

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



Gazettes & Debates Section
Parliament Library Building
Room No. FB-026
Block 'G'
Acc. No. 99
Dated 13 Feb. 2013

(Vol. IX contains Nos. 21 to 32)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

P.D.T. Achary
Secretary General
Lok Sabha

Dr. R. K. Chadha
Additional Secretary

Kamla Sharma
Director

Piyush C. Dutta
Additional Director

G. S. Chauhan
Joint Director

Kamala Subramanian
Assistant Editor

@2010 Lok Sabha Secretariat

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

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

CONTENTS

[Fifteenth Series, Vol. IX, Fourth Session, 2010/1932 (Saka)]

No. 23, Monday, April 26, 2010/Valsakha 6, 1932 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
SUBMISSION BY MEMBER	
Re: Alleged phone tapping of political leaders	1-4, 640-642
ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION	
Starred Question Nos. 421	7-13
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 422 to 440	10-70
Unstarred Question Nos. 4795 to 5024	70-631
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	632-637
STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS	
6th, 7th and 8th Reports	637
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	
221st Report	637-638
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	
15th Reports	638
STATEMENT BY MINISTERS	
(i) Re: Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 143rd Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Ministry of Shipping	
Shri G. K. Vasan	638-639
(ii) Re: The Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 90th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Foreign and Domestic Investment in Retail Sector', pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry	
Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia	639

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
PREVENTION OF TORTURE BILL, 2010	639-640
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to take up the issue of construction of dam by China on river Tsangpo in Tibet in the international fora Shri Jagdambika Pal	643
(ii) Need to announce a special package to provide drinking water facilities in Telengana region particularly for Karimnagar Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh Shri Ponnam Prabhakar	643-644
(iii) Need to allocate quota of Natural Gas from K.G. Basin to Tamil Nadu to meet requirements of fertilizer plants and upcoming power plants in the State Shri. S. S. Ramasubbu	644-645
(iv) Need to implement Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and Civil Liberties Act in letter and spirit Dr. Manda Jagannath	644-645
(v) Need to upgrade and develop the existing network of railways, roads and waterways in Assam Shri Ramen Deka	646
(vi) Need to upgrade and bring Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh at par with I.I.T Yogi Aditya Nath	647
(vii) Need to ensure transparency in transportation of Coal from Central Coalfields Limited Collieries Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey	647
(viii) Need to provide basic facilities to the people living below poverty line in the country Shrimati Sushila Saroj	647-648
(ix) Need to provide houses under Indira Awas Yojana to people not included in BPL list and whose makeshift houses have been gutted in fire in Salempur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar	648-649
(x) Need to conserve site of historical and archaeological importance at Mahishi in district Saharsa, Bihar Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav	649

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(xi) Need to upgrade the existing Relay Centre at Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu as a full-fledged Radio Station Shri R. Thamaraiselvan	649-650
(xii) Need to construct Mannarkkad bye-pass and a new bridge in place of Kunthipuzha bridge on N.H. 213 in Kerala Shri M. B. Rajesh	650
(xiii) Need to undertake measures to eradicate Japanese Encephalitis in the country Shri Jayant Chaudhary	650-651
(xiv) Need to strengthen the river embankments with a view to protect it from breach and erosion caused by tidal waves in Sunderbans area particularly in Jaynagar Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal Dr. Tarun Mondal	651-652
ANNEXURE – I	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	653-654
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	654-664
ANNEXURE – II	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	665-666
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	665-668

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P. C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Shri Beni Prasad Verma

Dr. Girija Vyas

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri P. D. T. Achary

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 26, 2010/ Vaisakha 6, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us take up Question Hour.
Q. No. 421. Dr. Bhola Singh.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Hon. Speaker, I
have given notice for suspension of Question Hour.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Phone tapping is taking place. This is not fair.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question hour continue.
We will discuss it after that,

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You are requested to let the Question
hour run.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

Re: Alleged phone tapping of political leaders

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): This is the
violation of fundamental rights. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister is saying
something.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, the
Minister may speak but ...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR
BANSAL): Hon. Speaker, I have heard what they are saying.
I also have the copies of the notices with me. Immediately
after the Question Hour, the hon. Home Minister will make a
statement on this issue. ...(Interruptions)

I repeat, immediately after the Question Hour the hon.
Home Minister will make a statement. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: This is not a simple
incident ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Listen to what
I'm saying. I am making an effort. Please listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down for a while. Please
sit down.

I have received a notice for suspension of the Question
Hour and also for Adjournment Motion but I am not giving
permission for the both but

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am telling you, please listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, please take your
seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): You please listen to what
we are saying ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: As the Minister has said, either after the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen for a while. All of you please speak afterwards in the Zero Hour. We will start with Hon'ble Shri L. K. Advani in the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, this is not the right way ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am trying.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am requesting that Shri Advaniji will speak immediately after the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We have the highest regards for Shri L.K. Advani. But I have submitted that immediately after the Question Hour, the hon'ble Minister will make a statement. That is what I said ...(Interruptions) What is this? ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, these people put forth their point of view and do not allow to run the house after that.

[English]

Everyday that is happening ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Outside, they are saying that they won't allow the House to run, then what they want to say here. ...(Interruptions) outside, they say that they will not allow the House to run. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs

At this stage, Shri Shailendra kumar came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Why do you come to the well. Why do you come to the well every time?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please go back. Please speak from your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please go back. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

11.05 hrs

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar went back to his seat.

MADAM SPEAKER: You, please take your seats.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. There is another reason for the same and I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that at 12.00 noon, there is a Postage Release Programme in Rashtrapati Bhawan in which I am a special guest, so I would not be present here at that time. That is why, we asked for the permission, so that I can express my views if the time is given. A lot of discussion has held on IPL scam ...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Its not over, its just the beginning ...(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I admit that another problem has

arisen in the same context which is quite serious for the country ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Hon'ble Advaniji, IPL scam is serious because there is a long list of people involved in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Our democracy is a very big strength. I will not forget those 19 months when the democracy was suspended in this country and two Ex-Prime Ministers of the country Sh. Atal Behari Vajpayee and Sh. Chandrashekherji were in jail ...*(Interruptions)* I am talking of the Prime Ministers. You were also there and thousands other were also there. That was the time when phone tapping was not used to be considered a big crime. It is not so that it happens everyday. After completion of 20 years of emergency in 1975, Atal Behari Vajpayee in a Press Conference on 25 June said:

[English]

"I have known for a long time, that my phone as well as that of my party colleague Advani have been under surveillance. But lately I have gathered that the telephones of many other senior leaders like Chaudhary Charan Singh, Jagjivan Ram and Chandra Shekhar and journalists like G.K. Reddy, Arun Shourie, Kuldip Nayar and G.S. Chawla also are being regularly tapped. But what has really left me flabbergasted is that the Intelligence Bureau has had the temerity to tap the telephones of the President and the Chief Justice also. All this is not only politically immoral but unconstitutional and illegal also."

This is a statement made by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in a Press Conference on the 25th June, 1995, 20 years after the Emergency. Now, suddenly, we discover this. ...*(Interruptions)*

The *Outlook* has come out with a full story saying that the telephones of a Junior Minister, telephones of a Chief Minister, telephones of a Congress Office-Bearer and the telephones of the CPI (M) Leader Shri Prakash Karat have also been tapped. Here is this *Outlook story*. I am not going to quote the

whole thing. I feel that this is something which is extremely serious. On this, no one else but we would like to hear the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

This House will not be satisfied until the Prime Minister comes to the House and give the explanation on this. This is my appeal to you, Madam. I feel that you also should help the Parliament in insisting upon the authority of Parliament and seeing that the Executive responds. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not going to quote what the Supreme Court has said.

The Supreme Court also had given a judgment in this regard as to what is the authority given by the Indian Telegraphs Act to the Executive as to what it can do and what it cannot do. I feel satisfied that when the NDA Government was there, it laid down very clear guidelines as to what can be done and what cannot be done.

I feel what has been done now is a clear violation of the Supreme Court's directives which have been now incorporated in the law also. The Supreme Court clarified it very clearly. I quote:

"Section 5 (2) of the Indian Telegraph Act does not confer unguided and unbridled power on the investigating agencies to invade a person's privacy. Telephone tapping is only permitted in two circumstances, on the occurrence of a public emergency in the interest of public safety and that too if it is in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, preventing incitement to the commission of an offence. Otherwise, the Central or State Government cannot resort to arbitrary phone tapping."

This is what the Supreme Court had said. Having said that, what is being done now is a total violation of the Supreme Court's judgment and, therefore, nothing short of a clear statement by the Prime Minister that this will not be done is required. Not only that. I would plead with you and, through you, to the Government that let there be a new law in this regard which completely eliminates all the possibilities of abuse of the Government's executive authority in this regard.

Democracy has to be defended. We must ensure that there is no such emergency once again in the country. We will not suffer it and, therefore, nothing short of a categorical statement by the Prime Minister in this regard will satisfy the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much. I will allow rest of the matters to be reised in the 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

You can raise the remaining issues in the Zero Hour. Let the Question Hour continue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour can not run like this. Everyone would get a change to speak at 12 noon. You can raise this issue at 12 noon. Murli Manohar ji, sit down. Why are you standing on your legs! You have had your say.

...(Interruptions)

11.11 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 421, Dr. Bhola Singh.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Impact of MGNREGS

*421. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been successful in poverty alleviation in the rural areas of the country;

(b) whether the Government has ever analysed the critical feedback reported in the media about the said scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the further steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

Statement

(a) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA provides for enhancement of livelihood security of the rural households by providing atleast 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA was launched in 200 districts in its first phase on 2.2.2006. Additional 330 districts were covered under the Act during 2007-08 and all the remaining rural areas in the country have been covered from 1.4.2008. 2.10 crore households were provided employment under the Act in 2006-07; 3.39 crore in 2007-08; 4.51 crore in 2008-09 and 4.79 crore have been provided employment during 2009-10 (up to February, 2010). Since inception of the Act, 701.71 crore mandays of employment have been generated. Participation of SC and ST beneficiaries in the total employment generated has been more than 50%. Participation by women has been 40% in 2006-07; 43% in 2007-08; 48% in 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to February, 2010). The average wages paid under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has increased from Rs. 75 in 2007-2008 to Rs.90 in 2009-10 upto February, 2010. With the increase in employment opportunities and wage rates, there has been a significant dent in poverty in rural areas. Per household earning has increased from Rs. 2795 in 2006-07 to Rs. 3150 in 2007-08 to Rs.4060 in 2008-09. Increase in income has resulted in increase in ability of rural households to purchase food grains, other essential commodities, and to access education and health care.

(b) to (d) Cases of irregularities in the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA in various States have been reported in the media. All such cases are referred to the concerned State Governments for conducting an enquiry as per the provisions of the Act. Ministry of Rural Development also deposes Central Teams including National Level Monitors for conducting an enquiry into the alleged irregularities.

(e) The Ministry has taken the following steps to minimize recurrence of such instances.

(i) To infuse transparency and accountability in NREGA a Web enabled Management Information System (MIS) (www.nrega.nic.in) has been made operational which places all critical parameters such as job cards, muster

- rolls, wage payments, number of days of employment provided and works under execution online for monitoring and easy public access for information.
- (ii) The Ministry has accorded utmost importance to the organization of Social Audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose. Modifications have been made in para 13 of Schedule-I of the Act to provide for procedures on conducting social audits. The Ministry has issued instructions to the State Governments for enforcement of the new social audit provisions under NREGA
- (iii) Wage disbursement to NREGA workers through Banks/ Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to NREGA workers. To cover the gaps in financial services and outreach, Rural ATM, hand held devices, smart cards and biometrics have been initiated.
- (iv) Orders dated 7.9.2009 have been issued directing all State Governments for setting up of the office of Ombudsman at district level for redressal of grievances in a time bound manner.
- (v) Eminent Citizens to be involved in monitoring and independent assessment of the implementation of the Act.
- (vi) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up for monitoring of rural development programmes including NREGA.
- (vii) Emphasis on works on individual land of small and marginal farmers particularly those belonging to SCs/ STs and BPL.
- (viii) Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra to be constructed in each Gram Panchayat and Block of the country. This will act as a centre for dissemination of knowledge and delivery of public services to the rural households.
- (ix) Building durable assets and promotion of sustainable development through convergence of government programme.

- (x) Institution building by strengthening the administrative apparatus responsible for implementation by deployment of additional engineers, accountants, IT professionals, social audit coordinators, etc.
- (xi) The Ministry is further strengthening the vigilance mechanism within the Ministry for greater effectiveness.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Madam ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, give me also a chance to speak ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You speak in the Zero Hour.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is a very serious matter. I have given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

11.13 hrs.

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

...*(Interruptions)*

11.13½ hrs.

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

...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Prevention of Begging

*422. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether begging by children and senior citizens is a complex social problem, needing legislative, reformative and rehabilitative intervention;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to enact and implement the relevant laws on prevention of Begging and matters related thereto including rehabilitation of beggars;

(d) if so, the details of the States which have enacted such laws and rehabilitated beggars;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to address the problem in a holistic manner at national level; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) to (f) Beggary is a complex problem which needs to be addressed in a multi-pronged manner.

As per available, information, 20 States and 2 Union Territories as shown in the enclosed Statement have anti-beggary laws and Shelter homes/institutions for beggars are functioning in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi.

The Central Government has requested State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to take appropriate measures to curb beggary and rehabilitate beggars. It also provides financial support to concerned agencies for looking after children in need of care and protection, and destitute older persons under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) respectively. Besides, under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) central assistance is also provided to States for giving pension to persons above 65 years, living below the poverty line, @ Rs. 200/- per month, which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the States.

Statement

*States and UTs which are implementing
Anti Beggary Legislation*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam

1	2
3.	Bihar
4.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Goa
6.	Gujarat
7.	Haryana
8.	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Jammu and Kashmir
10.	Jharkhand
11.	Karnataka
12.	Kerala
13.	Madhya Pradesh
14.	Maharashtra
15.	Punjab
16.	Sikkim
17.	Tamil Nadu
18.	Uttar Pradesh
19.	Uttarakhand
20.	West Bengal
21.	Delhi
22.	Daman and Diu

[Translation]

Social Security to Migrant Workers

*423. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether there is inter and intra State migration of labourers/workers in search of livelihood over a period of time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of male and female labourers/workers including migrant labourers/workers at present in the country, separately, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes measures to arrest this trend of migration;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the concrete measures taken by the Union Government for safety, social security and other benefits to the migrant labourers/workers;

(g) whether the Union Government proposes to provide mandatory identity cards to the migrated labourers/workers in the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria to be followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A Statement-I is enclosed.

(c) Statement-II is enclosed.

(d) Every citizen has a right to migrate to any part of the country. However, Government's effort has been to prevent distress migration.

(e) and (f) The Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. According to the Act, employment shall be provided within a radius of five kilometres of the village where the applicant resides at the time of applying. In cases the employment is provided outside such radius, it must be provided within the Block and the labourers

shall be paid 10% extra wages. As such, providing local employment, on demand by the household, mitigates distress migration.

Further, the Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for social security and welfare of unorganised workers including migrant workers. The Act has come into force w.e.f. 16th May, 2009. The Act provides for formulation of schemes by the Central Government for different sections of unorganised workers on matters relating to:

(a) Life and disability cover;

(b) Health and maternity benefits;

(c) Old age protection; and

(d) Any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

The Act also provides for formulation of schemes by the State Governments relating to provident fund, employment injury benefits, housing, educational schemes for children, skill upgradation, funeral assistance and old age homes by the State Governments.

The Government has also launched Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide health insurance coverage for Below Poverty Line (BPL) families which includes migrant workers. The RSBY has also been extended to construction workers who are above poverty line. Majority of the construction workers are migrant workers. The objective of RSBY is to provide protection to BPL households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization.

(g) and (h) No, Madam.

Statement-I

As per Census 2001 the number of Total Migrant Workers from within the country including Inter-State and Intra-State who migrated for work/employment purposes are as under:

State/UTs	Inter-State Migrant Workers	Intra-State Migrant Workers	Total Migrant Workers from Within the Country
1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	35,929	71,967	1,07,896

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	97,842	1,54,070	2,51,912
Punjab	5,12,937	3,27,392	8,40,329
Chandigarh	1,89,905	1,506	1,91,411
Uttaranchal	2,03,344	1,92,433	3,95,777
Haryana	6,17,861	3,23,807	9,41,668
N.C.T. Of Delhi	19,38,838	28,819	19,67,657
Rajasthan	2,92,391	9,10,091	12,02,482
Uttar Pradesh	3,93,425	13,30,210	17,23,635
Bihar	75,986	3,92,677	4,68,663
Sikkim	15,238	20,249	35,487
Arunachal Pradesh	48,058	47,792	95,850
Nagaland	23,404	31,082	54,486
Manipur	1,886	11,673	13,559
Mizoram	12,826	34,066	46,892
Tripura	7,641	35,551	43,192
Meghalaya	18,527	16,096	34,623
Assam	65,382	3,05,433	3,70,815
West Bengal	6,80,493	9,02,657	15,83,150
Jharkhand	4,03,859	2,65,472	6,69,331
Orissa	1,09,477	6,67,444	7,76,921
Chhattisgarh	2,33,249	5,70,008	8,03,257
Madhya Pradesh	3,88,660	13,32,218	17,20,878
Gujarat	6,60,767	10,81,616	17,42,383
Daman & Diu	32,051	688	32,739
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	28,836	1,264	30,100
Maharashtra	26,81,954	41,82,801	68,64,755
Andhra Pradesh	1,89,031	20,50,006	22,39,037
Karnataka	4,89,784	13,86,942	18,76,726
Goa	76,765	37,185	1,13,950

1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep	2,212	3,608	5,820
Kerala	1,24,292	4,47,952	5,72,244
Tamil Nadu	1,38,081	13,87,720	15,25,801
Pondicherry	43,572	12,933	56,505
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30,694	21,503	52,197
Total	1,08,65,197	1,85,86,931	2,94,52,128

Statement-II

As per Census 2001 the State-wise total number of workers (Male and Female) including migrant workers in the country are as under:

States/UTs	Male	Female	Total Workers
1	2	3	4
Jammu & Kashmir	26,79,941	10,73,874	37,53,815
Himachal Pradesh	16,86,658	13,05,803	29,92,461
Punjab	69,60,213	21,67,261	91,27,474
Chandigarh	2,84,419	56,003	3,40,422
Uttaranchal	19,96,177	11,37,859	31,34,036
Haryana	57,15,526	26,61,940	83,77,466
Delhi	39,60,101	5,85,133	45,45,234
Rajasthan	1,46,95,802	90,70,853	2,37,66,655
Uttar Pradesh	4,09,81,558	1,30,02,266	5,39,83,824
Bihar	2,04,83,003	74,91,603	2,79,74,606
Sikkim	1,65,716	97,327	2,63,043
Arunachal Pradesh	2,93,612	1,89,290	4,82,902
Nagaland	4,88,968	3,58,828	8,47,796
Manipur	5,27,216	4,17,997	9,45,213
Mizoram	2,63,008	2,04,151	4,67,159
Tripura	8,31,346	3,28,215	11,59,561
Meghalaya	5,68,491	4,01,655	9,70,146
Assam	68,70,960	26,67,631	95,38,591
West Bengal	2,23,88,044	70,93,646	2,94,81,690
Jharkhand	66,59,856	34,49,174	1,01,09,030

1	2	3	4
Orissa	98,02,006	44,74,482	1,42,76,488
Chhattisgarh	55,31,859	41,48,012	96,79,871
Madhya Pradesh	1,61,94,368	95,99,151	2,57,93,519
Gujarat	1,44,77,286	67,78,235	2,12,55,521
Daman & Diu	60,569	12,222	72,791
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	75,835	38,287	1,14,122
Maharashtra	2,68,52,095	1,43,21,256	4,11,73,351
Andhra Pradesh	2,16,62,192	1,32,31,667	3,48,93,859
Karnataka	1,52,35,355	82,99,436	2,35,34,791
Goa	3,75,218	1,47,637	5,22,855
Lakshadweep	13,204	2,150	15,354
Kerala	77,65,645	25,18,242	1,02,83,887
Tamil Nadu	1,81,00,397	97,77,885	2,78,78,282
Pondicherry	2,58,670	83,985	3,42,655
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,09,162	27,092	1,36,254
Total	27,50,14,476	12,72,20,248	40,22,34,724

Women Reservation

*424. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation quota at various levels in the Panchayati Raj System is being implemented;

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

(c) whether some of the States are not implementing the quota system including reservation for SC/ST and women;

(d) if so, the names of such States and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring uniformity in the matter of reservation in various States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the quota of reservation applicable in each State and the steps taken by

the Government to maintain uniformity in the reservation system?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) The Central Government has moved a proposal for effecting a Constitutional amendment to increase the percentage of reservation of seats for women in PRIs from existing limit of not less than one third to one-half with a view to empowering women and making Panchayats more inclusive institutions. Thus the above amendment will bring uniformity in the matter of reservation in various States. The existing quota of reservation for women in different States is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I**Basic Statistics of Panchayats and Elected Representatives***Latest Status in respect of no. of Panchayats and Elected Representatives at appropriate levels in States/UTs*

