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2	3	4	5	6
	Ujjain	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	43	40
		31.3.2009	43	40
		upto 31.1.2010	6	5
	Mandsaur	31.3.2007	9	9
		31.3.2008	14	14
		31.3.2009	35	35
		upto 31.1.2010	8	8
	Hoshangabad	31.3.2007	11	11
		31.3.2008	11	11
		31.3.2009	28	28
		upto 31.1.2010	2	0
	Itarsi			
	Morena	31.3.2007	34	34
		31.3.2008	29	29
		31.3.2009	73	73
		upto 31.1.2010	2	2
	Ratlam	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	11	11
		31.3.2009	29	29
		upto 31.1.2010	1	1
	Dewas	31.3.2007	2	2
		31.3.2008	13	13
		31.3.2009	35	35
		upto 31.1.2010	6	6

2	3	4	5	6
	Dhar	31.3.2007	25	25
·	· · ·	31.3.2008	25	25
· •.		31.3.2009	25	25
		upto 31.1.2010	12	12
· ·	Guna	31.3.2007	4	4
		31.3.2008	16	16
		31.3.2009	54	52
		upto 31.1.2010	5	5
	Khandwa	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	0	0
		31.3.2009	28	28
		upto 31.1.2010	0	0
	Khargone	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	6	6
		31.3.2009	22	20
		upto 31.1.2010	7 ×.	1
	Betul	31.3.2007	13	13
		31.3.2008	16	16
	· · ·	31.3.2009	34	34
		upto 31.1.2010	1	1
	Rewa	31.3.2007	8	8
		31.3.2008	21	21
		31.3.2009	21	21
		upto 31.1.2010	5	5

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				• · ·	, , .
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sagar	31.3.2007	14	14
			31.3.2008	14	14
			31.3.2009	34	.34
			upto 31.1.2010	8	8
		Satna	31.3.2007	17	17
			31.3.2008	18	17
		·	31.3.2009	34	34
			upto 31.1.2010	2	2
		Shahdol	31.3.2007	0	0
			31.3.2008	3	3
			31.3.2009	34	34
			upto 31.1.2010	1	1
		Shajapur	31.3.2007	17	17
			31.3.2008	19	16
			31.3.2009	34	30
		:	upto 31.1.2010	0	0
		Shivpuri	31.3.2007	0	0
			31.3.2008	6	6
			31.3.2009	44	44
			upto 31.1.2010	10	0
		Vidisha	31.3.2007	[•] 10	10
			31.3.2008	13	13
,			31.3.2009	33	33
			upto 31.1.2010	1	1

	815	Written	Answers
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2	3	4	5	6
	Chhatarpur	31.3.2007	6	6
		31.3.2008	6	6
		31.3.2009	26	26
		upto 31.1.2010	7	7
	Narsinghpur	31.3.2007	8	8
		31.3.2008	8	8
		31.3.2009	19	19
		upto 31.1.2010	4	4
	Chhindwara	31.3.2007	10	10
		31.3.2008	10	10
		31.3.2009	24	24
		upto 31.1.2010	18	11
	Damoh	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	13	13
		31.3.2009	31	31
		upto 31.1.2010	3	3
	Jhabua	31.3.2007	3	3
		31.3.2008	3	3
		31.3.2009	25	25
		upto 31.1.2010	2	2
	Mandla	31.3.2007	2	2
		31.3.2008	10	10
ł		31.3.2009	22	22
		upto 31.1.2010	1	0

2	3	4	5	6
	Seoni	31.3.2007	4	4
		31.3.2008	5	5
		31.3.2009	16	13
		upto 31.1.2010	2	2
	Sidhi	31.3.2007	12	12
		31.3.2008	12	12
		31.3.2009	19	19
		upto 31.1.2010	1	1
	Balaghat	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	25	25
		31.3.2009	0	0
		upto 31.1.2010	7	6
	Panna	31.3.2007	1	1
		31.3.2008	1	1
		31.3.2009	13	13
		upto 31.1.2010	0	0
•	Raisen	31.3.2007	22	22
		31.3.2008	22	22
		31.3.2009	22	22
		upto 31.1.2010	2	2
	Rajgarh	31.3.2007	1	1
		31.3.2008	6	6
		31.3.2009	21	20
		upto 31.1.2010	1	0

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	2	3	4	5	6
۱.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	31.3.2007	7	7
			31.3.2008	12	9
			31.3.2009	12	10
			upto 31.1.2010	9	8
		Akola	31.3.2007	10	10
			31.3.2008	10	10
			31.3.2009	10	10
			upto 31.1.2010	0	0
		Amravati	31.3.2007	6	6
			31.3.2008	6	6
			31.3.2009	6	6
			upto 31.1.2010	6	6
		Aurangabad	31.3.2007	3	3
			31.3,2008	16	16
			31.3.2009	17	17
			upto 31.1.2010	2	2
		Beed (Bhir)	31.3,2007	6	6
			31.3.2008	Ģ	6
			31.3.2009	6	6
			upto 31.1.2010	2	2
		Bhandara	31.3. <u>2</u> 007	9	5
			31.3.2008	9	5
			31.3.2009	9	5
			upto 31.1.2010	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	Buldana	31.3.2007	6	6
			31.3.2008	8	8
			31.3.2009	8	8
			upto 31.1.2010	0	0
		Chandrapur	31.3.2007	5	5
			31.3.2008	6	6
			31.3.2009	6	6
			upto 31.1.2010	2	2
		Dhule	31.3.2007	0	0
			31.3.2008	10	8
			31.3.2009	11	9
			upto 31.1.2010	8	5
		Gadchiroli	31.3.2007	2	2
			31.3.2008	3	3
			31.3.2009	3	3
			upto 31.1.2010	3	3
		Panjim (Goa)	31.3.2007	17	15
			31.3.2008	18	15
			31.3.2009	18	15
			upto 31.1.2010	18	18
		Jalgaon	31.3.2007	0	0
			31.3.2008	7	7
			31.3.2009	7	7
			upto 31.1.2010	7	4

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2	3	4	5	6
	Jaina	31.3.2007	6	6
		31.3.2008	6	6
		31.3.2009	6	6
		upto 31.1.2010	1	1
	Kalyan	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	7	3
		31.3.2009	7	4
		upto 31.1.2010	3	3
·	Kolhapur	31.3.2007	12	12
	•	31.3.2008	12	12
		31.3.2009	12	12
		upto 31.1.2010	12	10
	Latur	31.3.2007	11	11
		31.3.2008	11	11
		31.3.2009	12	12
		upto 31.1.2010	7	7
	Nagpur	31.3.2007	9	8
		31.3.2008	9	8
		31.3.2009	27	23
		upto 31.1.2010	0	0
	Nanded	31.3.2007	9	9
		31.3.2008	9	9
		31.3.2009	12	12
		upto 31.1.2010	4	4

2	3	4	5	6
	Nasik	31.3.2007	15	15
		31.3.2008	15	15
		31.3.2009	15	15
		upto 31.1.2010	8	4
	Osmanabad	31.3.2007	6	6
		31.3.2008	5	5
		31.3.2009	0	0
		upto 31.1.2010	1	1
	Parbhani	31.3.2007	8	8
		31.3.2008	9	9
		31.3.2009	11	11
		upto 31.1.2010	9	9
	Pune	31.3.2007	15	14
		31.3.2008	19	17
	· .	31.3.2009	20	20
,		upto 31.1.2010	4	4
	Raigad (Pen)	31.3.2007	6	5
		31.3.2008	7	6
		31.3.2009	7	6
		upto 31.1.2010	1	0
	Ratnagiri	31.3.2007	5	5
		31.3.2008	5	5
		31.3.2009	5	5
	,	upto 31.1.2010	1	1

 2	3	4	5	6
	Sangli	31.3.2007	7	6
		31.3.2008	8	· 7
		31.3.2009	9	8
		upto 31.1.2010	1	1
	Satara	31.3.2007	10	10
		31.3.2008	10	10
		31.3.2009	10	10
		upto 31.1.2010	1	0
	Sindhudurg	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	5	5
		31.3.2009	<i>,</i> 5	5
		upto 31.1.2010	0	0
	Soiapur	31.3.2007	0	0
	т.	31.3.2008	18	18
		31.3.2009	15	15
		upto 31.1.2010	7	7
	Wardha	31.3.2007	9	9
	,	31.3.2008	10	10
		31.3.2009	9	9
		upto 31.1.2010	7	4
	Yeotmal	31.3.2007	21	21
		31.3.2008	21	21
		31.3.2009	23	23
	· .	upto 31.1.2010	8	8

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1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	NE-I	Shillong (Meghalaya)	31.3.2007	19	11
			31.3.2008	19	11
			31.3.2009	19	11
			upto 31.1.2010	16	12
		Aizwal (Mizoram)	31.3.2007	12	12
			31.3.2008	12	12
			31.3.2009	12	12
		· ·	upto 31.1.2010	12	12
		Agarthala (Tripura)	31.3.2007	13	13
		,	31.3.2008	13 `	13
			31.3.2009	13	13
			upto 31.1.2010	13	13
6.	NE-II	Manipur	31.3.2007	14	14
			31.3.2008	14	14
			31.3.2009	0	0
			upto 31.1.2010	6	6
		Arunachal Pradesh	31.3.2007	16	16
			31.3.2008	16	16
			31.3.2009	16	16
			upto 31.1.2010	11	5
		Nagaland	31.3.2007	2	1
			31.3.2008	2	1
		÷	31.3.2009	2	1
	. 3		upto 31.1.2010	11,	7

2	3	4	5	6
. Orissa	Balasore	31.3.2007	10	10
		31.3.2008	10	10
		31.3.2009	10	10
		upto 31.1.2010	6	0
	Baripada (Mayurbhanj)	31.3.2007	8	8
		31.3.2008	21	21
		31.3.2009	21	21
		upto 31.1.2010	12	7
	Berhampur	31.3.2007	15	12
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	31.3.2008	19	16
~		31.3.2009	19	16
		upto 31.1.2010	14	3
	Bhawanipatna (Kalahandi)	31.3.2007	6	6
		31.3.2008	6	6
		31.3.2009	6	6
		upto 31.1.2010	6	6
	Bhubaneshwar	31.3.2007	34	31
		31.3.2008	40	37
		31.3.2009	47	43
		upto 31.1.2010	27	17
	Bolangir	31.3.2007	1	1
		31.3.2008	7	6
		31.3.2009	7	6
		upto 31.1.2010	7	4

	2	3	4	5	6
		Cuttack	31.3.2007	22	18
			31.3.2008	28	24
			31.3.2009	34	29
			upto 31.1.2010	17	3 .
		Dhenkanal	31.3.2007	7	7
			31.3.2008	12	12
			31.3.2009	12	12
			upto 31.1.2010	3	0
		Kenojhar	31.3.2007	7	7
			31.3.2008	7	7
			31.3.2009	7	7
i			upto 31.1.2010	1	0
		Koraput	31.3.2007	14	11
			31.3.2008	14	11
			31.3.2009	14	11
			upto 31.1.2010	8	0
		Phulbani	31.3.2007	4	4
			31.3.2008	4	4
			31.3.2009	4	4
			upto 31.1.2010	1	0
		Rourkela (Sundargarh)	31.3.2007	7	7
			31.3.2008	7	7
			31.3.2009	7	7
			upto 31.1.2010	7	5

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sambalpur	31.3.2007	18	17
			31.3.2008	20	19
			31.3.2009	20	19
			upto 31.1.2010	7	0
18.	Punjab	Amritsar	31.3.2007	17	15
			31.3.2008	17	15
		7,0 -	31.3.2009	17	15
	17		upto 31.1.2010	20	16
		Bathinda	31.3.2007	6	6
			31.3.2008	0	0
			31.3.2009	1	1
			upto 31.1.2010	2	1
		Chandigarh	31.3.2007	14	13
			31.3.2008	13	10
	-		31.3.2009	24	20
			upto 31.1.2010	11	8
		Ferozpur	31.3.2007	7	6
			31.3.2008	9	8
			31.3.2009	9	8
		· · · ·	upto 31.1.2010	6	1
		Hosiarpur	31.3.2007	22	21
			31.3.2008	23	22
			31.3.2009	23	22
,		•.	upto 31.1.2010	24	19

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1	2	3	. 4	5	6
		Jalandhar	31.3.2007	0	0
			31.3.2008	7	6
			31.3.2009	8	7
			upto 31.1.2010	8	7
		Ludhiana	31.3.2007	0	0
			31.3.2008	7	7
			31.3.2009	7	7
			upto 31.1.2010	11	4
		Pathankot	31,3.2007	0	0
			31.3.2008	6	6
			31.3.2009	15	15
			upto 31.1.2010	7	5
		Patiala	31.3.2007	6	6
			31.3.2008	7	7
			31.3.2009	7	7
	•		upto 31.1.2010	2	1
		Ropar	31.3.2007	2	2
			31.3.2008	3	3
			31.3.2009	3	3
			upto 31.1.2010	1	1
		Sangrur	31.3.2007	7	7
			31.3.2008	7	7
			31.3.2009	7	7
			upto 31.1.2010	4、	3

	2	3	4	5	6
•	Rajasthan	Ajmer	31.3.2007	12	12
			31.3.2008	14	14
			31.3.2009	14	14
			upto 31.1.2010	15	14
		Alwar	31.3.2007	8	8
			31.3.2008	8	8
			31.3.2009	8	8
			upto 31.1.2010	2	0
		Banswara	31.3.2007	0	0
	-		31.3.2008	7	7
			31.3.2009	7	7
			upto 31.1.2010	1	0
		Banner	31.3.2007	3	3
			31.3.2008	3	3
			31.3.2009	3	3
			upto 31.1.2010	1	0
		Bharatpur	31.3.2007	17	17
			31.3.2008	17	17
			31.3.2009	17	17
			upto 31.1.2010	9	4
		Bhilwara	31.3.2007	7	7
			31.3.2008	17	17
			31.3.2009	17	17
			upto 31.1.2010	6	5

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1	2	3	4	5	6
		Bikaner	31.3.2007	5	4
			31.3.2008	5	. 4
			31.3.2009	5	4
			upto 31.1.2010	6	3
		Bundi	31.3.2007	2	1
			31.3.2008	2	1
			31.3.2009	2	1
			upto 31.1.2010	0	0
		Chittorgarh	31.3.2007	6	6
			31.3.2008	6	6
			31.3.2009	6	6
			upto 31.1.2010	1	0
		Churu	31.3.2007	7	7
			31.3.2008	7	7
			31.3.2009	7	7
			upto 31.1.2010	8	0
		Jaipur	31.3.2007	12	10
			31.3.2008	33	31
			31.3.2009	34	32
			upto 31.1.2010	26	19
		Jaisalmer	31.3.2007	0	0
			31.3.2008	0	0
			31.3.2009	0	0
			upto 31.1.2010	0	0

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2	3	4	5	6
	Jhalawar	31.3.2007	5	5
		31.3.2008	5	5
		31.3.2009	5	5
		upto 31.1.2010	1	0
	Jhunjhunu	31.3.2007	2	2
		31.3.2008	7	7
		31.3.2009	7	7
		upto 31.1.2010	1	1
	Jodhpur	31.3.2007	9	8
		31.3.2008	13	12
		31.3.2009	13	12
		upto 31.1.2010	5	4
	Kota	31.3.2007	7	7
		31.3.2008	8	8
		31.3.2009	8	8
	5	upto 31.1.2010	6	6
	Nagaur	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	6	6
		31.3.2009	7	7
		upto 31.1.2010	1	0
	Pali	31.3.2007	5	5
		31.3.2008	5	5
		31.3.2009	5	5
		upto 31.1.2010	4	3

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1 2	3	4	5	6
	Swaimadhopur	31.3.2007	22	22
		31.3.2008	22	22
		31.3.2009	22	22
		upto 31.1.2010	4	2
	Sikar	31.3.2007	6	6
		31.3.2008	6	6
		31.3.2009	6	6
		upto 31.1.2010	5	0
	Si'rohi	31.3.2007	6	6
		31.3.2008	6	6
		31.3.2009	6	· 6
		upto 31.1.2010	1	0
	Sriganganagar	31.3.2007	8	8
		31.3.2008	10	10
		31.3.2009	10	10
		upto 31.1.2010	6	6
	Tonk	31.3.2007	6	5
		31.3.2008	6	5
		31.3.2009	6	5
		upto 31.1.2010	0	0
	Udaipur	31.3.2007	9	9
		31.3.2008	25	25
		31.3.2009	26	25
		upto 31.1.2010	4	2

2	3	4	5	6
20. Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	31.3.2007	18	16
		31.3.2008	33	30
		31.3.2009	39	36
		upto 31.1.2010	15	13
	Coonoor (Nilgiris)	31.3.2007	5	5
		31.3.2008	8	8
		31.3.2009	10	10
		upto 31.1.2010	0	0
	Cuddalore	31.3.2007	18	17
		31.3.2008	34	32
		31.3.2009	40	38
	ι.	upto 31.1.2010	11	6
	Dharmapuri	31.3.2007	43	42
		31.3.2008	79	78
		31.3.2009	94	93
		upto 31.1.2010	2	2
	Erode	31.3.2007	17	17
		31.3.2008	31	31
		31.3.2009	37	37
		upto 31.1.2010	11	11
	Karaikudi	31.3.2007	52	44
		31.3.2008	95	81
		31.3.2009	113	96
		upto 31.1.2010	14	12

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2	3	• 4	5	6
	Kumbakonam	31.3.2007	5	5
		31.3.2008	8	8
		31.3.2009	10	10
		upto 31.1.2010	4	2
	Madurai	31.3.2007	42	38
		31.3.2008	77	69
		31.3.2009	92	82
		upto 31.1.2010	21	15
	Nagercioil	31.3.2007	9	8
		31.3.2008	16	16
		31.3.2009	19	19
		upto 31.1.2010	7	5
	Puducherry	31.3.2007	18	17
		31.3.2008	33	32
		31.3.2009	39	38
		upto 31.1.2010	11	3
	Salem	31.3.2007	25	23
		31.3.2008	45	43
		31.3.2009	54	51
		upto 31.1.2010	19	14
	Thanjavur	31.3.2007	6	5
		31.3.2008	11	9
		31.3.2009	13	11
		upto 31.1.2010	6	5

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2	3	4	5	6
	Tirunelveli	31.3.2007	22	20
· +		31.3.2008	39	37
		31.3.2009	47	44
		upto 31.1.2010	10	. 9
	Trichy	31.3.2007	71	63
		31.3.2008	123	117
		31.3.2009	146	139
		upto 31.1.2010	30	21
	Tuticorin	31.3.2007	36	35
		31.3.2008	66	65
		31.3.2009	78	77
		upto 31.1.2010	5	4
	Vellore	31.3.2007	30	32
		31.3.2008	55	50
		31.3.2009	66	60
		upto 31.1.2010	15	10
	Virudhunagar	31.3.2007	6	5
		31.3.2008	11	11
		31.3.2009	13	13
		upto 31.1.2010	9	9
21. Uttarakhand	Aimora	31.3.2007	4	4
		31.3.2008	4	4
		31.3.2009	9	0
		upto 31.1.2010	6	3

	2	3	4	5	6
		Dehradun	31.3.2007	7	6
			31.3.2008	9	6
			31.3.2009	17	14
			upto 31.1.2010	7	5
		Hardwar	31.3.2007	6	6
			31.3.2008	6	6
		`	31.3.2009	6	6
			upto 31.1.2010	0	0
		Nainital	31.3.2007	6	6
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		31.3.2008	6	6
			31.3.2009	6	6
			upto 31.1.2010	6	4
		Uttarkashi (New Tehri)	31.3.2007	Nil	Nil
			31.3.2008	5	5
			31.3.2009	5	. 5
	•		upto 31.1.2010	0	0
		Kotdwar	31.3.2007	Nil	Nil
			31.3.2008	Nil	Nil
			31.3.2009	1	0
			upto 31.1.2010	2	2
. U	ttar Pradesh (West)	Agra	31.3.2007	26	26
			31.3.2008	21	21
			31.3.2009	26	26
			upto 31.1.2010	9	8

1 2		3	4	5	6
		Aligarh	31.3.2007	0	0
			31.3.2008	12	12
۰.			31.3.2009	12	12
			upto 31.1.2010	3	2
		Badayun	31.3.2007	3	1
			31.3.2008	3	2
			31.3.2009	3	2
			upto 31.1.2010	1	0
		Bareilly	31.3.2007	9	9
			31.3.2008	14	13
			31.3.2009	15	14
			upto 31.1.2010	12	11
		Bijnore	31.3.2007	7	7
			31.3.2008	8	8
			31.3.2009	9	9
			upto 31.1.2010	2	2
		Bulandshahar	31.3.2007	6	6
			31.3.2008	9	6
			31.3.2009	9	6
		•••	upto 31.1.2010	1	1
		Etah	31.3.2007	0	0
	1		31.3.2008	0	0
			31.3.2009	1	1
			upto 31.1.2010	1	0

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2	3	4	5	6
	Etawah	31.3.2007	8	8
		31.3.2008	9	9
		31.3.2009	10	10
		upto 31.1.2010	6	6
	Ghaziabad	31.3.2007	2	2
		31.3.2008	6	6
		31.3.2009	10	10
		upto 31.1.2010	14	14
	Mainpuri	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	0	0
		31.3.2009	7	5
		upto 31.1.2010	10	8
	Mathura	31.3.2007	0	0
		31.3.2008	15	15
		31.3.2009	21	21
		upto 31.1.2010	6	5
	Meerut	31.3.2007	5	5
		31.3.2008	18	14
		31.3.2009	20	16
		upto 31.1.2010	4	1
	Moradabad	31.3.2007	22	22
		31.3.2008	26	26
		31.3.2009	26	26
	, · · ·	upto 31.1.2010	19	14

2	3	4	5	6
	Muzaffarnagar	31.3.2007	16	16
		31.3.2008	16	16
		31.3.2009	10	10
		upto 31.1.2010	12	12
	Noida (Gautam Budh Nagar)	31.3.2007	3	. 3
		31.3.2008	4	4
		31.3.2009	7	7
		upto 31.1.2010	4	4
	Pilibhit	31.3.2007	8	8
		31.3.2008	5	5
		31.3.2009	3	3
		upto 31.1.2010	5	5
	Rampur	31.3.2007	6	6
		31.3.2008	6	6
		31.3.2009	6	6
		upto 31.1.2010	0	0
	Saharanpur	31.3.2007	10	9
		31.3.2008	14	13
		31.3.2009	13	12
		upto 31.1.2010	8	8
Uttar Pradesh (East)	Allahabad	31.3.2007	19	14
		31.3.2008	´ 3 3	25
		31.3.2009	38	28
		upto 31.1.2010	23	14

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2	3	4	5	6
	Azamgarh	31.3.2007	5	2
		31.3.2008	5	5
		31.3.2009	6	6
		upto 31.1.2010	3	2
	Ballia	31.3.2007	Nil	Nil
		31.3.2008	8	8
		31.3.2009	8	8
		upto 31.1.2010	4	3
	Banda	31.3.2007	12	12
		31.3.2008	12	12
		31.3.2009	12	12
		upto 31.1.2010	2.	2
	Barabanki	31.3.2007	7	7
		31.3.2008	8	8
• . •		31.3.2009	8	8
		upto 31.1.2010	7	6
	Basti	31.3.2007	16	16
		31.3.2008	16	16
		31.3.2009	16	16
		upto 31.1.2010	18	14
	Behraich	31.3.2007	6	6
		31.3.2008	6	6
× ·		31.3.2009	6	6
		upto 31.1.2010	3	Nil
		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

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2	3	4	5	6
	Deoria	31.3.2007	11	, 11
		31.3.2008	13	13
		31.3.2009	13	13
		upto 31.1.2010	4	2
	Faizabad	31.3.2007	17	16
		31.3.2008	17	16
		31.3.2009	21	20
		upto 31.1.2010	7	7
	Farrukhabad	31.3.2007	7	7
		31.3.2008	7	7
		31.3.2009	8	8
		upto 31.1.2010	1	1
	Fatehpur	31.3.2007	3	3
		31.3.2008	4	4
		31.3.2009	4	4
		upto 31.1.2010	2	1
	Ghazipur	31.3.2007	8	8
		31.3.2008	8	8
		31.3.2009	8	8
		upto 31.1.2010	1	Nil
• •	Gonda	31.3.2007	2	2
		31.3.2008	2	2
		31.3.2009	2	2
		upto 31.1.2010	6	5

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 2	3	4	5	
 . •••	Gorakhpur	31.3.2007	19	
	Gorakipu			
		31.3.2008	18	18
		31.3.2009	19	19
		upto 31.1.2010	4	3
	Hamirpur	31.3.2007	7	7
		31.3.2008	7	7
		31.3.2009	7	7
		upto 31.1.2010	5	5
	Hardoi	31.3.2007	12	12
		31.3.2008	12	12
		31.3.2009	12	12
		upto 31.1.2010	6	6
	Jaunpur	31.3.2007	14	14
		31.3.2008	14	. 14
		31.3.2009	15	14
		upto 31.1.2010	5	4
	Jhansi	31.3.2007	6	. 6
		31.3.2008	6	6
		31.3.2009	6	6
		upto 31.1.2010	1	1
	Kanpur	31.3.2007	23	20
		31.3.2008	23	20
		31.3.2009	23	20
		upto 31.1.2010	13 .	13

	2 3		4	5	6
	Lakhimpur	Khiri	31.3.2007	4	4
			31.3.2008	4	4
			31.3.2009	4	4
		•	upto 31.1.2010	1	1
	Lucknow		31.3.2007	30	30
			31.3.2008	48	48
			31.3.2009	49	49
			upto 31.1.2010	23	23
	Mau		31.3.2007	8	8
			31.3.2008	10	10
		. *	31.3.2009	10	10
·			upto 31.1.2010	1	0
	Mirzapur	. 3	31.3.2007	0	0
			31.3.2008	12	. 12
1			31.3.2009	12	12
			upto 31.1.2010	.7	. 7
	Orai	• •	31.3.2007	6	6
			31.3.2008	6	6
			31.3.2009	7	7
			upto 31.1.2010	4	3
·.	Pratapgart	1	31.3.2007	7	7
•			31.3.2008	7	7
			31.3.2009	5	4
	:		upto 31.1.2010	3	3

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	2	3	4	5	6
		Rae Bareilly	31.3.2007	6	6
			31.3.2008	0	0
			31.3.2009	15	12
			upto 31.1.2010	1	1
		Shahajahanpur	31.3.2007	0	0
			31.3.2008	0	0
			31.3.2009	0	0
			upto 31.1.2010	6	6
		Sitapur	31.3.2007	10	10
			31.3.2008	10	10
			31.3.2009	10	10
ı			upto 31.1.2010	8	8
		Sultanpur	31.3.2007	7	7
			31.3.2008	7	7
			31.3.2009	19	13
: : •			upto 31.1.2010	2	2
		Unnao	31.3.2007	6	6
	•		31.3.2008	6	6
			31.3.2009	6	6
			upto 31.1.2010	6	6
		Varanasi	31.3.2007	10	10
•			31.3.2008	20	20
			31.3.2009	20 : [£]	20
			upto 31.1.2010	13	13

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1 2	3	4	.5	6
24. West Bengal	Asansol	31.3.2007	28	28
		31.3.2008	28	28
		31.3.2009	28	28
	• •	upto 31.1.2010	10	5
	Bankura	31.3.2007	13	13
		31.3.2008	13	13
		31.3.2009	13	13
		upto 31.1.2010	8	0
	Berhampore	31.3.2007	28	28
		31.3.2008	28	28
		31.3.2009	28	28
		upto 31.1.2010	12	5
	Coochbehar	31.3.2007	12	12
		31.3.2008	12	12
		31.3.2009	12	12
		upto 31.1.2010	14	0
	Jalpaiguri	31.3.2007	12	12
		31.3.2008	12	12
9		31.3.2009	12	12
		upto 31.1.2010	6	0
	Kharagpur	31.3.2007	31	31
		31.3.2008	31	31
. ,		31.3.2009	31	31
		upto 31.1.2010	19	0

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to Questions 874

2	3	4	5	6
	Kolkata SSA	31.3.2007	45	45
		31.3.2008	45	45
		31.3.2009	45	45
		upto 31.1.2010	30	0
	Krishna Nagar	31.3.2007	14	14
	· ·	31.3.2008	14	14
		31.3.2009	14	14
		upto 31.1.2010	9	, 0
	Malda	31.3.2007	15	15
		بر 31.3.2008	. ,	15
		31.3.2009	15	, 15
		upto 31.1.2010	12	0
	Purulia	31.3.2007	10	10
		31.3.2008	10	10
		31.3.2009	10	10
		upto 31.1.2010	7	. 0
	Raiganj	31.3.2007	14	14
		31.3.2008	14	14
		31.3.2009	14	14
		upto 31.1.2010	3	0
	Sikkim (Gangtok)	31.3.2007	7	7
	· · ·	31.3.2008	7	7
		31.3.2009	7	7
		upto 31.1.2010	7	0

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	2	3	4	5	. 6
		Siliguri	31.3.2007	13	13
			31.3.2008	13	13
			31.3.2009	13	13
			upto 31.1.2010	7	0
		Suri (Birbhum)	31.3.2007	10	10
			31.3.2008	10	10
			31.3.2009	10	. 10
			upto 31.1.2010	11	0
•	Chennai Telephones	North Area	31.3.2007	3	3
			31.3.2008	64	64
			31.3.2009	89	89
			upto 31.1.2010	14	12
	· .	West Area	31.3.2007	3	3
			31.3.2008	19	19
			31.3.2009	29	29
		`	upto 31.1.2010	10	7
		South Area	31.3.2007	Nil	Nil
			31.3.2008	6	6
			31.3.2009	19	19
			upto 31.1.2010	4	3
		Central Area	31.3.2007	1	1
		•	31.3.2008	29	29
			31.3.2009	48	. 48
			upto 31.1.2010	9	7

1	2	2		3	. 4	. 5 -	6
26.	Kolkata	Telephones	Kolkata	South	31.3.2007	1	. 1
					31.3.2008	20	20
					31.3.2009	20	20
					upto 31.1.2010	7	7
	,	•	Kolkata	North	31.3.2007	0	0
					31.3.2008	7	7
					31.3.2009	7	7
				•	upto 31.1.2010	0	0
			Kolkata	West	31.3.2007	14	14
				· · ·	31.3.2008	24	24
					.31.3.2009	25	25
					upto 31.1.2010	0	0
			Kolkata	Central	31.3.2007	3	3
					31.3.2008	25	25
					31.3.2000	20	20
				8 - E	31.3.2009	30	. 30
			· · ·	•	upto 31.1.2010	0	0
27.	MTNL I	Numbai	South /	Area	31.3.2007	4	4
	. •		· · · ·		31.3.2008	,13	13
					31.3.2009	13	13
					upto 31.1.2010	0	- : - -
		• • •					· · · ·
			Central	Area	31.3.2007	7	6
ι.	· .	· :		· · ·	31.3.2008	28	16
	i		!		31.3.2009	28	16
	• • • • • •				upto 31.1.2010	8	5

879	Written	Answers
	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		North Area	31.3.2007	22	17
			31.3.2008	29	26
			31.3.2009	29	26
			upto 31.1.2010	15	13
		East-I Area	31.3.2007	6	5
			31.3.2008	4	4
			31.3.2009	4	4
			upto 31.1.2010	6	6
		East-II Area	31.3.2007	4	4
-			31.3.2008	2	2
			31.3.2009	2	2
			upto 31.1.2010	6	6
		New Mumbai	31.3.2007	2	2
			31.3.2008	1	1
			31.3.2009	1	1
			upto 31.1.2010	1	1
		West-1	31.3.2007	4	3
			31.3.2008	13	11
			31.3.2009	13	11
			upto 31.1.2010	1	1
		West-2	31.3.2007	2	2
			31.3.2008	2	2
			31.3.2009	2	2
			upto 31.1.2010	1	0

881	Written	Answers
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1 2	3	4	5	6
	West-3	31.3.2007	3	3
		31.3.2008	1	1
		31.3.2009	1	1
		upto 31.1.2010	2	2
8. MTNL Delhi	Bhikaji Cama Place	31.3.2007	2	2
		31.3.2008	7	7
		31.3.2009	4	4
		upto 31.1.2010	0	0
	Central	31.3.2007	12	12
	4	31.3.2008	8	7
		31.3.2009	4	3
		upto 31.1.2010	3	3
	Nehru Place	31.3.2007	2	1
		31.3.2008	16	15
		31.3.2009	8	5
		upto 31.1.2010	16	12
	East	31.3.2007	10	10
		31.3.2008	18	17
		31.3.2009	25	24
		upto 31.1.2010	2	0
	Trans Yamuna	31.3.2007	0	0
	•	31.3.2008	15	15
		31.3.2009	22	22
		upto 31.1.2010	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
		North	31.3.2007	12	12
			31.3.2008	16	16
			31.3.2009	21	21
			upto 31.1.2010	6	6
		Janak Puri	31.3.2007	6	5
			31.3.2008	12	12
			31.3.2009	13	13
			upto 31.1.2010	1	1
		Rajouri Garden	31.3.2007	11	11
			31.3.2008	10	10
			31.3.2009	10	10
			upto 31.1.2010	2	2

[English]

Provision of Broadband Internet Connections

2927. SHRI PREMDAS:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY: DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to provide Broadband Internet connections including all the

Gram Panchayats of the country;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the said connections are likely to be provided in all the urban and rural areas including all the Gram Panchayats of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. It has been decided to expand Broadband coverage to connect every Gram Panchayat by 2012. The Circlewise details of broadband coverage by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) during the last 3 years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively. (c) Subsidy support is being provided by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for wire-line broadband connectivity to rural and remote areas, including Gram Panchayats, by leveraging the existing rural exchanges infrastructure and copper wire-line network. By the year 2014, the estimated subsidy outflow is Rs. 1500 crore.