Sr.No.	States	Gram Panchayat						Intermediate Panchayat						District Panchayat					
		Number	General	SC	ST	Total	Women	Number	General	SC	ST	Total	Women	Number	General	SC	ST	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21807	156714	45595	22967	225276	80518	1097	11886	2975	1287	16148	5341	22	801	205	91	1097	368
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1646	0	0	7415	7415	2561	136	0	0	1646	1646	577	14	0	0	136	136	45
3.	Assam	2196	20862	1254	782	22898	8977	189	1982	80	86	2148	791	20	362	10	18	390	135
4.	Bihar	8463	103100	20280	959	124339	58044	531	9594	1881	91	11566	5371	38	961	192	9	1162	568
5.	Chhattisgarh	9820	74498	17200	65552	157250	53145	146	1362	305	1164	2831	954	16	153	35	117	305	103
6.	Goa*	189	1328	0	181	1509	513					0		2	44	0	6	50	20
7.	Gujarat	13693	80349	7615	21245	109209	36400	224	3049	297	815	4161	1394	25	586	58	175	819	274
8.	Haryana	6187	52268	14320	0	66588	24406	119	2216	617	0	2833	962	19	302	82	0	384	135
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3243	15383	6095	1176	22654	8864	75	1155	416	105	1676	596	12	168	64	19	251	92
10.	Jharkhand	4562				0		211				0		22				0	
11.	J & K					0						0						0	
12.	Karnataka	5628	63871	16997	9880	90748	39318	176	2640	678	347	3665	1519	29	735	184	84	1003	373
13.	Kerala	999	14176	1755	208	16139	5701	152	1767	215	23	2005	695	14	307	35	1	343	119
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23051	218196	59889	110744	388829	134368	313	3958	1078	1972	7008	2393	48	497	136	222	855	304
15.	Maharashtra	27893	172370	24624	26863	223857	74620	351	3022	430	470	3922	1307	33	1482	215	264	1961	654
16.	Manipur*	165	1599	37	39	1675	859					0		4	57	2	2	61	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17.	Orissa**	6234	52582	15746	25453	93781	33602	314	3498	1025	1704	6227	2188	30	496	139	219	854	296
18.	Punjab	12447	60696	27440	0	88136	30875	141	1689	794	0	2483	814	20	133	63	0	196	64
19.	Rajasthan	9188	69249	23940	20248	113437	40044	237	3220	1057	980	5257	2014	32	633	188	187	1008	377
20.	Sikkim*	166	577	52	276	905	352					0		4	62	5	33	100	32
21.	Tamil Nadu	12618	86325	22156	827	109308	36824	385	5119	1358	47	6524	2313	28	514	139	3	656	227
22.	Tripura	513	3653	1408	291	5352	1852	23	206	78	15	299	106	4	55	23	4	82	28
23.	Uttar Pradesh	52000	527779	174842	673	703294	273229	820	49164	16453	52	65669	24674	70	2041	655	2	2698	1122
24.	Uttarakhand	7227	41717	10413	1858	53988	20319	95	2451	596	105	3152	1079	13	282	68	10	360	126
25.	West Bengal	3354	31425	14492	3628	49545	18150	341	5540	2422	601	8563	2953	18	469	198	53	720	248
UTs																			
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67	758	0	0	758	261	7	67	0	0	67	25	1	30	0	0	30	10
27.	Chandigarh	17	91	13	0	104	34	1	10	5		15	6	1	4	2	0	6	1
28.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli*	11	6	3	105	114	45					0		1	1	0	10	11	4
29.	Daman & Diu*	114	64	1	12	77	30					0		1	17	1	2	20	7
30.	Lakshadweep*	10	3	0	82	85	32					0		1	1	0	24	25	9
31.	Puducherry*	98	695	218		913	330	10	89	19	0	108	40	1					
Total		233606	1850334	506385	321464	2678183	984273	6094	113684	32779	11510	157973	58112	543	11193	2699	1691	15583	5763

N.B. General: Males & Females

SC : Males & Females

ST : Males & Females

* Two Tier Panchayati Raj System

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

Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland have traditional Councils

J&K elections have not been held after adoption of the Panchayat Act

Jharkhand elections have not been held.

Statement-II**Provision of Women Reservation in the State/UT Legislation**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Provision in the State/ UT Legislation
1		2
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act 1994. Provision 1/3rd of the seats are reserved for women.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1/3rd of total seats are reserved for Women.
3.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Panchayati Raj (Amended) Act. 2008 reservation has been enhanced from 33% to 50%
4.	Bihar	50% as per the Bihar Panchayati Raj Act 2006
5.	Goa	Goa Panchayati Raj Act 1994
6.	Gujarat	Provision of one third reservation against total number of seats in Gujarat Panchayat Act. 1993 vide Section 9,10 & 11
7.	Haryana	1/3rd seats of the total seats are reserved for women.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1/3rd seats of the total seats are reserved for women.
9.	Kerala	33% as per the Kerala Panchayati Raj Act.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	As per amendment in Madhya Pradesh Panchayat & Gram Swaraj Act. 1993, 50% reservation for women has been made in all three tiers of PRIs.
11.	Maharashtra	As per the reservation policy in Maharashtra State, 1/3rd of the total number of offices in the Panchayati Raj Institutions are reserved for Women candidates.

1	2	
12.	Manipur	Section 25 of the Manipur Panchayati Raj Act 1994
13.	Rajasthan	The reservation for women in the State of Rajasthan was 33% which has been increased to 50%.
14.	Sikkim	40% seats are reserved for women. The State Govt. enhanced seat reservation from 33% to 40 % in 2007 only. No proposal to enhance further.
15.	Tripura	1/3rd seats are reserved for women.
16.	Uttarakhand	Up to 50% as per Uttar Pradesh Panchayat Raj Adhiniyam 1947.
17.	West Bengal	Not less than 1/3rd of the total number of seats reserved for women.
18.	Chandigarh	1/3rd as per Punjab Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 (As applicable in Chandigarh).
19.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep Panchayat Regulation, 1994 provided reservation of not less than 1/3rd of seats in Panchayat for women.
20.	Puducherry	Section 11 (4) of the Pondicherry Village and Commune Panchayats Act 1973. Provided further that one-third of the total number of seats in Panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women.
21.	Orissa	
22.	A&N Admn.	1/3rd reservation for all women.

[English]

ESI facilities to unorganised Workers

*425. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA :

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

(a) whether the Below Poverty Line (BPL) workers and those engaged in the unorganised sector registered under the "Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana" are, at present, permitted to utilise the medical facilities from the designated Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals on payment of user charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and/or take other measures to facilitate the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of persons likely to be benefited therefrom; and

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (e) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 presently applies to non-seasonal power using factories employing 10 or more persons and non-power using factories and some specified establishments such as shops, hotels and restaurants, cinemas and preview theatres, road-motor transport undertakings and newspaper establishments employing 20 or more persons. The Act applies to workers in the organized sector. However, necessary amendments in the ESI Act, 1948 are under consideration in the Parliament to enable BPL workers and other unorganised sector workers registered under the 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' (RSBY) to utilize the medical facilities from designated ESI hospitals on payment of user charges as may be prescribed.

At present it is not possible to indicate the exact number of RSBY beneficiaries who will be covered by the proposed amendment. The number of RSBY beneficiaries will be determined only after ESI Act is amended and a scheme is formulated in accordance with the amended provisions.

Development of IT Cities

*426. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI :

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA :

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

(a) the details of the physical as well as the financial targets fixed and achieved for setting up of Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) centres in the country under the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to develop new Information Technology (IT) cities in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (c) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), is an autonomous society under the Department of Information Technology (DIT), Government of India. As per policy for setting up a new STPI Centre, on receiving a proposal from the State Government, STPI jointly with the State Government concerned conducts a feasibility study to evaluate the export potential and commercial viability of the proposal. As per current policy, the State Government has to provide 3 acres of land, 10,000 sq. ft. of built up space and Grant-in-aid of Rs. 1 crore to STPI. After approval of the new STPI centre, DIT/STPI provide a seed capital of Rs. 50 lakhs. Since the initiative for setting up a STPI centre lies with the State Government, it is not feasible for STPI to set targets for setting up of new STPI centres.

During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, three new STPI centres at Haldia (West Bengal), Shillong (Meghalaya) and Patna (Bihar) have been set up. A total of 51 STPI centres are already operational in the country. The State wise list of STPI centres is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The status of approved new STPI centres, which are at different stages of implementation, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Government has no scheme for developing Information Technology (IT) cities in the country. However, the Government of India has issued a Gazette Notification on 28th May, 2008 for setting up of Information Technology Investment Regions (ITIRs) to promote investment in the Information Technology (IT)/Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES)/Electronic Hardware Manufacturing (EHM) units. Under the scheme, ITIRs would be specifically delineated investment regions with a minimum

area of around 40 square kilometer along with the associated services and infrastructure. Such a complex would augment exports and generate employment. State Governments are to play the lead role in setting up of the ITIR. The ITIR policy will help investment in IT sector in upcoming cities/towns and remote areas.

Statement-I

List of STPI centres set up across the country till date

Sl. No.	State	STPI Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.		Tirupati
3.		Vijayawada
4.		Vizag
5.		Warangal
6.		Kakinada
7.	Assam	Guwahati
8.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai
9.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
12.		Jammu
13.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
14.	Karnataka	Bangalore
15.		Hubli
16.		Mangalore
17.		Manipal

1	2	3
18.		Mysore
19.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
21.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
22.		Nagpur
23.		Nasik
24.		Navi Mumbai
25.		Kolhapur
26.		Pune
27.	Manipur	Imphal
28.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar
29.		Rourkela
30.	Puducherry	Puducherry
31.	Punjab	Mohali
32.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
33.		Jodhpur
34.	Sikkim	Gangtok
35.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
36.		Coimbatore
37.		Madurai
38.		Tirunelveli
39.		Trichy
40.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
41.		Lucknow
42.		Noida
43.		Allahabad

1	2	3	1	2	3
44.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	48.		Siliguri
45.	West Bengal	Kolkata	49.		Haldia
46.		Durgapur	50.	Bihar	Patna
47.		Kharagpur	51.	Meghalaya	Shillong

Statement-II

The list of approved new STPI centres under various stages

Sl. No.	State	STPI Centres	Status
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Construction work awarded to CPWD
2.		Bhopal	Land is allotted but the request is pending with the State Government for providing developed land
3.	Tripura	Agartala	No land allotted so far
4.	Mizoram	Aizawl	No land allotted so far
5.	Gujarat	Surat	Centre approved
6.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	Center approved but State contribution is not received so far
7.		Dhanbad	Center approved but State contribution is not received so far
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Centre approved but no land allotted so far
9.		Agra	Centre approved but no land allotted so far
10.	Karnataka	Gulburga	Centre approved but no State contribution in terms of land and aid is received so far
11.	Goa	Goa	Centre approved but no land allotted so far
12.	Orissa	Berhampur	Centre is ready for operations

[Translation]

Expansion Projects for Major Ports

*427. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
Will the Minister of SHIPPING be Pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate and the quantum of traffic handled by the major ports during each of the last three years, separately, port-wise;

(b) the present status of development of major ports under the National Maritime Development Programme, port-wise;

(c) the details of expansion projects for major ports that have been awarded or proposed to be awarded under Public-Private Partnership mode alongwith the quantum of funds required for their implementation, port-wise;

(d) whether the progress of such awarded projects is moving at a slow pace;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the cost escalation as a result thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for speedy completion of such projects and the execution of the remaining projects?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Information is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The status in respect of NMDP Projects in the Port Sector is given below:

- i. 50 projects under NMDP have been completed;
- ii. In 74 projects, work is in progress;
- iii. 16 projects have been approved but work is yet to be awarded;
- iv. 29 projects have been firmed up and under process for approval;

v. 82 projects are at preliminary stage;

vi. 25 projects have been dropped;

Thus, 276 projects envisaged under the NMDP with the original cost estimate of PvS.55803.73 crores are at different stages of implementation.

The status of NMDP with 276 projects Port wise under different category is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) The list of 13 projects that have been awarded on PPP basis during the year 2009-10 is enclosed as statement-III. Several other PPP Projects have been identified for award in the current financial year at the Major Ports.

(d) and (e) Some of the PPP projects have missed the targets fixed by the Ministry of Shipping for monitoring purpose due to various reasons like litigation, delay in fixation of upfront tariff by TAMP, etc.

(f) The projects under NMDP and PPP are constantly being reviewed by the Government for their speedy completion. Regular meetings are held with the Chairmen and other officials of the Port for monitoring the time lines stipulated for such projects. The cap on shortlisting of applicants at the RFQ stage has been removed by the Ministry of Shipping to prevent the litigation and Court cases filed by the non shortlisted applicants.

Statement-I

Port	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Traffic	Growth rate	Traffic	Growth rate	Traffic	Growth rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kolkata	13.74	9.05	12.43	-9.53	13.05	4.99
Haldia	43.54	2.57	41.79	-4.02	33.25	-20.44
Paradip	42.44	10.18	46.41	9.35	57.01	22.84
Vizag	64.60	14.58	63.91	-1.07	65.50	2.49
Ennore	11.56	7.94	11.50	-0.52	10.70	-6.96
Chennai	57.15	7.00	57.49	0.59	61.06	6.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuticorin	21.48	19.33	22.01	2.47	23.79	8.09
Cochin	15.81	3.67	15.23	-3.67	17.43	14.45
New Manalore	36.02	12.42	36.69	1.86	35.53	-3.16
Mormugao	35.13	2.60	41.68	18.65	48.85	17.20
Mumbai	57.04	8.94	51.88	-9.05	54.54	5.13
JNPT*	55.75	24.41	57.29	2.76	60.75	6.04
Kandla	64.89	22.48	72.23	11.31	79.52	10.09
Total	519.15	11.95	530.54	2.19	560.98	5.74

*JNPT: Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust

Statement-II*Port-wise status of National Maritime Development Projects as on 28-02-2010*

(Rs. In crores)

Ports	Total Number of projects under NMDP	Original Estimated cost (Rs. in Crores)	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Capacity addition (in MT)	Project completed	Work in progress	Approved but work yet to be awarded	Firmed up and under process for approval	Under Preliminary/ planning Stage	Dropped
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kolkata	25	5302.20	5855.75	0.70	32.21 (2)	181.90 (6)	(-)	936.44 (1)	4705.20 (16)	(-)
Haldia	15	1192.25	1537.13	20.50	185.86 (5)	330.00 (2)	24.70 (1)	146.57 (2)	850.00 (5)	(-)
Paradip	28	2402.83	3152.99	15.00	554.27 (9)	1571.72 (8)	21.00 (2)	180.00 (2)	556.00 (3)	270.00 (4)
Visakhapatnam	38	2621.00	3417.07	57.14	175.93 (4)	296.65 (9)	858.63 (5)	886.86 (6)	967.00 (10)	232.00 (4)
Ennore	14	6466.00	8688.47	67.00	290.00 (2)	1001.15 (4)	1407.00 (1)	900.32 (2)	5090.00 (5)	(-)
Chennai	14	2247.14	2244.14	0.58	492.00 (1)	943.00 (4)	48.00 (1)	(-)	550.00 (3)	211.14 (5)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tuticorin	24	4571.25	4659.25	61.85	104.25 (4)	663.00 (7)	177.00 (3)	0.00 (-)	3715.00 (10)	(-)
Cochin	14	7920.00	9524.83	24.00	767.58 (2)	7352.25 (6)	(-)	(-)	1010.00 (4)	395.00 (2)
New Mangalore	20	7148.00	5967.25	18.91	95.40 (2)	626.03 (5)	95.00 (0)	707.82 (5)	50.00 (1)	4393.00 (6)
Mormugao	12	808.00	808.20	0.00	33.20 (0)	15.00 (1)	(-)	(-)	435.00 (8)	325.00 (2)
Mumbai	14	2766.06	3135.55	37.66	167.63 (3)	1858.92 (4)	469.00 (2)	(-)	640.00 (5)	(-)
JNPT	32	7278.00	8702.30	65.20	1164.30 (5)	936.00 (11)	0.00 (-)	5855.00 (8)	747.00 (8)	(-)
Kandla	26	5081.00	5028.09	62.20	1654.65 (10)	727.06 (7)	0.00 (-)	1948.38 (3)	536.00 (4)	135.00 (2)
Total	276	55803.73	62721.02	430.74	5717.28 (50)	16502.68 (74)	3100.33 (16)	11561.39 (29)	19878.20 (82)	5961.14 (25)

Note: Figures in brackets are number of projects under respective heads.

Statement-III

PPP Projects awarded during 2009-2010

Sl.No.	Projects	Port	Cost in Rs. Crore	Capacity in MTPA
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Construction of Deep Draft Iron Ore Berth	Paradip Port Trust	591	10.00
2.	Construction of Deep Draft Coal Berth	Paradip Port Trust	479	10.00
3.	Setting up of Mechanised Iron Ore Handling Facilities at Berth No. 14	New Mangalore Port Trust	277.11	6.62
4.	Development of Berth No. 7 for handling bulk cargo.	Mormugao Port Trust	252	7.00
5.	Development of Western quay (WQ-6) in the northern arm of Inner harbor of VPT for handling Dry bulk Cargo	Visakhapatnam Port	114.37	2.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Development of EQ-10 berth in Inner Harbour for handling liquid cargo	Visakhapatnam	55.38	1.85
7.	Development of 13th multipurpose cargo berth (other than liquid and container cargo berth)	Kandla Port Trust	188	2.00
8.	Mechanisation at HDC berth no. 2	Kolkata Port Trust	75	4.00
9.	Mechanisation at HDC berth no. 8	Kolkata Port Trust	75	4.00
10.	Mechanisation of Cargo Handling Project-1	Paradip Port Trust	37.32	2.00
11.	Mechanisation of Cargo Handling Project-2	Paradip Port Trust	25.13	2.00
12.	Mechanisation of Central Quay-III	Paradip Port Trust	40.00	4.00
13.	Mechanised Coal handling facilities at General cum Cargo Berth (GCB) in the Outer Harbour	Vishakapatnam Port	444.10	10.18
Total			2653.30	65.65

Payment of Disability Relief

*428. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing procedure for payment from the Group Insurance Fund of the three services to the personnel discharged from their respective service due to disability;

(b) the time within which half of the amount of the insured sum is paid to the next of kin of personnel on account of death;

(c) whether instances of disabled personnel being deprived of medical facilities have been reported; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The Army Group Insurance Fund (AGIF) is a society registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860 and is a contributory fund solely contributed to by its members. Disability benefit is paid by AGIF on receipt of requisite claim

documents from the individual supported with invaliding Medical Board/Release Medical Board Proceedings duly approved by competent medical authorities. Payment of disability benefits is done in one lump-sum to the member on invalidment from service. In Indian Air Force and Indian Navy also disability benefit is paid on receipt of claim and the requisite documents.

In case of death, full insurance amount is paid to the nominee of the service personnel after receipt of requisite documents.

The Government provides appropriate medical coverage to all serving disabled personnel and all disabled ex-servicemen drawing pension.

[English]

Scrapping of BSNL Contract

*429. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA :

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK :

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

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) contract/tender for 93-million-line GSM equipment has come under Central Vigilance Commission's (CVC) scanner in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BSNL has decided to scrap the said contract/tender;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (e) Madam, tenders for procurement of GSM equipment under Phase-VI for 93-million-line was floated by the four zones of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on 01.05.2008. The tender was floated for 25 million lines each by North, West and South zones and for 18 million lines by the East zone to meet the requirements spread over three to four years.

At the advance stage of tender finalization, the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) decided to investigate the Phase-VI tender and called for the records. Accordingly, the BSNL Board decided not to proceed further with the GSM tender till further advice from CVC. The CVC recommended not to operate on the tender of 93 million GSM lines because of noncompetition, high rate and prolonged negotiations. The recommendations of CVC were placed before the Sam Pitroda Committee, a committee constituted to review the performance of BSNL. The Pitroda Committee also recommended to drop the tender of 93 million GSM lines and suggested switching to a new model wherein network capacity and/or services are managed by the vendor. The report of Pitroda Committee in the matter was deliberated by the BSNL Board on 05.03.2010 and the Board decided to go by the recommendation of the Pitroda Committee.

The recommendations of Pitroda Committee along with the views of BSNL will be placed before the Telecom Commission.

[Translation]

Quality of Roads Constructed under PMGSY

*430. SHRI MANGANILAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up the National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) for testing and monitoring of the quality of roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any set norms/standards for roads to be constructed under PMGSY;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the roads are not being constructed as per the set standards despite setting up of the NRRDA;

(f) if so, the facts and the reasons therefore along with the action proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the construction of these roads as per the set standards;

(g) whether no action has so far been taken on the complaints of irregularities committed in construction of roads under PMGSY in various States including Bihar; and

(h) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) has been set up by the Ministry to provide technical support to the programme i.e. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(c) and (d) As per PMGSY Programme Guidelines, rural roads constructed under PMGSY should meet technical specifications and geometric design standards given in Rural Road Manual and Hill Road Manual of Indian Roads Congress.

(e) and (f) Rural roads under PMGSY are generally constructed as per set standards. To ensure high level of

quality in works, there is a provision for 3-tier Quality Control Mechanism in PMGSY Programme Guidelines. The first two tiers of the Quality Control Structure are overseen by the State Quality Coordinators, appointed by the State Governments. The first tier of quality control mechanism is in-house quality control at the level of executing agencies. The second tier provides for quality monitoring by State Governments through independent State Quality Monitors (SQMs). The third tier of this arrangement consists of quality monitoring of works through random inspection by independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs). During the period January, 2007 to December, 2009, 90% of completed works were found 'Satisfactory' out of 2,542 inspections carried out by NQMs and 82% of ongoing works were found 'Satisfactory' out of 11,453 inspections carried out by NQMs.

(g) and (h) During the year 2009-10, majority of complaints were sent to States for enquiry and appropriate action. Besides, NQMs were deputed for enquiry into a number of cases.

Establishment of RSETIs

*431. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in the country alongwith the

amount spent on their establishment, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the funds allocated/ sanctioned/ released to each institute, State-wise for imparting training to rural people alongwith the achievements made so far;

(c) whether the Government has received any request from some of the States including Bihar for establishment of such institutes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) The total number of existing Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) in the country as on date is 99. State-wise/location-wise funds released to each institute along with their achievement in terms of number of candidates trained by them is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) As on date, 288 proposals, from 25 states, including 17 from Bihar, were received by National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), the implementing agency on behalf of the Government of India. Out of these, 172 proposals were approved by the Government, which includes 3 from Bihar, and funds were released for 99 proposals, including one from Bihar. In respect of the remaining proposals, the States have been asked to expedite handing over of possession of land to the banks for setting up the RSETI.

Statement

RSETI Training Details for the Financial year 2009-10

S.No.	State	District	Bank	Funds released (Rs. in Lakh)	No. of Trainees trained during the year
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Andhra Bank	50	438
2	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Andhra Bank	50	771
3	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Andhra Bank	50	504
4	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	Syndicate Bank	50	528
5	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Syndicate Bank	50	915

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	State Bank of India	10	37
7	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	State Bank of India	10	42
8	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	State Bank of India	10	241
9	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	State Bank of India	10	177
10	Bihar	Vaishali	RUDSETI	10	690
11	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Dena Bank	10	53
12	Gujarat	Narmada	Bank of Baroda	10	yet to commence
13	Gujarat	Mehsana	Dena Bank	10	508
14	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	State Bank of India	10	435
15	Gujarat	Jamnagar	State Bank of India	10	120
16	Gujarat	Rajkot	State Bank of India	10	54
17	Gujarat	Surendranagar	State Bank of India	50	301
18	Haryana	Gurgaon	RUDSETI	10	801
19	Haryana	Mewat	Syndicate Bank	10	655
20	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Punjab National Bank	10	804
21	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Allahabad Bank	10	752
22	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Bank of India	10	274
23	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	Punjab National Bank	10	867
24	Jharkhand	Saraikala	Punjab National Bank	10	216
25	Karnataka	Hassan	Canara Bank	50	2114
26	Karnataka	Kolar	Canara Bank	40	3413
27	Karnataka	Ramanagara	Canara Bank	40	2251
28	Karnataka	Shimoga	Canara Bank	35	1062
29	Karnataka	Chickmagalur	Corporation Bank	30	2773
30	Karnataka	Bagalkot	ING Vysya Bank	40.4	2506
31	Karnataka	Bijapur	RUDSETI	27	1054

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Karnataka	Chitradurga	RUDSETI	31	1541
33	Karnataka	Dharwad	RUDSETI	31	1650
34	Karnataka	Ujire	RUDSETI	27	644
35	Karnataka	Gulbarga	SBI & Krishna Grameen Bank	80	3490
36	Karnataka	Gadag	State Bank of India	50	1514
37	Karnataka	Haveri	Vijaya Bank	77.86	2968
38	Karnataka	Mandya	Vijaya Bank	45.42	1843
39	Karnataka	Mysore	RUDSETI	34	1434
40	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada/Kumta	Syndicate Bank	100	1357
41	Karnataka	Belgaum	Syndicate Bank	10	1705
42	Kerala	Kassargod	Andhra Bank	50	410
43	Kerala	Malappuram	Canara Bank	30	679
44	Kerala	Alappuzha	State Bank of Travancore	50	23
45	Kerala	Kottayam	State Bank of Travancore	50	22
46	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	State Bank of Travancore	50	230
47	Kerala	Kollam	Syndicate Bank	50	1124
48	Kerala	Ernakulam	Union Bank of India	50	488
49	Kerala	Wayanad	State Bank of Travancore	10	1212
50	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	Punjab National Bank	10	764
51	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	RUDSETI	10	647
52	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Union Bank of India	10	219
53	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	Bank of India	50	452
54	Maharashtra	Amravati	Bank of Maharashtra	50	223
55	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Bank of Maharashtra	50	238
56	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Bank of Maharashtra	50	210
57	Maharashtra	Nasik	Bank of Maharashtra	50	229

1	2	3	4	5	6
58	Maharashtra	Pune	Bank of Maharashtra	50	197
59	Orissa	Keonjhar	Bank of India	50	569
60	Orissa	Mayurbhanj/ Baripada	Bank of India	50	357
61	Orissa	Ganjam	Andhra Bank	10	463
62	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Indian Bank	10	519
63	Punjab	Moga	Punjab & Sind Bank	50	92
64	Punjab	Ferozepur	Oriental Bank of Commerce	50	1821
65	Punjab	Ludhiana	Punjab & Sind Bank	10	252
66	Punjab	Jalandhar	RUDSETI	10	443
67	Punjab	Faridkot	Punjab & Sind Bank	50	107
68	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Bank of Rajasthan	100	1622
69	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	RUDSETI	50	Yet to commence
70	Rajasthan	Bikaner	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	50	626
71	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	50	115
72	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	50	1309
73	Rajasthan	Sirohi	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	50	249
74	Rajasthan	Jhalara Patan	Punjab National Bank	50	98
75	Rajasthan*	Ajmer	Bank of Baroda	10	2149
76	Rajasthan*	Banswara	Bank of Baroda	10	2985
77	Rajasthan*	Chittorgarh	Bank of Baroda	10	1250
78	Rajasthan*	Churu	Bank of Baroda	10	397
79	Rajasthan*	Dungarpur	Bank of Baroda	10	1967
80	Rajasthan*	Karauli	Bank of Baroda	10	527
81	Rajasthan	Tonk	Bank of Baroda	10	292
82	Rajasthan	Dausa	UCO Bank	10	817
83	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	Canara Bank	100	33

1	2	3	4	5	6
84	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Canara Bank	17.5	1108
85	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Indian Bank	10	516
86	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Indian Bank	10	924
87	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Syndicate Bank	50	Yet to commence
88	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Bank of Baroda	10	569
89	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Bank of Baroda	10	546
90	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Bank of Baroda	10	yet to commence
91	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Syndicate Bank	10	540
92	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Syndicate Bank	10	988
93	Uttarakhand	Udamsingh Nagar	Bank of Baroda	50	Yet to commence
94	Uttarakhand	Almora	State Bank of India	50	193
95	West Bengal	Birbhum	Allahabad Bank	10	1556
96	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	Allahabad Bank	10	578
97	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Central Bank of India	10	719
98	West Bengal	South 24 Paraganas	United Bank of India	50	361
99	West Bengal	Murshidabad	RUDSETI	10	773
Total				3096.18	79299

No * Indicates training programmes conducted by the RSETIs till the last quarter.

[English]

Telecom Plan by MTNL/BSNL

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

(a) whether any difference exists between the various Telecom plans provided by the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, plan-wise and category-wise alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to ensure level playing field for both the public sector telecom companies;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to provide similar telecom facilities to the subscribers of these public telecom companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and

(b) Madam, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are two different business entities. They are operating in different areas. While MTNL is operating in Mumbai and Delhi, BSNL is offering service in the remaining areas across the country. Hence, the tariff plans extended by these two units to their customers may not be comparable and could differ as per the market requirements assessed by their management. The details of tariff plans offered by BSNL and MTNL are available in their website www.bsnl.co.in and www.mtnl.net.in respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government has already extended a level playing field to all the telecom services providers including BSNL and MTNL.

(e) Both the public telecom companies are providing more or less similar telecom facilities to the subscribers as per the market conditions/requirements. The facilities provided by BSNL and MTNL under different tariff plans are also generally similar to those provided by the private telecom companies.

[Translation]

Indira Awaas Yojana

*433. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is satisfied with the achievements in ensuring rural housing to the poorest under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the small and marginal farmers have been benefited from the IAY;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise for the last three years;

(e) whether the Government proposes to modify the IAY in the light of experience gained; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a popular Scheme of the Central Government and the overall functioning of the Scheme has been found to be satisfactory. More than 90% of the physical targets are achieved every year. Since inception of the scheme i.e. 1985-86, 233.54 lakh houses have been constructed so far by utilizing Rs. 57384 crore. During the year 2008-09, against the physical target for construction of 21.27 lakh houses, 21.34 lakh houses were constructed (100.32%). During the year 2009-10, against the physical target of 40.52 lakh houses, 31.70 lakh houses have been completed and more than 23 lakh houses are under construction. Reports for the month of March are not yet fully received.

(c) and (d) Under IAY Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the rural BPL households for construction of a dwelling unit. Small and marginal farmers belonging to BPL category, are also eligible for financial assistance under IAY as per their turn in the BPL list/ Permanent IAY Waitlists. Although no data for the small & marginal farmers is maintained separately, the number, of IAY houses constructed for rural BPL households during the last three years, as given in the enclosed statement.

(e) and (f) Changes in the IAY guidelines is a continuing process and therefore, the guidelines are modified as per the requirement of the Scheme. The following changes were made in the IAY guidelines during the last three years:

(i) The unit assistance under IAY has been enhanced w.e.f. 1.4.2010, from Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 45,000/- in plain areas and from Rs. 38,500/- to Rs. 48,500/- in hilly/difficult areas. Before this, the unit assistance was enhanced w.e.f. 1.4.2008 from Rs. 25,000/- per unit to Rs.35,000/- in plain areas and from Rs. 27,500/- to Rs. 38,500/- per unit in hilly /difficult areas. In addition, an IAY beneficiary can avail a loan of upto Rs. 20000 at an interest rate of 4% per annum under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme.

(ii) A scheme of Homestead sites was launched, as part of IAY, to provide funds for purchase/acquisition of homestead sites for those rural BPL households who have neither agricultural land nor a housesite.

- (iii) The ceiling of providing funds out of natural calamity component was enhanced from Rs. 50 lakh per district per annum to Rs. 70.00 lakh or 10% of district's annual allocation under IAY, whichever is higher.
- (iv) Following recommendations of Task Force constituted to look into the quality of IAY houses, were issued to all States /UTs to improve quality of houses:
- Ensure construction of pucca house with permanent walls and permanent roof so as to withstand minimum level of disaster.
 - Finalize type designs along with technical and material specification
 - Train sufficient manpower for execution of the houses as per type design
 - Ensure availability of construction material & tools
 - Provide technical supervision at basement / lintel level
 - Link fund releases to stage of construction.

Statement

Number of IAY houses Constructed during the last three years for the Rural BPL Households

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UT s	Houses Constructed for Rural BPL Household during		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 #
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	194861	266654	371982
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6422	7236	3706
3	Assam	150776	112706	180280
4	Bihar	430864	484197	650789
5	Chhattisgarh	30093	30023	55215
6	Goa	735	586	1748
7	Gujarat	110908	122412	161588

1	2	3	4	5
8	Haryana	13398	13302	23475
9	Himachal Pradesh	4029	4501	5664
10	Jammu & Kashmir	15361	13211	14948
11	Jharkhand	45936	56180	86386
12	Karnataka	39990	87051	157927
13	Kerala	37094	53133	50776
14	Madhya Pradesh	60222	74651	89506
15	Maharashtra	126117	118611	150636
16	Manipur	3379	514	2218
17	Meghalaya	2271	5619	8425
18	Mizoram	1918	5179	3007
19	Nagaland	7491	24717	11645
20	Orissa	140853	62447	151560
21	Punjab	17992	11700	19324
22	Rajasthan	42517	52654	82780
23	Sikkim	1533	1774	1737
24	Tamil Nadu	103379	94160	169733
25	Tripura	12945	26389	8924
26	Uttar Pradesh	264296	267543	481928
27	Uttarakhand	18766	12696	18504
28	West Bengal	107575	123808	205652
29	A&N Islands	297	124	105
30	D&N Haveli	121	41	0
31	Daman & Diu	12	0	0
32	Lakshadweep	97	190	88
33	Pondicherry	101	52	29
Total		1992349	2134061	3170285

Reports of March, 2010 not yet finalised.

*[English]***Delivery of Scorpene Submarines**

*434. SHRI MANISH TEWARI :
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a delay in the delivery of the Scorpene submarines to be supplied by a French Company;

(b) if so, the causes of the delay and the fresh delivery schedule;

(c) whether the delay in the delivery is likely to lead to an escalation of the project cost, and if so, the anticipated revised project cost and the agencies/authorities liable to pay the enhanced revised cost;

(d) the impact of the slippage in the delivery schedule on the indigenous component of the project *i.e.* six submarines to be manufactured by Mazagon Docks; and

(e) the manner in which this gap in submarine capacity would effect on our defence preparedness especially in comparison to Pakistan and China?

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

(a) to (e) A programme for construction of six Scorpene class submarines is currently underway at M/s. Mazagon Docks Limited under transfer of technology from a French company. As per the contract, the 1st submarine was scheduled to be delivered in December, 2012 and thereafter one each every year till December, 2017. There has been delay due to initial teething problems, absorption of technology, augmentation of MDL infrastructure and procurement of MDL Purchased Material (MPM). The 1st submarine is now expected to be delivered in the second half of 2015.

The Government has recently accorded approval for revision in the cost of the Scorpene submarines project on account of increase in the cost of MPM items, related subheads and additional MDL infrastructure.

A significant indigenous competence in submarine construction, especially in the field of hull fabrication,

outfitting, system integration etc. would be achieved by end of the programme.

Delay in scheduled delivery of submarines is likely to have an impact on the envisaged force level. However, the gap in submarine capacity has been addressed by modernization/upgradation with the state-of-the-art weapon and sensor fit on the existing submarines which have significantly enhanced their combat worthiness against any eventuality.

Strengthening of Telecom Services

*435. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN :
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH :

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

(a) whether the growth/revenue graphs of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) have been continuously falling over the last few years due to stiff competition from the private telecom operators or their own alleged mismanagement;

(b) if so, whether any professional strategy has been formulated to cope with the ongoing competition from the private sector as well as to improve their cost and service efficiency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) Revenue of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has been continuously falling over the last few years due to stiff competition from the private telecom operators and not due to their own alleged mismanagement. Financial details of BSNL/MTNL are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam. BSNL/MTNL have formulated professional strategy to cope with the ongoing competition from the private sector as well as to improve their cost and service efficiency.

(c) The details of strategy formulated by BSNL MTNL is as follows:—

(i) **Strategy Regarding BSNL**

1. **Organisational Transformation:** BSNL embarked upon transformation exercise in December, 2008 to remain competitive in the market with the help of Boston Consulting Group (BCG), a Management Consultancy Firm. Accordingly, the following initiatives have been taken:—

- Redesigning the organizational structure on the basis of new verticals — consumer mobility, consumer fixed access, enterprise and new businesses, catering to changed market needs.
- Developing sales and distribution capabilities and expanding distribution channels, creating processes, systems, training and incentives to enable the sales teams and channel partners.
- Developing a system of providing service level agreements (SLAs) for large enterprise customers and focusing on corporate accounts.
- Improving customer care and after sales service.

2. Leasing of BSNL's Passive Infrastructure to other service providers.

3. Enterprise Business Unit for dealing with Corporate Customers.

4. Introducing Fixed Mobile Convergence to add value to wireline telephone.

5. Providing New Value Added Services both on wireline and wireless telephones.

6. **Broadband Services :** In addition to wireline broadband services, BSNL is also in the process of rolling out its WiMAX network to take an early lead and provide wireless broadband services

in all rural blocks in the country during 2010-11.

7. **Fibre to Home (FTTH):** To meet the demand for high bandwidth services, BSNL is rolling out FTTH services for the first time in the country, which is likely to generate substantial customer base in this niche market segment in coming year.

8. **Use of Information Technology:**

- Implementation of Call Data Record (CDR) based billing for wireline business.
- Implementation of ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) for all business processes.

Use of Information Technology in billing and business processes is likely to bring back lost customer base to BSNL's fold.

(ii) **Strategy Regarding MTNL**

- MTNL is targeting increased revenue from Broadband and GSM services. Additional revenue from 'Enterprise business' in addition to introducing 'Value Added Services' (VAS) operationally is being targeted.

- Value addition in Landline MTNL, by providing broadband through ADSL 2+ (Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line) technology earlier and now by introducing VDSL (Very High Bit Rate Digital Subscriber Line) technology, is improving utility of landlines.

- Network: MTNL continuously keeps upgrading the quality and technology of its network and has now introduced state of art NGN (Next Generation Network) core network.

- FTTH (Fibre To The Home): MTNL is further adding optical fibre in its access network under FTTH scheme and is planning to introduce FTTH based services. This will help in

meeting their increased bandwidth requirement for both data and video applications, resulting in earning higher ARPU (Average Revenue Per User).

- VOIP (Voice over Internet Protocol): MTNL has already launched VOIP service in both Delhi and Mumbai, on revenue sharing basis, which will help in arresting disconnections of fixed lines.
- Convergent billing and CRM (Customer Relationship Management) system: A state of the art Convergent billing and CRM system is under installation. This will facilitate CDR (Calls Detail Record) based billing, single bill for all services, flexibility in billing and innovative tariff packages for subscribers and thus will enhance customer care
- MTNL is progressively deploying 'Converged Network' to facilitate the convergence of voice, data and video multi media networks into a single unified packet based multi services platform.
- Further, cost control through various steps like reduction in expenditure on rent by vacating rented accommodation, restriction on Traveling Allowance claims, reduction in maintenance expenditure by introducing ceiling and purchase control and conducting of energy audit, has been undertaken.

Statement

Financial details of B.S.N.L

(In crores)

Parameters	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Income (Rs. Crores)	39715.11	38046.83	35811.92
Income From Services	36335.36	32842.30	30268.57
Expenditure	31465.66	33629.86	34354.21
Net Profit	7805.87	3009.39	574.85

Financial details of M.T.N.L.

(In crores)

Parameters	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Income (Rs. crores)	5582.8	5329.9	5250.2
Income From Services	4909.3	4722.5	4456.0
Expenditure	4790.2	4698.3	4986.5
Net Profit	681.7	586.9	211.7

Patents to Pharmaceutical Invention/ Innovations

*436. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR :
SHRI JOSE K. MANI :

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

(a) the details of the products which have been granted patents for pharmaceutical inventions/innovations during the last three years;

(b) the details of the patent applications which have been rejected by the Indian Patent Office during the last three years;

(c) whether instances of the companies of other countries including America having been granted product/process patents have been reported;

(d) if so, the details thereof product-wise and companies-wise alongwith the policy of the Government for granting of product/process patent to the companies of other countries;

(e) whether the existing patent policy is discouraging innovations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) The Indian Patent Office granted 3470 product patents in the field of pharmaceu-

ticals during 2007-08 to 2009-10. The details are available on the website of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (CGPDTM), namely, <http://www.ipindia.nic.in>.

(b) Rejection of patent application by the Indian Patent Office includes refusal under Section-15, 25(1) and also rejection of applications under Section 21(1) of the Patents Act, 1970 due to non-receipt of response from the applicant after examination report is sent to him. The details of the patent application that were rejected are being compiled.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) During 2007-08 to 2009-10, the Indian Patent Office granted 2654 product patents in the field of pharmaceuticals to foreign applicants. The details are available on the website mentioned above. Patents are granted to inventions which fulfil the criteria of novelty, inventive step and industrial application, irrespective of the nationality of the applicant, in accordance with the provisions of the Patents Act, 1970 and Rules thereof.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Industrial Recession

*437. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN :

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the prevailing economic recession on indigenous industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of industrial units closed down/loss of jobs due to recession;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to address these issues;

(d) whether some sectors like infrastructure are still in recession and yet to be recovered; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, Sector-wise and the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The industrial growth measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) declined to -0.2 per cent in December, 2008 primarily due to the impact of global economic slowdown. The down trend of industrial production has reversed since June, 2009, with the Index achieving a high growth of 17.6 per cent in December, 2009 (highest in fifteen years). The strong and broad based industrial growth continued during January and February, 2010.

As per estimates available through five quick quarterly sample surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau from October, 2008 to December, 2009, though there was a job loss of 4.91 lakh during quarter October-December, 2008, and 1.31 lakh during April-June, 2009, the same has been more than made up by job increase of 2.76 lakh during January-March, 2009 and 4.97 lakh during July-September, 2009 and 6.3 lakh during October-December, 2009.

(c) Government announced a number of stimulus measures to support domestic industries and enhance their competitiveness. These measures, inter alia, included an across-the-board cut in the ad valorem CENVAT rate and incentives to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises and exporters. In addition, appropriate monetary measures were taken to increase availability of credit to the industries at reduced cost.

(d) Labour intensive industries, and infrastructure sectors which were impacted during the global economic slowdown, are on the path of recovery. The Index of six core infrastructure industries with a weight of 26.7 per cent in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), covering Crude oil, Petroleum Refinery, Cement, Steel, Electricity and Coal which declined to 0.7 per cent in December, 2008 registered a growth of 9.5 percent in January, 2010.

(e) Sector-wise performance of the Index of six core infrastructure industries is annexed as statement.

Statement					
Sector	Wt (%)	2007- 08	2008- 09	2008- 09 (Apr- Feb)	2009- 10 (Apr- Feb)
Crude Oil	4.17	0.4	-1.8	-1.7	0.3
Petroleum Refinery Products	2.00	6.5	3.0	3.0	-0.4
Coal	3.22	6.3	8.0	8.2	8.0
Electricity	10.17	6.3	2.7	2.4	6.4
Cement	1.99	8.1	7.2	6.9	10.6
Finished steel	5.13	6.2	1.6	1.9	4.5
Overall	26.68	5.9	3.0	2.9	5.3

[English]

Mobile Towers

*438. SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any instructions to the telecom companies regarding installation of mobile towers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding violation of the rules regarding installing mobile towers in residential/non-residential areas in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) and

(b) As per the existing procedure for installation of towers, Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) Wing of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) issues sitting clearance for installation of mobile towers for each and every site from the point of view of interference with other wireless users, aviation hazards and obstruction to any other existing microwave links.