BSNL has invested approximately Rs. 2200 crore for urban and rural landline broadband connections till

31st March, 2009. Likely expenditure for covering the remaining Gram Panchayats is about Rs. 82 crore.

MTNL is providing broadband internet connections on demand.

(d) BSNL has planned to make all rural and urban telephone exchange areas as broadband enabled by March, 2012.

Statement-I

The Circle-wise details of Broadband connection provided by BSNL during the last three years and the current year

SI.	Circle	Broadband	Broadband	Broadband	Broadband	Gram
No.		connection	connection	connection	connection	Panchayats covered as on
	,	as on	as on	as on	as on 28.02.2010	28.02.2010
		31.03.2007	31.03.2008	31.03.2009	28.02.2010	28.02.2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	804	1725	2681	3834	56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	69930	186944	346494	485891	10786
3.	Assam	7616	20423	38018	49746	693
4.	Bihar	14446	22906	37629	52087	1744
5.	Chhattisgarh	10370	21323	39199	53123	2150
6.	Chennai	107627	195126	291993	374533	139
7 .	Gujarat	70447	152265	262917	362905	7014
8.	Haryana	18556	51481	101183	154685	4157
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4017	12438	28476	41370	1351
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5713	13212	26617	36207	885
11.	Jharkhand	10147	25720	39384	53939	425
12.	Karnataka	137307	256456	424913	578613	2460

MARCH 15, 2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Kerala	50295	125648	228415	415077	994
14.	Kolkata	110522	155219	210789	259403	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	32046	64557	119518	156077	2711
16.	Maharashtra	91553	210114	342626	492452	9366
17.	NE-I (Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura)	2217	4783	11672	16419	129
8.	NE-II (Arunachal Pradesh Nagaland and Manipur)	1062	2463	6437	10442	1112
9.	Orissa ,	11275	32130	61483	87554	1379
20.	Punjab	50600	94017	178161	269598	9918
21.	Rajasthan	35400	83815	175891	232920	2424
2.	Tamil Nadu	63261	127316	250556	403911	7409
3.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	39480	89147	155460	204632	7913
4.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	16843	43945	90367	128374	2156
5.	Uttarakand	6043	18345	36840	51358	1350
6.	West Bengal	8582	20918	49752	77882	1203
	Total	976160	2032436	3557471	5053032	79924

Statement-II

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Details of Broadband connection provided by MTNL during the last three years and the current year

SI. No.	Circle	Broadband connection as on 31.03.2007	Broadband connection as on 31.03.2008	Broadband connection as on 31.03.2009	Broadband connection as on 31.02.2010
1.	Delhi	219173	232169	313657	369342
2.	Mumbai	250273	338422	381843	414218

Incentives for Exports

2928. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the country's exports have declined considerably during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor during the last three years, item-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to offer new incentives and expand the scope of the existing packages to select export sectors that are yet to recover from global meltdown;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names
 of items/sectors identified for the purpose;

 (e) the names of the countries/markets, including Japan and China identified by the Government for export of these items to explore non-traditional business avenues;

(f) the extent to which these relief measures will boost exports and the time by which they are likely to be announced/availed by the export sector; and

(g) the details of steps being taken to bring transparency, accountability, simplifications and correcting anomalies in legislation for exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam, India's merchandise exports have consistently increased during the last few years. Merchandise exports of principal commodities from India during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement-I. However, during the current financial year 2009-10, there has been a decline in exports as compared to last year 2008-09.

(c) to (f) The Government and RBI closely monitor the economic developments in the country and internationally on a continuous basis and need based measures are taken, from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications. Some of the steps taken by Government and RBI are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Further, subsequent to announcement of Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14, Government had carried out a sectoral performance review of export product groups in the wake of continued impact of global economic slowdown. Accordingly, additional support measures were announced in January/February, 2010, primarily for those sectors which still continue to show significant decline in exports. This is with a view to enhance export competitiveness of these products and provide support for market diversification. The complete details of the products and countries/markets for which incentives have been announced are in public domain and can be downloaded/seen from the website http:// dgft.gov.in.

There has been progressive reduction in the rate of decline in export growth in dollar terms from May, 2009 to October, 2009, and monthly exports have turned positive since November, 2009, which clearly indicates that all the measures and initiatives taken by the Government and RBI have had a significant impact on effecting a turnaround in our exports.

(g) Government monitors and reviews the policy and procedure laid there-under, for simplification and transparency in its operation, on a continuous basis.

Statement-I

Merchandise exports of principal commodities from India during the last 3 years

SI. No.	Commodities	Value in US\$ million					
NO.		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*			
1	2	3	4	5			
1.	Теа	434	507	585			
2.	Coffee	435	464	496			
3.	Rice	1557	2927	2454			
4 . ⁻	Tobacco	372	480	751			
5.	Spices	699	1045	1392			
6.	Cashew	550	549	639			
7.	Oil Meals	1226	1226 2038				
3 .	Fruits and Vegetables	800	876	1106			
9.	Marine Products	1767	1723	1534			
10.	Iron Ore	3919	5836	4769			
11.	Mica, Coal and other Ores Minerals including Processed Minerals	3108	3128				
12.	Leather and Leather Manufacture	2933	2933 3400				
13.	Gems and Jewellery	15984	15984 19692				
14.	Drug, Pharmcutes and Fine Chemls	5951	5951 7652				
15.	Other Basic Chemicals	5017	017 6302				
6.	Engineering goods	26506	26506 33737				
7.	Electronic Goods	2855	6826				
8.	Computer Software	85	341				
9.	Cotton Yam/Fabs./made-ups etc.	4218	4653	4162			

1	2	3	4	5	
20.	Manmade Yarn/Fabs./made-ups etc.	2206	2902	3054	
21.	RMG of all Textiles	8901	9687	10931	
22.	Jute Manufacture including Floor covering	259	327	304	
23.	Carpet	928	* 945	784	
24.	Handicrafts excluding hand made Carpet	437	509	303	
25.	Petroleum Products	18635	28413	27547	
26.	Plastic and Linoleum	3253	3422	3050	
	Sub Total	113034	144895	164511	
	Others	13380	18237	20784	
	Grand Total	126414	163132	185295	

(Source: DGCI&S)

*2008-09 data includes imports and exports from all SEZs, whereas 2006-07 and 2007-08 data does not include imports and exports from a majority of SEZs.

Statement-II

Steps taken by Government/RBI (including the announcements made in the Budget, 2009-10 and 2010-11 and the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14 to address the concerns of exporters arising out of present Global Economic Slowdown

(A) Measures taken by the Government:

 Interest subvention of 2% provided till 30.09.2009, extended upto 31.3.2010, to the following labour intensive sectors for exports:—

> Textiles (including Handlooms), Handicrafts, Carpets, leather. Gems and Jewellery, Marine Products and SMEs; (This facility has been further extended upto 31.3.2011 in the Budget 2010-11, to the sectors — Handlooms,

Handicrafts, Carpets and SMEs);

- 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) Higher Support for Market and Product Diversification extended in FTP, 2009-14:---
 - (a) The incentive available under Focus
 Market Scheme (FMS) raised from 2.5%
 to 3%;

- (b) The incentive available under Focus
 Product Scheme (FPS) raised from 1.25%
 to 2%;
- (c) 26 new markets added under Focus Market Scheme. These include 16 new markets in Latin America and 10 in Asia-Oceania;
- (d) A large number of products (527 new products at 8 digit level and 82 new Handicraft products) from various sectors included for benefits under FPS;
- (e) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) greatly expanded by inclusion of products classified under as many as 1500 products at 8 digit level for export to 13 new countries (Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Brazil, Mexico, Ukraine, Vietnam, Cambodia, Australia and New Zealand);
- (f) MLFPS benefits also extended for export to additional new markets for certain existing products, like auto components, motor cars, bicycle and its parts and apparels, among others;
- (g) Focus Product Scheme benefit extended for export of 'green technology products' and for exports of some products originating from the North-East;
- (h) Project Exports and a large number of manufactured goods covered under FPS and MLFPS;
- (5) Additional support provided for Market, and Product Diversification in January, 2010, based on sectoral performance analysis:—
 - (i) 112 new products added under FPS at 8 digit level, eligible for benefits @ 2% of

FOB value of exports to all markets; Major sectors include Engineering, Electronics, Rubber, Chemicals, Plastics, Carton boxes and Egg powder;

- (j) 113 new products at 8 digit level given higher benefits @ 5% of FOB value of exports under Special FPS on exports to all markets; Major Sectors include Hand Tools, parts of Agriculture and Horticulture Machinery, sewing machines and parts, liquid pumps, nuts, bolts, washers, screws, staplers and parts of machinery for soldering, brazing and welding.
- (k) 1837 new products added under MLFPS at 8 digit level, eligible for benefits @ 2% of FOB value of exports to specified markets; Major Sectors include machine tools, earth moving equipments, transmission towers, electrical and power equip-ments, steel tubes, pipes and galvanized sheets, compressors, Iron and Steel Structures, Auto components, Three wheelers and cotton woven fabrics (Chemicals have been included for providing benefit for a limited period of 6 months).
- Two new major markets, viz., China and Japan, have been added under MLFPS;
- (m) Sesame seeds and minor coconut products added under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY);
- (n) Timor Leste added under Focus market Scheme (FMS);
- (6) Adequate funds provided to ensure full refund of pending claims of CST/Terminal Excise duty/ Duty drawback on deemed exports;
- (7) Exporter friendly and the popular Duty Neutralisation Scheme i.e., Duty Entitlement

Passbook (DEPB) Scheme extended upto 31st December, 2010;

- (8) DEPB rates for all items where they were reduced in November, 2008, restored to higher rates from retrospective effect and the adhoc increase in DEPB rates from 1% to 3% since 2007, continued;
- (9) Duty Drawback rates on certain items restored to higher rates effective from 1st September, 2008; Duty drawback rates retained at the same level inspite of reduction in Excise tariff across the board and customs tariff for few items; Duty drawback rates announced for the first time for precious metal jewellery items;
- (10) DEPB and Freely Transferable Incentive
 Schemes provisionally allowed without awaiting receipt of Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC);
- (11) Export Obligation Period under Advance authorization Scheme enhanced from 24 months to 36 months without payment of composition fee;
- (12) To aid technological upgradation of our export sector, EPCG Scheme at Zero Duty has been introduced for certain sectors. The scheme shall be in operation till 31.3.2011;
- (13) To accelerate exports and encourage technological upgradation, additional Duty Credit Scrips shall be given to Status Holders @ 1% of the FOB value of past exports of certain sectors for procurement of capital goods. This facility shall be available upto 31 3.2011.
- (14) Facility of non recovery of incentives granted to exporters, subject to RBI specifically writing off the export proceed realization alongwith a certificate from Indian Missions abroad;
- (15) A number of measures taken to reduce transaction cost for the exporters such as

abolition of application fee on all incentive schemes; application fee reduced for duty neutralization schemes; target to implement e-Trade Project in a time bound manner to bring all stakeholders including Customs, DGFT, Banks, Ports, Airlines etc. on a common platform; Duty Neutralisation Schemes such as Advance authorisation and EPCG schemes brought under E-commerce mechanism;

- (16) To promote Brand India through six or more
 "Made in India" Shows, to be organized across the World every year;
- (17) 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 able to widen its coverage;
- (18) Additional funds provided to the Ministry of Textiles to clear the backlog claims of textile units under Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF);
- (19) Additional resources made available under MDA and MAI Schemes;
- (20) Additional items allowed within the existing duty free imports entitlement for the following employment oriented sectors:—
 - (i) Additional items for sports goods sector;
 - (ii) Additional items for leather garments and footwear and textile items.
- (21) Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT) abolished;
- (22) Section 10A and 10B (Sunset clauses for STPI and EOUs schemes respectively), extended for the financial year 2010-2011. Anomaly removed in Section 10AA relating to taxation benefit of 'unit vis-à-vis assessee';

- (23) Value limit on duty free import of commercial samples enhanced from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakh per annum (Budget announcement, 2010-11);
- (24) 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 form 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; and
 - (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);
- (25) For Fast Track Resolution of a number of procedural issues thereby reducing delays S 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;
- (26) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Finance Secretary has been constituted to resolve all problems related to Non-availability

of Dollar Credit to exporters by the concerned Banks;

- (27) To enable support to Indian industry and exporters, especially the MSMEs, in availing their rights through trade remedy instruments, a Directorate of Trade Remedy Measures proposed to be set up;
- (28) 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% on certain products like Leather etc.;
- (29) 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 lockin period for such collateral-free loans reduced.
- (30) Adjustment Assistance Scheme, initiated in December 08 by ECGC, to provide enhanced additional coverage of 5% subject to a maximum of 95% to all MSMEs and to non-MSME exporters of specified sectors viz., Textiles (including handicrafts and handlooms), gems and jewellery, leather, engineering products, carpets, project goods, auto components and chemicals, continued till March, 2010;
- (31) Insurance Risk Cover by ECGC for export finance extended by banks to MSME exporters, which was increased from 75% to 85%, has been extended till 31.03.2010.
- (32) To protect the domestic manufacturing industry from dumped/cheap imports, in particular, from China, import restrictions imposed on some items like auto forged components, HR coil, Carbon Black, Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY)

and Radial Tyres (Bus and Trucks); subsequently withdrawn for PFY, HR Coils and Carbon black.

- (33) 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;
- (34) Jaipur, Srinagar and Anantnag recognised as "Towns of Export Excellence' for handicrafts; Kanpur, Dewas and Ambur recognised for leather products; and Malihabad for horticultural products;
- (35) Basic customs duty of 5% on Rough/Unworked corals abolished;
- (36) Regular monitoring mechanism:-
 - (a) The situation 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 constituted the following two High Level Committees for deliberating the issues on regular basis:
 - An Apex Group chaired by Prime Minister with Finance Minister, Commerce Minister, Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), RBI Governor; and
 - (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:

- I. Increase in Liquidity to the banks for improving credit flow, by:—
 - (i) Reducing CRR, SLR, Repo rate and Reverse Repo rate (from October '08, CRR reduced from 9% to 5% (now modified to 5.5% on 13.02.10 and to be enhanced to 5.75% w.e.f. 27.2.2010), SLR reduced from 25% to 24% (restored to 25% in October '09), 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 refinance facility put in place for banks for the purpose of extending finance to exports, micro and small enterprises, mutual funds and NBFCs. Provisioning requirements had been lowered. Export Credit Refinance facility for commercial banks increased to 50% (now restored to 15% on 27.10.2009) of the outstanding Rupee Export Credit.
- II. Increase in FOREX Liquidity:---
 - RBIs assurance for continued selling of foreign exchange (US \$) through banks, to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market;

- (ii) Interest rates on export credit in foreign currency has been reduced to LIBOR + 200 basis points in February, 2010 from the earlier LIBOR + 350 basis points.
- III. Easing of Credit Terms:---
 - (i) The period of pre-shipment and postshipment 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.

Disinvestment in Shipping Industry

2929. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to disinvest its stake in shipping companies;

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

(c) the names of the companies and the quantum of stakes to be disinvested; and

(d) the time by which this is expected to take place?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (d) At present, there is no concrete proposal to disinvest Government's stake in the public sector shipping company i.e. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. [Translation]

Clearance of Rural Development Projects/Proposals

2930. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL: SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Government is aware that most of the projects/proposals submitted by various States are affected adversely due to inordinate delay in clearance of the same by the concerned authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the average time taken for clearance of such projects/proposals;

(c) whether the Government has received any suggestions in this regard from certain quarters during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government intends to review the situation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken in this directions so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development receives proposals from all the State Governments, District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs/Zilla Parishads) for release of central assistance under its programmes. The proposals are examined as per the programme guidelines and in case of incomplete proposals, necessary clarifications/documents are sought. The average time taken for clearance of complete proposal is a few days.

(c) and (d) The suggestions received from various quarters are examined and necessary actions are taken in this regard.

(e) and (f) The State Governments, District Rural Development Agencies, (DRDAs/Zilla Parishads) are advised to submit the complete proposals as per the programme guidelines to avoid delay.

[English]

Infrastructure status to real estate

2931. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Government proposes to accord infrastructure status/special package to the real estate industry;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; 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) The real estate sector currently enjoys the following profit linked tax benefits under the Income Tax Act, 1961:—

- Deduction equal to 100 per cent of profits and gains is available for any 10 consecutive assessment years out of 15 assessment years from the year in which the undertaking or enterprise develops an industrial park/SEZ under Section 80-1A(4) (iii.)
- Deduction equal to 100 per cent for 10 consecutive assessment years from the year in which SEZ has been notified under Section 80-IAB.
- Deduction equal to 100 per cent of the profits derived in the previous year relevant to any assessment year from housing project under Section 80-IB(10).

There is no proposal at present to include the real estate sector under the definition of 'Infrastructure facility' as defined under Section 80-IA(4)(i) of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Gramin Dak Sevaks

2932. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for appointment of Extra-Departmental Employees/ Gram Dak Sevaks in the Department of Posts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to regularise the services of Gramin Dak Sevaks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the number of Extra-Departmental Employees/Gramin Dak Sevaks who have served for more than a decade are being sent out of service without any fault;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reinstate those employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The guidelines for appointment of Gramin Dak Sevaks are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No, Madam. The Gramin Dak Sevaks work on a part-time basis ranging from 3 to 5 hours per day and they are governed by separate set of Conduct & Employment Rules, which are non-statutory in nature and not framed under Article 309 of the Constitution of India. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India held that the Gramin Dak Sevaks are holders of civil posts but outside the regular civil service.

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

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(e) to (g) If a Gramin Dak Sevak Post is rendered surplus, the incumbent is accommodated in the alternative post in the following manner:---

- (i) The surplus Gramin Dak Sevak is accommodated as far as possible under the accounts jurisdiction of the Sub Office where he is working subject to availability of vacancies and also fulfillment of the conditions of educational qualification prescribed for the post, etc.
- (ii) If there is no vacancy in the Branch Offices under the Accounts jurisdiction of the Sub Office, the surplus Gramin Dak Sevak is informed of the details of the vacancies available in the whole division/sub division and he is asked to exercise option for choosing the post.
- (iii) If he is not willing, his name is kept in the waiting list which is maintained for two years offering him any vacancy that may arise subsequently in the Accounts jurisdiction of the Sub Office and if he refuses to avail himself of the opportunity, his
 name is deleted from the waiting list.

Statement

Guidelines for appointment of Extra Departmental Employees/Gramin Dak Sevaks

Method of Recruitment and minimum qualifications for appointment of Gramin Dak Sevak

- Age: Minimum age limit for employment of Gramin Dak Sevak is 18 years and maximum age up to which Gramin Dak Sevak can be retained in service is 65 years.
- II. Educational Qualifications:

Category	Educational Qualifications			
1	2			
Gramin Dak Sevak	Matriculation. (The selection is			
Branch Post Master	based on the marks secured in			

		2	•

the matriculation or equivalent examination. No weightage is given for any qualifications higher than Matriculation).

- Other categories VIII Standard. Preference is of Dak Sevaks given Gramin to the candidates with Matriculation qualification. No weightage is given for any qualification higher than^t matriculation. Candidates should have sufficient working knowledge of the regional language and simple arithmetic so as to be able to discharge the duties satisfactorily.
- III. A candidate applying for any category of Gramin Dak Sevak is required to supplement his/her income from other employment sources so as to have adequate means of livelihood to support himself/herself and his/ her family. A certificate to this effect is obtained from the candidate before he/she is given an appointment letter.
- IV. The sole criteria for selection to the post of all the categories of Gramin Dak Sevak is merit subject to other eligibility conditions like providing of accommodation for the Branch Office, taking of residence in the Branch Office village before appointment.

Monitoring of MMDs

2933. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Shipping
 (DGS) has set up any mechanism to monitor the activities of various Mercantile Marine Departments (MMDs) all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date on which this mechanism was set up;

 (d) whether this mechanism has brought about much needed efficiency in the working of the MMDs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of changes to be brought in the working of all offices of MMDs?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. All offices of MMD across the country are monitored on the basis of periodical reports/ review meetings.

(f) It is proposed to establish MMD offices in all major ports to provide quick services. Recently regional level MMDs offices have been set up at Kochi and Kandla headed by Principal Officer of the rank of Joint Secretary and also set up three district level MMDs at Paradeep, Haldia and New Mangalore. Further, an examination centre has been set-up at Noida to facilitate the candidates hailing from Northern India. In addition, the Government has also created 28 officers posts and 2 posts have been upgraded to Joint Secretary level. These newly created posts are at various levels of recruitment. Certain works relating to survey and inspection of Indian ships on safety construction have been delegated to the classification societies to supplement the shortage of surveyors.

[Translation]

Re-employment of Rescued Child Labourers

2934. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether the complaints regarding forcely re-employment of rescued child labourers including bonded child labourers has been received by Union Government during each of the last three years and the current year; (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of cases registered and prosecutions made against guilty during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase honorarium to those who are engaged in eradication of child labour project; 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 Government has not received any specific complaint regarding forcible re-employment of rescued child labourers. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 does not distinguish between Child Bonded Labour and Adult Bonded Labour. However, Section 14 of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, provides for enhanced penalties for successive offence under the Act.

(c) and (d) Government is seized of the matter and any enhancement of honorarium is subject to approval of various agencies of the Government, viz. Planning Commission, Expenditure Finance Committee, etc.

. [English]

Violation of Ceasefire

2935. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has been consistently violating the ceasefire agreement along the International Border and Line of Control (LoC);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such violations occurred during each of the last three years;

 (c) whether the Pak troops resort to covering fire to tie down Indian security forces while pushing through infiltrators; MARCH 15, 2010

(d) if so, the extent to which Indian troops are vigilant to their nefarious designs;

(e) whether the Government has taken up the matter with Pakistan and registered protests in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The details of ceasefire violations along the International Border and Line of Control are as under:-

Year	International Border	Line of Control
2007	02	21
2008	07	77
2009	05	27

(c) to (f) Government of India has taken up the issue of cease fire violations with Pakistan consistently. All such violations of ceasefire are also taken up with Pak military authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotline, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Director Generals of Military Operations.

Pakistani authorities have generally denied such incidents during the talks between the Director Generals of Military Operations. However, they have given assurances for issuing necessary instruction to their troops in this regard.

Procurement of BSNL Equipment

2936. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delays in procuring equipment have caused losses to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);

(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 GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Madam.

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

[Translation]

Social Audit under MGNREGS

2937. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) whether there is any provision of social audit under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the number of fraud cases brought to the light through social audit in the country including Rajasthan during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in social audit alongwith the number of such NGOs barred from social audit, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Section 17 (2) of the Mahatama Gandhi NREG Act provides that Gram Sabha shall conduct regular Social Audits of all the projects taken up within the Gram Panchayat.

(b) As per reports available, 6 cases of fraud in Andhra Pradesh, 4 in Chhattisgarh and 2 each in Haryana and Jharkhand have been reported during social audit conducted in 2008-09. No such case has been reported from Rajasthan.

(c) As provided in Section 17(2) of the Act, social audit is to be conducted by the Gram Sabha. Vide Notification dated 31.12.2008, amendments have been

made by the Government in 13 of Schedule-I of the Act providing for procedure for conduct of Social Audit. This procedure provides that the Social Audit shall be open to public participation. Any outside individual person apart from the Gram Sabha shall be allowed to attend the Social Audit as observers without intervening the proceedings of the Social Audit. The Ministry does not engage any NGOs for conducting Social Audit.

[English]

Training to Rural Youths

2938. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI: SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Government is in the process of creation of new fields of expertise and employment opportunities for poor youth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to join hands with corporates to train rural youths from BPL category in rural accounting;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the scheme is likely to be made operational alongwith the details of States to be covered thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) Under the existing guidelines of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), 15% of allocation every year is set apart for taking up special projects which are of pioneering nature for bringing a specified large number of rural below poverty line (BPL) beneficiaries above poverty line in a time bound manner. Under the special project component of SGSY, Ministry supports demand based skill development training leading to placement of rural poor on the model of Public Private Partnership (PPP) to absorb them in the emerging employment opportunities in the country in all trades including accounting. Ministry has sanctioned, as on date, 75 such projects to cover around 709957 rural BPL youths across the country. Around 1,30,654 beneficiaries have been trained and 93,989 trained beneficiaries placed so far.

AN-32 Aircraft in Air Force

2939. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of AN-32 aircraft in the Indian Air Force and the number of aircraft fit for operational use;

(b) the steps taken to operationalise the rest of the AN-32 aircraft;

(c) the purposes of having AN-32 aircraft in the fleet; and

(d) the details of cases where the said aircraft have been used for other specified purposes or misused?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Indian Air Force has AN-32 aircraft in its inventory to provide for Transport, Para Trooping, Bombing, Supply Drop, Casualty Evacuation and Air Logistics. All aircrafts are fit for operational use and are being used for their assigned purposes only.

Finalisation of DMIC

2940. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: SHRI C. R. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor(DMIC) has been finalised;

(b) if so, the time frame for its completion and the

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total cost envisaged for the project including the contribution of the Japanese Government/financial institutions to the proposed project through debt or equity;

(c) whether any pre-feasibility/feasibility studies were conducted on the proposed project;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of agency which conducted this study and the salient recommendations made therein;

(e) the reason for not commencing this project from Jammu covering all four North Indian States like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana;

(f) whether the Government would reconsider extending it to Jammu or at least upto Ludhiana which is the largest industrial hub in the North India; and

(g) if so, the synergy between DMIC and the Dedicated Freight Corridor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project is presently at planning stage.

(b) The development of the project is in two phases. The duration of Phase-I, as originally conceived is from 2008-09 to 2012-13. A provision of Rs. 330 crore has been made during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for its Project Development Fund to ensure availability of uninterrupted funds for various preparatory activities. Japanese contribution amounting to US \$75 million is in the form of a commercial loan from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).

(c) and (d) A Concept Paper on the DMIC project was prepared by M/s Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Ltd. (IL&FS), after which the Government of India accorded *'in-principle'* approval in August, 2007 to its project outline. International consultants have been appointed by the DMIC Development Corporation (DMICDC) for preparation of detailed perspective plans and prefeasibility studies, for implementation of the project. (e) to (g) The DMIC project has been conceived along the Multi-modal Western Dedicated Rail Freight Corridor (DFC) of the Ministry of Railways which is between Dadri and Navi Mumbai. Since the DFC terminates at Dadri, the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab have not been covered under the DMIC project. However, parts of the State of Haryana are included because the DFC passes through the State of Haryana.

[Translation]

Upliftment of Safai Karamcharis

2941. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes being run by the National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation for overall social and economic upliftment of Safai Karamcharis and their dependents in the country;

(b) the time since these schemes are in operation;

(c) the total annual expenditure being made on these schemes; and

(d) the outcome of the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) For overall social and economic upliftment of Safai Karamcharis and their dependents in the country, National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) runs following schemes:—

SI. No.	Name of the Scheme	In operation since
1	2	3
1.	General Term Loan Scheme (including Sanitation related	October, 1997

activities)

1	2	3			
2.	Manila Adhikarita Yojana	July, 2008			
3. [`]	Micro Credit Finance	October, 1997			
4.	Mahila Samridhi Yojana	October, 2003			
5.	Education Loan	October, 2003			
6.	Skill Development Training Programmes	October, 2002			

(c) During 2008-09, the NSKFDC has reported disbursement of Rs. 7285.96 lakhs under its schemes.

(d) Independent evaluation of schemes of NSKFDC inter alia reveal that schemes being implemented by NSKFDC are attracting the youth and helping them to leave traditional unclean occupations and take up alternative means of livelihood. Besides, the loan schemes of NSKFDC are generating awareness among the target group and are bringing a positive change in the social status of beneficiaries and people's attitude towards them. The assets have been created by the beneficiaries and their income has gone up which has helped them in joining the mainstream of the society.

[English]

Delay in development of ports

2942. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether port development projects have been delayed due to litigation;

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

(c) whether privatisation of ports has been the main cause of litigation at the hands of the bidders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Most of the port development projects have not been delayed due to litigation. However, some of the Major Port development projects which have been affected due to litigation are (i) Development of Fourth Container Terminal at Jawaharlal Nehru Port, (ii) Development of standalone container handling facility with a quay length of 330m towards north at Jawaharlal Nehru Port, (iii) Conversion of 8th Berth into Container Terminal at Tuticorin Port and (iv) Development of Container terminal at Ennore Port.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Banking Services at Post Offices

2943. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFOR-MATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices located in the Country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to train and equip the functioning of post offices to handle the banking needs including provision of ATM facility to the customers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make the post offices a profitable organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The number of post offices located in the country is 1,55,015 (as on 31.03.2009). State and Union Territory-wise list containing number of post offices is given in the enclosed Statement. (b) and (c) There is a proposal to introduce Core Banking Solution (CBS) in 4,000 post offices for ensuring "anytime, anywhere and any branch banking" in these 4000 post offices. There is a financial outlay of Rs.106 crores for development of CBS software, customer relations management, training, project management unit, centralised back office etc. during the 11th Five Year Plan. The project aims at provision of delivery channels like ATM, internet, phone and mobile banking services besides streamlining the existing operations of savings schemes/savings certificates. Till now, 117 officers have been imparted CBS appreciation training and 60 operative officials have attended workshop on Core Banking.

(d) Government has taken the following steps to make the post offices a profitable organization:---

- Modernize mail operations through improved transmission of mails, parcel and logistics between major cities, setting up of automatic mail processing centres for faster processing of mails and rationalization of the existing mail network.
- (ii) Induction of technology in speed post network and financial services so as to increase the efficiency of operations.
- (iii) Leveraging the postal network to provide various utility services.
- (iv) Utilizing technology for improving productivity in post offices.
- (v) Imparting need based training to all staff.

Statement

SI. No.	Name of Circle	HOs	SOs		EDSOs		EDBOs		Total		Total No.	
			Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	"Andhra Pradesh	92	4	987	13 54	12	19	196	13485	1287	14862	16149
2	Assam	19	0	222	383	0	35	57	3290	298	3708	4006
3	Bihar	30	1	368	644	18	77	17	7901	433	8623	9056
4	Chhattisgarh	10	0	199	124	0	. 0	14	2775	223	2899	3122
5	Delhi	12	0	406	4	10	9	62	68	490	81	571
6	Gujarat	34	0	635	645	0	32	89	7480	758	8157	8915
6.1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	34	1	37	38
6.2	Daman and Diu	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	12	4	15	19

Category-wise Post Offices as on 31.3.2009

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
7	Haryana	16	0	293	178	3	11	12	2140	324	2329	2653
8	Himachal Pradesh	15	3	100	343	4	14	0	2298	119	2658	2777
9	Jammu and Kashmir	9	0	159	91	11	11	30	1380	209	1482	1691
10	Jharkhand	13	0	226	209	11	17	22	2593	272	2819	3091
11	Karnataka	59	0	923	803	8	21	275	7733	1265	8557	9822
12	Kerala	45	6	486	959	71	394	266	2831	868	4190	5058
12.1	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	1	0	. 10	10
13	Madhya Pradesh	43	0	691	323	33	32	97	7103	864	7458	8322
14.	Maharashtra	59	0	1095	963	10	108	106	10251	1270	11322	12592
14.1	Goa	2	0	45	57	0	3	7	144	54	204	258
15.	North East						۰,			i.		
15.1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	17	31	0	. 0	0	250	18	281	299
15.2	Manipur	1	0	25	28	0	0	19	624	45	652	697
15.3	Meghalaya	2	0	26	35	0	0	2	424	, 30	459	489
15.4	Mizoram	1	0	23	17	2	3	32	327	58	347	405
15.5	Nagaland	1	0	16	25	0	1	10	275	27	301	328
15.6	Tripura	3	0	29	53	2	8	24	597	t_ 58	. 658	716
16	Orissa	35	0	518	639	9	49	15	6897	577	7585	8162
17	Punjab	21	0	417	325	1	7	11.	3072	450	3404	3854
17.1	Chandigarh	1	0	40	2	0	1.	0	6	. 41 °	9	50
18	Rajasthan	45	1	589	697	2	18	38	8926	. 674	9642	10316
19	Tamil Nadu	93	0	1362	1296	31	169	342	8728	1828	10193	12021
19.1	Puducherry	1	0	23	9	0	0	13	49	37 ·	58	95
20	Uttarakhand	13	0	185	186	4	73	11	2242	213	2501	2714

							•					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.	10	· 11	12	13
21	Uttar Pradesh	71	0	1611	858	109	263	152	14598	1943	15719	17662
22	West Bengal	45	0	945	714	81	251	37	6674	1108	7639	8747
22.1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	10	16	1	5	0	68	12	89	101
22.2	Sikkim	1	0	12	10	0	0	0	186	13	196	209
	Total	794	15	12688	12034	433	1633	1956	125462	15871	139144	155015
		80	9	247	722	20	66	127	7418	155	015	155015

[English]

Employment Exchanges for Women

2944. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the number of women seeking jobs through employment exchanges is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to open separate employment exchanges for women;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to provide jobs to women particularly registered with employment exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam. Number of women job seekers registered with employment exchanges in the country has been on increase as their number and percentage share in total job seekers on live register of employment exchanges. Their number has increased from 99.33 lakh in 1999 to 123.28 in 2008 and percentage share in total number of job seekers has also increased from 24.6% in 1999 to 31.5% in 2008.

(b) to (d) Employment Exchanges function under the direct financial and administrative control of the respective State Governments and opening of any type of Employment Exchange is decided by them as per local needs and availability of resources. Government is also modernizing all Employment Exchanges and developing a national web portal with the facility of online registration which will be a initial job market and illuminate the need for setting up separate employment exchanges for women and any other category.

(e) Employment Exchanges are submitting women particulars of jobseekers to the employers against the vacancies notified to them as per norms prescribed in the manual of the National Employment Service.

[Translation]

Non-release of Funds to States under MGNREGS

2945. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

(a) the details of funds allocated by the Government under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during 2009-10, Statewise;

(b) whether funds allocated to some of the State Governments for current fiscal year have not been released fully so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons for non-release of funds; and

(d) the time by which the said funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, a budget provision of Rs. 39,100 crore had been made for the year 2009-10 for its implementation. Since Mahatama Gandhi NREGA is demand based, funds are released to the States based on the labour demand arising at the field level. Funds are to be kept upfront to meet any sudden spurt in labour demand. Next installment of funds is released to the State/District in case 60% of the total available funds have been utilized. Funds under Mahatama Gandhi NREGA are non-lapsable and un-spent funds of a financial year are carried forward to the next financial year to be used for meeting the labour demand in that year. State-wise funds released during 2009-10 (till date) and utilisation by the States (upto January, 2010) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

SI.	States	Central Release	Expenditure out
No.		(In crore)	of the total
	-	as on	available funds
		11 March,	(In crore)
		2010	upto Jan., 2010
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3781.60	3152.21

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18.89	7.13
3.	Assam	655.87	775.02
4.	Bihar	868.69	1397.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	814.89	989.07
6.	Gujarat	692.16	499.85
7.	Haryana	99.39	78.54
8.	Himachal Pradesh	365.49	403.64
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	96.44	84.27
10.	Jharkhand	807.86	1110.64
11.	Karnataka	2401.48	1950.94
12.	Kerala	363.47	321.01
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3519.24	3886.49
14.	Maharashtra	224.90	267.60
15	Manipur	332.33	322.22
16	Meghalaya	149.53	115.42
17	Mizoram	199.14	179.19
18	Nagaland	458.61	381.79
19	Orissa	245.81	575.64
20	. Punjab	120.86	104.22
21	. Rajasthan	5942.64	5202.32
22	. Sikkim	53.77	47.22
23	. Tamil Nadu	1349.91	1373.33
24	. Tripura	633.67	454.72
25	. Uttar Pradesh	4726.87	4331.03

1 2	3	4
26. Uttarakhand	232.17	207.82
27. West Bengal	1987.29	1259.35
28. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.53	8.56
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.39	1.10
30. Daman and Diu	0	0
31. Goa	0.00	5.10
32. Lakshadweep	1.00	2.01
33. Puducherry	3.60	6.68
34. Chandigarh	0	0
Total	31149.49	29501.49
······		

Rural Business Hub Scheme

2946. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Rural Business Hub Scheme (RBH) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the scheme and the allocation of funds made thereto;

(c) the details of memorandum signed with the Khadi Village Industrial Corporation (KVIC) alongwith the identified potential projects under joint ventures in the country including Gujarat;

(d) the salient features/achievements of the RBH scheme alongwith the details of household business being executed under the RBH in the country; and

(e) the efforts made by the Government to ensure market linkages to the products manufactured under RBH scheme and the quality and standard of these indigenous products?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing a Scheme of Rural Business Hubs (RBHs) to promote Rural Non-Farming Enterprises (RNFE) which utilise local skills and/or resources and promote rural employment. The Scheme works on a 4P (Public-Private-Panchayat-Partnership) model and is applicable in all the BRGF districts and all the districts in the North Eastern Region. Setting up of RBHs is primarily done through convergence of resources from various ongoing schemes. Assistance under the RBH scheme is available for professional support services, training/skill development and for purchase of minor equipment.

One of the essential criteria for granting financial assistance under RBH scheme is identification of suitable business partner and commitment from the implementing agency and the business partner to ensure market linkages of the products manufactured with maintenance of quality and standard of these products. The salient features of RBH scheme inter-alia are:—

- Panchayats, the grass-roots democratic institutions, may prepare plans based on local resource endowments, felt needs of people and relative absorptive capacity and implement them
- Ideally suited for agriculture/horticulture/ handloom/handicrafts related activities, where production is decentralized.

RBH Scheme is operational since September, 2007. Against a total approved outlay of Rs. 24.90 crore for the entire XI Five Year Plan, the annual allocation for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 was Rs. 2.00 crore, Rs. 2.00 crore and Rs. 1.80 crore respectively. In August, 2008, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj signed a Memorandum of Co-operation with KVIC for jointly promoting Khadi and Village Industries in rural areas by converging the PMEGP and SFURTI and thereby generating employment and sustainable income for rural producers. However, there has been no significant progress in this regard.

[English]

Shelter for helpless persons

2947. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWER-MENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India has recently passed any directions to the Union Government regarding the provisions of shelter/food to the homeless poor people in the country particularly in the metro-cities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per available information, no such directions have been passed by the Supreme Court in the recent past to the Union Government.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Orders of Supreme Court on Child Labour

2948. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state: (a) whether the State Governments are implementing the policy formulated by the Union Government with regard to abolition of child labour and the verdict of the Hon'ble Supreme Court passed in this regard in 1986;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to implement the policy with regard to abolition of child labour; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The State/Union Territory Governments are implementing the policy laid down by the Union Government on prevention of child labour and also the verdict of Hon'ble Supreme Court passed in this regard in 1996. The State Governments are furnishing affidavits before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard from time to time.

(c) and (d) The Union Government is implementing the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts of 20 States in the country as on date. Under the scheme, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care etc. and mainstreamed into formal education system.

[English]

Advance Payment of Wages under MGNREGS

2949. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal to pay part of the entitled wage in advance keeping in view the reports of the delay in wage payment

to workers under the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the current status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam. MGNREGA does not provide for advance payment of wages to the workers.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Minimum Wages to Unorganised Labourers

2950. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to fix minimum wages to labourers/workers engaged in unorganised sector in the Central sphere;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which such wages are likely to be fixed; and

(c) the details and names of sectors which are covered under unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review and revise the minimum wages of the workers employed In the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. The appropriate Governments have also been empowered to notify any employment in the schedule where the number of employees is 1000 or more and fix the rates of minimum wages in respect of the employees employed in scheduled employments.

The minimum wages are fixed for workers engaged in the scheduled employments in Central and State spheres by the appropriate Governments, which are applicable both for the organized as well as the unorganized sectors. At present, there are 45 scheduled employments in the Central sphere and the Central Government has fixed the minimum rates of wages for these scheduled employments.

A Statement giving the minimum rates of wages fixed for different categories of workers engaged in scheduled employments in the Central sphere is annexed.

Statement

A Statement showing the Area-wise Minimum Rates of Wages for Scheduled Employments in the Central sphere

Nam	e of Scheduled Emplo (Number)			Rates of wages including V.D.A. per day (in Rs.)			
			Area A	Area B	Area C		
	1	2	3	4	5		
	Agriculture (1)	Unskilled	146.00	132.00	130.00		
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	160.00	148.00	135.00		

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_	1	2	3	4	5
		Skilled/Clerical	174.00	160.00	147.00
		Highly Skilled	194.00	179.00	160.00
	Workers engaged in Stone Mines for Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing (1)	 Excavation and removal of over burden with 50 meters lead/1.5 meters lift: 			
		(a) Soft Soil		136.84	
		(b) Soft Soil with Rock		207.74	
		(c) Rock		274.72	
		 Removal and Staking of rejected stones with 50 metres lead 1.5 metres lift 		109.09	
		Stone breaking or Stone Crushing for the stone size			<i>.</i> -
		(a) 1.0 inch to 1.5 inches		852.99	
		(b) Above 1.5 Inches to 3.0 Inches		728.67	
		(c) Above 3.0 Inches to 5 Inches		425.96	
		(d) Above 5.0 Inches		349.42	
	Sweeping and Cleaning (1)	Unskilled	203.00	169.00	135.0
	Watch and Ward (1)	Without Arms	203.00	169.00	135.0
		With arms	225.00	192.00	158.0
•	Loading and Unloading (1)	Unskilled	203.00	169.00	135.0
•	Construction (4)	Unskilled	203.00	169.00	135.0
		Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	225.00	192.00	158.0
		Skilled/Clerical	248.00	225.00	192.0
		Highly Skilled	270.00	248.00	225.0

1	2	3	4 5
Non-Coal Mines (36)	·	Above Ground	Below Ground
	Unskilled	135.00	169.00
	Semi-Skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	169.00	203.00
	Skilled/Clerical	203.00	237.00
	Highly Skilled	237.00	270.00
	AREA - "A"		
Ahmedabad	(UA)	Hyderabad	(UA)
Bangaluru	(UA)	Kanpur	(UA)
Kolkata	(UA)	Lucknow	(UA)
Delhi	(UA)	Chennai	(UA)
Greater Mumbai	(UA)	Nagpur	(UA)
	AREA - "B	9 .	
Agra 584	(UA)	Jamshedpur	(UA)
Ajmer		Jodhpur	
Aligarh		Kochi	(UA)
Allahabad	(UA)	Kolhapur	(UA)
Amravati		Kozhikode	(UA)
Aurangabad	(UA)	Kota	
Bareilly	(UA)	Ludhiana	
Bhavnagar		Madurai	(UA)
Bikaner		Meerut	(UA)
Bhopal		Moradabad	(UA)
Bhubaneshwar		Mysore	(UA)
Amritsar		Nasik	(UA)

PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

Chandigarh	-(UA)	Pune	(UA)
Coimbatore	(UA)	Patna	(UA)
Cuttack	(UA)	Raipur	(UA)
Durgapur		Rajkot	
Faridabad Complex		Ranchi	(UA)
Ghaziabad	(UA)	Sholapur	(UA)
Gorakhpur		Srinagar	(UA)
Guwahati City		Surat	(UA)
Guntur		Thiruvanantapuram	(UA)
Gwalior	(UA)	Vadodara	(UA)
Indore	(UA)	Varanasi	(UA)
Hubli-Dharwad		Vijayawada	(UA)
•	(UA)	Vishakhapatnam	(UA)
Jabaipur			
Jaipur	(UA)	Warangal	<u>.</u> ,

Area "C" will comprise all areas not mentioned in this list.

NB: U.A. stands for Urban Agglomeration.

Workers/Labourers at Major Ports

2951. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the grades and the number of posts of workers in each grade sanctioned in all major ports, port-wise;

(b) the number of workers got retired and the time since when the posts are lying vacant indicating the number of vacancies filled up, port-wise;

(c) the number of workers/labourers including causal, contract and daily wage are working at present in various major ports, port-wise; (d) whether the Government has received any representation from various unions regarding participation of such workers in management and other decision of the ports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

UAS Licence

2952. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state: MARCH 15, 2010

 (a) whether the Datacom Solutions acquired Universal Access Service Licence (UASL) without disclosing the real ownership of the company;

(b) if so, the details of the promoters of Datacom Solutions when it applied for UASL;

(c) the details of entities owning 14 percent or more than 14 percent equity in Datacom solutions; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government against Datacom Solutions for suppressing the facts in its application for UAS licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) The details of promoters/partners/shareholders declared by M/s. Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd. vide its applications dated 28 08.2007 for grant of UAS licences and as on 12.12.2007, i.e., prior to grant of Unified Access Services (UAS) licences were as under:---

As on 28.08.2007, i.e., the date of application

SI. No.	Name of promoter/partner/ shareholder	Equity in %age
1.	Jumbo Techno Services (P) Ltd.	89.99
2.	Oswal Fertilizers and Chemical Ltd.	10.00
3.	Other Individual Shareholders	0.01

As on 12.12.2007, i.e., prior to grant of UAS licences

SI. No.	Name of promoter/partner/ shareholder	Equity in %age
1	2	3
1.	Jumbo Techno Services (P) Ltd.	25.99
2.	Oswal Fertilizers and Chemical Ltd.	10.00

1	2	3
3.	Videocon Industries Ltd.	10.00
4.	Videocon International Electronics Ltd.	54.00
5.	Others	0.01

However, on receipt of complaint in the Department of Telecom regarding alleged irregularity in acquiring UAS Licenses fraudulently by Datacom Solutions and that real ownership of the applicant is not disclosed and Mr. Mukesh Ambani owns 14% equity in Datacom Solutions, through a front man Mr. Manoj Modi, a Senior Executive of RIL Group, the matter was legally examined. It was found that neither the guidelines for grant of UAS Licence nor the UAS Licence itself imposes any condition for relevancy of non-compete agreement for telecom business between Ambani Brothers for grant of UASL to Datacom Solutions Pvt. Ltd. Further, the Ambani Brothers have the separate business houses and they do not belong to single entity/ single business/legal person. Hence, question of violation of substantial equity clause may not arise in this case.

Hindi medium course in ITIs

2953. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

 (a) whether the Union Government has directed all State Governments to start Hindi speaking courses in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in non-Hindi speaking States to enhance employability and mobility of trainees across States;

(b) if so, whether the various States including Kerala have sought financial assistance from the Union Government towards remuneration and purchase of essential books in Hindi etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the financial assistance are likely to be released to the States including Kerala for this purpose? THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Government has set up a tripartite body at the national level, namely, National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) to advice it on issues relating to Craftsmen Training Scheme, being implemented through ITIs/ITCs across the States. The above Council during its 36th meeting held on 17th December, 2007 recommended that Hindi language should also be encouraged in non-Hindi speaking States alongwith English so as to enhance employ autility and mobility of trainees across the States. This recommendation was accepted by the Government for implementation. Accordingly, all the State Governments were requested to conduct language courses in ITIs for the benefit of the trainees.

(b) and (c) No financial assistance have been sought by any of the States including Kerala from Union Government towards remuneration and purchase of essential books in Hindi.

(d) The question does not arise.

Amount for Welfare of SCs

2954. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various Ministries of the Government of India are spending the money on the welfare of Scheduled Castes (SCs) as per the mandatory rules and provisions of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per Guidelines for formulation, implementation and monitoring of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP), issued by the Planning Commission in December, 2006, Central Ministries/Departments are interalia required to earmark funds under SCSP from the Ministry/Department Plan Outlay at least in proportion of SC population to the total population of the country.

(b) to (d) The expenditure budget of the Central Government (Vol. I) provides information regarding allocations under schemes of Ministries/Departments incorporating provisions that are substantially meant for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Allocations under such schemes during the last three years are given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total Allocations under schemes of Ministries/Departments
	substantially meant for the welfare of SCs/STs
2007-08	20070.12
2008-09	21955.91
2009-10	25823.51

As can be seen, the total allocation for SCs/STs by Ministries/Departments has increased during the last three years.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): On behalf of Shri A.K. Antony, I beg to lay on the Table:---

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants

[Shri M.M. Pallam Raju]

(Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Defence, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1972/15/10]

 (2) A copy of the Defence Services Estimates
 (Hindi and English versions) for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1973/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

 A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1974/15/10]

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Rural Development, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1975/15/10]

(3) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Rural Develop-ment, Ministry of Rural Development, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1976/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

 A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Shipping, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1977/15/10]

(2) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and

English versions) of the Ministry of Shipping, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1978/15/10]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1979/15/10]

(5) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 85(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 2010, containing Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R.428(E) (in Hindi version only) issued Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1980/15/10]

(6) A copy of Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Ennore Port Limited and the Department of Shipping, Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highway for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1981/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): I beg to lay on the Table:---

 A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1982/15/10]

(2) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1983/15/10]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers Research Association, Thane, for the year 2008-2009.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1984/15/10]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Project Exports Promotion Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Project Exports Promotion Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1985/15/10]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the CAPEXIL, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the CAPEXIL, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1986/15/10]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the CHEMEXCIL, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the CHEMEXCIL, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1987/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): I beg to lay on the Table:---

 A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Posts, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1988/15/10]

(2) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1989/15/10]

(3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department [Shri Gurudas Kamat]

of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1990/15/10]

(4) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Telecommuni-cations, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1991/15/10]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1992/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): I beg to lay on the Table:---

 (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Employees' State Insurance Corpo-ration, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1993/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): On behalf of Shri Sisir Kumar Adhikari, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Rural Develop-ment, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.
- Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1994/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): On behalf of Shri Mukul Roy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2008-2009.
- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
 - [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1995/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Trust for the Welfare of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1996/15/10]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1997/15/10]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1998/15/10]

(7) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 1999/15/10]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Shri D. Napoleon]

 (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2000/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Information Technology, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2001/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): I beg to lay on the Table:---

- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2002/15/10]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers me ed at (3) above.

[Place Library, See No. L.T. 2003/15/10]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Bill, 2010, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 2010 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 2010, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 2010 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 2010, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th March, 2010 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.031/2 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

[English]

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 91st Report of Standing Committee on Commerce on Export Infra-structure at Airports, Ports, ICDs, LCSs etc. and Towns of Export Excellence in the country, pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): I beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommen-dations contained in the 91st Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Export Infrastructure at Airports, Ports, ICDs, LCSs etc., and Towns of Export Excellence in the country, pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Committee has made 24 recommendations/obser-vations. Three recommendations are under consideration. One recommendation was not found feasible to be implemented. A copy of the implementation report is annexed herewith. 12.03¾ hrs.

[English]

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 39th report of Standing Committee on Labour on "Functioning of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation-Pension Scheme", pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 39th Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on "Functioning of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation—Pension Scheme", pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

12.04 hrs.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - Introduced

(i) Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to alter the name of the State of Orissa.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to alter the name of the State of Orissa."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce*** the Bill.

*** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

^{*}Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2004/ 1510.

^{*} Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2005/1510.

^{**} Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 15.03.10.

12.04 ½ hrs.

(ii) Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce the Bill.

12.04 ¾ hrs.

(iii) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 15.03.10.

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[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received a request.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, the introduction of item No. 19. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am reading it out after that you should speak.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, first let me allow to speak against it, after that allow its introduction.

MADAM SPEAKER: First of all let me read out it.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received a request from hon. Minister Shri Prithviraj Chavan that the Government does not intend to introduce the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010, today.

Therefore, I take up the next item, the Zero Hour. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is over. It has not been introduced.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, no. Only what Shri Mulayam Singhji is saying.... Mulayam Singhji, please speak.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, all are standing here, how shall I speak. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The Bill has not been introduced. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going into record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: The Government has made a request. I have accepted the request and the Bill has not been introduced.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singhji. We moved on to the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. The Leader of Opposition wants to speak.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, you just read out it that [English] the Government does not intend to place this Bill today. [Translation] I just want to tell you that this House does not run by the intention of the Government. This House is such under rules of conduct of business in Lok Sabha and rules of Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha stipulates that if the Government wants to withdraw any item listed in the list of business, it will inform you about its intention and you will put the motion [English] Does the Government have the leave of the House to withdraw this Bill? [Translation] Please put that motion to vote they have informed you about their intention.

[English]

The Government is well within its right to tell the intention to the hon. Speaker. But in turn, what would the

*Not recorded.

hon. Speaker do? You would put the motion to vote. Does the Minister have the leave of the House to withdraw this? [*Translation*] And take the reply of the House is yes or no.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I am giving my ruling. The question of seeking leave of the House is required for withdrawal of a Bill that has been introduced. The Bill has not yet been introduced. There is no need for any motion.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Shri Mulayam Singhji.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, today a serious situation has been created in Uttar Pradesh Rioting broke out in Bareily recently and curfew has been imposed there for the last one week. The children and common man are facing difficulty in getting food and attending marriages. The injured people are not getting treatment as nobody is allowed to visit hospitals. Seriously inquired people are in their homes, they are not getting medical treatment. The district administration and the Government are responsible for all these things. An amount of two hundred crore rupees is being spent today in Uttar Pradesh, but this amount is spent on rallies. When our government was there, it was being toppled daily. Where these two hundred crore rupees are being spent? Government money is being spent. Bareilly is on fire, rioting broke out there, curfew has been imposed. How the people of Bareilly reached in the rally, how people were taken out from there? There is no arrangement of milk for them. Children are born but nobody is allowed to attend them. Doctors have somehow reached to their homes. This is a serious situation. Rioting has broken out resulting in the imposition of curfew there. We want central government to intervene there. Government should issue a statement. It is a matter relating to minorities.

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[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

Madam, I want to say that whenever riots have taken place, the lives and property of Muslims have been damaged most...(Interruptions). The situation in Bareilly is serious. Therefore, we want Government to reply as to what type of report Government has received in this regard? What type of arrangement Government has made to provide food there? We want to know regarding this from this Government...(Interruptions).

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Ghandhinagar): Madam Speaker, the leader of opposition had raised a question, on which you gave ruling, that is right because that Bill has not been introduced, so there is no question of withdrawal. But the Bill is listed and today if someone goes through the list of business he finds that a matter of public importance is to be introduced in the House, that is Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill. But suddenly Government decides that it will not introduce that Bill today and conveys you. It is their right. I do not deny it. But it is also their duty to inform the House why they are not introducing it today. It is their duty to intimate the House. If they are reconsidering it then we would also like to know about that. They are doing this only because some people from opposition are against it, then it should also be clear. But by and large the House is within its rights to know why a listed business is being postponed? This is my only submission. I would be happy if the Minister present here clarifies in this regard. But the Government must clarify in the House why a listed business is being postponed.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Dumriaganj): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for letting me speak on a sensitive matter relating to Uttar Pradesh...(Interruptions). I had given notice for zero item. I am grateful to you for giving me permission to speak on such an important and sensitive issue. I merely want to draw the attention of the government and the country, through this House, towards the fact that from the day of Rabi-ul-awwal Barawafat on the 02nd till date, i.e., the 15th Bareilly is being burnt in communal fires whereas the Bahujan Samaj Party Government in the State is busy organising rallies. The price for this negligence of the Government is being paid by the people of the entire State.

Madam Speaker, as regards the situation in Uttar Pradesh, I would merely like to tell you that due to the curfew in Bareilly for the last 14 days the sick are not able to go to hospitals, the dead are not being taken to the cremation grounds, hungry children are wailing for milk and bread but are not getting food...(Interruptions).

Madam, let me have my say then any other hon. Member can put forward his views, but, let me complete.

Madam, D.I.G., D.M., S.S.P. and four I.P.S. officers were sent there on helicopters to stop communal riots. Despite this the riots are not stopping. If the government has failed to stop riots that means that the law and order in the state has failed. The government in Uttar Pradesh has failed to establish the rule of law in the state. I would like to tell the Union Government, through you, of the way in which houses and shops are set on fire on a daily basis, buses and other national assets are being damaged and people are being attacked. It seems that the State Government is hapless and helpless and that Bareilly has been handed over to anti social elements. Who will protect the people of the city in such conditions? It is the duty of the Government to protect the people. Law is a state subject but if the State Government fails to establish law and order then this duty passes on to the Union Government. It should intervene to stop the riots in and around Bareilly. If they are not stopped quickly then the riots could spread to other districts in the State. The State Government is not worried about it. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let him be heard.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: The State Government is not worried about the manner in which the most beautiful city in Uttar Pradesh is being engulfed in communal fires. It is a city of Ganga-Jamuni cultures. The renowned Urdu poet of the city, Barelwiji, was crying bitterly yesterday in Bareilly for the lost Ganga-Jamuni culture of the city and wanted peace to be returned to the city. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have spoken. Please conclude now.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, indisputably it is the state government which is responsible for the situation in Bareilly and the Union Government should take action in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: Allright. Thank you, please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shailendra Kumar ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji, how will other members be able to speak if you talk so loudly. Please sit down. Sit down.