However, apart from above permission from DoT for establishment of towers, the licensee company is also required to obtain the permission from the concerned local bodies/authorities in terms of Section 10 (c) and 12 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

Accordingly, while issuing siting clearances, WPC Wing directs the service providers to obtain necessary clearances from concerned local authorities/Municipal Corporations/Gram Panchayat etc. However, grant of such permissions are not being conveyed by local bodies/authorities to DoT.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Setting up of Coast Guard Stations

*439. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA :

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more Coast Guard stations in different parts of the coastal areas to address the security gap along the Indian coastline;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the Coast Guard stations proposed to be set up including that on the Orissa, Kerala, Gujarat and Maharashtra coasts;

(c) whether it is proposed to modernise the stations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds allocated for the new acquisitions?

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

(a) to (e) Coast Guard Stations are being sanctioned based on assessment of vulnerability gaps in coastal security. In the financial year 2009-10, five Coast Guard Stations have been established. These are at Gandhinagar, Vadinar and Veraval in Gujarat, Hutbay in Port Blair and Karwar in Karnataka. Further, Government have approved eleven new stations which include Gopalpur (Orissa), Pipavav (Gujarat), Ratnagiri, Murud Janjira and Dahanu (Maharashtra).

Modernisation of Coast Guard Stations including assets and equipments is done as an on going process based on requirements and for which adequate funds are provided.

**Duty Free Access to LDCs
In Indian Markets**

*440. SHRI M. ANANDAN :

DR. G. VIVEKANAND :

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

(a) whether India has proposed to provide duty free access to products from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) into Indian market;

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

(c) the reaction/concerns, if any, received from the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in this regard; and

(d) the likely impact of this decision on domestic Indian market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) to (c) India has announced the Duty Free Tariff Preference (DFTP) Scheme for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) on 8th April, 2008. The Scheme grants duty free and preferential access on 94% of India's total tariff lines. Of these lines, the LDCs will get duty free access on 85% of total tariff lines and preferential duty access on other 9% through 5 equal tariff reductions of 20% each on the current Applied Rates over a period of 5 years. The remaining 6% of tariff lines have been kept

out of the DFTP Scheme as Exclusion List, these being sensitive to India's domestic market. To avail the benefits, the LDCs have to adhere to the Rules of Origin criteria based on twin principles of change in tariff heading and value addition of 30%. The Scheme is open to all the 49 least developed countries list is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Till Now the countries who have applied to avail benefits of the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

We are implementing the DFTP scheme as per the decision of WTO Ministerial Hong Kong Declaration of December, 2005 which inter alia required all developed country Members, and developing country Members declaring themselves in a position to do so, to provide duty free and quota free market access on a lasting basis for all products originating from all LDCs.

(d) The scheme, while designed to increase India's bilateral trade; economic and investment cooperation with the LDCs and to reiterate India's consistent efforts to support LDCs for their economic growth through India's aid for trade, technical cooperation and trade financing supports, excludes all those items which have domestic sensitivities for India from the coverage of the DFTP List.

As regards impact on domestic Indian market, the following figures indicate the State of imports and its growth in years 2007-08 and 2008-09. The total imports from all LDCs in India in the year 2007-08 was Rs. 27,607.05 crore and the same for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 28,754.19 crore. This shows a growth rate from all LDC imports into India at 4.15%. At the same time, the figures of overall imports from all countries for years 2007-08 and 2008-09 were Rs. 10,12,311.70 crores and Rs. 13,74,435.55 crore respectively showing a growth rate of 35.77%. Thus growth rate of imports into India from all LDCs was only 4.15% compared to overall imports growth rate of 35.77%. The imports from LDCs as percentage of total imports into India was 2.73% in 2007-08 and 2.09% in 2008-09. This shows that the total import percentage from all LDCs has fallen in year 2008-09 compared to 2007-08.

Statement-I*List of Least Developed Countries (LDCs)*

Afghanistan	Gambia	Niger
Angola	Guinea	Rwanda
Bangladesh	Guinea-Bissau	Samoa
Benin	Haiti	Sao Tome and Principe
Bhutan	Kiribati	Senegal
Burkina Faso	Lao PDR	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Lesotho	Solomon Islands
Cambodia	Liberia	Somalia
Central African Republic	Madagascar	Sudan
Chad	Malawi	Tanzania
Comoros	Maldives	Togo
Djibouti	Mali	Tuvalu
DR of Congo	Mauritania	Uganda
East Timor	Mozambique	Vanuatu
Equatorial Guinea	Myanmar	Yemen
Eritrea	Nepal	Zambia
Ethiopia		

Statement-II*List of Countries who have sent Letters of Intent for DFTP*

Sl. No.	Country	Letter of Intent	Details of Agency for issuing Certificate of Origin
1	2	3	4
1.	Bangladesh	Yes	No
2.	Benin	Yes	Yes
3.	Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4
4.	Burundi	Yes	No
5.	Cambodia	Yes	Yes
6.	Eritrea	Yes	No
7.	Ethiopia	Yes	Yes
8.	Gambia	Yes	Yes
9.	Lao PDR	Yes	Yes
10.	Lesotho	Yes	No
11.	Madagascar	Yes	No
12.	Malawi	Yes	Yes
13.	Maldives	Yes	Yes
14.	Mali	Yes	No
15.	Mozambique	Yes	Yes
16.	Myanmar	Yes	Yes
17.	Rwanda	Yes	Yes
18.	Samoa	Yes	Yes
19.	Senegal	Yes	Yes
20.	Somalia	Yes	Yes
21.	Sudan	Yes	Yes
22.	Tanzania	Yes	Yes
23.	Uganda	Yes	Yes

Instructor Training Wing in ITIs

4795. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether various States including Kerala have sent a proposal to the Union Government for setting up an Instructor Training Wing at Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs);

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

(c) whether this is a cent per cent Central Assistance Scheme and is aimed to develop staff training facilities of the department;

(d) if so, whether the various States including Kerala has sought a financial assistance from the Union Government for the purpose;

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

(f) the time by which the amount is likely to be released by the Union Government to States for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) :
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing a project, namely, Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) with World Bank

assistance. The project Inter-alia envisages setting up of 10 Instructor Training Wings (ITW) within identified ITIs in 10 States to enhance the capacity of Crafts Instructor Training. So far, proposals as per project design, have been received from the States of Orissa, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka.

(c) The funding pattern between the Centre and State is in the ratio 75:25, 75% being the Central Government share. Each ITW operates within the identified ITI and make use of the existing facilities for conducting instructor training programs for the ITI instructors.

(d) to (f) Some of the State Governments including Kerala have sought financial assistance for setting up of ITW. However, funds are released on receipt of proposals as per project design; thereafter. The State-wise release of central assistance for setting up of ITWs is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of central funds released to the States for setting up of ITW under World Bank assisted VTIP

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Location of ITI	Total allocation for ITW	Central share @75%	Central fund released
1.	Gujarat	Dashrath	350	262.5	106.8
2.	Orissa	Talcher	350	262.5	178.2
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	350	262.5	142.8
4.	Karnataka	Davengere	Funds under release		
5.	Maharashtra	Panvel	Proposal, as per Project design, are awaited from the State Governments and funds will be released thereafter.		
6.	Kerala	Malampuzha			
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam (old)			

[Translation]

Employment to Family Members of Rescued Child Labourers

4796. SHRI KAUSHALENDRAKUMAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decisions of Supreme Court given in the case M.C. Mehta v/s Government of Tamil Nadu is adhered to by the authorities in the resettlement of rescued child labourers;

(b) if so, the number of the adult family members of

rescued child labourers given job by their employers in lieu of them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) As per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the onus of providing employment to an adult family member of rescued child labour lies with the concerned State Government and not with the employer.

[English]

Anti Dumping Cases by MSMEs

4797. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding anti-dumping cases filed by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) during the last three years with the Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD);

(b) the details regarding levy of anti dumping duty in each of the above cases; and

(c) whether any assessment has been made to

regarding loss of production and employment on MSME industry due to dumping of products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Anti-dumping investigations are initiated by the DGAD on the basis of a duly substantiated application filed by the domestic industry with prima-facie evidence of dumping of goods in the country, injury to domestic industry and causal link between the dumped goods and injury to the domestic industry. Domestic producers in Micro, Small and Medium sectors are also regarded as constituents of the domestic industry. The details regarding investigations initiated by the DGAD during the last three years and the provisional or definitive anti-dumping duty levied in each of these cases are given in the Statement.

(c) The examination of the impact of the dumped imports on the concerned domestic industry by DGAD includes an evaluation of all relevant economic factors and indices having a bearing on the state of the industry, including natural and potential decline in sales, profits, output, market share, productivity, return on investments or utilization of capacity; factors affecting domestic prices; the magnitude of the margin of dumping; actual and potential negative effects on cash flow, inventories, employment, wages, growth, ability to raise capital investments.

Statement

Brief Statement regarding cases initiated by DGAD in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, dates of final findings issued in those cases and dates of imposition of definitive duties by Department of Revenue so far

Sl. No.	Product	Countries	Date of initiation	Date of final findings	Date of issue of notification regarding imposition of definitive duty
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Cases initiated in 2007-08.					
1.	Ceftriaxone Sodium Sterile	China PR	4.4.2007	2.7.2008	27.8.2008

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Vitamin B-12	China PR, Hong Kong and Japan	18.4.2007	29.10.2007 (Termination notification)	—
3.	Diclofenac Sodium	China PR	4.6.2007	29.5.2008	30.7.2008
4.	Sulphur Black	China PR	26.6.2007	24.9.2008	3.12.2008
5.	Certain Rubber Chemicals-III	China PR and Korea RP	6.7.2007	1.10.2008	12.12.2008
6.	Hydrogen Peroxide	China PR, European Union, Indonesia, Korea ROK, and Turkey	20.7.2007	18.7.2008	4.9.2008
7.	Potassium Carbonate	Thailand, Russia and USA	7.8.2007	23.1.2009 Termination notification)	—
8.	Compact fluorescent lamps (CFL)	China PR, Srilanka* and Vietnam	30.8.2007	27.2.2009	26.5.2009
9.	Compact Disc Recordable (CD-R)	Iran, Malaysia, South Korea, Thailand, UAE and Vietnam	12.9.2007	9.3.2009	5.6.2009
10.	Cathode Ray Television Picture Tubes-I	China PR, Korea, Thailand and Malaysia	25.9.2007	18.10.2007 (Termination notification)	—
11.	Cathode Ray Television Picture Tubes-II	China PR, Korea, Thailand and Malaysia	19.11.2007	17.2.2009	15.5.2009
12.	Digital Versatile Disc Recordable (DVD-R's)	China PR, Hong Kong and Taiwan	20.11.07	19.11.2008	22.1.2009
13.	Cable Ties	China PR, Taiwan	1.1.2008	31.3.2009	30.4.2009
B. Cases initiated in 2008-09					
1.	All Fully Drawn or Fully Oriented Yarn/Spin Draw Yarn/Flat Yarn of Polyester (FDY)	China PR, Thailand and Vietnam	6.5.2008	29.9.2009	11.11.2009
2.	Plain Medium Density Fibre Board	China PR, Malaysia, New Zealand, Thailand and Sri Lanka	6.6.2008	26.8.2009	8.10.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Power Steering Gear System	China PR	13.6.2008	5.6.2009 (Termination notification)	—
4.	Thyionyl Chloride	EU	23.6.2008	11.12.2009	Definitive duty not yet imposed. Provisional duty imposed on 29.4.2009
5.	Plastic Processing Machinery	China PR	8.7.2008	31.12.2009	23.3.2010
6.	Cathode Ray Television Picture Tubes-III	Indonesia	15.9.2008	11.9.2009	9.12.2009
7.	Nylon Tyre Cord Fabrics	Belarus	30.9.2008	29.9.2009	30.10.2009
8.	Flax Fabrics	China PR and Hong Kong	3.10.2008	1.10.2009	21.12.2009
9.	Tyres Curing Presses	China PR	16.10.2008	15.10.2009	8.1.2010
10.	Ceramic tiles	China PR	17.10.2008	9.10.2009	2.12.2009
11.	Radial Tyres	China PR and Thailand	21.10.2008	1.1.2010	19.2.2010
12.	Pencillin – G-II	China PR	3.11.2008	22.5.2009 (Termination notification)	—
13.	Phosphoric Acid	Korea RP	12.11.2008	11.11.2009	15.12.2009
14.	Diethyl Thio Phosphoryl Chloride (DETC/DETPC)	China PR	17.11.2008	Final Findings yet to be issued. Preliminary Findings issued on 22.6.2009	Provisional duty imposed on 22.6.2009
15.	Cold Rolled Products of Stainless Steel	China PR, Japan, Korea, European Union, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand and USA	25.11.2008	24.11.2009	20.2.2010
16.	Hot Rolled Steel Products	China PR, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Philippines, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Korea ROK, Thailand, Turkey and Ukraine	28.11.2008	11.8.2009 (Termination notification)	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Front Axle Beam and Steering Knuckles	China PR	8.12.2008	5.3.2010	12.4.2010
18.	Carbon Black	China PR, Russia, Iran, Australia, Malaysia and Thailand	26.12.2008	24.12.2009	28.1.2010
19.	Certain Phosphorus based chemical compounds	China PR and EU	13.2.2009	7.4.2010	Definitive duty not yet imposed. Provisional duty imposed on 16.10.2009
20.	Viscose Staple Fibre	China PR and Indonesia	19.3.2009	Final Findings yet to be issued. Preliminary Findings issued on 22.6.2009.	Provisional duty not yet imposed
21.	Polypropylene	Oman, Saudi Arabia and Singapore.	24.2.2009	Final Findings yet to be issued. Preliminary Findings issued on 15.6.2009.	Provisional duty imposed on 30.7.2009
C. Cases initiated in 2009-10					
1.	Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH) transmission equipment.	China PR and Israel	21.4.2009	Final Findings yet to be issued. Preliminary Findings issued on 7.9.2009.	Provisional duty imposed on 8.12.2009
2.	Recordable Digital Versatile Disc (DVD)	Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam	5.5.2009	Final Findings yet to be issued. Preliminary Findings issued on 13.11.2009.	Provisional duty imposed on 12.4.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Circular Weaving Machines	China PR	18.5.2009	Final Findings yet to be issued. Preliminary Findings issued on 17.2.2010.	Provisional duty imposed on 12.04.2010
4.	Barium Carbonate	China PR	16.6.2009	Final Findings yet to be issued. Preliminary Findings issued on 8.1.2010.	Provisional duty imposed on 23.3.2010
5.	Coumarin	China PR	10.7.2009	Final Findings yet to be issued. Preliminary Findings issued on 29.1.2010.	Provisional duty imposed on 23.3.2010
6.	Pencillin-G Potassium; and 6-APA	China PR and Mexico	22.7.2009	Final Findings yet to be issued. Preliminary Findings issued on 11.2.2010	Provisional duty not yet imposed.
7.	Phenol	Japan and Thailand	11.8.2009	Final Findings yet to be issued. Preliminary Findings issued on 8.1.2010	Provisional duty imposed on 23.3.2010
8.	1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane or R-134 a of all types	China PR and Japan	19.8.2009	Final Findings yet to be issued. Preliminary Findings issued on 19.2.2010.	Provisional duty imposed on 19.4.2010
9.	Acetone	Japan and Thailand	3.9.2009	Final Findings yet to be issued. Preliminary Findings issued on 16.2.2010.	Provisional duty imposed on 19.4.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	PVC Paste Resin	China PR, Japan, Korea RP, Malaysia, Russia, Taiwan and Thailand	3.11.2009	No findings (preliminary or final) issued so far	—
11.	Sodium tripoly phosphate (STPP)	China PR	5.11.2009	No findings (preliminary or final) issued so far	—
12.	Glass Fibers	China PR	8.1.2010	No findings (preliminary or final) issued so far	—
13.	Seamless Tubes	China PR	12.1.2010	No findings (preliminary or final) issued so far	—
14.	PVC Flex Films	China PR	1.2.2010	No findings (preliminary or final) issued so far	—
15.	Polypropylene	Korea, Taiwan and USA.	10.2.2010	No findings (preliminary or final) issued so far	—

Women Workforce

4798. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the women are far behind on job front in all the areas and sectors despite progress in equality;

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

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard in consultation with International Labour Organisation (ILO)?

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 Organisation. Last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per these survey reports, sector-wise annual growth rates of employment for women and men in rural and urban areas are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) An Increasing share of women in employment forms an important aspect of the current scenario of growth. Recognizing the crucial role women play in the current Indian economic growth and household survival, the 11th Five Year Plan document recognizes women not only as equal citizens, but also as "agents of sustained socio-economic growth and change". A multipronged approach is emphasized in the Plan to address issues of concern

to women workers. Similarly, there is recognition that policies towards women's employment need to enhance women's empowerment. The Decent Work Country Programme for India jointly adopted by the ILO and tripartite constituents, has a strong emphasis on women workers and looks at gender equality as a cross cutting issue. In line with this, the Government of India/Ministry of Labour and Employment have worked and are working together on various issues which have a bearing on the working and living conditions of women. Some of these issues include analytical studies to look at the contribution that woman make to the economy, national consultation on current employment strategies and women's work, preparation of the draft national employment policy,

implementation of the national skills development policy, study assessing the coverage/effectiveness of the current maternity protection mechanisms with a view to updating the provisions, extension of social security to unorganized workers, HIV/AIDS at the workplace, domestic workers, child labour with a family-centric approach, integration of Decent Work elements and women's concerns into the NREGP, green jobs, etc. As per various global indications, women have been affected by the impact of the global economic slowdown. As such, one important component of collaboration with ILO has been policy and sectoral studies to look at the impact of the global economic slowdown on India.

Statement

Sector-wise growth rates of employment in rural and urban areas (based on usual status basis)

Sector	NSSO Round	Rural		Urban		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	2004-05	0.76	3.12	1.66	5.89	0.79	3.23	1.76
	1999-00	0.18	-0.21	-2.32	-3.98	0.08	-0.36	-0.09
Industry	2004-05	6.69	6.24	4.39	7.48	5.56	6.71	5.83
	1999-00	2.66	1.32	2.73	1.67	2.70	1.45	2.40
Services	2004-05	4.51	6.33	2.83	4.02	3.52	4.91	3.76
	1999-00	2.34	0.55	3.67	3.82	3.12	2.50	3.02
Total	2004-05	2.20	3.61	3.28	5.41	2.51	3.90	2.95
	1999-00	0.80	-0.03	2.89	1.50	1.36	0.19	0.99

[Translation]

Export of Meat

4799. SHRI NATHUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) the details regarding quantity and value of meat

being exported/imported in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the names of countries to which meat is exported and from which meat is being imported in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Madam, the details regarding quantity and value of meat being exported/imported are as under:

(Qty: In Thousand Tons)

(Value: in Rs, Crores)

Year	Export		Import	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2006-07	503	3297.63	0.039	1.50
2007-08	497	3738.46	0.115	2.97
2008-09	503	5357.64	0.142	3.76
2009-10	104	1206.42	0.057	1.23

(April-June)

(b) The prominent countries to which meat is being exported are Egypt, Kuwait, Malaysia, Philippines, Saudi Arab and Vietnam. India imports meat mainly from Netherlands, Spain and Italy.

[English]

Cultivation of Bio-Fuel Crops

4800. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the policy framed for cultivation of bio-fuel crops in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI) : As per the national policy on bio-fuel brought out by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, details for cultivation of bio-fuel crops in the country are as follows:

(a) Plantations of trees bearing non-edible oilseeds will be taken up on Government/Community wasteland, degraded or fallow land in forest and nonforest areas. Contract farming on private wasteland could also be taken up through the Minimum Support Price mechanism proposed in the Policy. Plantations on agricultural lands will be discouraged.

(b) There are over 400 species of trees bearing non-edible oilseeds in the country. The potential of all these species will be exploited, depending on their techno-

economic viability for production of biofuels. Quality seedlings would be raised in the nurseries of certified institutions/organizations identified by the States for distribution to the growers and cultivators.

(c) In all cases pertaining to land use for the plantations, consultations, would be undertaken with the local communities through Gram Panchayats/Gram Sabhas, and with Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayat where plantations of non-edible oil seed bearing trees and shrubs are spread over more than one village or more than one block/taluk. Further, the provisions of PESA would be respected in the Fifth Schedule Areas.

(d) Employment provided in plantations of trees shrub bearing non-edible oilseeds will be made eligible for coverage under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programmed (NREGP).

Reduction in Sea Freight Charges

4801. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sea freight charges have seen drastic reduction during each of the last three years;

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

(c) the details of routes between countries affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) :
(a) and (b) Due to global recession since second half of 2008, all the trade lines have seen a sharp decline in the sea freight rates.

The shipping demand is a derived demand and is dependent upon the trend in growth of world seaborne trade. The world seaborne trade which registered a growth of 4.0% in 2007 and 2.3% in 2008 had shown a decline of 3.4% in 2009. The collapse in key global financial markets since October, 2008 had a serious impact on shipping due to drastic reduction in trade and consequent fall in demand for shipping services

The dry bulk sector had felt the impact of the global financial crisis immediately. The average Baltic Exchange Capesize time charter rate which had peaked at \$ 233,988 daily in July, 2008 reached a low of \$ 2316 daily in December, 2008. This was a drop of 99% in just 6 months. The Baltic Dry Index (BDI) which had touched a historic low level of 715 in November, 2008 gradually picked up and the year 2009 ended with the index reaching at the level of 3000. In the first quarter of current year BDI hovered around at the same level of 3000. The container shipping also witnessed a subdued phase with a significant portion of the fleet idling. Tankers, on the other hand, had a good year in 2008 with earnings high enough to cover the costs. However, in 2009 the down turn finally set in, and the rates slipped to below cost levels, especially in the smaller vessel sizes. With the global oil requirement projected to shrink at about 1.5% to 2%, coupled with increase in tanker capacity, a widening gap in demand and supply has been created.

The LPG sector too followed the same pattern with very large gas carriers recording a decline of 60% in time charter rates and increase in idling due to lack of cargoes.

(c) The depressed trends in the freight market are reported to have affected all the routes between the maritime countries.

[*Translation*]

Export of Agricultural Products

4802. SHRI BHUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

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

(a) whether there has been large-scale export of agriculture products during the current financial year;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to reduce the export of agriculture products;

(d) if so, the detailed strategy devised in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has received any proposal from Tunisia and other countries regarding import of agro products from India;

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

(g) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess long term effects of agricultural import on our agriculture and horticulture sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) There is ban on exports of various essential agriculture commodities, like wheat, non-basmati rice, pulses to ensure their availability at reasonable price in the domestic market. However, a good amount of export is recorded in certain processed foods and cash crops, like tobacco, etc. The country-wise details are available on the website of the DGCI&S at www.dgciskol.gov.in

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) In July, 2008, the Tunisian side had sought relaxation of the ban on export of rice. Since 1.4.2008, the Government has allowed export of rice of a limited quantity to 39 countries such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and some African countries including Tunisia on diplomatic considerations.

(g) and (h) The Department of Commerce has not done such study in the recent past. Export-Import of agricultural products is under Open General License (OGL) regulated under Foreign Trade Policy. From time to time, the government

puts restrictions on the export/import of agricultural products to contain inflation in the country and to ensure their availability at a reasonable price.

Goods Carry Steamer Services

4803. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to launch 'Goods Carry Steamer Services' between the coastal areas of the country including Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the time by which the said services are likely to be started?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Religion Based Quota

4804. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR :
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA :
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR :
SHRI P. BALRAM :

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

- (a) whether religion-based quota has been given clearance recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the implementation status thereof; and
- (c) the view of the States in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) As per available information, no such clearance has been given.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of Roads

4805. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of road works being executed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Bharat Nirman with the aid from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank in various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the time since when these roads are being constructed especially in Uttar Pradesh; and
- (c) the latest status of these projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) PMGSY and Bharat Nirman Works are being executed with the aid from World Bank in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal as per the details given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The World Bank and Asian Development Bank aided works for PMGSY were started/ sanctioned for the first time during July, 2003 and February, 2004 respectively. For Uttar Pradesh, the details of the sanction of the projects under World Bank are as under:

S. No.	Tranche	Year of sanction
1.	Tranche-I	2003
2.	Tranche-II	2006
3.	Tranche-III	2008

(c) The status/progress of World Bank and ADB financed projects are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement**Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana Project Details and Current Status of World Bank/Asian Development Bank Financed PMGSY Works****World Bank**

(Rs in crore, Length in Km)

#	States	Value of proposals cleared	No. of road works	Length of road works	No. of road works completed (upto February, 2010)	Length of road works completed (upto February, 2010)	Exp. upto February, 2010)
1	Himachal Pradesh	296.13	240	1525.14	141	985.73	165.81
2	Jharkhand	29.15	26	130.07	25	122.21	30.31
3	Rajasthan	1212.55	1456	6519.58	1312	5586.46	909.35
4	Uttar Pradesh	767.4	1075	2814.55	748	1993.98	597.37

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

(Rs. in crore, Length in Km)

#	States	Value of proposals cleared	No. of road works	Length of road works	No. of road works completed (upto March, 2010)	Length of road works completed (upto March, 2010)	Exp. upto March, 2010)
1	Assam	1650.88	609	2900.28	172	1239.09	740.65
2	Chhattisgarh	1284.18	1198	5174.62	1110	4540.27	1108.18
3	Madhya Pradesh	1990.24	1758	8478.12	1128	5219.94	1069.58
4	Orissa	1997.25	1301	5811.965	469	2531.28	1048.13
5	West Bengal	945.52	368	2603.69	191	1440.69	512.96

*[English]***Assistance under NCF/NRDWP**

4806. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from several State Governments including

Karnataka seeking Central assistance under National Calamity Contingent Fund (NCF) or National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to restore damaged rural infrastructure in the rural areas where heavy rain and flood have caused havoc;

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

(c) the amount provided to each State against their demands;

(d) whether the amount so provided has been found insufficient to take up the flood relief measures;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government has received requests from State Governments to released the remaining amount of their demands; and

(f) If so, the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be released to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA) :
(a) to (f) Funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to restore damaged infrastructure after flood is released to a State on the recommendation of the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) based on report made by a Central team, constituted by the Ministry of Home Affairs. No requests from States are entertained directly. In 2009-10, on the recommendation of IMG, funds for damage due to floods under NRDWP were released to West Bengal (Rs. 10 crore), Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 69.79 crore), Karnataka (Rs. 22.91 crore), Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 6 crore), Goa (Rs. 0.5 crore) and Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 0.24 crore).

Information regarding National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

RSBY Benefits to ASHA Workers

4807. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the benefits of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to ASHA workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Government under RSBY during 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) :
(a) and (b) The National Social Security Board constituted under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has recommended to extend the benefits of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to ASHA workers. The recommendation of the Board has been conveyed to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 350 crore has been made under RSBY during 2010-11.

Discrepancy in Wages under MGNREGS

4808. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of wages given under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in the country including Gujarat is as per All India Consumer Price Index (CPI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the measures taken to correct this discrepancy?

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

(b) Does not arise

(c) Ministry of Rural Development has requested the Department of Statistics and Programme Implementation to set up a Committee of Experts to evolve a framework for a separate index for the beneficiaries of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

Verification of Unions

4809. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a dispute between State Government or Central Government regarding the

appropriate authority under Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 as a result of which there is problem for settlement and unions verification for the purpose of recognition;

(b) whether the verification of unions in National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) power plant, Karia and NTPC Tuticorin Thermal Power Station Talcher is pending since long as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As per provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Central Government is the "appropriate Government" for the Public Sector Undertakings mentioned in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In one case concerning NTPC, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide its order dated 1.8.2006 in Writ Petition No. 3204/1999-NTPC Vs. Government of Union Territory of Delhi, has held that Central Government would be 'appropriate Government'. Accordingly, the process of verification of membership of unions operating in NTPC units all over India has been initiated. However, at two places i.e. NTPC unit at Korba (Chhattisgarh) and Anta (Rajasthan), the recognized unions have raised the objection stating that State Government is the 'appropriate Government' to conduct the election in NTPC units.

(b) and (c) There is no Power Plant of NTPC at Karia. In respect of unions functioning in NTPC, Tuticorin Thermal Power Station, Talcher, only two unions out of six, have furnished the preliminary particulars so far to the office of the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), Bhubaneswar.

Upliftment of BPL Families

4810. SHRI PURNMASI RAM : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any data of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families crossing over the poverty line;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of BPL families crossed the BPL line after availing the benefits of the schemes formulated for their upliftment, State-wise;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government to obtain the requisite data; and

(d) the manner in which the Government ascertain the achievement of its schemes in the absence of vital data?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) :

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development do not maintain data regarding number of BPL families who crossed poverty line through the assistance provided under various rural development schemes. However, the finding of the Concurrent Evaluation study of the self employment programme namely, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) mentioned that 37% individuals swarojgaris and 15% members of Self Help Groups (SHGs) crossed the poverty line at National level who were provided financial assistance under SGSY. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development has developed 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 and National Level Monitors. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy to improve the implementation of the rural development schemes consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's participation, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) vigilance and monitoring of rural development programmes at all levels to achieve maximum success rate.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	% Swarozgaries with income above poverty line*	
		Individuals	Groups
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.90	42.67
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.42	6.25
3.	Assam	40.74	1.78
4.	Bihar	54.38	23.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	32.34	1.83
6.	Goa	49.64	20.00
7.	Gujarat	27.77	28.20
8.	Haryana	33.19	18.72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33.33	30.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	48.38	6.46
11.	Jharkhand	48.17	2.66
12.	Karnataka	34.05	26.75
13.	Kerala	46.38	26.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	47.08	13.26
15.	Maharashtra	39.32	11.41
16.	Manipur	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	—	—
18.	Mizoram	46.67	12.99
19.	Nagaland	14.29	—
20.	Orissa	54.84	10.25
21.	Punjab	54.38	65.22
22.	Rajasthan	45.89	5.68
23.	Sikkim	23.60	—

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	37.85	32.53
25.	Tripura	40.51	2.12
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4.03	7.68
27.	Uttarakhand	46.18	4.15
28.	West Bengal	17.36	0.69
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	16.42
30.	Daman and Diu	50.94	—
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53.03	—
32.	Lakshadweep	—	—
33.	Pondicherry	—	1.10
Total		37.24	15.09

* %age to the total beneficiaries who have begun their economic activities and have reported income.

[Translation]**Commercial Activities in Military Areas**

4811. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any policy regarding allotment of spaces in the military areas for small commercial activities including vendors, which affect the external movement of the troops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the military areas envisage security threats from the vendors and shopkeepers in the nearby areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Spaces in the military areas for small commercial activities including vendors can be allotted in shopping

centres built on defence lands exclusively meant to cater for the needs of defence personnel and their families where no civil shopping complexes exist within a reasonable distance. These are allotted by the concerned Station Headquarters / Local Military Authorities. Shopping centres are authorized in Scales of Accommodation 2009.

(c) and (d) Vendors and shop keepers are issued security passes by the concerned Station Headquarters/ Local Military Authorities after their police verification is carried but.

[English]

Check on Unsolicited Calls

4812. SHRI VARUN GANDHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to check unsolicited calls, SMS etc. in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. For checking the unsolicited calls and SMS, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India had notified the Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) Regulations, 2007 (4 of 2007) on 5th June, 2007. Subsequently, the National Do Not Call Registry (NDNC) was established, which is primarily a national database containing list of telephone numbers of all such subscribers, who do not want to receive the UCC. Any subscriber can register/ de-register his number in NDNC registry through his telecom service provider.

TRAI Regulations have also provisions for higher tariff for the telemarketers making UCC to the subscribers registered in the NDNC and also has a provision for financial disincentives for the service providers who contravene the provisions of UCC Regulations.

Further, in view of limited effectiveness of the present regulations and the fact that a large number of complaints are being received, TRAI is contemplating public consultation on the issue of Do Call Registry in place of NDNC for addressing the menace of Unsolicited Commercial Communication.

[Translation]

Roads under PMGSY in U.P.

4813. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision of inviting public representatives for holding inauguration/stone foundation of works under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is aware that some of the State Governments including Uttar Pradesh are not following the aforesaid provision of guidelines of PMGSY;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the directions issued/being issued by the Union Government to State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural Development has, from time to time, been advising the State Governments that the Members of Parliament should be invited to the foundation stone laying/inauguration ceremonies for the road works being taken up in their constituencies under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), wherein it was suggested that in such ceremonies the Executive Agency and the District Administration should ensure that:

(i) All elected representatives associated with the programme may be duly invited to the foundation stone laying and inauguration ceremonies.

(ii) The functions should be held in a manner befitting official functions with due regard to the protocol requirements, particularly in relation to the Central Ministers and Ministers of State; and

(iii) The foundation stone is laid by the local Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) with the function presided over by the local Minister or other dignitary as per the State protocol.

(iv) An expenditure of upto Rs. 5,000/- per project has also been permitted for inauguration of projects completed under PMGSY, which is met out of administrative, funds.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Rural Roads is a State subject and project under PMGSY are executed by the State/UT Governments through their agencies i.e. State Rural Roads Development Agencies and in a few cases by Nominated Executing Agencies with the consent of State Government. The State Governments are advised from time to time to follow the instructions as mentioned in (a) and (b) above.

Removal of Gap Between Urban and Rural Areas

4814. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the effective steps being taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the urban and rural areas;

(b) whether various studies conducted by the Government indicate that the rural people are not benefited adequately from crores of rupees allocated under various rural development schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the further steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations various rural development programmes namely, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and Integrated Watershed

Management Programme (IWMP). The objectives of these schemes are overall development of rural areas and in the process the gap between urban and rural areas is likely to be bridged.

(b) and (c) The studies commissioned by the Ministry of Rural Development through reputed independent Research Organisations have shown satisfactory implementation of the schemes. However, some shortcomings were noticed like inadequate preparation of annual plan, delay in implementation of projects, lack of coordination among the line departments at district level, shortage of staff at District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Zilla Parishads to implement the programmes and benefits of the programmes given to non-eligible beneficiaries in some cases.

(d) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy to improve the implementation of the rural development schemes consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's participation, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) vigilance and monitoring of rural development programmes at all levels.

[English]

Number of Internet Service Providers

4815. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Internet Service Providers are permitted to obtain bandwidth from foreign satellites in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Internet Nodes set up by the Government in the country Secondary Switching Area (SSA)-wise;

(d) whether Government has any proposal to revisit the National Frequency Allocation Plan adopted by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of authorised Internet Service Providers in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) As per "Guidelines and general information for grant of licence for operating Internet Services" dated 24.08.2007, Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are permitted to set up International Internet Gateway using foreign satellite after obtaining necessary approvals.

(c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have set up

34216 Internet nodes covering all the Secondary Switching Areas (SSAs) in the country with at least one Internet node in each SSA.

(d) and (e) National Frequency Allocation Plan (NFAP), 2008 has been made effective since 1st April, 2009 after its review. As per policy, NFAP is reviewed generally every two years within the framework of Radio Regulations of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and Government priorities.

(f) The number of authorized Internet Service Providers having licence to provide internet services in category 'A', 'B' and 'C' service areas in the country as on 31st March, 2007, 31st March, 2008, 31st March, 2009 and 31st March, 2010 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

1. Number of Category 'A' Internet Service Providers (ISPs):

Name of the Service Area	No of Category 'A' ISPs as on			
	31.03.2007	31.03.2008	31.03.2009	31.03.2010
All India	63	80	96	98

2. Number of Category 'B' and Category 'C' Internet Service Providers:

Sl. No.	Name of the Service Area	Total No of Category 'B' and Category 'C' ISPs as on			
		31.03.2007	31.03.2008	31.03.2009	31.03.2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	23	25	24
2.	Assam	11	10	10	10
3.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	5	3	3	3
4.	Delhi*	19	12	13	14
5.	Gujarat	33	30	31	31
6.	Haryana	18	18	18	15
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5	4	4	4
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	5	4	4
9.	Karnataka	22	15	15	15
10.	Kerala	11	10	11	11
11.	Maharashtra (including Goa)	48	41	46	49

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	4	2	2	2
13.	North East**	4	4	4	3
14.	Orissa	10	5	5	5
15.	Punjab	14	12	12	11
16.	Rajasthan	15	11	11	11
17.	Tamil Nadu	28	24	26	26
18.	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	28	24	25	21
19.	West Bengal (including Andaman and Nicobar and Sikkim)	11	12	12	14

Note: *includes Noida, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad and Faridabad.

**includes Meghalaya, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.

[Translation]

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

**Additional Funds
under SGSY**

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government on these proposals during the said period?

4816. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from various States including Madhya Pradesh for allocating additional funds under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) the proposals for additional funds were received from some of the states during 2008-09 and 2009-2010 (including Madhya Pradesh). The states-wise additional funds released to states during 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Addl. funds released (2008-2009)	Name of State	Addl. Funds released (2009-2010)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	2525.01	Andhra Pradesh	653.61
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	213.31	Chhattisgarh	355.33
3.	Jharkhand	224.36	Gujarat	565.44
4.	Maharashtra	178.59	Haryana	201.34
5.	Punjab	18.57	Karnataka	1061.30
6.	Uttar Pradesh	87.02	Kerala	236.31
7.	West Bengal	647.01	Madhya Pradesh	1961.93
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.36	Maharashtra	1085.38

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Assam	1897.39	Rajasthan	338.32
10.	Mizoram	29.45	Tamil Nadu	588.11
11.	Nagaland	91.11	Uttar Pradesh	4876.78
12.	Sikkim	41.64	Uttanchal	245.82
13.	Tripura	75.61	Pondicherry	131.28
14.			Arunachal Pradesh	139.11
15.			Assam	5720.94
16.			Manipur	54.80
17.			Meghalaya	168.08
18.			Mizoram	114.18
19.			Nagaland	261.84
20.			Sikkim	126.67
21.			Tripura	503.68

[English]

Agni-I Missile

4817. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Agni-I missile has been flight tested in the recent past from the Orissa coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it has been successful in meeting various parameters?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Agni-I missile with a range of 700 km was flight tested successfully on 28th March, 2010 from Integrated Test Range, Balasore, Orissa meeting all the objectives set for it.

Recognition of Defence Certificates

4818. SHRI P.T. THOMAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the certificates for various training courses provided to the defence personnel are duly recognized by other institutions, including Union

Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY) :
(a) to (c) Courses conducted at various levels – Graduate, Post-Graduate or Diploma Level Courses for Defence personnel at Category 'A' training establishments are normally affiliated with a University for purposes of accreditation and grant of a Degree. Some Post-Graduate engineering courses being conducted at these Category 'A' establishments are also affiliated with universities for purpose of recognition as M. Tech. equivalent. Some of the Defence personnel courses are also similarly being awarded Diploma Certificates being recognized by AICTE or nearby universities for some long courses conducted at the training establishments. List of available courses recognized by Civil Institutions is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

No case has come to the notice of the Ministry so far of any certificate provided to the Defence personnel not being recognized by institutions.

Statement-I*List of Courses Recognised by Civil Institutions*

Sl. No	Institute	Course Name	Affiliated To	Recognised as Equivalent To	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	AWC Mhow	Higher Comd Course	Devi Ahilaya Vishvavidyalaya, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Post Graduation Diploma in Human Resource	
2.	AWC Mhow	Senior Comd Course	Devi Ahilaya Vishvavidyalaya, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Diploma in Senior Defence Mgt Studies	
3.	AWC Mhow	Junior Comd Course	Devi Ahilaya Vishvavidyalaya, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Diploma in Junior Defence Mgt Studies	
4.	CME Pune	Degree Engg Course	JNU	BE (Civil/Electrical/Mechanical Engg)	
5.	CME Pune	Degree Engg Course	JNU	BE (Electronics)	
6.	CME Pune	Degree Engg Course	JNU	BE (Electrical and Mechanical)	
7.	CME Pune	Engr Offrs Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Course	JNU	Post Graduation in designing, plg, op and maint of refrigeration and air conditioning installations	
8.	CME Pune	Engr Offrs Earthmoving Plant Course	JNU	Post Graduation specialisation in the application, op and maint of Earthmoving plants.	
9.	CME Pune	Survey Assistant	JNU	Post Graduation specialisation in building and quantitative surveying	
10.	MCTE Mhow	Degree Engg Course	JNU	B Tech	
11.	MCTE Mhow	Senior Offrs Adv Telecommunication Engg Course	Devi Ahilaya Vishvavidyalaya, Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	M Tech	

1.	2	3	4	5	6
12.	MCTE Mhow	Offrs Cipher Class I (Radio)	AICTE		Diploma in Electronics and Telecom Engg
13.	MCTE Mhow	Foreman Sig Course	AICTE		Diploma in Electronics and Telecom Engg
14.	Civ Est	Diploma in Automobile Engg [DAE (B) Veh]	AICTE		Diploma in Automobile Engg
15.	Civ Est	Diploma in Automobile Engg [DAE (C) Veh]	AICTE		Diploma in Automobile Engg
16.	Civ Est	Diploma in Armament (Gun Fitter)	AICTE		Diploma in Mechanical Engg
17.	Civ Est	Diploma in Instruments and Medical Eqpt	AICTE		Diploma in Instrumentation Engg
18.	Civ Est	Diploma in Electrical Engg	AICTE		Diploma in Electrical Engg
19.	Civ Est	Diploma in Small Arms Engg	AICTE		Diploma in Mechanical Engg
20.	RVC	Army Cert of Edn-1	All School Boards		Class VIII
21.	RVC	Army English Cert-1	All School Boards		Class VIII
22.	RVC	Basic Foundation Course	All School Boards		Matric
23.	AEC TC&C	Bachelor of Education	Barkatullah University Bhopal		Degree of Bachelor of Education
24.	AEC TC&C	Bachelor of Educational Technology	Barkatullah University Bhopal		Degree of Bachelor of Educational Technology
25.	AEC TC&C	Bachelor of Library and Info Science	Barkatullah University Bhopal		Degree of Bachelor of Education
26.	AEC TC&C	ADP (SAP) for SL (QM) Offrs	Barkatullah University Bhopal		Certificate in ADP (SAP)
27.	AEC TC&C	ADP (SAP) for SL (RO) Offrs	Barkatullah University Bhopal		Certificate in ADP (SAP)
28.	AEC TC&C	ADP (F) for AEC JCOs/NCOs and PBOR of Minor Corps	Barkatullah University Bhopal		Certificate in ADP (Fundamentals)

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	AEC TC&C	Certificate of Teaching English	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Certificate of Teaching English	
30.	AEC TC&C	Certificate Course in Library and Info Science through Correspondence	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Certificate in Library and Information Science	
31.	AEC TC&C	Tibetan Language Course	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Diploma in Tibetan Language	
32.	AEC TC&C	Unit Education Instructors Course	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Certificate in Teaching equivalent to JBT	
33.	AEC TC&C	Urdu Language Course	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Certificate Urdu Language	
34.	AEC TC&C	Chinese Language Course	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Diploma in Chinese Language	
35.	AEC TC&C	Dzongkha Language Course	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Diploma in Dzongkha Language	
36.	AEC TC&C	Dhivehi Language Course	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Diploma in Dhivehi Language	
37.	AEC TC&C	Burmese Language Course	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Diploma in Burmese Language	
38.	AEC TC&C	Russian Language Course	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Diploma in Russian Language	
39.	AEC TC&C	Arabic Language Course	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Diploma in Arabic Language	
40.	AEC TC&C	Persian Language Course	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Diploma in Persian Language	
41.	AEC TC&C	Sinhala Language Course	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Diploma in Sinhala Language	
42.	AEC TC&C	Pushto Language Course	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Diploma in Pushto Language	
43.	AEC TC&C	Young Bandsmen	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Diploma in Military Music	
44.	AEC TC&C	Regimental Musician	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Advanced Diploma in Military Music Part-I	
45.	AEC TC&C	Potential Band Master	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Advanced Diploma in Military Music Part-II	
46.	AEC TC&C	Cert in Educational Technology	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Certificate in Educational Technology	