You also sit down. Sharad Yadav ji, even though I do not have any notice from you, you may speak but very briefly. Please send a notice in future otherwise it will be injustice towards the people who have submitted notices. Please speak very briefly.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I have given you notice on the nuclear issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Yadav ji, I do not have any notice from you.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, I associate with what Shri Lal Krishna Advani ji said.

MADAM SPEAKER: Allright.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, regarding Bareilly, my submission is that I have won elections twice from Badaun. The situation there is grave, I would not like to repeat it because all my colleagues have spoken about it. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, even now the Lok Sabha Member from there is from our party.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: But, I have been elected for two times from there.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I have also been a Member from there for three times. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, that is allright.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you people talking with each other. Alright, you have also been elected from there, you also and she also has been elected from there. But, you should be very brief.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you take your seat. Jagdambika Pal ji, you have already spoken, why are you standing up. Please, take your seat.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, there is a complete ban on the visit of the political people there. I do not want to say much. I just want to submit to the Government of India that it is a very serious matter and never ever had curfew been imposed for 14 days in the last 10-15 years. Therefore, the Government should give a statement today itself on this issue by taking suo moto notice thereof. Just this is my submission to the Government through you.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam, some time back, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and my leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, had written a letter to the Government of India. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Their notices have been received and Zero Hour is going on. Why are you interrupting? Please, do not interrupt like this.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, requesting the Government of India to consider that dalit Christians, ...(Interruptions) who have converted themselves to Christianity and adopted Christianity, are treated at par with the Scheduled Castes. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri T.R. Baalu is saying.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: So, whatever reservation they were enjoying before the conversion, should be given to the converted Christians also.

Madam, casteism prevails not only in India, but also in the pre-independent territories like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Burma and some places of Pakistan. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The Government should give a reply. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: But at the same time, the people belonging to the Hindu caste are converting to Christianity because of social stigma attached to the caste system of Hinduism.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri T.R. Baalu is saying.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T.R. BAALU: In Geeta's, Chatur Varna Maya Shristam as God has said, four caste system has been created by Him. ...(Interruptions) The Purusha Suktam of Chapter 10 of Rigveda says that those who are born out of the God's head are Brahmins; those who are born out of the shoulders are called Shatriyas; those who are born out of the hip of the God are called Vaishyas; and those who are born out of the legs are called Shudras. The dalits are not having any place in the God's wordings itself. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak. You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: This is what Rigveda says. ...(Interruptions) Since stigma is attached to caste system, the dalits are embracing and adopting Christianity. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You should take your seat. You have spoken, then why have you risen?

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: As per Article 15 of the Constitution, the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. How can their social status become different overnight just by virtue of their adopting a religion?(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak. Please, take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Hence, as requested by our Leader Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi, the Government of India should definitely come forward with some measures for the dalits who have adopted and embraced Christianity, and they should be treated at par with the Scheduled Castes. If a Constitutional amendment is necessary for this purpose, then the Government of India should bring forth and see that they are given this status. Thank you, Madam. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Zero-Hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Advani ji has spoken, Sushma ji has spoken. Now, you should take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You cannot dictate things to me.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I cannot force them to respond.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you not speaking now?

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, the State Government has sent a proposal to the Union Government for granting of the status of AIIMS to the Muzaffarpur Medical College Hospital. Thirty-five hon. Members and the Members of all the parties in this House have made a demand for this. The Government had upgraded 19 hospitals and decided to open 8 new Centres. Major work has been completed but minor things are remaining. Exactly, this has happened. Injustice is being done to Bihar. The poor patients from the state are running from pillar to post in AIIMS but there is no arrangement for their treatment. The demand for the grant of status of 'AIIMS' to the Muzaffarpur Medical College Hospital was made by the State Government. Thirty five hon. Members requested the hon. Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: But, it has not been considered so far. Madam, injustice is being done today against the poor patient and against Bihar. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I demand that the Muzaffarpur Medical College Hospital be upgraded urgently on the lines of the 19 hospitals. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called him to speak. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): Thank you very much, Madam, for giving me this opportunity to speak. I would like to draw your attention towards the breach of constitutional provisions in Meghalaya. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down and let the hon. Member speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI: Madam, Meghalaya is one State, but it has two Chief Ministers. In Indian

democracy, a very serious and unfortunate incident has taken place that has to do with two Chief Ministers. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI: How can I speak?

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You let Kirit Solanki ji speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): This is not the way to run the House, Madam? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please speak on the issue.

DR. KIRIT PREMJIBHAI SOLANKI: In Indian democracy, a very serious and unfortunate incident has taken place that has to do with two Chief Ministers. It is clearly suggestive of an illegal Congress Government, and an unconstitutionality also. According to the State Government notification ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member speak, then, I will come back to you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: This is not the way to run the House. ...(Interruptions) This is not the way to run the House. Is this the way you want our cooperation? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Has she given a notice?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, nobody was allowed to go there. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have spoken then why have you stoop up?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak. I will call after him.

...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur): Madam Speaker, I have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Your notice is not there.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, it is a very serious matter, therefore, hon. Home Minister should give a reply to it. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: It is not the way to run the House, Madam. ...(Interruptions) She is a sitting Member of the House. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. Do not get agitated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am on my legs. You should, at least, follow the Parliamentary decorum. How will it do if you do not follow the Parliamentary decorum?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: You are not protecting our rights, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: I am protecting, you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.29 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

[English]

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Fourteen of the clock.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair]

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: First of all, all of you please sit down. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I was saying that no one had issued any statement on behalf of Bhartiya Janta Party regarding Bareilly issue. Maneka ji comes from that Lok Sabha constituency. Maneka ji was going there yesterday but she was stopped. Therefore, she may be allowed to speak. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can she not talk herself? ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (MAINPURI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, please do not scold us. ...(Interruptions)

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[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have not spoken against the speaker. ...(Interruptions) We have spoken against the Government. ...(Interruptions) You please allow Maneka ji to speak. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sushma ji has said that it was not against the Speaker, but it was against the Government. ...(Interruptions) It is something different to speak against the Government. She is saying that she has not said anything against the Speaker. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagdambika Pal ji, please sit down. Nothing should go on record except for what Shrimati Maneka Gandhi speaks.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (Aonla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity. I am the MP from Aonla of which a certain portion belongs to Bareilly. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain decorum. Please sit down. Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SHATRUGHAN SINHA (Patna Sahib): Sir, we seek your protection. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There should not be any cross talks.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please stop cross talk. Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain the decorum of the House. Shri Pal, please maintain the decorum. You mind your own business. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I am going to simply put down the facts of the matter because this is a problem that concerns the whole House. It is not communal. It is a law and order problem that needs to be dealt with by all of us.

Fifteen days ago it was Holi. Every community respects every other community's religious festivals. On that day when people were celebrating Holi, the Administration allowed a march to take place in those areas which were celebrating Holi, for no reason at all. It was the Prophet's birthday two days before. A march had taken place and it had gone beautifully without any problem at all. Again, for no reason, the same march was allowed to take place on the day of Holi and this went through areas which were celebrating a completely different sort of festival. It was an aggressive, very determined march which was allowed to carry weapons. It was organised by a person there who has been several times before arrested for communal violence.

Predictably, there was conflict. Fifty-five shops and houses were burnt. Women and children were beaten. They were chased into their own houses. There was a major problem. This led to a great deal of resentment. The Administration moved at that point quite fast and it arrested this person and immediately a certain kind of quiet settled down because it was seen that justice had been done. The city was put under curfew. When it was put under curfew it was expected that this curfew would last a day,

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*Not recorded.
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everybody's tempers would cool down and then business would go back to normal in a city that is not known for communal violence.

The normal law is that when curfew is put, courts do not function on that day, justice is delayed till the curfew is lifted. That is because nobody can come out of their houses, nobody can give witness, nobody can tell the police what actually happened. Strangely the State Government immediately transferred the District Magistrate, the SSP and all the senior officials; and helicoptered in completely new officials from other Districts. And immediately, in the evening the police gave a final report, bypassing charge-sheets and investigations and everything, on a day of curfew and the Judicial Magistrate immediately declared this person exonerated on all charges ba-izzat bari; and this gentleman, who was wanted in so many dafaas that it would have led to one hundred years of imprisonment, was let out and walked through the street accompanied by three thousand people.

This has led to great heartburn and every single day there has been retaliation on one community or another because justice has not been seen to be done. Each community in Uttar Pradesh today feels unsafe. If you can remove District Administrations that are simply doing their job, if you can deliberately go out of your way to create communal disharmony, then no community is safe..

I have a part of the city as my Constituency. I went because I go every week to my Constituency in order to work there. That is why I have been elected. I was not only going on my normal tour but I was member of a threemember Committee appointed by the BJP, of which hon. Yogi Aditya Nath and Rajendra Agrawalji were part, simply to see what could be done. We had no intention to do anything else other than meet the Administration and find out how we could help.

I was stopped in Ghaziabad. Yogi Aditya Nath was stopped in Barabanki. Rajendra Agrawal was stopped in

Shahabad. Whether they were stopped or not, the point is, this is my Constituency and I was not allowed to enter. I was allowed to go to the next Constituency escorted by ten police vehicles as if I was the problem. And I sat in Badaun with hundreds of policemen on alert all over to see that I did not jump into my own Constituency.

I gave the Press Conference and came back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. You made your point.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: My point is, firstly, I demand a Judiciary Inquiry into the entire Bareilly incident. Secondly, I would like the Government to step in at this point and be pro-active. Today, it is in Bareilly, but every single city in Uttar Pradesh is sitting on a powder keg. You cannot have a rally, as hon. Mulayam Singh ji, and everybody else has pointed out; you cannot have a maha rally forcing people into buses and trucks to take them to Lucknow from Bareilly itself, in the evening, there was a peace march. The peace march was to be led by whom? The same person who had been arrested and released! Do you know how many children have been put into jails simply for throwing colours on the CM's posters during Holi. You can go to jail for throwing colour on a poster but you cannot go to jail for setting fire to shops, for beating women. It is not Bareilly that is the problem; it is the whole of Uttar Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a debate.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, I am notice on subject.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving time to Shri Yogi.

...(Interruptions)

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[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I have also to say something in this regard, therefore I may also be allowed to speak.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, curfew has been imposed in Bareilly for the last 14 days. As Maneka ii said the procession of Barawafat was forcefully taken out through Hindu majority mohallas on the day of Holi. ...(Interruptions) Why is he interrupting. ...(Interruptions) Barawafat was on 27th February. There was no reason to take out the procession of Barawafat on first March. It was unethical to allow a procession on the day of Holi when the administration was fully aware that it was a traditional festival. It was aimed at creating anarchy there. The Government of Uttar Pradesh and District Administration are fully responsible for this. Sir, it is a conspiracy to embroil the entire State into riots and create anarchy throughout the state. The trouble creating elements in the procession deliberately attacked the Hindu mohallas, looted their houses, put their houses on fire, ransacked them and created turmoil. The entire administration remained a mute spectator. After that the issue was also raised in the House. A leader of IMC is responsible for all this turmoil. Unfortunately, we cannot expect justice from anyone. In the last elections we had supported the Congress Party. Now it is proved that the Congress and the Bahujan Samaj Party want to spread anarchy in the entire State. This incident of Bareilly is a testimony to this fact that the person who had a case registered against him, was unconditionally released. After being released he once again indulged in vandalism and arson in Hindu and Sikh Mohallas in the presence of administration. When the victims complained to the administration and asked them to do justice to them, then instead of providing justice to them they were put behind bars. Atrocities have been committed against the women and children there. Local administration is taking one sided action at the behest of State Government. The role of senior administrative officers, especially of the Commissioner, is

doubtful. That is required to be looked into because both the BSP and the Congress Party want to spread riot, anarchy in Uttar Pradesh, therefore we demand that an inquiry by a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court be conducted into this incident. The Congress Party and the Bahujan Samaj Party both want to push the entire state into anarchy.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should not go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: We warn, if peace is not restored in Bareilly. ...(Interruptions) if one sided action continues to be taken, it may grip the entire State.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as riots in Bareilly is concerned, it is correct that the district administration and the Government is totally responsible for this. You have not taken the name of that person, I will also not take his name, had that person not been arrested such riot would not have started. He is a respected able person in his community, the administration should have talked to him. Will you restore peace or not? But it is not correct that one sided action has been taken, one sided action has not been taken. ...(Interruptions) tension was created due to arrest of a person and people of both sides are responsible for it. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing, except what Shri Mulayam Singh says, will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: For this the Government and the Police, both are responsible. He is not the only person responsible for it. Mahantji, had we arrested you, the tension could have further escalated but we spared you and tension eased. The allegation that he belongs to minority community is a direct allegation against the Muslims, reality is not like this. If anyone has suffered most in the riots of Bareilly, it is the Muslim community. Whether it is loss of life or property the Muslims have suffered most. We are Hindu, we adore Hanumanji, we come here after reciting Hanuman Chalisa, we are not anti Hindu.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talking please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions) ...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you were speaking nobody disturbed you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, respect the Chair. I gave you a chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever Shri Yogi Aditya Nath is saying will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I have twice been elected MP from that area, once he was MP and once Rampal ji was MP from there. We know more about that place. Hence, I want to know how the government was able to send so many people from there to the rally, how did thousands of people reach the rally. That is why the Government is to be held most responsible for this incident, it is they who are most at fault. Why has the House not been given any information yet, it should have been informed. Lok Sabha MP Dharmendra ji was stopped from going there. I am a two time MP from Badaun, I was MLA there. ...(Interruptions) Now all the speeches are aimed at inciting riots. Anyone can go to investigate the incident and the findings will confirm that the Muslims are the ones who had to bear the highest losses. Muslims are the ones who are facing the biggest problems. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You have said so much, not like this, this is not the right thing to run the House the way you want to. Sir, you gave him the opportunity to speak. He stood twice, thrice but is not willing to give up the floor. [English] What is this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How to tell them? Nothing is going on record. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Sir, I would just like to clarify one point. What the hon. Lady Member has said is completely untrue.

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Asaduddin Owaisi]

The *mela/juloos* was postponed for two days because of Holi. Secondly, the hon. Gentleman whom she is referring to has millions of followers throughout India. Their organisation is known for peaceful methods. Thirdly, I would like the hon. Lady Member to condemn in the same way how a Muslim Police Inspector was shot at in Gujarat. Why does she not talk about that?...(Interruptions) What about that? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not mix up the issues.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

14.21 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

The Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over the slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to rename the Trivandrum International Airport as Dr. K.R. Narayanan International Airport

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Union Government towards the genuine demand of the people of Kerala

*Not recorded.

regarding re-naming the Trivandrum International Airport as Dr. K.R. Narayanan International Airport.

This Airport is one of the most important and busiest airports in the country. Thousands of passengers are utilizing this airport daily.

All of us are well aware that our former President of India, late Dr. K.R. Narayanan, is one of the most respectful leaders of our country. Dr. K.R. Narayanan hailed from Kerala and came from a Dalit community. He held various posts in different capacities in India as well as outside the countries, including the posts of President, Vice-President, etc.

At present no memorial exists to cherish the memory of our late President Dr. K.R. Narayanan in any part of the country. In India, many of the domestic and international airports are named after various past leaders of the country. Likewise, the Trivandrum International Airport can be renamed after Dr. K.R. Narayanan.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to consider this request and take necessary steps to rename the Trivandrum International Airport as Dr. K.R. Narayanan International Airport at the earliest.

(ii) Need to allocate funds under Special Component Plan for overall development of SCs/STs in the country

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool): Government of India had introduced the Special Component Plan (SCP) in 1979 with the concept and objective of overall development of SCs/STs, and to raise them above the poverty line. Special Component Plan was designed to channelise the flow of outlay and benefits from the general sector in the Plans of States and Central Ministries at least in proportion to the Population of SCs and STs both in physical and financial terms.

According to the Expenditure Volume-I and II 2009-2010 the Total Plan Expenditure of Government of India is Rs. 2,12,431. As per SCP guidelines the due share

^{**}Treated as laid on the Table.

should have been Rs. 34,413.822 Crores whereas the allocation was Rs. 15,280.08 Crores only and denying of Rs. 19133.74 Crores during the Period from 2005-2006 to 2009-2010. Out of 75 departments in the Union Ministry only 16 departments have allocated amount under SCP, 9 departments have allocated token amount of 5%. I request the Government of India to see that all the Ministries of the Government of India allocate funds as per the guidelines of SCP/Tribal Sun Plan. The State Governments should also allocate the funds for SCP/TSP as per the guidelines of SCP to achieve the very objective of introduction of SCP/TSP.

(iii) Need to increase the amount of honorarium paid to Anganwadi workers and bring them at par with State Government servants

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj) : Sir, All India Anganwadi workers and sahayikas are working in rural areas to bring down the mortality rate of children of the poor and to take care of the health of malnourished women and children under the child development projects launched by the erstwhile Prime Minister of India late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. However, they are not being paid wages commensurate with their work which has created a lot of resentment among the anganwadi workers and sahavikas and they are not even able to take care of the needs of their families. Their union has been demanding the status of central/state government employees for many years now as they play an important role in programmes of national interest such as census, pulse polio, literacy campaigns etc. At present their remuneration is less than that of labourers engaged under the National Rural ² Employment Guarantee Programme. Their monthly remuneration should atleast be fixed at Rs. 6000 per month. Health care facilities are begin provided to the poor in the rural areas by anganwadi workers and sahayikas under the National Rural Health Mission as well. Hence, this matter of urgent public interest may please be admitted.

(iv) Need to provide adequate number of railway rakes for transporting cement to the North Eastern Region

[English]

SHRI NINONG ERING (Arunachal East): I would like to draw your kind attention to the various development projects being taken up in the North Eastern Region of the country such as construction of roads and highways, hydro-electric power projects and expansion of the railway network. In addition to this, a lot of work is being taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of various Ministries of the Government of India.

This huge amount of work being taken up has caused a considerable increase in the requirement of cement in the region. A solution to meet this need to facilitate the supply from outside the region. I, therefore, request your immediate intervention in the matter to take necessary steps to allot the maximum numbers of Railway Rakes for transporting cement to the required places in the North Eastern Region.

(v) Need to provide a halt to Amritsar-Haridwar Jan Shatabdi Express at Phagwara Railway Station in Kapurthala, Punjab

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur): Sir, the demand of the residents of Phagwara in Kapurthala district which falls in my constituency Hoshiarpur for providing stoppage to Jan Shatabdi train from Amritsar to Haridwar at Phagwara railway station has been pending for a long time. Hindu pilgrims in thousands go to Haridwar for pilgimage and for conducting the last rites of their relatives. Lack of train facilities to Haridwar from Phagwara is causing a lot of resentment among the people from Phagwara and surrounding areas.

I request the hon. Minister to order a two minute stoppage of the Jan Shatabdi Express at Phagwara station keeping in view the problem being faced by the people.

(vi) Need to check the sale of spurious drugs in the country

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Sir, the medical sector is going to get into a very serious situation. On the one hand, medicines are not available for the poor despite implementation of the National Rural Health Mission and on the other hand, trade in spurious drugs is flourishing in rural areas. The poor are given spurious substitutes instead of the medicines prescribed by the doctors which proves fatal in some cases. This trade in spurious drugs which is seriously affecting the health of the poor is going on in not just one state but across the country. Reports of raids on factories manufacturing spurious drugs and confiscation of drugs amounting to crores of rupees are regularly published in newspapers but no information is available regarding the action taken against the culprits. Efforts to curb this trade have proved to be ineffective.

Hence, the Union Government is requested to take effective and stringent action to curb the trade in spurious drugs in the country and to take punitive action against the culprits.

(vii) Need to review the functioning of Directorate of Weed Science Research, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Madam, I would like to draw attention of the House to the menace of continuously spreading Parthenium (gajarghas) and the loss caused therefrom in the country. This weed has spread its tentacles in an area of about 3.5 crore hectare land at present in the country. The only Directorate of Weed Science Research of the country is situated in my Parliamentary Constituency Jabalpur which inducts research regarding deweeding and the bad effects of weeds on agriculture as well as human life. This research center has spent crores of rupees on deweeding during the last twenty years but even after that what to speak of the country, weed has not been eradicated from the area surrounding the said research centre. Some time ago a special insect was brought from abroad for eradication of this Partheinum weed. But even after so many years we have not been able to eradicate this weed whereas these weeds have been affecting the agricultural production as well as causing threat of serious diseases.

So, I urge upon the Government to review the functioning of this research centre and take corrective measures after conducting a comparative study of expenditure being made for deweeling arid the results thereof.

(viii) Need to accord the status of an Indian Institute of Technology to Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, Jharkhand

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): Indian School of Mines, which is situated in Dhanbad, is a reputed deemed university of India. The students as well as the teachers of this institute have been demanding and carrying out movements for status of IIT for this institute. There is not a single IIT in Jharkhand State. This institute fulfills all the criteria of eligibility for being on IIT. It has got all the infrastructure and if anything is missing, land is available for providing that facility.

So, I urge upon the Government to give Indian School of Mines the status of an IIT.

(ix) Need to review the decision of de-recognition of Gurukul Kangri, a Deemed University of Haridwar, Uttarakhand

[English]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): The Human Resources Development Ministry's decision to de-recognise 44 deemed Universities on the basis of the Tandon Committee report includes the name of Gurukul Kangri deemed University (Haridwar) which is not only India's prestigious educational institution but also a University funded by the Government of India since 1962. Gurukul Kangri University was founded and established at Haridwar in 1902 by Swami Shradhananda who was great visionary and nationalist to the core. In its review report submitted last year, the UGC expert committee acknowledged the contribution of this University and even mentioned the fact that the University enjoyed the four star status granted by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

The UGC's rationale in permitting deemed universities was: "Granting of university status to institutions which are not universities but are doing specialized work of a high standard comparable to a university that would enable them to contribute to the cause of education and enrich both the institution and the education system."

The UGC's norms also lay down that an applicant institution should have existed for over 10 years and should be already engaged in teaching and research of an innovative nature and very high academic standard. Gurukul Kangri University successfully fulfils these preconditions set by the UGC for conferring the status of deemed university on any educational institution. Therefore, I request the Government to remove the name of Gurukul Kangri University from the list of 44 deemed Universities facing the threat of de-recognition and the Government should continue granting 100 percent financial aid to it.

(x) Need to augment irrigation facilities in Eastern Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): The farmers of Poorvanchal in Uttar Pradesh have to face natural disaster like drought every year despite this region having several rivers, dams, big lift canals and small lift canals because all the resources of irrigation alongwith water in the rivers are not used properly. The dams are dilapidated and damaged and the small and large lift canals and state borewells are not fully utilized due to technical fault and shortage of power. There is a large lift canal in Narayanpur and Bhupali in Chandauli district but the farmers of Chandauli do not get water for irrigation as the main canal is not pucca. Though there is enough water in Karmnasha, Ganga and Gomti rivers yet the farmers of this region do not get water for irrigation from the lift canals on these rivers as there are no independent power sub-stations. The reservoirs of Chika Naugarh, Sonbhadra, Mirzapur are also facing the same situation as the water flows into the river and the farmers do not get water from the dams. Bansagar project is still incomplete. Water has not been flowing in the subsidiary rivers of Sharda river coming from 550 kilometre Varanasi for the last several years due to which crops in lakhs of hectares of land are dried up for want of irrigation and financial burden of the farmers is continuously rising. So, I urge upon the Government to formulate a comprehensive action plan for increasing the capacity of canals and concretization of the dams and provide funds as central assistance.

(xi) Need to undertake measures to control floods in rivers flowing through district West Champaran, Bihar

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO (Balmikinagar): Several Small and large rivers originate from the hilly areas of Nepal and destroy the crops in lakhs of hectares of land in thousands of villages in various blocks of my parliamentary constituency. The crops in thousands of hectares of land are destroyed by the floods in Jhikhri and Koshi river in Bagha-2 block of West Champaran district, Pandai river in Gaunahan Block, Masan, Manor and the Harha rivers in Ramnagar Block. There is so much silt in these rivers that the rivers overflow after a little extra water flows in these rivers and the water overflows into the villages and thus lakhs of people are affected by the floods and loss of life and property is also caused.

So, I urge upon the Government to send a flood control committee to undertake measure for protecting the common people against the devastating floods.

(xii) Need to construct an alternative bridge over river Teesta to replace the Coronation Bridge at Sevoke near Siliguri on NH-31C in West Bengal

[English]

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguril): I want to raise the matter regarding proposal of construction of a second alternative bridge Over river Teesta near Coronation Bridge at Sevoke near Siliguri on NH-31C submitted to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways by the Executive Engineer, NH-IX Division, Siliguri dated 24.08.09.

The existing bridge was constructed as far back as 1938 and functioned as a lifeline between Siliguri and the rest of North India both from Civil and Military point of View. It has become an imperative point to note that the construction of new alternative bridge is urgently needed in view of natural, political and strategic point of view in the present turmoil created by the separatist and terrorist activities in this strategic parts of India.

The bridge was constructed in the period of British-India with a view to connect Eastern Dooar and Western Dooar as well as Assam. At that time there were no bridges over Teesta to connect North-East India vis-à-vis Dooars. Now the bridge is in dilapidated condition and not fit for regular traffic. It should be kept as Heritage Bridge.

I, therefore, urge upon you to explore its feasibility and take necessary action so that the construction of second alternative bridge may be taken up at an early date.

(xiii) Need to include Kendrapara district of Orissa under National Food Security Mission

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): The Centre proposes to launch a centrally sponsored National Food Security Mission (NFSM) to increase food production during the 11th Plan period. NFSM has three components-NFSMrice, NFSM-wheat and NFSM pulses. The objective of the mission is to increase production of the above crops in a sustainable manner, restoration of soil fertility, creation of employment opportunities and enhancing farm level economy etc,. in certain identified districts of the country.

Under the above project, 15 districts of Orissa state are proposed to be covered for rice while 10 districts for pulses. However, the most deserving agriculture-based Kendrapara district is not covered under any of the above two components. It is requested that Kendrapara district may also be included under the above two components.

(xiv) Need to construct a Railway Over Bridge at level crossing No. 449 at Rajapalayam town in Tenkasi Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Rajapalayam town in my Tenkasi constituency with a population of 1.75 lakh people is an industrial town with cotton mills, handloom weaving units, a cement factory at Alangulam and agricultural activities like Mango cultivation. PACR Road is the only road on the East and North side of the town for a stretch of 10 kms. Many dispensaries, hospitals, educational institutions and industrial units and even the railways station are situated on this side of the town. So this road remains to be a main arterial road enabling people to bring essential commodities and to go to their work places while students make use of this passage to go to their educational institutions. There is a level crossing No. 449 on this PACR Road at Kms. 591/900 - 592/0 causing great inconvenience to the commuting public. Patients are not able to reach hospitals in time. Even deaths are caused. People are finding it difficult to reach work places in time when the gates of this level crossing remain closed for long hours. Students too have to bear the brunt. Railway gauge conversion was carried out some three years back. Vehicular traffic towards Kerala, Kollam, Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli pass through this town. As the place is growing still in many respects there is an urgent need for an Railway Over Bridge at that level crossing in the PACR Road.

PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

[English]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Sir, the working Chairman of the NDA, Mr. Advani, had raised a very important issue about Item No. 19 of today's Order of Business and we would like the Government to respond to the issue that has been raised. Let the Government respond.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, in all humility and respect to Mr. Advani as also to other hon. Members I would like to say that when the Government takes a decision whether to 'introduce some Bill or not, it is not questioned in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The reply is clear.

...(Interruptions)

14.22 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE, 2010

AND

ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAINS (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL, 2010

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up Item Nos. 21 and 22 together for discussion. Shri Ramesh Bais.

[Translation]

"That this House disapproves the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2010 (No. 1 of 2010) promulgated by the President on 23rd January, 2010."

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and to make provision for validation of certain actions taken by the Central Government under the said Act, be taken into consideration."

Sir, a nation's cultural property commonly represented in the form of its artistic and architectural heritage is an inseparable part of its existence. It lives on through the generations of human existence. It stands as testimony to the various events of the past. It is in a sense age-less and seam-less. We are extremely lucky that India has world's richest cultural heritage in the form of temples, forts, palaces, churches, mosques and various other historical monuments.

As socially and culturally conscious citizens mindful of our rich historical traditions, it is our duty to preserve these cultural monuments for their artistic and historic value and pass them to posterity. Article 51(a) of the Constitution says:

"It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to value and preserve the rich cultural heritage of our composite culture."

Hence, we, in fact, have to look forward as to how to preserve and protect these monuments. It was with this intention in mind and also acting on the judgments of the Delhi High Court in October, 2009 we promulgated the Ordinance and today we have come with a Bill replacing the Ordinance. It is an improvement over the Ordinance.

Several provisions have been strengthened because after the issuance of the Ordinance certain concerns were expressed and this Bill reflects the firm resolve of the

[Shri M. Veerappa Moily]

Government to preserve, conserve and protect the monuments and sites. The provision relating to prohibited and regulated areas surrounding the protected monuments have been made stricter. Fresh constructions in prohibited areas have been completely banned through this Bill, including in respect of public projects coming up after detailed surveys and preparation of heritage bye laws have been provided for. This was not in existence. The establishment of a competent authority has been envisaged in this Bill. There will be a National Monuments Authority established to grade and classify the monuments which has not been there till today. The Bill also seeks to take some actions on the Central Governments projects and validate some of the recommen-dations and decisions taken by the earlier Advisory body. This Bill has been strengthened. Perhaps we are getting into a new domain of preservation and conservation so that even in the name of Government projects one cannot meddle national monuments. We need to attribute such kind of a sanctity so that posterity will not blame us. The Acts of 1904. 1952 and 1958 did not provide for prohibited and regulated areas. Only rules had been provided for in the Act of 1958 for prohibited and regulated areas. We have not incorporated this provision in the Ordinance and this Bill so that at no point of time in future there is any problem.

Sir, I would also like to bring to the notice of the august House that there was an occasion in the past when the even the Taj Mahal was auctioned! There are as many as more than 37 monuments which are missing. I think, that kind of a historical mistake will not be repeated if this Bill is approved. I seek the mandate of this House to pass this Bill because we are on the brink of creating history by passing this Bill.