1	2	3	4	5	6
47.	AEC TC&C	New Entrants Course	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Diploma in Teaching	
48.	AEC TC&C	Rect Clks Tech Trg	Barkatullah University Bhopal	Diploma in Office Administration	
49.	CIJW School	LICO (O) and (JN)	Mizoram University	Diploma in Management of Low Intensity Conflict	
50.	IMA Dehradun	ACC	JNU	BA/BSc	
51.	IMA Dehradun	Pre-Commission Trg	HNB Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal (Uttarakhand)	Post Graduate Diploma in Defence Mgt and Strategic Studies	
52.	AADC Gopalpur	Young Offrs	Behrampur University (Orissa)	Diploma in Weapon System	
53.	AADC Gopalpur	Long Gunnery Staff Course	Behrampur University (Orissa)	Master of Mil Science	
54.	AADC Gopalpur	Technical Instructor of Fire Controller	Behrampur University (Orissa)	Diploma in Radar Technology	
55.	AADC Gopalpur	Assistant Instructor of Gunnery	Behrampur University (Orissa)	Diploma in Armament Technology	
56.	ACCS	Young Offrs Course	Pune University	PG Certificate in Tank Technology	
57.	ACCS	Auto Instructor Officers Course	Pune University	PG Diploma in Auto Technology	
58.	ACCS	Armament Instructor Officers Course	Pune University	PG Diploma in Armament Technology	
59.	ACCS	Radio Instructor Officers Course	Pune University	PG Diploma in Radio Communication	
60.	ACCS	Auto/Armament/Electronics Composite Tank Commander Course	Pune University	Diploma in Equipment Management	
61.	ACCS	Auto Instructor NCOs Course	Pune University	Diploma in Auto Technology	
62.	ACCS	Armament Instructor NCOs Course	Pune University	Diploma in Armament Technology	
63.	ACCS	Electronics Instructors NCOs Course	Pune University	Diploma in Communication Technology	
64.	ACCS	Combat Group Commander Course	Pune University	Advance PGD in Personal and Secondary Management	

1	2	3	4	5	6
65.	ACCS	Combat Team Commanders Course	Pune University		PGD in Personal and Secondary Management
66.	ACCS	Troop Leader/Platoon Cdr	Pune University		Diploma in Personal and Secondary Management
67.	ACCS	ADP (Fundamental Progress)	Pune University		Diploma in Computer Application
68.	Arty School	Long Gunnery Staff Course	Pune University		Master of Science (Tech) Weapon Systems)
69.	Arty School	Advance Gunnery Course	Pune University		Diploma in Weapon System
70.	Arty School	Long Gunnery Staff Course (JCOs/ NCOs)	Pune University		Bachelor of Science (Tech) Weapon Systems
71.	Arty School	Unit Instructors Course	Pune University		Diploma in Weapon System
72.	MIRC	DIMC (O)	Pune University		PG Diploma in Automative Technology
73.	MIRC	R&AC (O)	Pune University		PG Diploma in Armament Technology in Mob Warfare Course
74.	MIRC	YO (Mech)	Pune University		PG Diploma in ICV Tech Combat Application
75.	MIRC	AIGMC (JN)	Pune University		Diploma in Weapon System Technology
76.	MIRC	DIMG (JN)	Pune University		Diploma in Vehicle Sys Technology
77.	MIRC	RIMC (JN)	Pune University		Diploma in Communication System Technology
78.	MIRC	ADP (JN)	Pune University		Diploma in Computer Application
79.	MIRC	Radio Opr ADP Trg	Pune University		Certificate in Computer Application
80.	JLA	Diploma in Supvr Mgt from LBSIMT for JL and PSM	AICTE		

1	2	3	4	5	6
81.	DSSC, Wellington	DSSC	Madras University		MSc in Defence Studies
82.	MCEME Secunderabad	OAME	JNU		Post Graduate Diploma in Automotive Engg
83.	MCEME Secunderabad	OALE ©	JNU		Post Graduate in Electronics Engg
84.	MCEME Secunderabad	OALE ®	JNU		Post Graduate in Electronics Engg
85.	MCEME Secunderabad	OACT	JNU		M Tech in Computer Engg
86.	MCEME Secunderabad	EME ODE	JNU		B Tech in Mechanical and Electronics
87.	MCEME Secunderabad	SOEME	JNU		Post Graduate Diploma in Business Mgt
88.	MCEME Secunderabad	WCC	JNU		Junior Executive Mgt Course
89.	MCEME Secunderabad	DAE (A)	AICTE		Diploma in Automobile Engg
90.	MCEME Secunderabad	DEE (A)	AICTE		Diploma in Electrical Engg
91.	MCEME Secunderabad	DEE (Radar)	AICTE		Diploma in Electronics Engg
9	MCEME Secunderabad	DEE (RO)	AICTE		Diploma in Electronics Engg
93.	MCEME Secunderabad	DEE (Computer)	AICTE		Diploma in Electronics Engg

1	2	3	4	5	6
94.	MCEME Secunderabad	HRC (ELE)	AICTE		Diploma in Electrical Engg
95.	MCEME Secunderabad	HRC (AVN)	AICTE		Diploma in Electronics Engg
96.	MCEME Secunderabad	HRC (I&R)	AICTE		Diploma in Instrumentation Engg
97.	MCEME Secunderabad	HRC (AF/AEN)	AICTE		Diploma in Mechanical Engg
98.	CMM Jabalpur	Higher Ordnance Management Course	Rani Durgawati University Jabalpur		Certificate 5th Semester of MBA (Materials).
99.	-do-	Higher Monitions Course	-do-		Certificate in Higher Munitions
100.	-do-	Senior Management Officers Course	-do-		Certificate 5th Semester of MBA (Materials).
101.	-do-	Advanced Material Management Course	-do-		Diploma in Advanced Material Management
102.	-do-	Basic Ordnance Management Course	-do-		Diploma in Materials Management
103.	-do-	Quarter Master Officers Course	-do-		Certificate in Inventory Management
104.	-do-	Senior Management Officer's Course (Materials).	-do-		Certificate 5th Semester of MBA
104.	RVC Centre and College Meerut	National Diploma in Equine Husbandry, Madicine and Surgery Course.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izzatnagar		National Diploma in Equine Husbandry, Madicine and Surgery Course.
106.	AMC Centre and College Lucknow	All Para Medical Courses	Ministry of Health and Welfare	—	
107.	AMC Centre and College Lucknow	All Medical Courses	Medical Council of India	—	

Statement-II

The details of Certificates/Degrees being provided to the Defence personnel undergoing various training courses at Tri Services Institutions, other than the details given in Statement-I are as follows

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Training Course	Certificate	Affiliated University
1.	College of Defence Management, Secunderabad	Higher Defence Management Course	Masters in Management Studies	Osmania University, Secunderabad
2.	Defence Services Staff College, Wellington	Staff Course	M.Sc. in Defence and Strategic Studies	Madras University, Chennai
3.	National Defence Academy, Khadakwasala	Basic Military Training	B.Sc./BA	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill

4819. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the current status of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be tabled on the floor of the House and passed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI) : (a) and (b) Introducing the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill is under consideration of the Government.

Offshore Casino Royale

4820. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Goa's biggest "Offshore Casino Royale" is technically inferior and unfit as per the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) convention;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of offshore casinos operating/parked off at Panaji; and

(c) the likely loss to Exchequer and the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) The vessel "Casino Royale" does not fully conform to requirements of SOLAS Convention. The non-conformities identified in respect of this vessel include stability/Damage Stability, Structural Fire Protection arrangements, Sprinkler System and escape and evacuation arrangements. Six passenger vessels used/proposed to be used for the purpose of casino facility are positioned in the Mandovi River at Panaji.

(c) No loss to exchequer has come to the notice of the Government.

Procurement of Drone Aircraft

4821. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE :

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to procure Drone aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas of its deployment; and

(d) the steps for indigenous development of the said aircraft or its alternatives?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Contract for procurement of two Heron Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) — Drone aircraft and its associated equipment from M/s IAI, Israel was signed on 4th March, 2010.

(c) Maritime surveillance of the Western and Eastern seaboard.

(d) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has developed one type of Drone aircraft (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle) called NISHANT for which Army has placed Limited Series Production (LSP) order. Lakshya is another target Drone aircraft which has already been inducted into all the three Services.

Universally Valid Identity Card

4822. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to issue a Universally Valid Identity Card for disabled persons, which would be valid throughout the country and accepted by all departments and institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up separate Ministry for disability affairs and National Association for older persons as envisaged in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Presently, there are no proposals for creation of a separate Ministry to deal with disability matters and National Association for older persons, under consideration.

Per Capita Land Availability

4823. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI :

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the per capita land availability in the country has declined;

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

(c) whether any survey has been conducted/proposed to be conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check this trend and to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI) : (a) to (e) As per various quinquennial Agriculture Censuses conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1970-71, 1976-77, 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2005-06, the average size of operational holdings in the country was 2.28, 2.00, 1.84, 1.69, 1.55, 1.41, 1.33 and 1.23 hectares respectively, which shows that the average size of the operational holding declined by about 46% in 2005-06 over 1970-71. The decline in the operated area has been attributed to conversion of land for urbanization/ industrialization or transfer of land to meet the requirement of non-agricultural purposes.

[Translation]

Hacking of Classified Information

4824. SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRI MILIND DEORA:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that Shadow Network, a Canadian Cyber Security has revealed that some foreign based hackers hacked defence, sensitive and classified information including India's missile systems, threatening the national security;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government is aware of report titled "Shadows in the Cloud - Investigating Cyber Espionage 2.0" published by the group of researchers from the Munk school of Global Affairs, University of Toronto, Canada.

An agency of the Government has been investigating such types of attacks by adversaries for some time. An investigation had already been launched into the matter prior to the reports that appeared in the media. The agency is working in close coordination with various agencies and service providers to identify reportedly affected computer systems, their locations and thereafter sanitizing them. The investigation will enable a comprehensive view on the subject to deal with the threats to be worked out.

(c) The Government has taken several measures to detect cyber attacks/hacking attempts.

1. As per existing computer security guidelines issued by Government, no sensitive information is to be stored on the systems that are connected to Internet.
2. The Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
3. The organizations operating critical information infrastructure have been advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001.
4. Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out their IT systems audit regularly to ensure robustness of their systems. CERT-IN has already empanelled a number of penetration testing professionals through a stringent mechanism of selection to carryout audits.
5. National Informatics Centre (NIC) is continuously strengthening the security of the network operated by them and its services by enforcing security policies, conducting regular security audits and deploying various technologies at different levels of the network to defend

against the newer techniques being adopted by the hackers from time to time.

6. The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with hacking and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.

Section 70 of the Act provides to declare any computer resource which directly or indirectly affects the facility of Critical Information Infrastructure, to be a protected system.

Further, Section 70B has empowered Indian Computer Emergency Response Team to serve as national nodal agency in the area of cyber security.

7. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) scans the Indian Cyber Space to detect traces of any untoward incident that poses a threat to the cyber space. CERT-In performs both proactive and reactive roles in computer security incidents prevention, identification of solution to security problems, analyzing product vulnerabilities, malicious codes, web defacements, open proxy servers and in carrying out relevant research and development.

Sectoral CERTs have been functioning in the areas of Defence and Finance for catering critical domains. They are equipped to handle and respond to domain specific threats emerging from the cyber systems.

CERT-In has published several Security Guidelines for safeguarding computer systems from hacking and these have been widely circulated. All Government Departments/ Ministries, their subordinate offices and public sector undertakings have been advised to implement these guidelines to secure their computer systems and information technology infrastructure.

CERT-In issues security alerts, advisories to prevent occurrence of cyber incidents and also conducts security workshops and training programs on regular basis to enhance user awareness.

[English]

Creamy Layer Status

4825. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding consideration of Creamy Layer status in the country;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any upper income limit specified for the applicants belonging to Backward Communities for the appointment in Central Government services; 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) The Supreme Court in its judgment delivered on 16.11.1992 in the Indira Sawhney case upheld 27% reservation for Other Backward Classes in Central Government Services subject to exclusion of socially advanced persons/sections (Creamy Layer).

The existing income criteria to exclude socially advanced persons/sections (Creamy Layer) from Other Backward Classes is Rs. 4.5 lacs per annum.

[Translation]

Constitution of TACs

4826. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a number of letters of Member of Parliament in respect of the constitution of Telecom Advisory Committees (TACs) in the country;

(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) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) All 359 Telephone Advisory Committees (TACs) have already been constituted [tenure of 348 TACs are upto 30.09.2011 and of 11 TACs are upto 30.06.2010].

[English]

National Council on Skill Development

4827. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features, functions and objectives of National Council on Skill Development (NCSD) set up by the Government;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised under NCSD since its inception, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the target fixed and success achieved under the NCSD since its inception, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development has been set up in pursuance of the decision of the Cabinet at its meeting held on 15.5.2008 on "Coordinated Action for Skill Development". Hon'ble Prime Minister is the Chairperson and there are 18 members including some Cabinet Ministers, representatives of trade and industry and Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Chairperson, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council and Chairman, National Skill Development Corporation. The functions of the Council are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Since allocation of finance is not a function assigned to the Council; it neither allocates nor releases funds.

(c) Two meetings of the Council have been held so far on 3.11.2008 and 12.10.2009. In these meetings, among others following decisions were taken (i) finalization of core governance principles (ii) remodeling of apprenticeship training (iii) restructuring of employment exchanges (iv) introduction of functional English in vocational courses. These were circulated to the concerned Government and other agencies dealing with Skill Development for Implementation.

Statement

Functions of the Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development

(a) Lay down broad policy objectives, strategies, financing and governance models to promote skill development;

(b) Review progress of activities relating to skill development periodically and provide mid-course corrections, including changes in part or whole of current schemes under implementation.

(c) Orchestrate Public Sector/Private Sector Initiatives in a framework of collaborative action.

Fake Drugs from China

4828. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN :

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA :

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

(a) whether fake drugs from China were offloaded as Indian drugs in African countries such as Ghana, South Africa and Ivory Coast where Indian had a substantial market share;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has lodged protests with Chinese Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response from the Chinese Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to protect and promote the pharmaceutical sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) During June, 2009, Government of India's attention was drawn to the press release issued by NAFDAC, Nigerian Government Drug Regulatory Authority, about detention and seizure of a large consignment of fake anti-malarial generic pharmaceuticals labelled "Made in India" but produced in China. No other similar cases on fake drugs from China being offloaded/seized in the countries of Ghana, South Africa or Ivory Coast have been reported.

(c) and (d) Taking serious note of the contents of NAFDAC's Press Release, a strong protest was lodged with concerned Chinese authorities with a request to take stringent action against such unscrupulous elements. Consequent to India's strong protest, the Chinese Government conducted an investigation and found a nexus

between Chinese drug manufacturers and importers in Nigeria. The principal suspects have been caught and their factories sealed. The Chinese Government is taking action against the accused as per their law.

(e) Indian Missions abroad have been sensitized to be vigilant against such incidences. A mission for promotion of Indian generic drugs has been launched in Africa to sensitize the concerned health authorities that generic drugs from India are quality drugs at par with their patented alternatives and available at very reasonable cost. A Pharma Brand India campaign has been launched, in Africa by Pharmexcil with the support of Department of Commerce.

World Bank Assistance for Rural Water Supply

4829. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL :

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR :

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned several crores for different States including Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka for rural water supply and sanitation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and districts that have been identified for this purpose, State-wise; and

(c) the period by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA) : (a) to (c) The information regarding projects under implementation with World Bank assistance in rural water supply and sanitation sector is as follows:—

(Amount in Rs. Crore) (Rs. 45/- conversion rate)
(Amount in Million US \$ in brackets)

Sl. No.	State and Project Name	Districts Covered	Date of Agreement	Date of Closing	World Bank Credit	Disbursement as on 31.03.2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2nd Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Bagalkote, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Gadag, Gulbarga, Haveri, Koppal, Raichur, Uttara Kannada	08.03.2002	30.06.2010	682.20 (151.60)	680.40 (151.20)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Vishakapatnam, Mahbubnagar, Prakasham, Kadapa	22.01.2010	30.11.2014	675.00 (150.00)	67.50 (15.00)
3.	Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	All 13 Districts of Uttarakhand	16.10.2006	30.06.2012	540.00 (120.00)	122.40 (27.20)
4.	Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	All 19 Districts of Punjab	26.02.2007	31.03.2012	693.00 (154.00)	113.40 (25.20)

CECA Agreement with Singapore

4830. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has signed Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) with Singapore to elevate bilateral ties between the two countries to a higher level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enter into CECA with other countries with whom there is substantive economic engagement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) between India and Singapore was signed on 29th June 2005, which came into effect from 1st August 2005. Detailed information regarding the Agreement is at www.commerce.nic.in/trade/international_ta_framework_ceca.asp.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. India is currently negotiating Free Trade agreements with the following countries:—

Name of the Agreements under Negotiation	Partner country
India-EU Trade and Investment Agreement	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom
India-European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Negotiations on broad based Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement	Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland
India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) negotiations	Japan
India-Sri Lanka Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) negotiations	Sri Lanka
India-Thailand Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) negotiations	Thailand
India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) negotiations	Malaysia
India- New Zealand Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	New Zealand

Name of the Agreements under Negotiation	Partner country
Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations	Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal
India-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations	Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Yemen
India-Mauritius Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) negotiations	Mauritius
India-SACU Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) negotiations	South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia

Physically Challenged Persons

4831. SHRI T.R. BAALU : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide legal entitlement for the socially neglected and physically challenged;

(b) whether there is any proposal to change the name as 'differently abled' instead of 'physically challenged'; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunity, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 has been enacted with a view to empower persons with disabilities.

(b) and (c) The expression "Persons with Disabilities" is used in the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunity, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 and also in United Nations Conventions on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to which India is a signatory.

Schemes to Promote Handloom Exports

4832. SHRI C. SIVASAMI :

SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR :

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

(a) the details regarding Focus Product Scheme (FPS) for promotion of export of products;

(b) whether duty free credit facility @ 1.25 percent

has been allowed to handloom products under this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide an incentive of 5 percent on the Free on Board (FoB) value in the handloom goods exports;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details regarding special incentives being provided to promote the decentralized labour intensive handloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) In the Focus Product Scheme (FPS) under the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, incentives have been allowed for promotion of export of a large number of products/sectors including handloom sector. The objective of the Scheme; details of the products/ sectors covered, and of the incentives are given in the Statement-I

(d) to (f) Presently, the incentive to the handloom sector under FPS is being allowed at the rate of 2% of the FOB value of exports, which has been increased from earlier rate of 1.25% with effect from 27.8.2009. The details regarding special incentives to the handloom sector are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Schemes to Promote Handloom Exports

Focus Product Scheme (FPS)

- Objective is to incentives export of such, products which have high, employment intensity/employment potential, so as to offset infrastructure inefficiencies and other associated costs involved in marketing of these products.

2. Exports of notified products (as in Appendix 37D of HBP v1) to all countries (including SEZ units) are entitled for Duty Credit scrip equivalent to 2% of FOB value of exports (in free foreign exchange) from 27.8.2009 onwards. Earlier, the incentive was @ 1.25% of FOB value of exports.
3. Special Focus Products/Sectors are entitled for Duty Credit scrip equivalent to 5% of the FOB value of exports.
4. At present, wide range of products/sectors including Value added leather products and leather footwear; Fire works and stationery items; Value added coir products; handloom products, Silk and silk fabrics; Technical textiles; Electronic products; Engineering products including bicycle parts and Agricultural tractors; Plastic products; Glass and glassware; Jute and sisal products; Green technology products like wind-mills and electrically operated vehicles, etc. are covered in FPS, and are entitled for Duty Credit scrip @ 2% of FOB value of exports.

Particularly, export of handloom items covered under 31 ITC HS Code in FPS, covering a wide range of hand-woven products like fabrics, sarees, dhotis, sheetings, lunghis, real madras handkerchiefs, rugs and mats, druggets, durries, shawls, scarves, mufflers, bed-linen, toilet and kitchen linen, terry fabrics and terry toweling, bed-sheets, table cloths, furnishing articles and other made-up items, garments etc., are entitled for the benefit under the Scheme @ 2% of FOB value of exports.

5. Further, Toys and sports goods, all handicraft items, handmade carpets and textile floor coverings, bicycles, hand tools, nuts and bolts, sewing machines and parts, staplers, Liquid Pumps etc., have been categorized as special focus products under the FPS, and are entitled for Duty Credit scrip @ 5% of FOB value of exports.
6. A variant under FPS is Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, the objective of which is to promote export of products/sectors of high export intensity/employment potential, (which are not covered under the FPS list) in specified linked markets (which are not covered in the Focus Market Scheme list). Presently, major products/sectors included are Engineering products like Machine Tools, Earth moving equipments, Transmission towers, Electrical and Power Equipments, Steel Tubes, pipes

and galvanized sheets, Compressors, Iron and Steel Structures; Scaffoldings; vulcanized rubber items; Sanitary and Cutlery items; Padlocks, Hinges; Medical, Surgical furniture etc.; Pharma products; Dyes, Paints, Soaps, Waxes, Polishes etc.; Photographic and Cinematographic goods; Value added plastic goods; Value added rubber goods; Printed books, Maps, Journals; Electronic items; Glass products; Synthetic textile fabrics, cotton woven fabrics, readymade garments, knitted and crocheted fabrics and made ups etc. Exports of these products/sectors to 15 linked markets, viz., Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Ukraine, Brazil, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Japan and China are incentivized in the form of Duty Credit scrip @ 2% of FOB value of exports. In addition to this, export of Chemicals to these 15 countries have been included for benefit for a limited period of 6 months from 1.1.2010 to 30.6.2010, and export of readymade garments, in addition to the above mentioned 15 countries, have also been incentivised to EU and USA also for a limited period of 6 months from 1.4.2010 to 30.9.2010. Further, export of auto components is also eligible for incentive on export to some additional countries, i.e., Korea RP, Iran and Russia. Likewise, export of motor cars is eligible for incentive on exports to some additional countries, i.e., Bahrain, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Russia, Turkey and UAE; export of chassis for motor cars is eligible for incentive on exports to additional countries, i.e., Dubai, Qatar, Oman, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and UAE; and export of Motor cycles is also eligible for incentive on exports to additional countries, i.e., Indonesia and Singapore.

7. Other details of the Schemes, and of the 31 ITC HS Codes are available at website <http://dgft.gov.in>

Statement-II

Schemes to Promote Handloom Exports

Special Incentives to the Handloom Sector

1. Status holders belonging to the handloom sector (which is a part of the textile sector) are eligible for additional Duty Credit Scrip @ 1% of the FOB value of past exports. However, those exporters who are availing Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) benefits (under the Ministry of Textiles) during a particular year

are not eligible for this benefit for exports of that year. This Duty Credit Scrips can be used for procurement of capital goods with actual user condition. This facility is available upto 31.3.2011.

2. Benefit of 2% Interest Subvention has been allowed.
3. Handloom sector, which is a part of the textile sector (excluding units availing benefits under TUFs), is eligible for benefits under Zero Duty EPCG Scheme, which allows import of capital goods for pre-production, production and post-production at zero customs duty subject to stipulated conditions.
4. The threshold limit in the case of new towns of export excellence in the handloom sector is Rs. 150 crore as against the normal threshold limit of Rs. 750 crore.
5. Export of all handloom products to notified 110 countries under Focus Market Scheme in the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 is entitled to Duty Credit Scrip incentive @ 3% of FOB value of export.

The details of the Schemes are available at website <http://dgft.gov.in>

[Translation]

SEZs for Production of Renewable Energy Equipment

4833. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of equipment required in production of renewable energy is allowed under Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has entered into any agreement with the private sector or foreign companies regarding setting up of the said SEZs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The following SEZs have been notified for "non-conventional energy sources" sector:

Sl. No.	Name of the SEZ	Location	Sector
1	Moser Baer India Ltd.	Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh	Non-conventional Energy including solar energy equipments/cell
2	Enfield Energy Ltd.	Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal	Non-conventional Energy including solar energy equipments/cell
3	Euro Multivision Ltd.	Distt. Kutch, Gujarat	Non-conventional Energy including solar energy equipments/cell
4	Carborundum Universal Ltd.	Distt. Ernakulam, Kerala.	Solar Photovaltaic

(c) and (d) A Special Economic Zone may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a Free Trade and Warehousing Zone. Proposals for setting up of SEZ are considered by the Board of Approval only after written consent

of the concerned State Government Primarily, SEZs are being developed by the private sector.

[English]

Postal Life Insurance Policy

4834. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV : Will

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

(a) whether there is any difference in respect of maximum insurance cover to a General and Handicapped employee at Central/State Government in the country;

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

(c) the corrective measures 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.

Group Insurance Scheme

4835. SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons belonging to the weaker and vulnerable sections of the country covered through Insurance Schemes under the Social Security Fund during each of the last three years, State-wise and category-wise;

(b) the total amount disbursed to the eligible persons under such scheme during the said period, State-wise, year-wise and category-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to raise the amount of sum assured under the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Audit of Telecom Companies

4836. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA :

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM :

SHRI UDAY SINGH :

SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA :

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY :

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ :

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recommended auditing of various telecom companies by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) during the last three years;

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

(c) whether some of the existing operators who have been in operation before 2006 have been left out of the purview of special audit as well as the proposed C&AG audit;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which this audit is likely to be completed; and

(e) the extent to which the subscribers of the telecom operators are likely to be benefitted by such audits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) TRAI has not recommended any audit of the Telecom Companies by C&AG. However, C&AG has conveyed that it intends to take up the audit of the accounts of Bharti Airtel, Reliance, Tata, Vodafone and BSNL in the current year.

(c) and (d) Special audit for five major telecom operators namely Reliance Communication, Bharti Airtel, Vodafone, Idea and Tata, was ordered by the Department vide clause 22 of the Unified Access Service (UAS)

License Agreement. The said clause is to be invoked in cases where, in the opinion of the Government, the prescribed statements or accounts submitted by the operator are inaccurate or misleading.

As conveyed by C&AG, it intends to audit the books of accounts of all private telecom service providers on regular basis. In the current year, the audit of the accounts of Bharti Airtel, Reliance, Tata, Vodafone and BSNL has been taken up.

(e) Audit was instituted with the specific aim of ensuring that the Government gets its due share of revenue in the form of License Fee and Spectrum charges in accordance with the terms and conditions of the license agreement.

**Financial Aid to North-
Eastern States**

4837. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the funds allocation under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to the North Eastern States including Assam have been made in consonance with the prevailing norms/criteria for these States;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated under these schemes during the last three years alongwith the progress made therein, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure road connectivity to all the villages and clusters in remote areas of these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) For

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), 50% of cess on High Speed Diesel (HSD) received in the Central Road Fund (CRF) is earmarked. This is allocated among States as per the formula given by the Planning Commission for allocation of funds in 2000-01. Additional funds are made available to the States depending upon status of preparedness, the speed of execution of projects in hand and the absorption capacity of the executing agencies.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is demand driven and not an allocation base programme. Funds are released by the Ministry to the States for implementation of the Act in accordance with the labour demand at the field level.

(b) A Statement indicating the allocation made out of share of cess, funds released and expenditure incurred vis-à-vis length of road works completed during last three years under PMGSY in North-Eastern States is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of funds released together with the performance in terms of expenditure, number of households provided employment and total persondays of employment generated in North-Eastern States under MGNREGS is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) PMGSY envisages providing all weather road connectivity to all unconnected habitations in rural areas having population of 500 or more persons in plain areas and 250 or more persons in hill States, tribal and desert areas. Further, in order to ensure wider coverage of habitations in the blocks bordering international boundary in the hill States (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs), the programme guidelines have been amended to treat all the habitations within path distance of 10 km as cluster for determining the size of population.

Statement-I

Allocation, release and expenditure under PMGSY to NE States and length of road works completed

(Allocation, release and expenditure Rs. in crore. length in km)

Sl. No.	States	2007-08				2008-09				2009-10			
		Allocation*	Release	Expenditure	Length of road completed	Allocation*	Release	Expenditure	Length of road completed	Allocation*	Release	Expenditure	Length of road completed
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.00	102.03	131.76	271.90	57.00	107.98	152.01	317.43	48.68	282.52	224.42	528.43
2.	Assam	181.00	555.00	608.75	1141.00	181.00	982.12	1007.05	1985.11	154.58	1179.00	1158.77	1989.66
3.	Manipur	33.00	78.99	64.28	265.99	33.00	20.00	37.97	78.95	28.18	149.16	131.84	796.31
4.	Meghalaya	45.00	0.00	15.59	52.47	45.00	35.95	12.64	30.80	38.43	0.00	15.09	43.16
5.	Mizoram	32.00	21.96	59.47	207.43	32.00	65.00	54.55	195.18	27.33	44.58	59.88	154.28
6.	Nagaland	30.00	12.51	20.42	398.42	30.00	85.71	87.31	298.53	25.62	65.02	66.72	258.00
7.	Sikkim	30.00	174.51	88.81	142.47	30.00	55.00	103.99	308.57	25.62	71.80	79.87	112.73
8.	Tripura	40.00	143.00	155.60	59.51	40.00	379.99	315.77	361.27	34.16	168.49	219.96	341.28
Total		448.00	1088.00	1144.68	2539.18	448.00	1731.75	1771.29	3575.84	382.60	1960.57	1956.55	4223.84

*Allocation is from the share of cess made available for the programme, balance amount was released from plan assistance, loan drawn from NABARD and Externally aided projects etc.

Expenditure and length completed for the year 2009-10 is upto February, 2010.

Statement-II*Performance of NE States under MGNREGA during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10*

Sl. No.	States	No. of households provided employment (In Lakhs)			Persondays Generated (In Lakhs)			Central Releases (In Lakhs)			Expenditure (In Lakhs)		
		FY: 2007-08	FY: 2008-09	upto March, 10	FY: 2007-08	FY: 2008-09	upto March, 10	FY: 2007-08	FY: 2008-09	upto March, 10	FY: 2007-08	FY: 2008-09	upto March, 10
				(Provisional)			(Provisional)			(Provisional)			(Provisional)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.81	0.62	2.79	34.98	11.9	1265.38	2948.84	3386.17	303.90	3289.54	1095.71
2.	Assam	14.03	18.77	21.44	487.61	751.07	727.2	52175.01	95872.16	77888.50	54919.93	95380.73	102727.44
3.	Manipur	1.13	3.81	3.90	48.32	285.62	280.9	6184.13	36540.97	43681.36	6276.15	34965.82	37995.50
4.	Meghalaya	1.06	2.24	3.01	41.33	86.31	143.9	5918.73	7802.60	21136.81	5091.18	8945.10	17836.27
5.	Mizoram	0.89	1.73	1.80	31.53	125.82	146.1	3343.49	15194.15	27697.03	4200.70	16455.70	20095.44
6.	Nagaland	1.15	2.97	3.20	24.31	202.70	270.5	4399.59	26805.72	56292.34	2397.57	27231.15	43610.43
7.	Sikkim	0.20	0.52	0.54	8.6	26.34	42.3	629.75	4097.14	8857.35	1185.76	4275.61	6414.68
8.	Tripura	4.24	5.49	5.70	181.05	351.12	390.1	17016.45	46036.60	88636.01	20860.34	49077.13	58706.55
	Total	22.74	36.34	40.21	825.54	1863.95	2012.99	90932.53	235298.18	327575.57	95230.53	239620.78	288482.02

Strike by BSNL Employees

4838. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI :

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE :

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI :

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

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) employees associations/unions have served a notice to the Government to go on an indefinite nationwide strike;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure uninterrupted services of BSNL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Executive and Non-Executive employees of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited under the aegis of Joint Action Committee of BSNL Associations/Unions had given a notice for indefinite strike from 20th April, 2010 for settlement of the following demands:—

- (i) Settle ITS Absorption issue.
- (ii) No Disinvestment/No Privatization of BSNL.
- (iii) No Retirement/No VRS.
- (iv) No unbundling of Last Mile Copper and Other Infrastructure.
- (v) No Outsourcing.
- (vi) Immediate Procurement of Mobile Lines.
- (vii) Ensure IDA Pension Revision to BSNL Retirees.

(c) In order to ensure uninterrupted services of BSNL, Secretary (Telecommunications) and Hon'ble Minister of Communications and Information Technology met the representatives of the Unions/Associations on 01.04.2010 and 16.04.2010 respectively and persuaded them to withdraw the notice of strike. The strike was called off at about noon of 20th April, 2010 at the intervention

of Hon'ble Minister of Communications and Information Technology.

[Translation]

Funds to NGOs for Empowerment of Disabled

4839. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRIBHISMASHANKAR AL/ASKUSHALTIWARI:

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

(a) whether funds are being allocated to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the schemes being implemented for empowerment of disabled persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the funds allocated/released/utilized during the last three years alongwith the names of the NGOs under the above schemes;

(c) the machinery available with the Government to monitor utilisation and detect misutilization of funds by these NGOs;

(d) the number of cases of misutilization of funds detected during the said period; and

(e) the action taken against these NGOs alongwith the nature of the action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Funds are released to the Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working for the welfare of persons with disabilities for running various projects under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) and the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP). Details of funds released/utilized and the number of NGOs assisted during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement. Grants are released only on obtaining utilization certificates that have become due in respect of previous grants.

(c) In order to ensure proper utilization of the funds by the Non-Governmental Organizations, several measures are in place including recommendation and inspection report

by the State Government, inspection by the officers of the Ministry whenever necessary, periodic reports, audited statement of accounts, Utilization Certificates etc.

(d) and (e) During the last three years, 02 NGOs were found to have misutilised funds under DDRS. Further grant-in-aid to them has been stopped and they have been blacklisted.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released	No. of NGOs	Amount released
DDRS	687	7025.09	592	6476.38	445	6155.94
ADIP	98	2021.67	81	2576.86	59	1931.0

Unemployed Women

4840. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

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

(a) the number of educated, uneducated, skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled, self-employed, employed and unemployed women at present in urban and rural areas of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the employment opportunities for women in each category referred above have increased during each of the last three years;

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

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilized for the purpose during the said period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to create additional employment opportunities for women and their upliftment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) State wise number of educated, uneducated and total number of women job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be

unemployed, as on 31.12.2007 is given in the enclosed statement-I. Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial Labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation and last such survey was conducted during 2004-05. As per the latest survey, self employed women on usual status basis were estimated at around 91 million during 2004-05. State-wise estimated number of self employed women for major states on usual status basis is given in the enclosed statement-II. In the latest survey of National Sample Survey Organisation conducted during 2004-05, information was collected about the skill profile of the youth only (15-29 years), as to whether they had or were undergoing any formal training and number of women in the age-V) group of 15-29 who received/were receiving formal and non-formal vocational training combined together was estimated at 12.6 million in the country. Figures for employment and unemployment for women are not available. However, the rates of employment and unemployment for women in the rural and urban areas are given in the enclosed statements-III & IV.

(b) and (c) Number of women job seekers provided employment through employment exchanges during the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 was 46.5, 51.9 and 54.4 thousand, respectively, showing an increased trend.

(d) and (e) One of the monitorable targets for the Eleventh Plan is to ensure that at least 33 percent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all Government Schemes are women and girl children. Some of the important schemes for

Employment Generation being implemented in the country are Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). State-wise total funds released including those for women and expenditure incurred during the last three financial years for MGNREGS and Margin Money disbursed to women under Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) (subsumed into PMEGP during 2008-09), SJSRY and SGSY is given in the enclosed statements -V, VI, VII & VIII.

Statement-I

State-wise number of educated, uneducated and total women job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 2007.

(In thousand)

Sl. No.	State/UTS	I Women Job-Seekers		
		Educated	Uneducated	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	433.6	190.3	623.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	9.2	10.1
3	Assam	290.8	176.2	467.0
4	Bihar	132.5	40.8	173.3
5	Chhattisgarh	210.7	16.5	227.2
6	Delhi	151.0	2.9	153.9
7	Goa	32.7	1.2	33.9
8	Gujarat	178.7	10.5	189.2
9	Haryana	160.1	35.2	195.3
10	Himachal Pradesh	225.0	41.8	266.8
11	Jammu & Kashmir	17.9	0.8	18.7
12	Jharkhand	103.1	10.6	113.7

1	2	3	4	5
13	Karnataka	155.5	76.3	231.8
14	Kerala	1987.7	374.0	2361.7
15	Madhya Pradesh	334.3	52.2	386.5
16	Maharashtra	691.7	117.3	808.9
17	Manipur	127.4	40.3	167.7
18	Meghalaya	10.0	2.7	12.7
19	Mizoram	11.6	7.2	18.8
20	Nagaland	10.0	2.6	12.6
21	Orissa	155.9	30.9	186.8
22	Punjab	99.7	29.9	129.6
23	Rajasthan	108.4	21.5	129.9
24	Sikkim*			
25	Tamilnadu	2008.7	139.3	2148.0
26	Tripura	77.6	83.9	161.5
27	Uttarakhand	95.8	3.6	99.4
28	Uttar Pradesh	697.8	72.9	770.7
29	West Bengal	934.0	846.2	1780.2
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9.0	4.1	13.1
31	Chandigarh	8.0	4.2	12.2
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.7	0.2	1.9
33	Daman & Diu	1.2	1.7	2.9
34	Lakshadweep	3.4	0.1	3.5
35	Puducherry	87.5	0.4	87.9
Total		9553.7	2447.8	12001.5

*there is no employment exchange.

Statement-II

State-wise estimated number of self employed women on usual status basis during 2004-05.

(In million)

Sl.No.	Major States	Self employed
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.73
2	Assam	1.79
3	Bihar	2.88
4	Chhattisgarh	2.31
5	Gujarat	4.72
6	Haryana	2.22
7	Himachal Pradesh	1.36
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1.07
9	Jharkhand	2.87

1	2	3
10	Karnataka	4.74
11	Kerala	2.08
12	Madhya Pradesh	5.55
13	Maharashtra	8.37
14	Orissa	3.37
15	Punjab	2.46
16	Rajasthan	8.83
17	Tamil Nadu	5.19
18	Uttar Pradesh	15.21
19	Uttarakhand	1.38
20	West Bengal	4.11
21	Delhi	0.13
	States Total	88.37
	All India	90.95

Statement-III

Statewise Unemployment Rates among Women on Usual Status Basis

Sl.No.	State/Union	1993-94		1999-2000		2004-05	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.1	3.5	0.5	3.7	0.4	3.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.2	7.3	0.1	10.0	0.6	2.8
3	Assam	7.7	25.6	6.6	18.9	3.1	9.1
4	Bihar	0.6	9.2	0.5	8.1	0.2	4.1
5	Chhattisgarh	Included in Madhya Pradesh				0.3	2.4
6	Delhi		6.2	21.0	3.9	0.0	6.4
7	Goa	12.9	15.4	15.9	33.3	15.7	11.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
8	Gujarat	0.3	4.4	0.1	2.0	0.2	2.9	
9	Haryana	0.4	3.3	0.1	2.8	1.0	7.5	
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.3	0.5	7.9	2.0	10.1	
11	Jammu & Kashmir	0.4	9.2	1.1	8.9	1.3	10.9	
12	Jharkhand	Included in Bihar					0.1	2.3
13	Karnataka	0.4	5.6	0.3	4.4	0.8	5.7	
14	Kerala	9.7	18.7	13.0	20.0	20.1	33.4	
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.1	3.9	0.2	1.4	0.1	1.6	
16	Maharashtra	0.3	4.7	0.7	6.6	0.3	4.1	
17	Manipur	0.7	3.2	1.5	6.2	0.7	6.3	
18	Meghalaya	-	3.1	0.3	6.8	0.5	3.5	
19	Mizoram	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.4	0.1	2.6	
20	Nagaland	-	6.4	2.0	8.7	1.4	7.2	
21	Orissa	0.8	6.0	1.1	5.3	8.3	26.6	
22	Punjab	1.2	5.3	0.9	2.1	4.9	14.0	
23	Rajasthan	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.9	
24	Sikkim	1.6	6.2	1.9	10.0	1.5	4.3	
25	Tamil Nadu	0.6	6.8	1.0	5.1	1.1	4.8	
26	Tripura	5.8	17.4	4.4	8.5	32.0	56.8	
27	Uttaranchal	Included in Uttar Pradesh					0.4	10.2
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.3	1.1	0.3	3.3	0.3	2.5	
29	West Bengal	1.7	14.2	2.8	9.5	3.3	8.4	
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.7	9.6	6.8	17.3	12.3	17.2	
31	Chandigarh	2.8	22.2	0.0	10.9	4.8	7.5	
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.7	-	0.0	0.0	3.6	9.1	
33	Daman & Diu	-	13.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	3.3	
34	Lakshadweep	42.8	33.3	42.9	17.9	57.1	51.5	
35	Pondicherry	-	9.9	2.6	6.4	3.2	19.5	
All India		0.8	6.2	1.0	5.7	1.8	6.9	

Statement-IV*State-wise Employment Rates among women (based on usual status)*

State/U.T.	1993-94		1999-2000		2004-05	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	52.1	19.9	47.8	17.8	48.3	22.4
Arunachal Pradesh	40.9	10.1	31	10	41	14.8
Assam	15.9	9.2	15.1	11.2	20.9	10.9
Bihar	17.2	6.9	17.3	7.5	13.8	6.5
Chhattisgarh	included in Madhya Pradesh				45.4	18.1
Delhi	9.8	9.6	2.9	10.5	4.7	8.8
Goa	26.9	19.9	18.1	10.6	18.8	18.8
Gujarat	39.6	14.2	41.3	13.5	42.7	15.1
Haryana	27.1	15.2	20.2	9.8	31.7	13.2
Himachal Pradesh	52	20.1	47.1	13	50.6	24.1
Jammu & Kashmir	39.1	13	32.7	6.2	26.7	11.2
Jharkhand	Included in Bihar				31.3	13.4
Karnataka	43	18.1	38	17.8	45.9	18.1
Kerala	23.8	20.3	23.8	20.3	25.6	20
Madhya Pradesh	41	14.2	38.2	13.4	36.6	15.4
Maharashtra	47.7	16.9	43.4	13.7	47.4	19
Manipur	30.8	22.3	25.3	21.1	35.1	22.1
Meghalaya	49.3	18.9	41.8	19.7	47.8	30.3
Mizoram	31.7	26.4	44	25.9	44.1	28.1
Nagaland	21.6	9.9	44.1	19.9	50.4	25.7
Orissa	31.7	15.1	29.9	14.5	32.2	14.8
Punjab	22	9.3	28	12.5	32.2	13.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	45.7	16.3	38.8	13.8	40.7	18.2
Sikkim	19.1	13.6	24.1	20	31.8	16.8
Tamil Nadu	47.8	23	43	21.5	46.1	24.1
Tripura	12.8	12.4	7.3	7.5	8.5	10
Uttaranchal	Included in Uttar Pradesh				42.7	12.7
Uttar Pradesh	21.9	10.2	20.1	9.4	24	11.7
West Bengal	18.5	14.3	16	11.7	17.8	15.5
A & N Islands	42.3	19.5	18	20.6	24.3	15.5
Chandigarh	11.4	16.3	12.8	13.6	5.4	14.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54.1	27.6	35.4	11.2	47.8	19.4
Daman & Diu	26.6	12.4	30	18.6	16.8	22.5
Lakshadweep	12.1	9.9	11.5	17.9	5	10.8
Pondicherry	28.2	17.2	28.7	16.9	36.1	15.4
All India	32.8	15.5	29.9	13.9	32.7	16.6

Note : Employment rates are measured as percentage of work force to the total population.