[Translation]

Shri RAMESH BAIS (Raipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill introduced by the Government is in the form of an Ordinance. The Government knew that it happened in January and Lok Sabha was to start after one month that is February. What was the need then, why did the Government make haste for bringing the Bill as an Ordinance? If Government's interfions were good why had it to be brought as an Ordinance While the said law was being followed since 1958 and why could the Government not wait for another one month? If a law is enacted as Ordinance it is not forwarded to the Standing Committees. We want that it should be forwarded to the Standing Committee and it should be considered upon, and than a decision should be taken. I propose the Ordinance but my colleague Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal will discuss it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved:

[Translation]

"That this House disapproves the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2010 (No. 1 of 2010) promulgated by the President on 23rd January, 2010."

[English]

"That the Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and to make provision for validation of certain actions taken by the Central Government under the said Act, be taken into consideration."

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrampur): Sir, already the Minister of Law, Hon'ble Shri Moily, has introduced the Bill wherein he has dipicted indicated the entire background which has necessitated the Ordinance.

It is a general aspect of parliamentary practice to invoke an Ordinance. When both the Houses of Parliament are not in Session and if the President is satisfied that the circumstances have existed to render it necessary for taking an immediate action, then he or she may promulgate an Ordinance. So, it is a common practice of parliamentary democracy. In India, since the inception of our Constitution, scores of amendments have been promulgated and have been invoked.

The Hon. Minister of Law has already made a statement in the Parliament under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha whereby he has stated the background of the Ordinance.

Sir, as we know, India is a country which is recognised as a culturally and spiritually enriched country in the world. Being an Indian, I am proud of the fact that we have never broken down our present with the glorious past of this country. In this regard, we may even differ with the civilisation of Egypt, Mesopotamia and even Greece. The ancient civilisation of India vividly recorded all the antiquities of the rich culture of our country. Culture simply strengthens the bond between the past and the present. ...(Interruptions)

Before the advent of Archeology the farmers of Egypt and Iraq were not aware of their predecessors and even the farmers of Greece were not distinctly aware of the culture of Periclean Athens. But Indian farmers maintained their rich past with all its dignity including its heritage. This is India. I would like to quote John Ruskin. He said:

"It is again no question of expediency or feeling whether we shall preserve the buildings of past time or not. We have no right whatever to touch them. They are not ours. They belong partly to those who built them and partly to all the generations of man-kind which would follow us."

The fact is that culture is an identity of a country. It is incumbent upon us to preserve, to protect and to maintain that culture. When the Europeans came to our land, they found here a culture which was fully conscious of its antiquities which had not had any fundamental change over the centuries. A harmless Indian in a remote part of the country can recall the shadowy chieftain who was ruling even centuries before the Christ was born. This is India. The orthodox BRAHMINS still alluded or referred to the hymns which were composed hundreds of years earlier than the birth of Christ.

Whenever we discuss this issue, we must be obliged to those British officers, namely, John Wilkins and Cunningham who were considered fathers of Indology and archaeology of our country. Without that archaeology and without that heritage, we cannot trace our origin and we cannot trace our past. If a nation forgets its past, then it loses its identity. So, we have to preserve it.

Hon'ble Shri Veerappa Moily is a very erudite person in his subject of law. I think the contents of the Bill may be spelt out by him, but the substance of the Bill must out-reach his ministerial jurisdiction because it relates to the Ministry of Culture, etc.

Sir, in spite of all our endeavours to preserve our archaeological properties, I feel sorry to state that still the Central Government is a little stingy in allocating the funds to this area. You will be astonished to note that only 0.12 per cent of our Budget proposals have been earmarked for the Ministry of Culture including the Plan and the Non-Plan expenditure. So, with this paltry sum of fund, how can we preserve our huge and humongous assets that we have inherited? This must be the question before this House and we should ponder over it because we have established the Archaeological Survey of India which the hon. Minister has referred to. But what is the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India? It simply protects 3,675 assets. It is a small faction of which we have had in our country. Even the hon. Minister has referred in this House that 35 archaeological assets have disappeared from this country. This country has been worshipping over the centuries the archaeological assets of our country. There, the 35 assets have been disappeared and it has been referred to the Parliament.

Sir, what is the function of the Archaeological Survey of India and its jurisdiction? The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 is in vogue. It empowers the Central Government to declare only such ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains

[Shri Adhir Chowdhury]

which are in existence for not less than 100 years to be of national importance. The State Governments have also got their identical legislations to protect the ancient monuments and archaeological sites.

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Sir, under the jurisdiction of the ASI, there are 3,675 monuments and under the jurisdiction of all States taken together, there are 4,000 monuments. It means, the Central and the State Governments put together, are protecting only 8,000 monuments and sites whereas the number of unprotected monuments and sites are as much as more than two lakhs. Can you imagine in a country where two lakhs of monuments are unprotected, we are protecting only 8,000 monuments by both the Central and State Governments put together? Moreover, this legislation does not extend to modern architect of modern value. As such, a large number of heritage monuments, both historical as well as contemporary, fall outside the ambit of the said Act. Similarly, various Central and State legislations for conservation and preservation of forests and environment cover a small fraction of the total number of natural heritage.

Sir, I would also like to remind you that in the year 1972 under UNESCO a convention was held. That is called, World 'Heritage Convention'. India is a signatory of that World Heritage Convention under the patronage of UNESCO.

In the year 1977, we have ratified it. But still, in the year 2010, we have not been able to frame a Central institutional instrument under the Union legislation. We do not know the cultural and natural heritage that need to be protected.

Sir, you are coming from Goa. Someone is coming from Lakshadweep. We do not have any idea of the underwater archaeological properties. Who will protect them? Without having any legislative instrument, without having any institutional instrument of protecting the natural and cultural heritages, how will it be possible to protect, preserve and maintain those assets of our country? It also needs to be considered.

India is a country where common people are not concerned about the real value of the archaeological sites and remains. Even the Lal Mahal was demolished. Can you imagine it? The yellow sediment has been deforming the glorious Taj Mahal. The suspended particles have been depositing on the Taj Mahal. If we are not serious about protecting our archaeological heritage, then, it will be a great loss to our country. So far as the Archaeological Survey of India is concerned, it does not have the adequate resources, adequate manpower, adequate instruments even to protect their prescribed assets, as has been entrusted upon them. ...(Interruptions)

I am going into the legislation itself. I must propose to the hon. Minister that the punitive measures must be more stringent because only a fine of rupees one lakh or two years jail term is not adequate to safeguard our monuments.

The definition of the term "prohibited area" was introduced by the Ordinance to be retained, as has been assumed. But clearly it is defined as an area of a minimum 100 metres from the limit of the protected area or protected monument in all the directions. The 100 metre limit as the prohibited area was declared in the Government of India Notification, 1992. This declaration was made with a view to effectively protect and safeguard the protected monuments and protected areas.

The Bill empowers the Government to extend the extent of the prohibited area on the recommendation of the National Monument Authority. There are two Authorities. One is the Competent Authority and the other one is the National Monument Authority. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify the distinctive jurisdiction of the two Authorities so that it could not overlap each other.

Article 49 of the Constitution of India mentions:

"It has been the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

interest, declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be."

We have, under the Seventh Schedule, the Concurrent List, the Union List and the State List. In all the Lists, the protection of monuments is incorporated. What I would like to suggest is that we need to have the Heritage Police to protect our monumental assets. We need to have more stringent laws to protect our monumental assets.We need to expand the jurisdiction of the Authority, namely, the Archaeological Survey of India, which consists of very competent personalities of our country, to provide them more financial support, more resources so that they can perform their job in an adequate manner.

With these words, I support the legislation, Thank you.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhman-Durgapur): Sir, the Government has introduced the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010 by revoking the Ordinance.

Why this Ordinance came? We all know that it is because of the Delhi High Court verdict, which set January 29 as the deadline to respond to the judgement for the protection of monuments. On the basis of that the Archaeological Survey of India issued show-cause notices to the civic agencies in connection with the combination on infrastructure activities in and around 92 projected structures.

Naturally, in view of the present Commonwealth Games, the Government has promulgated the Ordinance. No doubt the High Court verdict will affect the development projects. Naturally, the Bill has come to clear the infrastructure projects so that in the current rule of 100 metres of prohibited area and further 200 metres of regulated areas some projects and some development works can be done.

Right it is there that some sort of development work

is needed to be done. But the question is what will happen to the illegal constructions which have been done since 1992 and since 2006 where construction has taken place within these 100 metres and 200 metres barriers? What will the Government do? The Bill states nothing about that.

We know that many of our heritage sites are at risk now. There is innumerable encroachment at all these historical sites gradually growing up. Our country, India, can boast of 27 UNESCO's Heritage and National Sites, including the historical gems, like Taj Mahal, Sun Temple, Ajanta and Elora Caves, Red Fort and so many other monuments. But is the Government protecting those monuments or historical sites properly for which we can take pride? Apart from that there are numerous monuments of which the Government takes no care at all.

What is important is that the Government is a party to the UNESCO Convention of 1972, but what we are doing now? I am quoting Director, National Mission on Monuments and Antiquites: "Only a handful of sites are protected by the Government of India. This is less than one or two percent of the cultural and archaeological resources of the country. There are a number of heritage sites lying unprotected." So, what will be the role of the Government? The Bill should clearly state all these things. Developmental projects are no doubt needed, but not at the risk of our proud and boastful cultural heritage.

The Bill states that Archaeological Survey of India has brought 3,675 monument sites under the purview of the 1958 Act. This constitutes a very small fraction of the total number of ancient monuments in the country. The Union Ministry of Culture itself acknowledges that, as has been told by the previous speaker that about 35 national monuments including tombs and other areas have gone missing. Naturally, maximum number of missing monuments is from Delhi where ASI has its Headquarters.

In the last Session of the Rajya Sabha a question was put which stated that several protected historical sites have been buried under illegal construction of buildings and others have been submerged in reservoirs or looted by art MARCH 15, 2010

[Sk. Saidul Haque]

thieves. According to Shri Shashi Misra, Chairman of Indian National Trust for Art and Culture a huge number of structures are disappearing and are being sold in the international market. What are we doing? What are we doing? I would like to know whether the Government is protecting them. In 1984, R.N. Mirdha Committeee recommended that a minimum of 9000 monument attendants should be provided for security reasons. But, so far, ASI has been able to deploy only 4000. What will be the Government's role here? What is important is keeping the data about all ancient monuments and archaeological sites. But, that is not properly done; it is not my words. Shri A.K. Sinha who is the Director, Monument, ASI himself has admitted that apart from a few, a number of monuments have not been recorded properly by ASI. What is the Government's notion there? How will the Government face that? That is very important.

The Bill may be necessary for the developmental project, for Commonwealth Games, but the lapses of the Bill are that nowhere does it mention that the direction issued by the Commission will be binding upon all the existing Acts. Next, the Commission can issue direction to an individual but not to any local bodies. The Bill ought to have given the Commission the necessary power to punish the offender. That has not been done by the Bill. What is needed now is to formulate a composite law relating to not just heritage or cultural sites but a broad definition of any place or structure that is worth preserving for historical, antiquarian, or archaeological reasons.

We need to preserve all the monuments because there lies in them the country's ancient and medieval history that is etched in stone and marble. We are proud of our heritage. The Bill for establishment of a National Commission for Heritage Sites in 2009 is nothing but a half-hearted effort as the legislation does not fill all the gaps in preservation of heritage. It is high time that conservation and preservation efforts were dovetailed with the Local Area Development Plans. Financial assistance for protection of all these sites needs to be increased. We need to build awareness among all sorts of people.

I would like to mention about a recent report that has been published in the *Times of India*. That report tells that in a Valentines Day, several people scribbled on the walls of a protected monument by writing down their eternal love. This should not be done. Care should be taken for that. But, who will take the care? What is urgently needed is a third level of institutional, legal arrangements involving local bodies and a committed enforcement of rules and scientifically grounded measures to enhance such ancient monument protection so that we can feel really proud of all the monuments that lie scattered all over the country because therein lies our history, our heritage, and we are proud of them.

With these words, I conclude.

14.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Ancient Movements and Archaeological Sites and Remains Bill, 2010. Hon. Members and Hon. able Minister have mentioned a few points. I am grateful that Hon, member Shri Ramesh Sain and Shri Arjun Charan Sethi among us have brought this statutory Resolutions. The said Bill is an Amendment Bill of 1958 Bill. We have seen ancient archaeological sites in foreign countries also, but the way in which ancient archeological sites in foreign countries are protected and conserved, I do not think these are taken care of and conserved in India. Some monuments and buildings are such that they just are cleaned and painted, these are maintained this way but no plan seems to exist protect and conserve these monuments.

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15.00 hrs.

I was talking to a colleague of mine a little while ago. We all in our own different mindsets even in our pains and hard times say-Hey Ram. Even when Gandhiji was shot, his last words were Hey Ram. One of our colleagues here has been elected from Chitrakoot, Banda. The BJP Government had made a plan to construct Ramayana Path Road which starts from Ayodhya to Chitrakoot which starts from Ayodhya to Chitrakoot via Allahabad. But nothing has been done so far in this regard. Nothing has been done for the people from where I have been elected that is Chitrakoot, Allahabad, Kaushambi, where Lord Ram had walked during his exile for 14 years, he took this route. When he was crossing the Ganga in Allahabad, and Kewat helped him cross the river by his boat at the place called Shrigwerpur, that is our border area and where he alighted from the boat is district Kaushambi where the Yamuna river flows, from there starts Chitrakoot and for that place, Tulsidas has written "Chitrakoot ke ghaat par, Bhai Santan ki Bheed, Tulsidas Chandan ghise, Tilak det Raghuveer." We have not done anything for the said place. Whenever a man is in trouble, he dies, he calls Ram-Hey Ram. Maryarda Purushottam Ram was an ideal. He set an example, but we could not do anything for him.

Secondly, I would like to say that there is a place Jhunsi in Allahabad, there was a king about whom it is said -"Andher Nagri Chaupat Raja, Takaa Ser Bhaji Takaa Ser Khaja". It is closely situated near the Sangam. We could not conserve even that place. Everything is disorderly here. Although all that is written in golden letters in our history, but we could not keep it intact. Apart from this, there is Prayag Confluence in Allahabad, where lakhs and crores of people assemble, and tourists from within and outside the country come. With putting our best efforts we have said to Shri Praful Patel ji to start at least a flight from Delhi to Allahabad. That too is an ATR flight which often gets cancelled and not able to attract tourist. Most of the departments of the Union Government are there at Allahabad, Hon'ble Sonia ji, the Chairperson of UPA, it is your in-laws place, it is your home. The Centre point of the struggle of freedom Swaraj Bhawan, Anand Bhawan have been kept conserved, when the people from South visit Allahabad, they prefer to visit Anand Bhawan and Swaraj Bhawan first.

SHRIMATI SONIA GANDHI (Raebareli): It is looked after by us.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Yes, Madam, I was drawing your kind attention towards Prayag Confluence (Sangam). A fort is situated near Sangam, which was built by Akbar. Inside that fort, there is a time-less banyan tree, the tree is immortal and never gets decayed, It is said that whosoever gets chance to see the said tree, gets salvation. A defence office is there inside the fort, so people were not allowed to see the banyan tree as it was a prohibited area while people like to get a glimpse of it. When hon. Mulayam Singh Yadav ji was the Defence Minister, he was told about it, he lifted the ban and more and heavy barricading was put in place for security reasons. The tourists from within or outside the country who visited Sangam, used to pay visit to the timeless banvan tree. We have not been able to conserve even that tree. We are not capable of conserving things of peoples'faith as to how to present, how to show these things to common people, common visitors.

The other thing, there is a place "Kadha" in Kaushambi where battles during the times of Alauddin Khilji and Mughals were fought. Thousands of graves/mazaars and graveyards are built there with beautiful carvings, we could not conserve even that. The forts, gates and raised platforms (Chabootaras) need to be conserved. Bharadwaj Ashram, the place of ancient sages and saints, where God Rama stayed, situated opposite Anand Bhawan and which was once in the course of the river Ganga need to be conserved. Similarly, there is place of Gautam Buddha i.e. Kaushambi which is my parliamentary constituency, which we have not been able to include in the Bauddh Circuit. Gautam Buddha lived there, spent 12 years of his academic life there, disseminated the teachings of Bauddha religion, but we could not do anything for the place.

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

capital of King Udayan is situated at the banks of Yamuna, it is also facing the same fate. Saint Maluka's memorial is also in Kadha. You must have heard the sayings, "Ajgar Kare Na Chakri, Panchhi Kare Na Kaam, Das Maluka Kah Gaye, Sabke Daata Ram" it is also not been conserved. Nothing has been done for the Ashram of Saint Maluka Das. These all are our precious heritage sites which need to be protected and conserved, we should have brought these on national map, but we could not do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is Sandeepan Ghaat where an arrow hit Lord Krishna. A grand fair is organised there. Sandeepan has been mentioned in Vedas and the Mahabharata. We have not been able to conserve even it. It is a place of people's faith whatever is mentioned in our holy books --- the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, or in the Vedas - people have faith in all that and act according to that. But the government has not paid any attention to it so far. I would like to say that Madhya Pradesh and Allahabad, then Chitrakoot, Khajuraho and Kaushambi are close to each other. If a road is constructed to connect these places, it will attract foreign as well as local tourists. It will generate income and employment, I. would now conclude on this last note that it is the need of the hour that the places which need to be conserved. should be conserved through the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister while I have mentioned only one or two places. I think, such places in India are thousand in number, attract tourists from within and outside the country may come there, attain knowledge, and improve the quality of life and implementing it all into their lives in reality. It has been our historical and religious heritage. We have to preserve and conserve all that. I, therefore, conclude by supporting the Bill.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the issuance of the Ordinance as well as the procedure being adopted by the Government to pass this particular Bill under discussion.

At the outset, I must admit that I am not a lawyer.

But at the same time, I must point out here that I have special interest in preservation of monuments and archaeological sites in different parts of the country as well as in the State of Orissa. You know, Hon. Deputy-Speaker, in Orissa a large number of protected monuments exist. Simultaneously, we have also got the World Heritage Site in the shape of Sun Temple at Konark. Over the years, whatever preservation measures taken by the ASI are not at all satisfactory. On the other hand, they have adopted old method of preservation and techniques to maintain them. As a result, the world famous, Sun Temple at Konark as well as famous temple at Puri, Lord Jagannath are in ruins, I must say. Whatever funds they have provided over the years are not at all sufficient while taking into consideration the gigantic nature of the monuments and the sophistication of arts that were engraved in the structure.

Secondly, I must point out here that unless immediate measures are taken by the Central Government and provide enough funds, these rare structures, monuments may not survive the time. As a result, we may lose the precious monuments in the country. So, I urge upon the Government as well as the Minister concerned, Veerappa Moily Ji to take immediate measures. The ASI cannot do anything. Unless your immediate intervention is there, these rare monuments may not survive. So, I would request the Minister to do something immediately so that these rare monuments are protected and preserved.

At the same time, I would like to mention a few points on the Ordinance. I am one of the movers of the Resolution disapproving the issuance of Ordinance by the Government. I know legislation by way of Ordinance is not new to this august House. Many times, this august House has had debated on the constitutionality of issuance of Ordinance by the Hon. President of the Republic and acceptance of

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it by the House. But this particular Ordinance that has been issued by the Government is certainly unprecedented. By means of this Ordinance and passing of this particular Bill, the Government intends to validate all the actions of the ASI which have been taken since 1992 onwards. Since 1992 till today, whatever actions the Archaeological Survey of India, ASI, has taken will be validated by this particular piece of legislation. This is certainly unprecedented. At least to my knowledge, I have not seen such a measure in the past. If it has been done, then the hon. Minister would educate me as to what were the occasions when things were done in this particular way. Since 1992 till today, whatever action the ASI has done will be validated by passing this Bill. Not only that, there is another point. As I have said earlier, I am not a lawyer. But I have certain kind of interest in this particular Bill because this pertains to large monuments and rare monuments in my State.

They have appointed an Expert Committee. Whatever action that has been taken by the ASI is under adjudication in the court of law, that is, in Delhi High Court. Delhi High Court has issued strictures against the actions of the ASI. Because the ASI told earlier to the Court, that 100 metre prohibited area is sacrosanct. This is the word I used. This is sacrosanct. But later on, without informing the High Court of Delhi, the Government has issued this Ordinance. They have consulted the hon. Minister of Culture and they have appointed the Expert Committee. They have not intimated it to the High Court nor have they sought permission to constitute this particular Expert Committee to regularise or to review. Without informing the High Court of Delhi they have constituted the Expert Committee. As a result, the High Court of Delhi has again struck it down and the ASI has filed a petition in the Supreme Court, which is pending for adjudication.

Now, this particular Ordinance has been issued. Here also the hon. Minister has mentioned in his statement that Parliament was not in Session, etc., and the President of India, under Article, 123 of the Constitution has issued this ordinance to give effect to the amendment that was required to be carried before 29th January, 2010. Why has this been done? As I have stated, I am not a lawyer, but as a common man hailing from a village I would like to know why this has been done. I would like to know what will happen after the expiry of this particular date. Hon. Minister may kindly tell me about this.

These actions that have been taken by the Government create suspicion in the minds of everybody and also in my own mind. If I am allowed to say, I think the Government's *bona fides* are not clear. The hon. Minister of Law and Justice is a very erudite lawyer and he knows the law better than I do. So, please clarify this. Are you not going to pre-empt something keeping in your mind that you want to do something which is not as per law and the court of law will not take you lightly?

Lastly, I must quote a press report that has appeared in national newspapers.

Why has the Hon. Prime Minister given that direction? Sir, I would like to quote here what has appeared in The Indian Express dated 22nd February, 2010. With your permission I would like to quote :

"The Prime Minister's brief to Law Minister is to ensure that no VIP or the builder lobby is able to benefit from the proposed law; something that heritage experts and the conservations are already alleging. He wants nothing left to anybody's discretion."

Why has he commented in this way? Why has the hon. Prime Minister of India commented in this way? I think that creates a suspicion in the minds of everybody. Hon. Minister, Moilyji, please clarify this and convince the House on this aspect. Whatever steps you have taken, they are not clear and on the other hand they create suspicion, create many doubts in the minds of the hon. Members of Parliament and also in my mind. When you reply, please clarify on this point.

Thank you Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.

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SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVAN (Chennai North): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the amendment proposed by the hon. Minister of Law and Justice to the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and to make provision for the validation of certain actions taken by the Central Government under the said Act. It is necessary that our ancient monuments should be protected. We have a hoary

past. We have a very long history. India has attracted people from various countries, in fact, from the western countries where many of the expeditions by the Governments of the western countries have taken place to come to India and see our history.

While supporting this Bill, I have only one apprehension. It is the apprehension of the people who are residing in the areas where these ancient monuments are situated, particularly those people who are dependent on these monuments. They are like the tourist guides, the petty shopkeepers, the shopkeepers who sell the handcraft items, the hoteliers, the tea-shop owners etc. These are the people who are dependent on these monuments and it is also the apprehension of the people who are there to protect these monuments. Their livelihood depends on the very presence of these monuments. They should not be removed on any account from that area. Their livelihood depends on the tourists who are visiting the place and they are there for quite a long time.

My only request to the hon. Minister is that nothing should make them displaced from the areas where they are living. With these words, I support the amendment.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Thank you, Sir. I stand here to support the Bill. As we are all aware, we have ratified the UNESCO Convention. We have talked about identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of cultural and natural resources. I will certainly like to second what my hon. colleague Mr. Elangovan has just said. It is very crucial for us to save our heritage. But, unfortunately, a lot of times ASI gives all this work to CPWD who do not, though the intentions being very good, have the expertise of really doing basic things as lighting or conservation or upgradation of any of our monuments.

I think, times have changed. We have to convert our heritage sites into our resources. I would like to give an example of Orissa. Recently, a lot of MPs had gone to Orissa on a trip about malnutrition. Hon. Chief Minister was kind enough to take us on a round for seeing all the restoration that he had got done personally, without any help from ASI. He himself is an expert. He has proved that with basic amenities and finance available, he has been able to do some fabulous work in Bhubaneswar itself for various temples.

I would like to take some more examples. The Opera House and Crawford Market are beautiful sites in Mumbai and the State I come from. ASI has made our Shivaji Terminus a World Heritage Site. Now, this Crawford Market and Opera House both are at a small distance from this place. Unfortunately, the Maharashtra Government has given four FSIs for upgradation of these markets. It is an extremely serious concern. Do we really every time need NGOs to come to the Government and tell what our heritage is? I think, we owe it to our people, we owe it to our next generation.

We talk about India because we are proud of our culture, our heritage, our languages and our food. I do not know why we cannot convert all these into our resources. Talking about forts in Maharashtra, in my own constituency, there are six forts. There is not one fort where we can do restoration because half of the land belongs to the Defence Ministry. We have requested the Defence Ministry, but the Defence Ministry has issues with the State Government. They say that unless the State Government resolves these issues, they are not going to allow us to touch those places. How will it help? We have young generations. We are talking about migration. We want to reverse migration and these are great opportunities of livelihood that we can incorporate. I am sure that today you go anywhere in the world and you will find that India has the oldest culture, but we are looking at the West to give us guidelines. To talk about great agencies called ICCMOS and ICROM, I would say that these are the two agencies which the UNESCO uses for restoration of sites which are there in Rome. Rome is the most beautiful site. If you go there and visit any place, there is a ticket and there is enough information. They know how to market their sites. I think, we need to look at it as a marketing avenue.

Let us be proud of our culture. Let us make the required changes and not just get tied down by laws. Let us get the experts. In most of the foreign countries, they use our restoration people who go abroad and help them. Why can we not use our talent in our own country and make a difference, giving our next generation an opportunity of livelihood and good kncwledge of our culture? That is all I would like to say.

I stand in support of this Bill, but I would appeal to the hon. Minister to take the right decision and get the experts. We are not against CPWD, but we need experts to do the very basic things to restore our heritage.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. While supporting this Bill, at the very outset, I must raise one point : What was the necessity of promulgating the Ordinance in this respect? I think, there is no difference in this House on this particular subject. So, I would like to know the necessity of promulgating the Ordinance.

I am not going to touch upon all aspects in this respect as this Bill is confined to legal aspects only. So, this Bill has been brought by the hon. Minister, Shri Moily.

We are proud of our ancient monuments. How many protected monuments are there and how many are still unprotected? Several Members also mentioned about this aspect. Nearly 8000 monuments are protected by both the Governments, the Union Government and the State Governments. There are around two lakh unprotected monuments in our country. It is not that everything has been exhausted: It is not that there is nothing to be unearthed as there are several spots in our country to be unearthed. We are talking about the Buddhist centres. Excavation work is going on in different parts of our country not only by the ASI but also by several universities. There is one place in my constituency named Mughal Mare near Dantan where excavation is going on, and according to the remarks of the specialists and excavationists it might be conceded as the largest Buddhist spot in Eastern India. Therefore, different places are there to be unearthed and discovered.

Basically, there are two main aspects of this Bill. One is about the safety and security, and another is the aesthetics of the monuments and sites. It is said that 100 m. surrounding the monument is to be declared as a prohibited area and another 200 m. surrounding this prohibited area is to be declared as a regulated area. How much funding is required for this purpose? I think that it was not necessary to promulgate this as it is already cleared in the Financial Memorandum. I feel that the salaries and remuneration should be declared; and it was necessary to promulgate this sort of an Ordinance before placing the Budget; and Rs. 250 crore to Rs. 300 crore to be provided for this purpose from the Consolidated Fund of India. This is a very meagre amount for the protection of two lakh monuments of our country. It is too meagre an amount for this purpose. Therefore, I feel that there is no budgetary allocation to comply with the essence of this Bill.

We are going to declare 100 m. surrounding the monument as a prohibited area and another 200 m. as a regulated area. Therefore, the Department should go in for land acquisition. Further, nothing has been said about the rehabilitation of the evicted persons. What would be our stand about the land acquisition? Who will provide the compensation? ...(Interruptions) Nothing is mentioned here. I would like the Minister to respond to this issue also. This amount of money will not be enough for providing compensation and rehabilitation.

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[Shri Prabodh Panda]

There is another place in my constituency called Pathra, the village full of temples. It has already been declared as a National monument. But even today, though the land has been acquired there, but compensation has not been provided. The farmers are suffering as a result of this, and they are not in a position to leave the authority to run their excavation and other aesthetic works. This is the problem.

In addition, there are several other spots like Narajole, which is a very old area and it should be declared as a National monument. I am not against this Bill, and the main essence of the Bill is welcome, but it is not enough. Nothing is explained about providing compensation or rehabilitation and nothing has been said about the share of the Central and State Government, etc. What will be our stand in the coming days with regard to this issue? Nothing has been cleared so far. I believe that during the course of the reply of the hon. Minister he will convince us and will respond to all these points.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have risen to discuss the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010 which has been introduced here. The Act of 1958 was in force till now. Then, its rules were framed on 16.06.1992 and an expert advisory committee was constituted which got the power to grant permission. Besides the Chairman, there were 6 experts from different fields in that advisory committee. They belonged to the field of town planning, urban town planning and architecture. ASI was its nodal department. Through you, I would like to tell the House that 171 applications were received for the permission out of which 93 were related to Delhi and only 9 were related to Metro and Commonwealth. The reason for bringing the Bill has been mentioned in the paper circulated by the hon.

Minister. I want to ask why the ordinance was needed? This Act was in force from 1958. The sections 20A, 20B, 20C and 20D are related to the Act under which the expert advisory committee was set up. I would like to know as to why a sudden need to bring the ordinance has been felt and the Government has made up its mind to pass it today. There are 9 applications related to Metro and Commonwealth which are pending. Delhi High Court had issued a directive on 30-10-2009 which I would like to quote.

[English]

"The Delhi High Court declaring the Expert Advisory Committee (EAC) to be illegal and directing the Director General of ASI to not only stop issuance of further permissions but also to take steps within a period of four weeks to reconsider all previous permissions granted on the recommendation of EAC."

[Translation]

These circumstances alerted the Government. Was the Government not aware of the Commonwealth and the Metro project? When the Delhi Court passed its order, the third session of the Lok Sabha was going on which concluded on 18 December and the Government could have brought this Ordinance during that session. I oppose this process adopted by the Government. If the Government feels that the High Courts are not passing their order in the Government's favour these days then why it was thought only in this case while there are many such cases.

Why is reservation not being given to SCs and STs in the matter of promotion? I hail from Rajasthan. I would like to say that in this very House, the Constitution (85th Amendment) Bill was passed and a provision was made for giving reservation to the SC and ST staff and officers under 16 (4A) even in promotion. But many high courts including the Rajasthan High Court, Himachal High Court, Punjab High Court, Karnataka High Court are explaining 16(4A) on the basis of the decision in the case of

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M. Nagrajan and say that the creamy layer should be implemented for SC and ST category also. Who will implement the creamy layer provision - this House or the high courts? I want to tell the Government that it is a matter of SC and ST staff and officers. If the Government is so worried that the rulings of the high courts are not in its favour these days then why this ordinance has been brought in this case only and not in the case of SC and ST staff and officers. An ordinance should have been brought for them also. When this case can necessitate bringing of this ordinance then, even after the ruling given by M. Nagrajan, the Government should have brought an ordinance similarly for safeguarding the interests of the SC and ST staff and officers. Just now, a mention was made about newspapers. I, too, have read in same newspapers that the intention of the Government behind this ordinance is to grant permission to some particularly persons. Should the Government take care of common man or some particular persons? It has been quite some time since 85th amendment came into being. Section 16(4A) was inserted in the Constitution in this very House, then why are the SC and ST staff and officers not being given the promotion? The House should bring an ordinance on this also. I want to say that if the Government has brought this ordinance then that ordinance should also be brought. That also is a matter of public interest. Now, there is a talk of setting up a National Monument Authority and I welcome it that there should be a National Monument Authority. But, what about the cases brought before the expert advisory committee and in which permission was granted and the High Court had asked for their review? Has the Government reviewed it? The Government should have introduced the Bill with a review and with openness. The Government should have addressed all the doubts beforehand about the Bill which are arising now. Why this Bill was not referred to the Standing Committee? Should not this Bill have been referred to the standing Committee? I demand from the Government that this Bill should be referred to the standing committee and a proper discussion should be held there. This Bill should be introduced in the House after holding a proper discussion or it. Which misfortune will befall? Only 9 applications relating to commonwealth and Metro are pending with the Government. These can be disposed through other means also. On this issue, I would like to that when the hon. Minister will give reply then he should clear these issues also. This Bill should be referred to the standing Committee, it will be very good if a National Monument Authority is set up but why no review has been made of the cases in which the expert advisory committee has given its verdict so far and the review Chart should have also been put here before us. Generally, people go to the Supreme Court after High Court's verdict. One SLP in also pending in the Supreme Court. This issue is also related to it and the Government should also discuss this in the House.

Sir, I would like to tell hon. Minister one more thing. I live in North Avenue and there are houses of MP's in the North Avenue and South Avenue. I made request for making little changes in these houses, so that it will become more comfortable for us. But, the CPWD says that it is a heritage and that neither can we make only changes, nor can they give any permission. To which class do the MP's belong common class or VIP class? I feel that the MP's do not belong to even the common class. Nobody is listening. I went to the CPWD and met the officials too. They told that nothing could be changed and they could not alter it as it is a heritage. When one cannot change it, then how can the Government change the entire Delhi through this Bill? This can also spoil the heritage look of Delhi.

I would like to tell one more thing. Evening is my walking time. One day I visited India Gate and saw a canopy. I wanted to see what was beneath it? Then I got to know that the statue of George V was under it. It has been removed now? I asked when the statue of George V had been removed why the canopy was still there? They said that it was heritage. If it is heritage, then some statue should be installed here. If the statue of George V has been removed, then the statue of some of our leaders should be installed there, the statue of Mahatama Gandhi or any other leader should be installed there. The place MARCH 15, 2010

[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

is vacant. ...(Interruptions) I demand from the Government. ...(Interruptions)

A decision should be taken in this regard and some statue be installed there, Why the place beneath canopy is left vacant?...(Interruptions) You know about Mayawati ji I say if the statue of George V has been removed, then why that space has been kept vacant otherwise that canopy should also be removed. They say that canopy is a heritage. I want to say that you have declared the accommodation of MPs as heritage, but some relaxation should be allowed in protected and regulated areas also otherwise we shall also turn into heritage. ...(Interruptions) This Bill should also contain this provision. Many many thanks to Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as you listened me carefully and allowed me to speak in the House.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly support the Amendment Bill introduced by the Government with regard to our Archaeological Buildings, There may be some shortcomings in its present form, But I will not go into that. As some people have pointed out that perhaps it is also incomplete but I am not going to discuss that. Instead, I would like to congratulate the Government of India, UPA Government for introducing this Bill because our Archaeological buildings are a window to see the history of this great race, or past history, civilization, our research and the aesthetic taste of our ancestors, our Knowledge and capabilities to see the aesthetic sense of our earlier generations, their knowledge and culture. These archaeological monuments are a window to see their life. When we look 5000 years back through this window, we see the capability, work, history and civilization of our ancestors. When we look at our history, we came across some unbelievable incidents which have taken place with the people of the country. There is a consensus about the fact that Pakistan which has separated from our country sometime back and Bangladesh which has separated from the India and Pakistan but our civilization, history and culture are common. Our educational history and research are common. Our window is common through which we look at our ancestors, Victories of Chandragupt Maurya, his construction works, pride of king Ashoka, which has established the name of India in the world history over the past 5000 years. We can see the historical contribution of Muslim Rulers, who came to India. In this bill we can see what we have done after adopting democracy and before that. Therefore I congratulate you for that and urge you to highlight these historical place, which have been encroached upon by the people and such places have been removed from your list. I request you to take immediate steps to renovate such places. I request to the honourable Minister of Law and the Government to provide sufficient funds to enable us to take our great history ahead. People don't come to Delhi to see high rise buildings, they don5t come here to see your stadiums. They came here to see Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Qutub Minar, Parliament House. They come to see our history through all these things. Our Ancient Temples, our ancient idols are a reflection of our history. All these are speaking pictures. You will do a lot of good to present and future generation by taking steps for the protecting of such places. Future generations will be know through their past generations. You are doing a tot for future generations. Kindly take forward such activities. You have to find out the number of such places, the number of places, which have been disfigured, and the number of places, which have been encroached upon. In addition to these, you need to take urgent steps for the conservation of buildings of archaeological importance. It is knowledge based research. Our future scholars will obtain PhD and doctorate degrees by way of highlighting our history and culture. Only these generations remain in history, who remember history of their ancestors and who have forward while taking into account their past. This is called history and only such people go ahead in life. I would humbly request you to make concrete efforts to remove the illegal encroachments from such places. As we are not complete without our history of Kauravas and Pandavas. In the future, we will be knowing certain things and after 50 years, we would not be able to know about our past. Therefore, I request you, the Government and particularly Mrs. Sonia Gandhi to work for the protection of such places. Bill should not be brought merely for eyewash. This bill should not be brought in halfheartedly. Bill is not being brought for kahwa. Bring this bill for the conservation of India culture, history, civilization and to move forward our legacy. I fully support the bill.

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand to speak in support of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological bites and Remains Ordinance, 2010. I will try and speak in Hindi. Hindi is a second language for me so you will have to bear with me. The world famous personality Mark Twain said: [English] "India is the cradle of human race; the birthplace of human speech; the mother of h story; the grandmother of legend; and the great grandmother of tradition. Our most valuable and most instructive material in the history of man are treasured up in India only." This is what Mark Twain said about our great country.

[Einstein] said-

"We owe a lot to the Indians who taught us how to count without which no worthwhile scientific discovery could have been made."

When many cultures were only nomadic forest dwellers over 5000 years ago, we established Harappan culture in Sindhu Valley. *[Translation]* I am glad that a bill to protect our tradition, culture and heritage is being brought which will further glorify the name of the country. The whole world will learn about the history of India and the image of the country will improve. However, mere formulation of the Act is not enough. The machinery to monitor the implementation of the Act also has to be put in place. As my friend said, no one knows what happens once a case is filed in court. I will give an example. In 1996, a statue of Gopal Krishna with Venu and a statue of Mahalaxmi were seized by the custom officials at Hyderabad airport. The officials said that statues were archives. [English] They said,' how are you exporting it? The person who was exporting it said, [Translation] "No, we have made this. We made it near Thanjavur. We have exported many items but not one stopped us. How are you stopping us?" But the customs officer was a strong person, [English] immediately he referred the matter to the Archaeological Survey of India. Hyderabad Archaeological Survey said that yes, these are antiques and these are prohibited to be exported. Then the exporter appealed and said - [Translation] "No, we have made this. An expert committee went to the place where the statues were being made and saw the statues. The committee reported that the confiscated statues were archives not locally made statues. [English] So, the exporter again went to the High Court and appealed that these are not the archive material. The High Court ordered the Archaeological Survey of India to immediately constitute a high powered expert committee. The Committee was constituted and it gave a Report saying that these are the prohibited archives that are being exported. [Translation] A case is being fought in the court in this matter. The person involved in this affair is a very powerful man. He has the press and the media in his control. He is a very big media man in Andhra Pradesh. Hence, people are afraid of him. I kept on writing about this from 2007 onwards. I acted as advocate in one case. All the committees in this regard declared him to be a criminal and told the Government to [English] immediately take action against him. [Translation] The case was taken to court in 1996, the Governments changed four times, eight Prime Ministers took charge but that person still walks freely like a king.....* He owns a T.V. channel and a newspaper. I had also complained against him. He keeps on getting stays from court. We have to send an advocate who has been well briefed.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, he cannot take the name of a person who is not in the House.

*Not recorded.

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SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: I am sorry. Members were whispering his name. I do not want to keep them in suspense. I do not have any ill intentions against anybody. Such a Bill has been brought in the House. *[Translation]* Two influential people were caught under the Wildlife Protection Act so now the entire country is afraid to hunt. Earlier, everyone used to hunt. There is a huge forest around 50 miles from my village. Everyone used to go to hunt there. Two very popular personalities were sent to jail on hunting charges so now everyone is afraid. Such big fish should be caught. It is only when the big fish is punished that the Act will be implemented in the right spirit and provide the required protection. The Act will protect India also.

16.00 hrs.

[English]

I once again congratulate and thank the UPA Government and also Madam Sonia Gandhi for bringing such a Bill.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not that I am not supporting this Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010. But I want to just say that the sections and acts of this Bill should be implemented in a more stringent manner. In India, we had rules of various royal dynasties like Pal dynasty. Gupta dynasty, Kanishka dynasty, Maurya dynasty, Mughai dynasty in Delhi and other parts of the country and thus we have inherited numerous antic archaeological sites and monuments. There are so many relics of ancient civilization and culture. We can find out from those remnants that in what manner the country was ruled, in what fashion, the Governments were run. If we look at cities like Agra, Delhi, Konark or places like Hajarduari Palace, Murshidabad or Bangar in Dakshin Dinajpur, Madurai etc. We will see that all these places are studded with so many historical sites

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali and monuments which reflect the rich cultural heritage of our nation. If our future generation is not made aware of these then it will be a great loss for us. The younger generation will not know what richness our culture carries.

If we are unable to preserve the culture of our country then the nation may die down. Therefore the law which is proposed to create a prohibited area around the heritage sites is commendable and I support this move wholeheartedly. Not only that, the administrative machinery of the government should be pressed into action for maintenance and preservation of these sites. Hon. member Shri Adhir Chowdhury has very rightly pointed out that the archaeolo-gical assets of the country are being smuggled and sold out in the foreign countries for a pittance. No one is there to look after this. In huge parts of India, there are priceless assets lying underground which have not been excavated as yet. They have not been tapped to date. It is a treasure trove of art and sculpture.

16.07 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI in the Chair]

I want to speak about my District Gangarampur. In Bangarh area the Archaeological Survey of India had undertaken excavation work as a result of which Mughal, Gupta or Kushan dynastic remnants have been discovered amazingly. If the government completes the entire excavation work then we will be able to get hold of huge treasure of ancient civilization. But there is also the protected or prohibited area as near the site.

Alongwith the increasing population pressure, more and more areas are being encroached every day. Which has its direct bearing on the preservation of the monuments. This has to be stopped. Both the state and the central government have to work in tanden with each other to keep a check on such illegal encroachments.

There are various other places which are yet to be discovered and which may lead to the unearthing of rich cultural history of this country. If we fail to preserve the PHALGUNA 24, 1931 (Saka)

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art, sculpture, culture and history of India, our identity as a nation may be erased, may become blurred forever. Therefore, cutting areas party lines, we should stand up for proper presentation of these heritage monuments and sites.

In North Bengal, Buxar in Jalpaiguri should be declared as a heritage site. There are several other areas which are historically very important and should be given heritage status. I request Hon. Minister to initiate a special drive in this repard. Scores of tourists flock this country from all parts of the world to visit India. They are eager to know more about Indian culture and civilization. Tourism industry is flourishing like anything. Scholars and researchers of the world gather here to study Indian society. This environment is extremely conducive today for prospering of tourism sector. It might in turn lead to generation of employment and development of economy. In my district, the place of Bangarh should also be developed as a tourism spot of historical importance.

With these words, I thank you for allowing me to speak and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the case had got stuck in the court which is why, this Bill has been brought before the House in order to give legal shape to an ordinance on an immediate basis. The said Bill does not prove that the government is very enthused about highlighting, protecting and maintaining our heritage and our proud history. India has the most glorious history among the nations of the world. Our magnificent history, cultural glory and the philosophy of Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam is the precursor of globalisation. Columbus had started off to search for India not America. He reached America only because his ship lost the way. Renowned foreign travellers such as Vasco da Gama, ibn Batuta, Al Baruni, Huen Tsang and Fa Hein came to witness the glory of India. Cunningham had got archaeological diggings done. But, has anyone initiated any diggings after independence? If such diggings are commissioned and ancient and primitive cultural heritage dating back to lakhs of years is uncovered then the protection, conservation and research of such heritages will attract foreign tourists. There is no nation that can equal the glory of India. Democracy originated here. India is called the mother of democracy. Mahatama Buddha also belonged to this country. It means the person who follows seven dharmas will not go down but will progress. People frequently used to assemble at Vaishali. It is an observation of Lord Buddha made 2500 years ago. People assembled there, held meetings and took decision after due discussion. Order was issued after formulating law. Democracy is the rule of law. We have not learnt the definition of democracy from Abraham Lincoln. Our forefathers started democracy in India. That is why our national poet Dinkerji said "Vaishali Jan ka Pratipalak, gan ka wah vidhata, jise khojta desh aaj ush prajatantra ki mata, Ruko Pathik ek kshan mitti ko shish navao, raj siddhiyon ki Samadhi par phool chadhate jao, phool chadhate jao". These lines of Rashtrakavi Dinkerji are glorifying and edifying. This land is the origin of democracy. The people of Greece claim that democracy was there about 100-2200 years ago, but about three and a half thousand years ago there existed Lichhavi Republic Vajji Sanghat in India. At that time there was a system of princely States across the world. At that time there were princely States where there used to be no king but elected representatives and the name of Parliament was 'bai-sanshta-gha' where they used to take oath. We take oath in the House. The relics of that is still present there at Abhishek Pushakrni, where elected people used to take oath. What has the Government done about that? I would like to know if there is any information about historical heritage places and whether excavation is conducted at any placed. Kalingan conducted excavations and whatever he put forward before us we could not further develop it. We have introduced a Bill to put a fence of 100 meter, 200 meter around them and claim that we are making very big arrangement for historical, archeological heritage. Sir, there is very little interest and information

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

about it. There is complacency. It is evident that history provides information about the moon, astrology and geography. That is why, Sir, Lord Buddha told us that he would attain mahaparinirvan on the ninth day. When he attained mahaparinirvan at Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh people fought throughout night over his bones. His bones were divided into eight parts. Vaishali, Amaravati, Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh, Piparahava in Sidharthanagar district of Uttar Pradesh each got one portion of the bones. The bones were found in Vaishali in excavation done in 1998. Famous historian Dr. Altekar was the director of Kashi Prasad Jaiswal Institute. He conducted an excavation there and bones were found, but no decision has been taken about seating them so far. The Government of India, Hon. Minister Shrimati Ambika Soni has told the Chief Minister in writing to send the proposal of the project and that funds are available for the purpose. The proposal of the project has been sent to the department of culture. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister category-wise that the proposal of the State Government to seat the bones of Lord Buddha was received by the Government within one week. It is proposed to be named Buddha Samyak Darshan Museum. The State Government has released Rs. 33 lakh to start the process of acquiring land. The Government of India has made a commitment to the High Court, Hon. Minister has committed in writing, therefore, there should be no delay in this regard. What efforts the Government has made to include the Buddha circuit, Jain circuit of Lord Mahavira Indergiri, Chandragiri, Shravanbelagola in Karnatka where Chandragupta had gone during the his last days and the hundreds of feet tall statue of Lord Buhubali, in the world heritage list? There is historical proof of written message of truth and nonviolence of Lord Mahavira at Chandragiri and Indergiri mountains. There is a Dharmashala, and magnificent ancient artistic temple at Tanjavur, Andhra Pradesh. Kharbela in Odisha which have been mentioned in Buddhist literature. There are one after other magnificent historical

heritage in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra in Aurangabad and Ahmednagar districts.

Where excavation have not been conducted, arrangement should be made for excavations and to keep the findings intact. Arrangement should also be made to preserve their heritage, to develop therruand to handle them. There have been great saints in our country like — Saint Thiruvalluvan, Narayan Guru, Adiguru Shankaracharya, Saint Sunderdas. There have been great philosophers like Saint Madhvacharya, Ramanujachayra, Ramanand in our country. What arrangements and efforts are being made by the Government to preserve the places associated with them and to collect their teachings? Is there any plan to develop all the places of historical and archeological importance in the country? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: They are talking of restoring all those places upto 200 meters. This is not to be. I am now raising a big issue. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You have already spoken for 10 minutes.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Now, I am referring to the lakhs of years of Indians history. Sir, Baba Amar Singh, God of Sahinis, nishads and mallahas. The Sikaris tell about a well near Shahpur Patwadi in Samastipur district at Saura that Baba Amar Singh came on a golden boat and sunk the Sikari Dam in the well. At that very place Martyr Bamrup Sahani, Martyr Jhuada Sahani who find a mention but no record is found in this regard, sacrificed their lives for freedom but their names do not find any mention in records. That is why this issue is raised. ...(Interruptions) Vikramshila, Nalanda, Kesaria, Lauriya etc. are all Buddhist tourist places. Vaishali is the birth place of Lord Mahavira, Chaumukhi Mahadev, Mausoleum of Miranshah, Sufi circuit Aimer Sharif, Phulwari Sharif, Mausoleum of Makdum Saheb, Bihar Sharif, Mausoleum of Karkanti, Mausoleum of Sirukahi are

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also located here. When Sufi circuit, Ramayan circuit and Mahatama Gandhi circuit are developed, only then the glorious history of India will shine and the coming generations will know their ancestry and feel proud and our national flag well keep playing high.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Hon. Chairman, Sir, on 23rd January, 2010, an Ordinance was issued by Her Excellency President. Today the same is being presented here in the House in the form of a Bill. I support this "Bill-and would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Culture and particularly the Archeological Department both.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is concerned with the Ministry of Culture only.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I am not going to give a long speech. I would like to make 2-3 suggestions while supporting this Bill.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I have mentioned these two Ministries because Indian civilization is a very old civilization. Our history is a very rich history. If we start searching them we will come across one archeological site in almost every village of this country. Shri Raghuvansh Babu was telling just now that if we start excavation work all over again, we can find an archeological site in every village.

That is why our history is very prosperous. There are monuments in the form of huge forts, temples and palaces of kings and Maharaja, there are many such monuments. One can see such monuments in every village. I would like to connect this to tourism and draw the attention towards that side because we have our own laws to protect these archeological sites and monuments but we are making amendment in that. We are looking at it in a more broader perspective.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, for example, Fort of Raigad in Maharashtra belongs to Chattrapati Shivaji, and it was the capital of the then Hindavi Swarajya. A portrait of Chattrapti

Shivaji has been placed at that Raigad fort. We are talking about our history and monuments. When we talk of our civilization, then the same is connected with the feelings of the people of this country. Our history is related to the feeling of this country's people. These are our archeological sites, our monuments and our sentiments are connected with them. The local people there demanded that a canopy be constructed over that stature because it stands in sun but the Archeological Department has refused to grant permission saying that no canopy construction can be allowed over there. I fail to understand as to why the department is refusing permission to build a shade over that statue which is standing in open under the sun and rain. All foreign tourists who visit India, come here to see these monuments. If you go to Ajanta-Ellora Caves in Aurangabad, you will find that people from around the world visit this place. The monuments constructed over there are more than five to ten thousand years old, some stand there from the times of pandavas and some from the Buddhist era. There are different caves which belong to Pandavas and Buddhists. It is astonishing as to how they constructed such magnificent pieces of art at a time when science was not so advanced. They constructed such huge monuments and people from all over the world come to witness them. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You do not have much time left.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I am concluding my speech. It is my suggestion that we have to protect them, that is our history. It is very unfortunate that the Archeological Department, which is to maintain these monuments, does not have enough funds to maintain them. What do we provide to this department in the budget? This department cannot maintain our sites. If any private entity comes forward for maintenance of our monuments, then we should accept that because we have to protect this history of ours and there is a need for paying extra attention towards their maintenance. There is also a need to provide more funds and to have a little more flexible view about these monuments. These monuments are considered to be

[Shri Anant Gangaram Geete]

amongst the most popular tourist destinations of the world and people from all over the world come and visit these monuments. This is my only suggestion. I support this Bill but there is a need to pay more attention towards the maintenance of these monuments.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010.

I would also like to congratulate the hon. Minister who has reminded responsibility of every citizen which he quoted from Article 51A of the Constitution which says that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

This Bill and the introductory speech made by the hon. Law Minister gave us an assurance. The assurance he has given not only to this House but also to the whole country is that how much importance we are attaching to this Bill. In his own words, he has said that even for the Government's purpose, they will not allow, in future, to tamper with our archaeological monuments and sites so that the posterity will not blame us. These words are echoing in our ears. I consider this as a great assurance from the hon. Minister of Law.

There are one or two technical points which I would like to mention. The Hon. Member Shri Ramesh Bais, while opposing this Bill, said that this Bill should be referred to the Standing Committee. Our Standing Committee system is such that whenever we are not getting sufficient time to discuss a Bill or any matter in this House, the matter is referred to the Standing Committee. Today, this whole House is getting an opportunity to discuss, in detail, this very Bill. So, referring this Bill to the Standing Committee is not a good thing. The Standing Committee is not more important than the House. So, we are getting full time to discuss the Bill in this House. It has almost exceeded twoand-a-half hours now. We have been discussing this Bill for such a long time.

He has also said that this Ordinance was not necessary. It is very well explained by the Hon. Minister and so I need not repeat it. The High Court of Delhi has made it very clear. In a Public Interest Litigation, the High Court has said that the restriction made by the Government of India by a Notification should be amended. The point is that 100 metres from the monument site is considered as a prohibited area. Another 200 metres is considered as a regulated area. This restriction was found unsatisfactory by the High Court of Delhi. I am not questioning the wisdom of the High Court of Delhi. In this kind of a situation, what could have been done by the Government? As the High Court has said, the monument-specific restriction should be imposed. The "monument-specific restriction" means a lot. The point is that 3675 monuments are now under the Archaeological Survey of India. So, within a limited time of 15 days, if the High Court says that the Government of India should make monument-specific restriction, it is humanely not possible. So, probably, the Government of India, the Department of Culture has decided that an Expert Advisory Committee would be formed. Again, the Delhi High Court has said in a subsequent judgment that the Expert Advisory Committee is illegal and it should be dispensed with. This is a very peculiar situation where the Government had no other option. So, the criticism that the Ordinance was brought forward with some ulterior motive was not correct. In fact, if anybody has that in mind, that was made very clear by the Hon. Minister. So, the Government had no other way.

It was also made very clear that very important developments were taking place including that of the Commonwealth Games, the Delhi Metro System. Some important public works were also connected with this. In such kind of a situation, everything would have come to a grinding halt had the Government not taken proper steps. To avoid that situation, the Government has brought in an Ordinance. Again, the third judgment from the Delhi High Court is that all the 171 permits and sanctions which were given since 1992 should be cancelled. In that kind of a situation, the Government approached the High Court, got some time and then went in for a Special Leave Petition before the Supreme Court. In-between, an Ordinance was promulgated and now this is coming before the House. Using all the avenues and finally without any option, when it is coming here, this Government cannot be blamed for this.

Sir, you are adoring the Chair. So I cannot refer to your speech. I may say that an hon. Member from Orissa also mentioned about the Prime Minister's statement. It shows about the abundant caution from the side of the Government. What did the Prime Minister say? The Prime Minister said that it should be in the public interest. The Indian Express Report which the hon. Member from Orissa quoted here in this House is that it should not be for any private interest. This Government do not have any ulterior motive and this Government do not have any private interest other than the public interest. Shri Suresh Kalmadi is sitting here. The Commonwealth Games Committee is coming here every now and then and watching the progress of our preparations for the Commonwealth Games. India's prestige is involved here and so we cannot stop the public works in this kind of a situation. Probably even when the Ordinance was to be promulgated, our hon. Prime Minister made it very clear that it should be for the public interest. This has come in The Indian Express and that has been quoted here.

Sir, I would like to say one thing which has already been mentioned by many hon. Members of this House. The Archaeological Survey of India is looking after nearly 4,000 monuments and archaeological sites and remains. We have got a very rich cultural heritage in this country. I come from the southernmost tip of the country. We have the Jewish Synagogue in Kochi, we have the Madurai Meenakshi Temple and various other monuments in the South. We have some beautiful ancient monuments like Ajanta, Ellora caves, Konark Sun Temple, Sanchi Stupa, Mount Abu, Bhilwara Temple etc. This country is full of rich heritage with a large number of monuments. With a miniature budget provision which is allotted to the Archaeological Survey of India, how can they protect them? So, I would request the hon. Minister that we have to support the Archaeological Survey of India by allocating more money to them. Any visitor to these wonders of India — these archaeological sites — can understand that this rich heritage has no parallel in the world. These have to be preserved. So, they have to be provided with more money.

Then, we do not have the technical know-how and modern technology to preserve them. We do not have the technology, we do not have any research division, we do not have the chemical preservation methodology available here and in the World Heritage sites which are there today, all these modern techniques are applied. So what are available with us today, we cannot preserve them. They are all in a precarious condition now. We have to preserve them, enrich them and hand them over to future generations. We need more scientific and technological know-how to preserve all our heritage sites. This Bill has been brought before this House with all the good intentions and I wish that the House fully supports it.

Sir, the hon. Minister Shri Veerappa Moily said that 95 heritage sites have just disappeared. Shri Ramesh Bais opposed this Bill. But we know how one heritage site, the Babri Masjid, disappeared. Somebody responsible for that is sitting on the other side. For various reasons, our heritage sites are being destroyed and they are disappearing. If this is happening in this country, we should put an end to it. For that, I wish that even with some reservation, those who opposed this Bill may also support it and let this be the wish of the people of India that we are determined to protect and preserve and conserve the archaeological sites of India.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2010. But at the same time, I would like

[Shri Kalyan Banerjee]

to place certain things before this august House. At a very late stage, anyhow the Central Government has understood the fault which has been committed when the original Act was enacted.

My predecessor friend was just speaking about the reference of the Delhi High Court's judgement and a statement was also circulated by the hon. Minister.

With my experience, I have seen that it is not only the Delhi High Court's judgement, but in fact there are a number of matters arising out of judgements of the Bombay High Court. Right from 2003-04, on several occasions they have observed that this Act is faulty. In fact, whenever the Act is placed in operation earlier, so many faults have been found.

I do not know whether by only amending certain provisions that part would be ultimately rectified or not, future days will speak on that. There are certain provisions also and my observations are also there whether this part can be given a retrospective effect or not, that would be decided later on, I am not on that. But I would like to point out that Kolkata is having one pride and it is called Victoria Memorial Hall. It is really unfortunate that the officers of the Central Government of this Department have never taken care to protect this Memorial Hall. In fact, there was a Public Interest Litigation only that right from 1998-99, this Kolkata Memorial Hall is being protected till now under the orders of the court.

No doubt, everyone is supporting this Bill, but what are the officers doing? Why have the people to go to the court and file a Public Interest Litigation for protecting the ancient monuments and archaeological sites? It was happening at one point of time that the brightness of the Victoria Memorial Hall was almost obliterating and in fact, by reason of the court's order it has now been protected. Now, when the High Court interfered, ultimately it is again coming on the surface. Today, in Kolkata, nobody within 200 metres of the Victoria Memorial Hall can park even a car for the purpose of protecting the Victoria Memorial Hall.

My point is why does the court have to take care about this? What are the officers of the Central Government doing? The Government is having a wish, enacting an Act and I see that everyone here almost is supporting this. But what are these officers doing? I would request the hon. Minister to take care of these monuments and urge him to see that these monuments are really protected and his officers should rise to the occasion now.

We feel really proud for all this. But I would like to know why there is this lackadaisical attitude of the Central Government officers. Even today, no one can construct any shop within 200 metres of Victoria Memorial Hall. The court is so concerned about it. Public spirited persons are going before the court and they are protecting it. I am supporting this Bill. I have some reservations on certain provisions of this Bill and I do not know whether in future what would be the ruling of the court on that. I am not on that.

My point is that the Central Government, particularly, this Department must send a message to all its officers that these should be protected in a right manner and that there should not be a lackadaisical attitude. I would also request the hon. Minister to bring all the orders of the courts that have been passed, try to find out as to whose fault was it that the people had to go to the court and to take steps against those faulty officers.

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Chittorgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important subject. I would like to quote this report, 'the past has not passed; it is still passing by'. I also want to pay homage to late Rajiv ji today. Rajiv ji should be remembered not only for preparing the country for the 21st century, not only for introducing computers, not only for ensuring the participation of women in politics but also for preserving our monuments and our cultural heritage. I remember that he not only opened cultural centres, he also intended to keep alive our monuments, our performing arts and our art forms. His good intentions were laid to just with him untimely death. But the UFA Government is furthering the initiatives taken by him. Sonia ji is sitting here. Hence, I would like to assure the Members not to question the intentions of the Government. The Government is clear that it wants to protect our monuments.

Sir, I remember the work done by INTACH during Rajiv ji's tenure. I remember that when I was Tourism Minister, I wanted to install lights in Sajjangarh in Udaipur. When I told Rajiv ji that I was facing difficulty in getting the proposal passed, he said that that would have to be cleared not only by the Government but also by INTACH because it was the institution that protected our monuments. Besides this, I would also like to thank Moily Saheb. I would also like to thank Sonia ji for being by his side at all times. Today, her presence in the House, at the time when the Bill is being discussed is indicative of her concern for our cultural heritage.

I would also like to point out that the budget allocation, as has been mentioned in your report also, is 0.12 percent of the entire budget and if one-third of the funds earmarked for archaeology etc. is deducted then merely 0.04 percent is left for preservation activities. Hence, in my view the rules at the time of passing the bill should mention the need for increasing the budget for this purpose.

I also recall that Rajiv ji had said that this should be bifurcated. The constitution of an authority as mentioned would be a step towards fulfilling his intention. I would like to thank the Minister for this. The first should be themewise and the second sectorwise. He had said that themewise from Indus valley civilisation to the Vedic period....yes, Raghuvanshji I am referring to your statement only, and thereafter the periods of our epics should be covered. Who can know this better than Moilyji who has attempted rewriting the Ramayana in his poetry. This period includes the Buddhist period, Maurya, Ashoka, Gupta, Rajputana, Maratha, Muginal and the British period and the Gothic period. Then comes the modern period in which Anand

Bhavan as mentioned by my colleague is also included. The regrettable point is that despite four thousand monuments being put under protection, a number of works are incomplete. But, no one can doubt the intentions of the government because this ordinance has tried to make up for the shortcomings. My colleagues have explained in detail the need for this ordinance. Possibly one of these reasons is the Commonwealth Games that our country is going to host which are expected to make our country proud. But these efforts also need to be made for preserving our tourism, art and culture. I also want to urge the government to involve those people in setting up such an authority who are interested in this work. Special attention should also be paid towards three points-first, that the pace of survey is usually very slow, second research and third excavation. Madam is sitting here. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister, through you, towards the cultural heritage of Rajasthan to which I belong about which it is said that language and the taste of water changes every twelve miles in Rajasthan. But I say that it is strewn with cultural heritage, be it the Dilwara temple or any other site. I will mention only two of those heritage sites - Arthuna in Barmer which is the village of the Paliwals and Banswara. Arthuna is at least an eigth century site but it is not being taken care of at all.

The other is Banswara. Nobody knows as to which century these temples belong. No research has been done about the temples in Banswara. Hence, research, excavation and survey all three should be included in the rules. There are countries in the world which have made a place for themselves on the strength of only one monument there like Vienna is famous for museums, Tashkent for the lone Madarasa, Europe for forts and places, England for palaces, Pakistan for Taxila and China for the Great Wall. But, we fail to care for our innumerable monuments. There are at least 150 monuments in Delhi and there are 10 monuments on my way home. Hence, my view is that we should divide the monuments on the basis of periods — that is Before Christ and after that as suggested in the report submitted by the Minister. When

[Dr. Girija Vyas]

forts etc. are categorised on the basis of sectors and themes it would help in carrying forward the work. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to take much more of your time but merely formulating laws is not going to help. Implementation of laws is also needed. Hence, the rules should be such that their implementation is not found to be difficult by the State Governments. This responsibility should not be devolved completely upon the Union Government. The second issue relates to awareness. Dr. Raghuvansh ji has also raised this issue and I support him. But I would like to ask him how much awareness do we have? People spit without thinking in forts, temple premises, palaces. When we are not able to safeguard our monuments where does the responsibility lie? Awareness needs to be raised. I would like to quote the national poet Dinakar ji, 'samar shesh hai kintu nahi hai doshi kewal Vyas/jo tatasth hai, samay likhega uska bhi apradh'. The unanimous approval given to the bill in this House which chose not to remain neutral was the need of the hour.

Mr. Chairman, I belong to Chittor. People still reside on the premises of the fort. The rules should provide for water etc. for them. If these rules tackle the problems in each state on a case to case basis this would be a successful first step. This first step would take us to our destination which is the protection of our heritage.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): The Parliament has already enacted ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND REMAIN ACT, 1958 to provide for maintenance, identification and security to our ancient and cultural heritage. Today it is proposed to bring amendment in this very Act. [English] Through the Statement of Reason and Objectives and Statement under Rule 71(1) Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha [Translation] Hon'ble Minister has explained in detail as to why there was a need to make an amendment in this act through Ordinance.

Under this Act, the responsibility of maintenance and

safety of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological sites lies with the Archeological Survey of India under the Ministry of Culture in Government of India. Today the number of such monuments and sites is 3675. The State Governments have also selected such sites at their own level and the total number of such sites is nearly 4000. The Union Government alongwith State Governments have identified nearly 8000 such sites in the country.

Under the same Act the Union Government has on 16/06/1992 declared a Prohibited Zone and Regulated Zone around these notified monuments. Prohibited zone has been determined upto 100 meters of distance from the monument and outside that upto 200 meters has been declared as Regulated Zone. High Court had directed that keeping in view the ground situation separate prohibited and regulated zones may be created. It was an extensive work. Alongwith this on the recommendation of Expert Committee the Director General Archaeological Survey of India had given permission for 171 constructions out of which 93 are in Delhi itself. Out of them1 9 are related to Metro Rail and Commonwealth Games. The High Court Again issued an order and scrapped the Expert Committee putting a complete ban on granting approval in future and also directed to review all the approvals granted in the past. Keeping all these problems in mind amendment was made by way of an Ordinance and the Revalidation Bill of that amendment as well as a comprehensive proposal by amending the act has been presented. The maintenance of archaeological heritage alongwith ensuring higher safety measures was mentioned in the UNESCO Convention, 1972 and the same was ratified by the Government of India on 14th November, 1977. On the lines of UNESCO convention, 1972 a National Heritage Commission is to be established. A provision for the same has been made in this amendment Act. This National Heritage Commission would have the right to give suggestions to the Government of India for making policies alongwith conducting research work for identifying archaeological sites. It shall have the right to select the sites and sent their names to UNESCO for

World Heritage Sites alongwith preparing a roster of sites important from national point of view.

Today, there are only 8000 Archaeological sites which are looked after jointly by the State Governments and Union Government. Out of which 3675 sites are being looked after by the Archaeological Survey of India and 4000 are being looked after by the State Governments. There are 27 sites declared as Archeological sites by UNESCO which include Taj Mahala, Konark, Sun Temple, Ellora caves, Lal Quila, Kutub Minar etc. which are thronged by lakhs of people from around the world. There is a a need to identify sites for the same through this amendment. Today we are talking about 8000 sites but these 8000 sites are only 1 or 2 percent of the total sites in the country. There are lakhs of such sites which have neither been identified so far and nor have been selected and no security arrangements have been made for them as well. Under the previous Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remain Act 1958, provision for maintenance of only those sites have been made which are more than 100 years old. At present there are many such modern archaeological sites which should be maintained by the country. Keeping those in mind as well there is a need for this amendment. Our Historical Monuments are being illegally encroached upon in large numbers. Today out of the 24 circles of ASI, 22 have been illegally encroached upon. There are illegal encroachments on 249 heritage sites and there are unauthorized encroachments in Ellora Cave temples, Shershah Tomb in Sasaram, Lama's Monastery in Leh, Bahu Begum Tomb constructed in 18th Century in Faizabad, all these important places have illegal encroachments. Provisions have been made to remove such illegal encroachments in the said amendments and National heritage Commission has been given this responsibility.

Many ancient monuments are with private persons because they falls under their private property, there is a need for maintenance, monitoring and security of such sites as well. Old palaces are being converted into hotels. There is a need to monitor that no fundamental changes takes place there and under the said amendment National Heritage Commission to issue direction to maintain/monitor these private properties. The violation of the directions of NHC can invite 2 years imprisonment or a fine of Rs. one lakh or both. This is an important amendment.

Some monuments have disappeared. 35 sites of national importance have disappeared and in Delhi alone there are 11 such monuments. In the year 1950, 157 heritage monuments of national importance were identified out of which 11 are no more. This figure of 11 is not a small one. Disappearance of 11 such monuments out of the total 8675, that too when they were being maintained by the Centre and state Governments, is a issue of serious concern. In the year 1984, R.N. Mirdha Committee had recommended that a total of 9000 sites in the country may be provided protection but we have only been able to provide protection to 4000 sites which is less than even half. This is a historic step which is either through the Court's order or on the basis of UNESCO Convention but all the provisions made are very important and the same should be strongly supported by the entire house and this Bill should be passed unanimously. If there is any problem in future, that can be considered separately and an amendment Bill can be brought. I would like to request that the Amendment Bill may be passed and I support it. I would like to draw the attention of the House to an important point related to this Bill. The statues of our national leaders are installed. There is a need to decide as to the statues of which leaders can be installed. The chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh is trying to create some space for herself in the history by installing her statues herself. Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar never asked the people to install his statue but the people have installed lakhs of statues of Baba Saheb by collecting money among themselves and without using any public funds. If one works for the people, people will remember him. One has to be create his space in the hearts of the people. There should be a clear policy on this issue. Those, who make efforts to glorify themselves and misuse the funds, should be punished. In the last, I support this historical Bill.

[English]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY (Chikkballapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I salute all the hon. Members who have contributed to this great debate, particularly on the culture and heritage of this great country.

Arnold Toynbee, a great historian, had said that out of 21 world civilizations, 19 civilizations perished because of the loss of character of their respective civilizations. In fact, a character of the nation is reflected through its culture of the nation, culture of the people. I must tell you that today's debate has really reflected the culture of this great nation. That is why, I salute all of you. I am really moved by the level of deliberations which has been held. That is why, we always say: "It is a proud India and we continue to be the proud Indian".

First of all, let me deal with the situation as to why this Ordinance was issued. Yes, it is not an ideal thing to issue an Ordinance. Ordinances are issued only under inevitable situations. There are a number of litigations going on all over the country, in many of the High Courts and also including the Supreme Court.

In fact, the Delhi High Court ordered Show Cause Notice, asked them to stop the work, issue the notices as against the permission issued by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). In fact, there are nine Commonwealth Games sites. In total, there are as many as 33 pubic projects including the Metro of Delhi, Metro of Bangalore and many other projects. They would have come to a grinding halt.

In fact, the option to file an SLP before the Supreme Court was also thought about, but as the Supreme Court was to be opened only on 4th January, 2010, it was not possible even to file an SLP and obtain stay. So, as a last resort, this Ordinance was attempted to.

When the Ordinance was issued, certain concerns had been raised by many important persons. That is why instead of only dealing with the technical aspect of the permission granted or the validation to be obtained, I think, this Bill has travelled beyond those technical objectives.

There were some concerns raised after the Ordinance was issued. The first concern was 'that the definition of prohibition areas and regulated areas lack clarity and that there are certain elements of open-endedness; the provisions may further accelerate encroachment and unauthorised construction in the prohibited areas.' That is how, you can find in the Bill that these questions have been totally addressed.

The second concern was 'that the Ordinance might be construed as not fully safeguarding the interest of anc at monuments and archaeological sites.' We have made absolute provisions for this.

The third concern was 'that the Ordinance validates all constructions including those that were granted ex post facto permissions.' The ex post facto permissions granted by the Empowered Committee have not been validated in this Bill and also by the Ordinance.

The fourth concern was 'that the Ordinance lacks punitive provisions'. What was provided was only three months punishment. We have now extended it to two years,

The fifth concern was 'that it does not impose any obligation upon the Archaeological Survey of India for identification of unauthorised construction.'

So, these were the five concerns, which were raised. Instead of purely limiting to the validation of the permissions granted, we have dealt with that thoroughly.

I can just elaborate some of the provisions, which have been made in this Bill. I do not say that this is the cure of all diseases. I do not say that. But this has definitely given a very positive, appropriate and clear-cut direction for the future to building up, preserving and conserving our monuments.

'One hundred metres in all directions shall be the prohibited area.' — there was no clarity here. Now, we are

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providing that the Central Government can increase this 100 metres a little more and that would be monument specific. In fact, Mr. Chacko has already mentioned it. Many of the hon. Members have expressed that waiting for a Bill or leaving things as it is, would have led to a lot of vacuum. The classification, the gradation of the monuments is an easy job, which has not been done all these 100 years. The idea is that we need to get into that area of classification, monument-specific. Ultimately, we will be getting into the domain of absolute protection of the monuments.

Then, we have, now, totally prohibited any permission within the prohibited areas, which was not so. That is how, now even including the public projects in future, the Government should plan the projects in such a way that none of them will come within the prohibited areas. This is a great and radical change which we have injected in this Bill.

Repair or renovation in prohibited areas can be allowed, and that too for basic things, basic amenities like sanitation and water supply. Even with regard to the limits of regulated area, we have modified it. Two hundred metres in all directions shall be the regulated area in respect of such protected area or protected monument. The Central Government can even increase the limit of 200 metres of the regulated area. This was never done. I can just incidentally tell you that earlier even the Monuments Act of 1958 did not provide any substantive Act with regard to the prohibited area or the regulated area. It was provided only under the rules. Now, we have strengthened it by including and incorporating this Act, even though it was not necessary for the limited purpose of regularly validating those permissions.

That demonstrates the fact that the Government has absolute *bona fide* intention in bringing out this Bill so that no meddling of these monuments could take place by anyone at any point of time. 'Categorisation and classification of ancient monument' is a new Section which has been added under Section 4A. The Government can prescribe categories and classification of ancient monuments or archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance under Sections 3 and 4, and exhibit the same on its website and also in such other manner as it may deem fit. We have injected the transparency in that. Every public will know about it.

We have provided provision for preparation of Heritage byelaws in respect of each protected monument or protected area. We have provided for preparation of the technical inventory. We do not have the data. We want to reflect what is there in that particular monument. None of the description was available. Inventory was not available. It means, if we allow the same situation, the time will come that ultimately the monuments will remain only in paper and not in the actual monuments demonstrated in the public.

Another is constitution of the National Monuments Authority. There was no National Monuments Authority at all. This will consist of archaeological experts and heritage experts. Yes, we have deliberately avoided even a former or a present judge presiding over it, nor even a civil servant will be in it and not even a legal officer will be in it. It will be absolutely composed of people who are experts in archaeology and also in heritage monuments. This is how it was done so that no outside interference, no outside forces can interfere at any point of time.

Regarding the functions of the Authority, it will recommend grading and classification of the protected monuments and will be preparing the inventory. Regarding the competent authority, whoever it may be, maybe, at the State level there may be a competent authority and at the Central level, there may be a competent authority. They will strictly work, not under the bureaucracy, but within the domain and jurisdiction of the National Monuments Authority. At no point of time, these things could be diluted. Then, we will also consider the impact of large scale development projects, including public projects and projects essential to the public which may be proposed in the regulated area. There was no absolutely any kind of restriction for construction in the regulated area. [Shri M. Veerappa Moily]

17.00 hrs.

Now we have injected that also, so that even in the regulated areas, ultimate permission will have to be obtained from the National Monument Authority to make recommen-dation to the competent authority for grant of permission for construction or reconstruction, for repair or renovation in any regulated area allowed after the permission by a competent authority. These are some of the provisions we have specially made, so that there can be no mistake committed at any point of time, so that the Government as such will have no authority. In fact, the National Monument Authority is autonomous to deal with any situation which is required.

Even the existing penal provisions have been amended and we have provided this thing - obligation upon the Director General to survey the protected, prohibited area and regulated area, and identification by the Director General of unauthorised construction on or after 16th June 1992. The permission which was granted is not from 1992: the permission is granted from 2006 to 2009 where the only matter of concern is that the earlier permission is not validated at all. Validation of certain construction within the prohibited area during the period from the construction was prohibited. Then comes the omission of provisions which we have considered in Section 20C in the ordinance relating to repair or renovation, reconstruction or construction in prohibited or regulated area is committed. That has been omitted so that in the name of reconstruction within the prohibited area, nothing should come up. That has been strictly avoided in the ordinance replacing Bill. Section 20D in the ordinance relating to Expert Advisory Committee is omitted. So far as the Expert Advisory Committee is concerned, it has no place in this particular Bill.

17.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN in the Chair]

I would like to deal with some of the subjects which

have been referred to by our friends. One of the questions was whether the Bill has a provision for already existing unauthorized buildings. Section 35B of the Bill deals with that — survey of unauthorized structures, action against those prescribed in Rule 38. Punishment has also been provided appropriately.

With regard to Konark, a mention was made by hon. Member Shri Arjun Charan Sethi. Major works done by ASI in the last more than eight years have helped the monument to survive. ASI is very sensitive for its greater preservation and also holding on to the international workshop on 20th and 21st March 2010 to plan for major conservation and preservation of the monument in a phased manner. Under the National Culture Fund Scheme, ASI has tied up with the Indian Oil Corporation for comprehensive development of the complex.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: What about Lord Jagannath Temple in Puri?

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I am temporarily holding the charge of the Minister of Culture, only for the purpose of this Bill.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : We are all here with the blessings of Lord Jagannath. Please consider doing something for Lord Jagannath.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Shri Kalyan Banerjee has referred to the Victoria Memorial. In fact, that has not been considered because it has not exceeded 100 years. It is not classified as an ASI heritage site. That is the problem.

In fact, a Committee was constituted by the hon. Prime Minister under my Chairmanship to look into the lacunae of this Ordinance and address the concerns after examining the issues involved and appropriate legislation thereof in the light of the firm resolve of the Government of India to protect the monuments and heritage sites of national importance. The Members of this Committee are – Shri S.K. Mishra, Chairman, Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, INTACH and Prof. (Mrs.) Nayanjot Lahiri, Professor of History and Dean of Colleges, Delhi University. I think all the hon. Members would not have got copies of this. We can make it available to you. We have submitted a report. I think we have already supplied copies of that report to a number of hon. Members. That holds out the entire gamut of the concerns, issues and also the way forward to deal with the situation like this.

Members after Members in this House have raised the issue of funding. Of course, it is one thing to say and attribute that ASI and the Archaeological Department should work; but the kind of funding is being done is to be seen. It is already stated by many of the hon. Members that the Budget for the Ministry of Culture, as a percentage of the total Central Budget, given to the monuments is 0.12 per cent and ASI's share is about one-third of the Ministry's share. How do I expect things to go on? In fact, the problem of enforcement of the law was emphasised by the Ministry of Culture and they have to guard more than 2,500 of a total number of 3,675 Centrally protected monuments of India. They do not have the staff, they do not have the fund. We have very strongly recommended that appropriate budgeting process will have to be done to protect the national monuments.

There are State monuments which are notified by the State Governments; there are national monuments which are notified by the Government of India. I think even the Planning Commission will have to ensure that while the Annual Plan is finalised, appropriate grant should be given to the State monuments because the State monuments are also as important as the national ones. I think Mr. Narayanasamy who is also in charge of culture on the floor of the House, will definitely look into this matter.

We have also suggested about the environmental impact assessment which is to be done. Mr. Jairam Ramesh will have a role to play here and this will have to be carried out. It does not make it mandatory for large projects to get dedicated land vetted and documented by archaeologists. I think we need to do many things. We have suggested that these things will have to be done. In fact, the Committee noted that the current framework is silent on protecting historic landscapes. Monuments and structural ruins are integral elements of much larger settings. In fact, in many countries, landscapes with historic associations are now treated on par with monuments and landscapes which were totally neglected. This is the new domain of the conservation of heritage. In fact, the heaths of Dorset (England) and their association with the English novelist Thomas Hardy, when threatened by a nuclear power plant, were described as being as irreplaceable as a Gothic Cathedral. This is the kind of an importance they render to this.

The landscapes that are associated with India including those of our tallest leaders like Mahatama Gandhi should also be preserved in a similar way. However, heritage legislation and archaeological departments in India have not taken note of the need to protect and preserve such landscapes.

With regard to raising finances, we may also consider innovative models.

We may study schemes which are there in other countries, like mechanism of the national lottery. Of course, we need not raise money through a lottery. What I mean to say is that we have to go for an out of box thinking in finding out finances.

The proposed legislation, according to the Committee, is an important first step in creating better heritage laws and also the practices. This should be followed — this is what we have suggested — by the preparation of a comprehensive study of India's Heritage Report, which can become the basis for the National Action Plan on Heritage to be made by the Government. I think, this is the thing which has to come. All the points raised by the hon. Members in the debate can be contained in the comprehensive National Action Plan on Heritage.

I do not want to take more time of the House. In fact, we have now put ourselves on this great roadmap to consider ways of meaningfully integrating the study of the MARCH 15, 2010

[Shri M. Veerappa Moily]

material and monumental past of India into our education system. Civil society partnerships should also find a place in that. The environmental aspect should also find a place in that. It is a comprehensive action that we need to think of. It is not confined only to Archaeological Department.

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House for passing.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH BAIS (Raipur): Madam Chairman, I opposed this Bill because I think that all the archeological sites in the country reflect the culture as well as the history of the country. Whenever was also go abroad, we visit the historical buildings or sites. My only objection to the Bill was that an ordinance was brought in place of the ordinance directly in Lok Sabha it would have been discussed in the committee and many goods ideas would have come out. I oppose this Bill just because this reason.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Madam, he has mentioned in the reply that the violators may be extended imprisonment of two years and a fine of one lakh rupees, while the next Bill, which is just coming – National Green Tribunal Bill – says that the violator will get imprisonment for three years and a fine of Rs. 10 crore. There is a huge disparity between the two. That just looks a little more committed and a stricter action. If the State Government has to pay one lakh rupees, it will just pay it, but if they have to pay Rs. 10 crore, they will think twenty times before doing anything.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam Chairman, I do appreciate the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. In fact, our idea was to make it a cognizable offence with three years imprisonment and all that. That was the right step, but the question arose of lack of information. There is no data of monuments, no site plan and no inventory. In the absence of that, there may be lakhs and lakhs of people who may have to be punished. I think, we have already given a deadline by which all these things will have to come up. Once this is available — I think within a couple of months — maybe the punishment she thinks of can be envisaged.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Thank you.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramesh Bais, do you want to withdraw the Resolution?

SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Yes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Ramesh Bais be withdrawn?

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and to make provision for validation of certain actions taken by the Central Government under the said Act, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.15 hrs.

[English]

THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL BILL, 2009

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, Item No. 23, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM R/ MESH): Madam Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Green Tribunal for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you wish to say something on this Bill?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, if you allow me, then I would like to make some opening remarks.

Madam, after a monumental Bill, we are now taking an environmental Bill. The Bill that we are taking up for consideration is of considerable significance.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: He has given some responsibilities also. He is sharing responsibility.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, he has passed on some

responsibilities to the Ministry of Environment and Forests as well.

Madam, today, we are taking a historic step forward in ensuring that the Directive Principles of the Constitution; decisions of the Supreme Court; and the recommendations of the Law Commission are given effect to.

Article 48A of the Constitution of India, which is part of the Directive Principles, says that:

"The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country."

In a historic decision given in 2000 in the case of Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board V/s. M.V. Naidu, the hon. Supreme Court had held and I quote:

"Since most of the statutes dealing with environment are by Parliament, the Law Commission could kindly consider the question of review of environmental laws and the need for constitution of environmental courts with experts in environmental law in addition to judicial members in the light of experience of other countries."

Finally, there was the 186th Report of the Law Commission given in September 2003, and I quote :

"In view of the involvement of complex scientific and specialized issues relating to environment, there is need to have separate environment courts manned only by persons having judicial or legal experience and assisted by persons having scientific qualification and experience in the field of environment."

Madam, it will really be a privilege to know that India would really be the first country in the world to set up such an extensive network of specialized environment courts. Other countries like Australia, New Zealand and the UK have a skeletal framework, but no country in the world has the type of framework that we are proposing to put in place through the National Green Tribunal. [Shri Jairam Ramesh]

What will the National Green Tribunal do? It would empower the ordinary citizen of India to ensure that the laws relating to environment and forests are implemented for his or her own benefit.

In UPA-I, we had the Right to Information and the Right to Employment. In UPA-II, we had the Right to Education, and this will be the Right to Environment. Of course, we will have the Right to Food Security later, but the National Green Tribunal, in many ways — when it becomes a law — will guarantee to every citizen of India the right to a safe and clean environment.

There are seven major laws of the country that relate to environment and forests - two relating to water pollution, one relating to air pollution, the Environment Protection Act, the Forest Conservation Act, the Biological Diversity Act, and the Public Liability Insurance Act - and what it does, Madam Chairperson, is that any citizen of India, either herself or himself, or through a civil society organization, or through any association of people, or through a State Pollution Control Board, can approach the National Green Tribunal for civil damages. We have defined in the law what is meant by a substantial question of the environment. If anybody is aggrieved, if anybody is adversely affected by the non-implementation of laws relating to environment and forests, he or she can approach the National Green Tribunal for civil damages.

This is a major historic step forward in our country. Madam, the first historic step that was taken in the field of environment was the Forest Conservation Act of 1980 under the leadership of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Then, we had the unfortunate and calamitous Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984, which led to Parliament enacting the Environment Protection Act of 1986. Twenty-four years later, Parliament will be enacting a third historic legislation, which is the National Green Tribunal legislation.

What the National Green Tribunal will be? There will be one main Tribunal, one main Bench, and there will be four other Benches. So, there will be five Benches of the National Green Tribunal in different parts of the country. They will have judicial members up to 20. They will have members of experts relating to environment up to 20. They will function in a circuit mode so that access to justice will be easy and convenient for all citizens of the country. The idea is to put pressure on the Central Government and the State Government to ensure that the laws of the land that relate to environment and forests are implemented in letter and spirit, and if they are not implemented in the wisdom of the Tribunal, civil damages can be claimed by citizens, who are aggrieved. For example, in many parts of the country, today environment is beginning to have public health impact. Respiratory diseases are on the increase. In many parts of India, the incidence of cancer has come into the fore and experts believe this is because of pollution. This is because of the manner in which the environment has been despoiled. Citizens living in these areas can approach the National Green Tribunal and claim civil damages for hurt that has been caused to them by the non-implementation of laws relating to environment and forests.

Madam, we brought this Bill on the 31st July, 2009. The Standing Committee gave its Report on 24th of November, 2009. Today we are discussing the Bill in the Lok Sabha. I think the manner and the speed with which we have moved demonstrates our commitment. demonstrates our determi-nation, to ensure that the laws are implemented. The Standing Committee had made 12 recommendations. We have accepted 10 of the 12 recommendations. Only two recommendations which were of far-reaching nature have not been accepted. One is about giving the power of contempt to the Tribunal, which we felt was carrying things a bit too far. It is too early to give that type of powers to the Tribunal. Perhaps, we could consider it at a later stage. The second recommendation which we have not accepted is relating to the Schedule which will enumerate all the laws, which

will form part of the National Green Tribunal. However, we have said and I assure all the hon. Members that before we delete any law, or before we add any law, we will place a draft notification in Parliament, and only after the Parliament finally approves that notification, we will add or subtract from the laws which will be under the purview of the National Green Tribunal.

In short, the National Green Tribunal is a specialised environment court which will adjudicate civil matters relating to environment and forests. Today, there are over 5,600 cases in the judiciary which are waiting for disposal. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Sir, it is just becoming like a reply. Many speakers are ready to raise this issue and give thanks to you. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I will end in one minute.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY : Please allow some of them to speak in favour of the Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I just want to say that we have given six months time for the tribunal to adjudicate. It is our intention that this huge backlog of cases that exists in the High Courts and in the lower courts, that backlog will not be there and ordinary citizens of India will get access to quick justice when it comes to environment and forests.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Green Tribunal for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE (North Kannada): Madam Chairman, while listening to the speech of Hon. Minister, it appears that there is no such law anywhere in the world and by providing this law we are going to put forward a historical step and no such step has been taken anywhere in the world. Hon. Minister was speaking and his back himself. I am surprised to see the difference in speech and writing. Only those, who have a knowledge, of environment, can understand as to what is there in this Bill. The Bill is absolutely hollow. It is fraught with shortcomings. I can read out each and every clause of this bill. How has this Bill been brought? After failure of the National Environment Appellate Authority in 1995 and the National Environmental Tribunal thereafter the National Green Tribunal was set up following the directions of the Supreme Court and the recommendations of the Law Commission. If we think about the setting up of this green tribunal and the manner in which it is functioning, it appears that only God can protect the environment and the government can do little in this regard. I was listening to the speech of Hon. Minister that this Bill would provide compete protection to environment and no body would be able to question it. When an Amendment Bill or new Bill is presented in the House, it must be ensured that old mistakesare not repeated. Had any officer drafted this Bill, I would have get little to say. The earlier shortcomings of National Environment Appellate Authority and National Environment Tribunal must been addressed. But I regret to say that a Minister like Shri Jairam Ramesh ji has presented this Bill in the House without taking care of the shortcomings noticed in the earlier bills. So far as I know, this Green Tribunal Bill is being brought so that every person concerned with environment does not have to think about environment in future. This Bill has been brought so that no one is able to stand against the industries. The Bills are brought in the House so as to present the agenda of UPA or NDA. This is the agenda of environment. Be it UPA or NDA this Bill should not be affected. We may or may not live but our coming generations will continue

[Shri Anant Kumar Hegde]

to live here for coming hundreds and thousands of years. Hence there is a need to bring this law. Even UPA and NDA will not exist after 1000 years but environment must be protected. I would like to read each and every clause before the learned Minister. He says that time is running out. I am unable to understand why experts were not consulted on this Bill within such a short span of time. Hon'ble Minister has accepted under the Right to Information Act that he has not held any consultation with anyone over the bill. The Ministry has also accepted the same thing. They have not held discussions with anyone over this and yet have presented this Bill in the House. I would like to know why there is such hurry?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Chairman, this has gone to the Standing Committee and we have accepted the recommendations of the Standing Committee. So, I categorically deny all these allegations that are being made. I respect his view but he is misleading the House.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Mantriji, let me complete my submission. I am not misleading the House. I will show how you are misleading the House.

[Translation]

There is a lot of difference between what your Government says and does. I cite an example before you. Green Tribunal Bill has been presented before us. I have said that this is not in the interest of the environment rather it will lead-to more pollution in the environment as this Bill is being brought in the interest of the industry. Some time back the Minister of Law and Justice had made a statement that a committee will be constituted for the protection of old monuments and it will be comprised of experts only, there will be no bureaucrats and there will be no one from judiciary. But in this Bill there is a mention of experts only. Law is very delicate subject. A single word can change the entire meaning. Section 5(2) reads as follows:

[English]

"A person shall not be qualified for appointment as an Expert Member, unless he,---

(a) has a degree in Master of Science (in physical sciences or life sciences) with a Doctorate degree or Master of Engineering or Master of Technology and has an experience of fifteen years in the relevant field including five years practical experience in the field of environment and forests (including pollution control hazardous substance management, environment impact assessment, climate change management and biological diversity management and forest conserva-tion) in a reputed national level institution; or

"(b) has administrative experience of fifteen years including experience of five years in dealing with environmental matters in the Central or a State Government or in a reputed National or State level institution."

[Translation]

Only the hon'ble Minister will be able to tell what it means. On the one hand they are talking of bringing experts, legal experts but on the other hand they have put 'or' next to that. A club of retired IAS Officers is going to be constituted and there is nothing else in this Bill. How will selections be made? How are the nominations going to be selected for tribunal in this Committee?

[English]

Section 3 says, the Judicial Members and Expert Members of the Tribunal shall be appointed on the recommendations of such Selection Committee and in such manner as may be prescribed. [Translation] I have failed to understand this. Probably you or other people can understand this. We will not be able to understand but are the people sitting outside gong to understand this? 'As prescribed by the Central Government?' What does that mean? They can change it anytime. Today they have mentioned about Central Water Act, Central Air Pollution Act, Central Environment Act etc. I will read this out for your. [English] Section 33 power to amend Schedule-I — The Water Act, 1974, the Water Cess Act, 1977. The Forest Act, 1980, the Air Pollution Act, 1981, The Environment Act, 1980, the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. [Translation] Power has been given under the Bill to change all this. Power to amend Schedule I has been given under Section 33.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We are not changing the Act. Schedule-I lists the Acts for the purview of the National Green Tribunal. I am sorry, Madam, this Member is misleading at every step.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: It is all in this Bill, I have not added any word. I am just reading out what is written in this Bill and presented before this House. Power to amend Schedule-I what does it mean? This is not my word.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Power to amend Schedule I means to bring an Act in Schedule I. That is what it means — whether you have to conclude an Act or not to set up an Act. Mr. Hegde please do not mislead the House.(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Hon'ble Minister, you can interpret it anyway you want. Any meaning can be derived out of it. Today we will say one thing in the House and another thing outside this House. As far environmental would like to know licences of how many industries have been cancelled by the Supreme Court or High Court during these last years. If you tell me even one case for example then I will sit down and not speak anything further. SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If I tell you then you will not have to stand up at all. [English] I can give you examples. You want me to give examples.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, in your reply, you can say all these things.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Tribunal cannot change this law under Schedule I. For this we will have to come to Parliament only. It is mentioned herein that Schedule I is to be changed. If it is written like this that power to amend Schedule-I, then how has this power been given to the Tribunal. Was this done unintentionally or intentionally? Every person commits mistakes but repeating mistakes is not human. There are not just one or two such things, I can show this in every section. Section 16 -Tribunal to have Appellate Jurisdiction. Whatever has been done in this is violation of our constitution. There is a violation of the right provided under Section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act in this Tribunal Act. Whatever it be, if industries are granted permission against this then the Environment impact assessment study to be conducted can be managed easily. Environmental impact assessment study is managed in every industry. If we carryout the Environmental Cost — benefit analysis then the Ministry of Environment cannot grant permission to any industry at all after conducting the environmental impact assessment study. I can challenge this thing. It has been stated under Section 16 that be it any person, an industry or project, should be opposed within 30 days and within 6 months a Civil Disputes Involving Substantial Questions on environmental should be filed. My question is that the constitution has provided a right under Section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, I do not think that this has been done deliberately by the Hon'ble Minister. Some officer was told to present this before this August House and that fellow did the same with a blind eye. I do not believe that an educated man like Shri Jairam Ramesh would intentionally commit such mistakes.

[Shri Anant Kumar Hegde]

While presenting this Bill it has also been said that after a long deliberation over the years, we are presenting this Bill. I do not think that the Ministry had given any thought to this Bill before presenting it in the House. A draft was prepared, it was presented before the House in a hurry, whatever way it could be, it is every similar to what happened with the Bill pertaining to Ancient Monuments, it was passed in the House in a haste. All this happened before our eyes. Nobody knew that a Bill is going to be presented, all of a sudden the Bill was brought and it got passed too. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): More than 13 Members have spoken on the Bill and the hon. Minister replied to it. Now you are saying that it was passed in haste. Do not make a wild allegation. You were not present in the House when the Bill was discussed and now you are talking about the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRT ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Hon. Minister, this is not the practice.

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: There is a limit to argue. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: You should not have shown such haste, Business Advisory Committee was to decide when it was to be introduced and it should have been introduced accordingly.

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Even BJP Members

supported the Bill and now you are saying that we have passed the Bill quickly.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: You have shown haste in it. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): It would be better if Lord Vishnu and Anant remain quiet...(Interruptions). He got an opportunity to speak about you. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Narayanasamy, you are a Minister. Have patience. It is okay.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: He is speaking out of context. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I will see to it.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: I can understand the fire underneath this question. It pertains to Section 18 applications or appeal to Tribunal. If industry was to be set up in any other area, no body used to have information about that because people were not so much educated. They may see this in Chhattisgarh or Odisha and Bihar. Introducing the Bill, Hon. Minister said in a big way that they would set up such industry in which thousands of people will get employment, development will take place and people listened to him happily. But when project starts later on then it is felt what impact it will have? After, that they cannot retract. But the educated people, the NGO or other institutes shall not be able to raise their objections before the Tribunal due to this Section. They shall not be able to file any complaints. This is totally denied. In some way complaints have been discouraged. If they file complaints they shall have to bear the cost. There was no law in this country till date which involved cost for filing complaints. So, in my view the cost imposed is totally unconstitutional. The people who want may put their views before the Tribunal. If the Government want to do away with it in toto it is not correct. It is against the constitution that is why I want whatever has been said about the cost in Sanction 22, [English] should be omitted. [Translation] It must be omitted from the proposed Bill completely. There is so much fuss in this Bill. [English] Make an order to award cost including lost benefits due to any interim injection. [Translation] Whenever courts awards interim injunction, it do so after going through the entire issue. After that if the case is dismissed, then the cost will be recovered from the persons who had filed the complaints, I cannot understand this law. It has no meaning. Hence I say that the right given to the Tribunal to amend Schedule 1 should be taken back.

Madam Chairman, provision regarding cost is contained in Section 22. Costs should not be imposed at all, it should be taken back you want to snatch the rights conferred by the Constitution of this country. This is not an ordinary. Bill, it is small in appearance but it not a small one, really this act will remain in existence or thousand of years. It is not what it will remain only a question of my life, your life only. It will remain in existence for years, it is not a small Bill as we think. Therefore, I, through you, would like to request the Government not try to pass this Bill in haste. Please take this Bill back. Put this Bill in public domain and introduce this Bill after modifying it as per the amendments suggested by the people or the experts. Only then, we will support it, otherwise we will never support it.

Madam Chairman, I can compromise with my behaviour and will live with profit or loss but I shall never compromise as this issue which is like my mother i.e. environment. Environment is my mother. The way compromises are being made in this Green Tribunal Bill, regarding environment, we shall not allow such compromises. Hence, I, through you, request the Government to withdraw this Bill and introduce it in the House after making due amendments in it. When this Bill was uploaded on the website, people wrote against it, wrote about each. Section of the Bill, but not a single suggestion is reflected in this Bill. Why it has not done, are we going to present any story in this House? We are going to introduce this Bill in the House, and get it passed this is not any story. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please do not cross talk. Anantji do not make any other comment. Do not comment on one another.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please do not speak, he is capable.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I have told him you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, I am looking into it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Madam, finally, I would like to conclude by giving a suggestion to the Government. ...(Interruptions), the nominating authority of the Green Tribunal Bill rests with the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Ministry is having total power in this regard. It should not be done. If this tribunal

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[Shri Anant Kumar Hegde]

has to work in a proper manner, it should be free form the control of the ministry because it is the ministry itself which grants the permission after the environment impact assessment has been carried out. If it has to be challenged and questioned about above matter how will the officials nominated by the Ministry itself question it. This can never happen. Therefore total power in this regard should be given to the Ministry of law, the (Ministry of Law should make nomination, take care of administration as is done in the case of Railway Security Commission. Nomination for above commission is done by Transport Ministry, and Administration and Monitoring is also taken care of by the Ministry. Similarly, Ministry of Environment and Forests should not be vested any power relating t the said Green Tribunal, the Ministry of Law should be given full power in this regard. With this, I conclude with these two points placing before the House.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Madam, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on Green Tribunal Bill. First of all, I thank hon. Jairam Ramesh ji who bring this Bill in this House. My esteemed friend put across his viewpoint with regard to the said Bill to me. In the beginning, he said that he has doubt the intention of bringing this Bill. He felt that there are from some industrial power which are working behind the said Bill property and he will keep his viewpoint on this. I listened to him for 10-15 minutes with keen interest. I felt if he had given some more concrete points to support his viewpoint, we would have understood better about which he was trying to indicate. Anyway, putting that aside, I would concentrate on the Bill.

Hon. Minister, I welcome the initiative made by you by bringing this Bill and giving a comprehensive approach to the issue in the very start of your speech. The very first comment of yours a clear indication of it. Your mentioned some 5500-5600 cases which are related to environment and in which people have lost their property and their lives in one way or the other and these cases

are sub-judice, the way the technique and the industry and touching our lives from all sides believe that in coming days the relation between man and technique will deepen further. Today, the kind of services we have and approach and understanding of such science and our approach towards it is not that that we could understand the all aspects of science and technology and all other things we use in our day to day life their impact on human life. If we think further and deeper, it would not be wrong to say that the relative impact of relation between man and machine, man and industry, man and mines will increase. This is just beginning but to appoint 15 or 20 people on national level under Tribunal Bill, and creation of 4 or 5 benches might not be adequate to deal with the challenge, I urge upon the Minister to see whether it can be given a comprehensive form. While making his point during speech. My colleague who spoke before me had said that it should not be kept under Environment Ministry. Which Ministry it should be, I want go into the details, but there is need to set up such autonomous courts and an infrastructure should be made for setting up environment courts in India. Today we are in a dilemma of clash between environment, human being, technology and its benefits in all the fields of life. Science has not still developed enough to clear everything before us. I will slightly deviate from my topic and give an example of last 15-20 days when a lot of discussions regarding BT brinjal was taking place in the country. After the debate, hon'ble Minister held a lot of deliberations around the country and stated one thing that its Ministry is still not prepared after rounds of talk of both the sides to tell the public about this BT brinial. At that time itself, a statement came that - please leave science to the Scientists. I will relate this to the Bill later on. The effects of science and technology on life are very lasting and it has so many different aspects which affect our lives in different ways that we cannot leave this to the scientists. There is no such scientist who could have predicated 20 years back that their working will change our climate here. If you remember, some 30-35 yeas back a number of paints used to contain lead. At that time no scientist knew that these lead paints can prove

hazardous to our health. There are a number of such toys which we used to play with in our childhood but the same toys are projected as unsafe for our children because the changing technique, science have declared such products as unsafe for our health because the developing science has declared them as unsafe. It is dangerous to leave that exclusively to science and current knowledge. Therefore, I would also request the hon. Minister that in this Bill and the "rules going to be framed in future it should be ensured that the liability that is going to be fixed should not be for the present times only and there should be a provision for any future liabilities as well.

Hon'ble Madam Chairman, the Minister has talked about Bhopal gas tragedy in his speech. The tragedy took place in the year 1984. Hon'ble Madam Chairman, you yourself belong to Madhya Pradesh. Bhopal Gas tragedy is still lingering in Bhopal. If anyone visits those colonies where the gas tragedy had struck, then one can see that even today every eighth or tenth child born over there is abnormal. Either the legs of the child are deformed or some other organ is affected. It is also important for us to see as to how far we can fix the liability in such cases.

There is one more aspect which I do not know as to whether that has been covered in this Bill. I can give you two-three examples of our big public sector or industries. There must be a lot of people here who hail from coal bearing areas. One can go to northern Chhattisgarh or anywhere else. If your vehicle passes through that area in the afternoon then around three o'clock you will notice that all of a sudden evening has come, it becomes dark and coal ash is in the air all over. Who will fix the liability for that? Who will determine the effects which are caused to the lakhs of people who have been living there for the last 70-75 years and will stay on? Are we gong to determine that or not?

18.00 hrs.

You go to Belladilla, the water of those rivers which flow towards the mines is worth drinking but thereafter the colour of the river water turns red because iron ore gets mixed into that. Now the water does not remain potable. But even today the people over there are drinking that water. Under which court will we bring this and assess the extent of environmental damage caused? A little while ago I watched a movie, that movie was probably about some parts of Jharkhand or Bihar, but I do not remember it very clear.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Shri Sandeep Dixit, you can resume your seat now. It is six o'clock and we will take up the discussion on the Bill tomorrow.

Now, we will take up "Zero Hour".

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Hon'ble Madam, Chairman, I would like to talk about the Kaber Lake in Begusarai district of Bihar, which is famous as a national level Bird Sanctuary. This lake is being neglected very badly. I would like to tell here that this Kaber Lake came into existence during the Pal dynasty in Bengal. Maa Jai Mangala abodes at its inner island. It is a big tourist place but it is being neglected. Siberian birds come here in large number during the winter season and stay here for 3-4 months and lay their eggs here. It was declared as a Bird Sanctuary in the year 1991-92 and crores of rupees were allocated but that scheme never got implemented. Today, I would like to request the Union Government through this House and this hon'ble Chair that Kaber Lake may be declared as a Bird Sanctuary and Kisan Vihar. The area which has water should be declared as Bird Sanctuary and the dry area may be declared as Kisan Vihar. It should be developed as both. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this.

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): I would like to draw the attention of this august House to a grave matter of national importance. A few days back the US Assistant Secretary Mr. Robert Blake has made a statement on the

[Shri M.B. Rajesh]

Indo-US Nuclear Deal and about providing reprocessing technology to India. He has linked the issue of providing the reprocessing technology to India with the passage of the Nuclear Liability Bill. If what he has said is true, it means that the Prime Minister and the Government of India has concealed the truths and the facts regarding the Nuclear Deal and about providing reprocessing technology to India. Why I am saying this because the Prime Minister, during the course of debate on the 123 Agreement, had repeatedly assured us that we have already received upfront consent for reprocessing in the 123 Agreement itself.

The Left had always pointed out that the 123 Agreement does not contain an upfront consent for reprocessing technology. Now, with the statement of Mr. Robert Blake, a top US official, it is clear that the Left's position has been vindicated and that the US is shifting goal posts and imposing more conditions on our country.

He has also stated that the United States is pleased with the decision of the Government of India because they are going to pass the Nuclear Liability Bill in this Session itself. So, it has become clear that this attempt to pass the Nuclear Liability Bill is an attempt to please the United States.

So, it is shocking that the Prime Minister and the Government of India has misled the entire nation by concealing the truths and the facts regarding the Indo-US Nuclear Deal.

So, in these circumstances I demand that the Government should come out with a statement clarifying whether what Mr. Robert Blake has said is true or not. The people of the country has a right to know what he has said is true or not and the people are interested to know the stand and the position of the Government of India.

18.05 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

13th Report

[English]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): The social security of women, especially residing in rural belts, in West Bengal is vulnerable. It is a matter of great concern that 37 per cent of women who got married in West Bengal between 1996 and 2001 were minors at the time of their wedding. As per report revealed from the National Family Health Survey-3, West Bengal ranked seventh in the country amongst States that forced girls into under-age marriage, to the extent of 53.9 per cent.

According to a report published by the National Family Health Survey, the rate of sexual abuse on women was the largest in the State. The report speaks that 21 per cent of women of West Bengal faced sexual violence which is three times greater than the national average.

Madam, successful social awareness generation has completely failed in West Bengal. So, proper legislation followed by stringent punishment should be formulated to eliminate these social crimes.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Madam Chairman, why so much injustice to Bihar? I want to raise this issue before you. The river Ganga flows through Bihar and the people of Bihar have to bear the curse of the Ganga, but Bihar cannot use its water for irrigation, for generating, thermal power or for any industry. Hurdles are being created, whereas out of the tributaries which flow into Ganga, the biggest volume of water comes from the Gandak, the Koshi, the Mahananda and the Bagmati rivers of Bihar. The Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India says that the water of this river cannot be used generally.

Madam, I want to raise this in the House because all the resources of Bihar have been taken away. The development and progress of Bihar depends upon the water of the Ganga. When an agreement between India and Bangladesh was being signed regarding Farakka I had raised this issue that the water of our rivers should not be taken away from us.

Madam, at Buxur, where the Ganga enters Bihar, even the 10 per cent water of its main stream does r ot reach there. The water which flows to Farakka through the Ganga contains 80 per cent water from the rivers of Bihar whereas we had to contribute only 30 per cent. This is Bihar's water and the Ganga flows through Bihar but more than 9 crore population of Bihar cannot use this water. If we are not allowed to use the water of the Ganga for our development, then how will Bihar progress? A lot of damage has been done to Bihar so far. If it goes on like this, the interests of the most poor and backward State Bihar will be harmed further.

Madam, through you, I submit to the Government of India that if we want to put India and Bihar on the path of development, then the Government must allow Bihar to use the water of the Ganga.

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO (Balmikinagar): Madam Chairman, the number of Bhojpuri speaking people is 15 crore across the country. There are several such states in India where people generally speak Bhojpuri. For example, the main language of the people living in East Champaran, West Champaran, Siwan, Gopalganj, Saran, Bhojpur, Buxar, Sasaram, Bhabhua, Aurangabad in Bihar, Palamu in Jharkhand, and Balia, Gorakhpur, Deoria etc. districts in Uttar Pradesh is Bhojpuri. But I have to say regretfully that this language has so far not been included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I demand from the Government that this language be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution immediately. Thank you.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha); Madam Chairman, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak during Zero Hour. I belong to Sabarkantha, Gujarat. The entire area is dependent on agriculture and animal husbandry. But the problem there is that when crops ripen, the wild animals, antelopes, pigs come from hilly areas and destroy the crops. As a result ready crops are destroyed. We get disturbed as we see tears in the eves of farmers and their family members. This situation is miserable. Today farmers are forced to abandon agriculture. They think of going to the towns where they may earn as laboureres. Therefore, through you, I request the Hon. Minister of Forest to ensure that the produce and the property remain with the farmers, therefore animals be kept restricted in the mountains and forests. This can be done by carrying out fencing and connecting it with AC or DC current or by digging big ditches to protect the crops cultivated by the farmers with so much labour. Thus the farmers, villagers and their families can be saved.

[English]

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kottayam): Thank you, Madam. I would like to draw the attention of the House to a serious problem faced by one of the public sector undertakings in my constituency — the Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Vellore.

The Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Vellore, which is in Kottayam, Kerala has been enjoying the status of a Mini Ratna Category-I public sector undertaking and it has been a profit-making Company till recently. Due to the indiscriminate dumping of global newsprint into India, the indigenous newsprint industry is under severe threat. Of late, due to the hike in the international newsprint markets, the Indian newspaper industry is adversely affected on the financial front. Even then, the local newspaper industry prefers imported newsprint which is cheaper than the local

[Shri Jose K. Mani]

one due to the zero import duty levied on the newsprint. Because of the unworkable market prices, the domestic newsprint sector has accumulated unsold stocks.

This Public Sector Undertaking, namely, the Hindustan Newsprint Limited in Kerala, after showing profits till 2008, has slipped into the red with the accumulated unsold stocks of around 20,000 metric tonnes. To provide a level-playing field for the domestic newsprint sector, I would urge upon the Government to consider one, levy of an anti-dumping duty on imported newsprint, two, revision of ratio of domestic : imported newsprint at 2:1 and, three, infusion of funds towards the working capital to be used till the unit turns around and reach a break-even point. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a matter of Urgent Public Importance. Today, smuggling of human organs is prevalent across the country. Missing reports of young students are filed in police stations across the country. They often fall into traps of some or other gangs and become victims of Nithari like incidents. Their organs are extracted from their bodies in some secret nursing homes and thereafter they are killed. When it comes into light, it becomes clear that the rich people get their kidnies and eyes transplanted by giving huge price for the human organs extracted from these youth on a large scale.

Madam, through you I would like to submit to the Government that accidents take place in large scale in the entire country. In those accidents postmortems are conducted for sure.

A Human Organ Use Regulatory Authority should be constituted and human organs should be donated through the said authority at district level and such accidental bodies should be declared as national property. Those organs which are useful for humans can be donated, thousands of blind people can get eyes and vision from such bodies. Their kidneys can save other persons lives as well. Therefore, through you i would like to tell the Government to immediately check human organ trafficking and utilize accidental dead bodies for organ donation. Today all kinds of organs are being donated, if at such a time dead bodies are declared as national property and a law is brought in this regard then thousands of people will be benefited from this in the country. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam Chairman, I would like to invite the attention of this e gust House towards the serious difficulties being faced by the people of Kerala due to the rise in temperature. An unusual rise in temperature has been reported in the districts of Palakkad, Alappuzha, Kannur, Trichur and Kottayam. Many people are injured due to sun burns and some of them have been hospitalized also. Most of the educational institutions in that area are not running properly due to this phenomenon. Majority of the daily wage workers are not in a position to work outside. The people of that area are in a state of confusion and fear and normal life has also been disturbed. So, I urge upon the Ministry of Home Affairs, which is looking after the national calamities to send an expert team immediately to the State of Kerala to study this problem and also take immediate measures to save the people.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): Madam Chairman, I would like to associate myself with the matter raised by my learned friend Shri K.C. Venugopal. But I would like to add one more thing. The temperature has now risen to more than 43 Degree Celsius which has never ever been experienced in Kerala. The ground water level has also gone down. It is very alarming that about two dozen people have been admitted in various hospitals in different districts and it has been seen that their skins are being peeled off. The people are afraid to go outside their houses after 12 Noon. The State Government has taken all the steps to protect the people and to prevent the people from being panic-stricken.

I would request the Government of India to send an expert team immediately to Kerala to study this problem. This has not only happened in Kerala, but this has happened in Minicoy Island also. So there is no politics involved in it. This is happening as part of the global warming in the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea where we are experiencing such unusually hot temperature now. Hence I would request the hon. Minister concerned to take steps to establish a research institute to study the impact of global warming with its headquarter in Kerala.

[Translation]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Madam Chairman, in the Zero Hour I would like to submit about an important issue. A number of teachers in Guwahati are on hunger strike in Assam region on the issue of the education system prevailing there. They had come to Delhi on 13th March. They had stayed a protest at Jantar Mandar for their demands. There is a policy of regionalization of school colleges in the education system of Assam and the same has not been implemented for the last twenty years, as a result thereof more than 17 thousand school-colleges and over one lakh 50 thousand teachers have no provision for salary, pension and there is no work guarantee as well which is why a lot of people are starving. Some of the people have even committed suicide.

Through you I would like to submit a representation to the Prime Minister's Office and Hon. Prime Minister that there should be an immediate solution to this problem and everybody should be given jobs under the Assam Provincialisation Act, 1977. Everyone should be secured because provincialization is necessary to implement the Central Government's Right for Education Policy in Assam.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi) : Hon. Madam, Chairman, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on this Matter of Urgent Public Importance. Today there are nearly 18 crore minority people in the country. Their educational, social, financial and political condition is very poor. In the previous Session itself we had raised a demand that the Rangnath Mishra Committee Report may be tabled in this House urgently and a. discussion should be held on the same. Hon. Prime Minister accepted our demand and some amount of discussion was held on that. After that the session got over. But, as long as we do not implement the Rangnath Mishra Report and provide reservation to Muslim brothers, their living standard cannot be improved.

As far as the Women Reservation Bill is concerned, Hon. Madam, Chairman, you must have noticed that we have raised the issue of providing reservation to the Muslims, dalits and backward classes women in politics with a lot of enthusiasm. Therefore, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government that the Rangnath Mishra Report must be tabled in the House and a discussion should be held upon the same so that the educational, social, financial and political status of Muslim brothers could be strengthened.

[English]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): Madam Chairman, I may kindly be permitted to raise an important issue regarding the problems being faced by the people in obtaining passports and other migration certificates all over the country, particularly, in the backward areas, like Karim Nagar District in Andhra Pradesh.

Madam, as the House is aware, many people from India travel to foreign destinations in ever increasing numbers as visitors for meeting friends and relatives or as tourists, as immigrants to a foreign country to join existing family members, as new immigrants or to join as spouse, for higher studies, for business purposes or on cultural exchange programmes and on temporary work visas, etc. from all parts of our country.

Even though we have completed 60 years of Independence, weaker sections like SC/ST/OBCs and other minority people, who are mostly illiterate, are facing a lot of difficulties in getting the passports in time due to lack of awareness among them. Many gullible people are becoming the victims in the hands of some unscrupulous persons in the backward areas, like Telangana and Karim Nagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad and Warangal Districts of Andhra Pradesh. *[Translation]* For obtaining passports, people have to go to Karim Nagar, and its adjoining districts such as Adilabad, Nizamabad and Warangal, Hyderabad and report at passport office at eight o'clock in the morning. It is 200 km. away. *[English]* Recently, the Ministry of External Affairs has announced that 77 new Passport Offices will be opened up in the country within one week.

I would request the hon. Minister of External Affairs to intervene in the matter in setting up of a Passport Office in my constituency in Karim Nagar in Andhra Pradesh and also in other backward areas like Telangana region and other backward districts of our country in each State.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Ramkishun ji; you must have understood that this is a state matter. Since it pertains to drought affected area, you should make your point in one minute.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Madam Chairman, I know that there is a problem when I get my turn and you are on the chair. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Make your point.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Do not say one minute. If you say so, I won't speak at all. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Make your point in one minute.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: This is a very important point. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: That is why I am giving you the opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Why will you not give me time to speak? This is not right. I have been sitting for a longtime. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You are getting time to speak. Understand what I am saying. Although this is a state matter I am still giving you time to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMKISHUN: This is not a state matter. ...(Interruptions) The entire country is reeling under drought. There is drinking water crisis in the country. How can this be a state matter then?...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Allright, you speak.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Narayansami ji, you tell me. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Ramkishun ji, I have said that this is a matter of drought affected areas hence I am giving you time to speak. You speak. I am allowing you to speak.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Madam, this is what I am saying. The entire country is reeling under drought, there is water crisis, the ground water level has fallen drastically, handpumps have dried up and the people are facing acute water shortage particularly in the Poorvanchal and the naxal affected districts of Chandauli, Sonebhadra, Mirzapur, Varanasi. The water level in areas near the Ganga river has also fallen and there is an acute water crisis there. This is a very serious crisis that the country is facing. I would like to urge the Government to implement the scheme for installation of new handpumps in rural areas

in an effective manner and make efforts to setup handpumps in all the drought affected areas. Summer has not set in so far but the heat is going to rise sharply within a month or fifteen days and the water levels will fall leading to acute water crisis. Hence I want that the Government should implement the Swajal Dhara scheme and carry out deep boring and install India mark handpumps in rural and hilly regions of the country *** to resolve the water crisis. Thousands of handpumps have become dysfunctional and have stopped working due to the fall in ground water level. Drinking water crisis exists only for the poor, not for the rich. The rich have submersible pumps. People who live in cities get water. If there is water crisis in Delhi or other metropolises then there is a great ruckus. But the people in backward rural areas are hapless and helpless. I urge the Government to effectively implement the Swajal Dhara scheme for providing safe drinking water to those people. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is sitting here. I want to urge the Minister, through you, to look into this matter. This is a serious problem before the country. If he takes this issue seriously now he will be able to deal effectively with the water crisis that is imminent in the next ten to fifteen days. A lot of money is allocated for the said purpose but it is not being utilised. The State governments install thirty handpumps in a single village where influential people live but the common man, the poor, the dalit and people of backward communities are not getting any handpumps. Hence, new handpumps should be installed* and Swajal Dhara Yojana should be implemented and this work be completed keeping their plight in mind.

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Thank you, Madam Chairman, for giving me an opportunity to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

As you know, the Centre of Excellence courses were started during 2005-06 onwards in various ITIs in different sectors across the country. In this connection, in Andhra Pradesh, they were started under different schemes like domestic, World Bank, PPP mode with Rs. 3.5 crore of grants for each ITI. In my State, about 29 Government ITIs were upgraded with the World Bank assistance as Centre of Excellence (CoE).

The course curriculum had been designed by the Director-General of Employment and Training, New Delhi and recognized by the NCVT with multi-skill orientation, which is the present requirement of the Indian industry; and the courses were very advanced when compared to the regular ITI general trades with a vision of producing world-class work force.

In this connection, in spite of this, the trainees trained in the CoE were not allowed to apply in the public sector industries and the Central Government organizations like the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Naval Dock Yard, RRB, Defence, and Railways in their recruitments. Though the trainees were well trained on the modern machinery along with plant training who have acquired advanced skills, they are being denied opportunities in the above-mentioned organizations. They are not recognizing the courses approved by the NCVT.

In view of this, I would request, through you, Madam Chairman, the hon. Minister to take suitable steps to consider the Centre of Excellence trainees in the recruitment to the public sector industries and other Central Government organizations at par with the general ITI trades; otherwise the students trained in the Centre of Excellence under trades would be rendered jobless.

I would also request the Ministry to ensure that specified skills at industry for six months may also be considered as apprenticeship and allow them to appear for apprenticeship trade tests in the concerned industry.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, that is, 16th March, 2010 at 11 a.m.

18.31 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 16, 2010/ Phalguna 25, 1931 (Saka) 17. Shri Lal, Pakauri

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