Statement-V

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

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/Uts	Central Release 2006-07	Central Release 2007-08	Central Release 2008-09	Central Release 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
3	Assam	265.51	521.75	958.72	607.90
4	Bihar	548.31	467.08	1388.19	713.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Chhattisgarh	718.51	1144.16	1664.49	770.36
6	Gujarat	74.34	59.16	164.19	495.45
7	Haryana	35.89	48.41	136.57	54.07
8	Himachal Pradesh	46.68	127.54	409.75	331.78
9	Jammu and Kashmir	41.36	70.71	104.73	86.05
10	Jharkhand	558.55	650.69	1805.80	623.12
11	Karnataka	248.51	252.98	398.51	1897.48
12	Kerala	37.40	69.01	198.87	289.44
13	Madhya Pradesh	1909.44	2602.8	4061.12	2533.82
14	Maharashtra	218.16	29.24	187.56	221.99
15	Manipur	16.93	61.84	365.41	321.60
16	Meghalaya	32.25	59.19	78.03	94.53
17	Mizoram	20.24	33.43	151.94	190.04
18	Nagaland	9.10	44.00	268.06	413.50
19	Orissa	783.80	536.96	878.44	245.81
20	Punjab	34.46	29.72	67.75	83.28
21	Rajasthan	780.41	1056.00	6521.57	5942.64
22	Sikkim	6.92	6.30	40.97	53.77
23	Tamil Nadu	184.09	516.09	1401.27	1349.91
24	Tripura	27.55	170.16	460.37	562.85
25	Uttar Pradesh	569.15	1665.90	3933.90	4726.87
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 & Nagar Haveli	0	0.45	0.45	0.39
30	Daman & Diu	0	0.9	0.22	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	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

Statement-VI

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

Sl. No.	State/UT	Under PMEGP Margin Money subsidy utilized (Rs. In Lakh)	
		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 & Kashmir	898.00	689.17
12	Jharkhand	958.00	365.00
13	Karnataka	2510.48	1105.79
14	Kerala	671.33	1458.99
15	Madhya Pradesh	1143.48	1811.19

1	2	3	4
16	Maharashtra	2455.61	2324.12
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
27	Uttarakhand	456.52	682.49
28	Uttar Pradesh	7984.31	4581.64
29	West Bengal	5135.37	4565.46
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	29.53	22.07
31	Chandigarh	9.74	4.07
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	
33	Daman & Diu	-	
34	Lakshadweep	0	0
35	Puducherry	19.40	15.81
Total		40864.72	32508.26

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

Statement-VII

*Statewise Central Share Allocated/Released during 2006-07 to 2009-10
under Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		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 & Kashmir	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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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	A & N 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	D&N Haveli	6.97	0	25.81	0	25.81	0	17.58	8.79
32	Daman & Diu	11.62	0	22.58	0	22.58	0	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	37140.41

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

Statement-VIII

Financial progress under Swarnajayanti Gram swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during 2006-07 to 2009-10.*

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (upto 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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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
9	Himachal Pradesh	731.64	625.17	1116.68	985.82	1320.15	1292.66	1353.33	791.11
10	Jammu & Kashmir	905.51	909.82	1382.05	1070.58	1633.87	1398.78	1676.00	679.05
11	Jharkhand	7037.36	6021.33	10739.89	9912.28	12696.71	11984.14	13021.33	6122.74
12	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	8750.47	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	5889.71
23	Sikkim	188.29	201.22	332.29	303.93	406.13	433.36	315.56	276.40
24	Tamil Nadu	6939.21	6939.21	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	37834.74
27	Uttarakhand	1414.68	1414.69	2158.99	2158.12	2552.35	2552.34	2617.33	1929.80
28	West Bengal	9974.33	8368.96	15219.63	13091.33	17992.64	16396.13	18452.00	11652.15
29	A&N Islands	25.00	0.00	25.00	6.25	25.00	0.00	33.33	10.43
30	Daman & Diu	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	33.33	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	D & N Haveli	25.00	12.50	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	33.33	12.50
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.

Backlog of Vacancies

4841. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of backlog of vacancies for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) for the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The backlog vacancies in respect of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) category for Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for the last three years are as under:

Name of the Public Sector undertaking	Scheduled Castes (SCs)	Scheduled Tribes (STs)	Remarks
Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL)	12	14	Vacancies of current year are not treated as backlog vacancies.
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)	756	775	

(b) The Government has already initiated Special Recruitment Drive to clear the backlog vacancies on 19.11.2008.

[English]

Mission Mode Projects

4842. SHRI K. SUGUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to extend Mission Mode Projects under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) to small talukas and towns having population less than ten lakh in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) and (b) The Government of India approved the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) in May, 2006 with the vision to — "Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man". NeGP and the Mission Mode Projects under it are being implemented by the Ministries/Departments concerned across the country including small talukas and towns.

*[Translation]***Defence Policy**

4843. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revisit India's Defence Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) India's defence policy includes defence of our national territory, including island territories, off-shore resources and assets, maritime trade routes and airspace and whenever required, securing an internal environment, whereby the nation is insured against any threat to its unity, core values and peaceful development. There is no change contemplated in this regard.

*[English]***Routing of International Calls**

4844. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some telecom companies have been allegedly found indulging in illegal routing of international calls through local lines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the companies which have been indulged in such illegal activity;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to control such illegal routing of international calls through local lines in the country; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against the erring companies/persons in this regard?

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

(b) The details of the companies/entities found indulging in illegal routing of international calls through local lines in the country during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government has the following measures to control such illegal routing of international calls through local lines in the country:—

- 34 Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells have been created under the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) in various Licensed Telecom Service Areas and Major Telecom Districts of the country. TERM Cells, with the help of law enforcement agencies, constantly endeavour to check illegal routing of international calls with a view to curb illegal routing of international calls.
- Toll free public number 1800-110-420 has been opened, so that general public can help the Department, in detection of set ups for illegal routing of international calls through local lines.
- Department of Telecom has issued instructions and guidelines to all licensed service providers for effective monitoring, detection and prevention of such illegal routing.
- Surveillance has been increased to detect the fraud by verifying the bulk booking of telephones and monitoring the call traffic.

(d) Equipments used in the illegal set up have been seized by Security Agencies and FIRs have been lodged against the offenders.

Statement

Details of the companies found indulged in illegal routing of international calls through local lines during last three years, as per available record

Sl. No.	Name of Companies/Entities	Year
1	2	3
1.	G-Max Call center, 410, Blue Chip Complex, Sayaji Gunj, Vadodara. 2. Shiv Shakti Marketing, 701, Blue Chip Complex, Sayaji Gunj, Vadodara	2007

1	2	3
2.	Shri Sachin J Shah G-22, Maradia Complex, C G Road, Ahmedabad. And M/s Yamunaji Investments, No 171 Floor, ISCON ARCADE, Ahmedabad	2007
3.	V Sehlvamani, OK Communications, A/29, Karthikeyan Road, Periyar Nagar, Jawahar Nagar, Chennai-600 082	2007
4.	Anand, Nexter, No-28E, TVS Colony, Anna Nagar Extension, Chennai-102	2007
5.	M/s Dhanus Technologies Ltd., A-3, Golden Brim Rose Apartments, 32/34, Saravana street, T Nagar, Chennai-17 and M/s Dhanus Technologies Ltd., 6-B, Meena Kampala Arcade, No: 113/114 S Thyagaraya Road, T Nagar, Chennai-17	2007
6	Amber Agrawal, Softec Service 319,212 of R.G. Complex II Sector-14 Rohini	2007
7	Devender Singh, 30-1, Vill. Kirdoli, Distt. Sikar	2007
8	Shri Gunjan Modi, Shri Vishal Gandhi, Shri Yogesh, Shri Gopal, Shri Jetesh, Chembur Mumbai	2007
9	Ramesh, Sadeep Reddy and Md Arifuddem No 1-11-252/1, II Floor, Jabbar Eastate. Adj to Petrol Bunk, Near Airport Flyover, S P Road, Begumpet, Hyderabad	2007
10	Ramesh H.No: 8-3-231/7/F, 1st floor, Sri Krishna Nagar, Yousufguda, Hyderabad	2007
11	Nikhil H.No: 7-1-282/C/11, Flat No. 101, Line Beside Yallamma Temple, B.K. Guda, Hyderabad	2007
12	Harikrishna H.No: 8-3-191/147/30, Plot no : B-32, Near Madhura Nagar Nala, Madhura Nagar, Yousufguda, Hyderabad	2007
13	Harshavandhan Agarwal HNo 3-4-308/9/1, Paravarsibagh, Bagh Lingampally, Kachiuguda, Hyderabad	2007
14	Rajesh Kumar, A Raju 1-8-27/14/A, Aurora Degree College Lane, Chikkad pally, Hyderabad	2007
15	Rajesh Kumar, A Raju 1-2-206, Opp Allahabad Bank, Main Road, Chikkad pally, Hyderabad	2007
16	Mohd. Arifuddin H.No: 4-122/2, Behind Vincy Hospital, Old Bowenpally, Secunderabad-11	2007
17	D Venkateswarlu and Arif H.No: 7-1-302/45/A, B.K. Guda, S.R. Nagar, Hyderabad-500018	2007
18	Anil Kumar Reddy 3-4-841/1, Plot no: 201, R.K. Apartments, Behind Kachiguda Junior College, Barkatpura, Hyderabad-500027	2007
19	Mohd Junaid M/s. Pacific Online Infotronics, Flat No: 216, 2nd floor, Pushpanjali Complex, Koti, Hyderabad-500095	2007
20	G. Sekharat 18-7-722, Near Gandhi Statue, Gowlipura, Hyderabad-500055	2007
21	P Narender Goud alias Rohit Flat No. 3, SANA Apartments, H.No: 6-3-252/A/P, Near back gate of Taj Residency, Erramanzil, Somajiguda, Hyderabad	2007
22	Mohan H.No: 9-1-34/24, First Floor, Bapu Nagar, Langerhouse, Hyderabad	2007

1	2	3
23	Phani Kumar, C.Raju H. No: 1-1-421, Chandrakala Nilayam, Mohan Nagar, Kothapet, Hyderabad	2007
24	Suresh Kumar 1-52/1/360, Bhavani Nagar Colony, Chanda Nagar, Hyderabad	2007
25	Siva 64-9-8/1, Patamatalanka, Vijayawada	2007
26	Krishna Mohan Reddy Door No: 6/127-4, I Floor, M G Road, Railway Kodur, Cudappah District	2007
27	M/s Direct Information Services and Analysis, Bangalore	2007
28	Straits Systems Pvt. Ltd., 25, II Cross Street, Anna Nagar, Puducheny	2007
29	K Narsimma Reddy, H.No. 1-38/1, Prabhat Nagar, Chaitanya Puri, Dilsukhnagar, Hyderabad-500060	2008
30	M/s DSC VICON Venture Pvt Ltd., Durg., Chattisgarh	2008
31	Sh. Yogen Singh, Marvel Communications, Delhi	2009
32	V Ramesh and Associates, H.No: 6-3-713, Sapphire Complex, D2, 2nd floor, Block: A, LG-2-C2, Amrutha Hills, Nr Topaz building, Panjagutta, Hyderabad	2009
33	Ramesh Associates, H.No: 10-5-2/2/8, Flat No: 513, Maheswari Complex, Road No: 1, beside Golconda Hotel, Masabtank, Hyderabad	2009

**Qualifications for Supervisors
under MGNREGS**

4845. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR :

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL :

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of supervisors required in a village to oversee implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) whether the Government has fixed any educational/professional qualifications in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective measures to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (d) In accordance with Section 13(3) of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Panchayat at intermediate level shall supervise

and monitor the projects taken up at the Gram Panchayat and Block level. The Act does not provide for appointment of supervisors in a village to oversee the implementation of the Act.

[Translation]

**Watershed Development Programmes
under IWMP**

4846. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of common guidelines laid down by the Government for smooth implementation of three long term watershed development programmes under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) being implemented till April, 2008;

(b) the extent to which the aforesaid programmes have been found beneficial in various regions; and

(c) the total area of wasteland in hectares that has

been developed under these schemes during the last three years, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) There was no Integrated Watershed Management Programme prior to April, 2008. All the three watershed development programmes viz., Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) were implemented under Guidelines for Watershed Development, Revised Guidelines for Watershed Development and Hariyali

Guidelines during different periods. The details of these Guidelines are summarized in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The aforesaid programmes have been found beneficial as revealed by the studies conducted by The Energy & Resources Institute (TERI) and International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). A gist of the findings of these studies is enclosed as statement-II.

(c) The area (wasteland/desert/drought prone/rainfed area) covered during last three years, State-wise and Scheme-wise is enclosed as statement-III.

Statement-I

Summary of different Guidelines for watershed projects of Department of Land Resources

	Guidelines for Watershed Development		Revised Guidelines for Watershed Development		Hariyali Guidelines			
Period	(1.4.95 to 31.3.2000)		(1.4.2000 to 31.3.03)		(1.4.2003 to 31.03.2008)			
Cost norm	For IWDP & DPAP: Rs. 4000 per ha. For all programmes: Rs. 6000 per ha. depending on Soil type and climatic conditions		For all 3 programmes Rs. 6000 per ha.		For DDP: Rs. 4500/ Rs. 5000 per ha.			
No. of programmes	3 (IWDP, DPAP and DDP)		3 (IWDP, DPAP and DDP)		3 (IWDP, DPAP and DDP)			
Project period	4 years		5 years		5 years			
Funding pattern	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share	Central Share	State Share		
IWDP	100 %	—	IWDP	92%	8%	IWDP	92%	8%
DPAP	50 %	50 %	DPAP	75 %	25%	DPAP	75%	25%
DDP	Central Share: State Share - 75 : 25/100:0		DDP	75%	25%	DDP	75%	25%
No. of installments	7 installments		7 installments		5 installments			
Fund Allocation	Works -	80%	Works %	80%	Watershed treatment/	85%		
	Training -	5%	Training -	5%	Development works/			
	Community Organization -	5%	Community Organization (EPA%) -	5%	activities -			
	(Entry Point Activities - EPA %)		Administrative Charges -	10%	Community mobilization and Training -	5%		
	Administrative Charges -	10%			Administrative overheads -	10%		

Statement-II

Gist of evaluation reports of TERI & ICRISAT on Watershed Development Schemes of Department of Land Resources

1. The Energy & Resources Institute (TERI)

The Energy & Resources Institute (TERI) prepared a compendium in 2004 which summarises the major impacts due to the intervention caused by watershed projects in 230 districts of 16 States by independent institutions and bodies. The States covered under the study include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Some of the estimated yields and economic implications as derived from the Impact Assessment Studies of watershed projects compiled by The Energy & Resources Institute (TERI) are

- Overall improvement in land use
- Increase in the net sown area, gross cropped area and area sown more than once
- Increase in the number of irrigation options in all the areas of watershed projects
- Increase in Fuel wood and fodder availability
- Changes in their cropping pattern from one to two crops annually
- Availability of irrigation water in the dry season
- An increase in agriculture-related employment opportunities among beneficiaries and in other sectors for non-beneficiaries

- Marked preference for improved breeds after the project
- Emergence of fishery potential following the development of tanks and other water bodies

2. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

A study titled "Comprehensive Assessment of Watersheds programmes in India" had been assigned to International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad during 2008 to critically assess the impact of various watershed development programmes in India and to identify the causative factors leading to reduction of wastelands.

This study evaluated the impact of watershed programmes with the help of 636 micro-level studies including all the major agro-climatic zones of India.

The results of the study revealed that the watershed program is providing multiple benefits in terms of augmenting rural employment, increasing crop yields, increasing cropping intensity (35.5%), reducing run-off (45%) and soil loss (1.1 tha⁻¹ y⁻¹), augmenting groundwater, building social capital and reducing poverty.

The available evidences revealed that the objectives of conserving soil & water to raise farm productivity are accomplished in watershed areas. On water conservation it was noted that on an average about 38 ha.m. additional water storage capacity was created in a 500 ha watershed as a result of watershed program. On an average, the irrigated area increased by about 52 %, while the cropping intensity increased by 35.5%.

Statement-III

*State-wise area treatment under IWDP, DPAP and DDP during last three years
(from 2007-08 to 2009-10)*

(Area in lakh ha)

Sl. No.	State	IWDP			DPAP			DDP		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.68	0.81	0.62	1.26	1.26	0.83	0.63	0.80	0.19
2	Bihar	0.04	0.13	0.10						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Chhattisgarh	0.47	0.55	0.25	0.31	0.54	0.46			
4	Goa									
5	Gujarat	0.43	0.58	0.44	0.36	0.88	1.15	1.46	1.69	2.54
6	Haryana	0.08	0.08	0.07				0.64	0.23	0.61
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.51	0.43	0.25	0.19	0.19	0.09	0.05	0.15	
8	Jammu & Kashmir	0.11	0.08	0.20		0.14	0.09	0.16	0.06	0.22
9	Jharkhand	0.05	0.15	0.06		0.06				
10	Karnataka	0.42	0.84	0.64	1.00	1.30	1.21	0.78	1.10	0.98
11	Kerala	0.04	0.21	0.06						
12	Maharashtra	0.30	0.52	0.53	1.22	1.47	1.81			
13	Madhya Pradesh	1.04	1.10	0.70	1.19	1.27	1.06			
14	Orissa	0.33	0.61	0.51	0.53	0.56	0.96			
15	Punjab	0.05	0.07	0.05						
16	Rajasthan	0.88	0.82	0.41	0.31	0.40	0.42	2.19	4.82	2.25
17	Tamil Nadu	0.49	0.63	0.2	0.72	0.79	0.32			
18	Uttar Pradesh	1.01	1.29	0.85	1.09	0.88	0.57			
19	Uttaranchal	0.31	0.45	0.14	0.33	0.16	0.09			
20	West Bengal	0.05	0.13	0.10	0.06	0.15				

North-Eastern States (NE)

1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.28	0.59	0.49						
2	Assam	0.49	0.71	0.39						
3	Manipur	0.09	0.20	0.20						
4	Meghalaya	0.10	0.17	0.30						
5	Mizoram	0.57	0.48	0.67						
6	Nagaland	0.54	0.50	0.14						
7	Sikkim	0.07	0.05	0.16						
8	Tripura	0.00	0.03	0.01						

Promotions of Exports

4847. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the details regarding Export Promotion and Marketing Development Welfare Scheme and Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme being implemented by the Government alongwith the norms required to be fulfilled by the exporters under the said scheme;

(b) whether the Development Commissioners of the Special Economic Zones and Central Excise Officer jointly monitor the working of export companies availing the benefits of export promotion schemes;

(c) if so, the details of such mechanism;

(d) the details of cases of irregularities alongwith the names of companies identified as misutilising the scheme detected during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the details of corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Schemes notified Under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP). 2009-2014, are given in the enclosed statement-I. Details of these schemes are available in the public domain in the website dgft.nic.in.

(b) and (c) Working of Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Units is monitored by the Development Commissioners of each SEZ and the working of 100% Export Oriented Units (EOUs) is monitored by the Development Commissioners and the Central Excise Authorities.

(d) Cases of irregularities detected by CAG and Regional Authorities of DGFT, in relation to export promotion schemes, during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(e) Penal action under Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 is taken by way of suspension / cancellation of Importer-Exporter Code Number, and imposition of fiscal penalty for any misuse of the provisions

of FTP, including the export promotion schemes stated therein. These schemes are reviewed from time to time and amendments carried out, wherever required. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) connectivity between the offices of DGFT and Customs is being progressively enhanced so as to cover all the export promotion schemes, which would further reduce any irregularities/wrong interpretation of policy provisions.

Statement-I

Schemes for Promoting Exports & Foreign Trade as stated in the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14

(i) Export Incentive Schemes:

- (a) Served From India Scheme (SFIS);
- (b) Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) including Agri-Infrastructure Incentive Scheme (for Cold Chain Equipment Purchase);
- (c) Focus Market Scheme (FMS);
- (d) Focus Product Scheme (FPS);
- (e) Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS);
- (f) Status Holder Incentive Scrip (SHIS) Scheme, (for up-gradation of Technology/Equipment).

(ii) Schemes for Duty Neutralisation;

- (a) Schemes for the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) units;
- (b) 100% EOU / EHTP /STP/BTP Schemes;
- (c) Special Economic Zones Scheme.

(iii) Promotional Measures for improving the infrastructure for exports;

- (a) Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE);
- (b) Towns of Export Excellence (TEE).

(iv) Schemes for Technology/Equipment Upgradation by Exporters:

- (a) Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme;
- (b) Status Holders Incentive Scrip (SHIS) Scheme.

(v) Schemes for Marketing Support:

- (a) Market Development Assistance (MDA);
- (b) Market Access Initiative (MAI).

Statement-II

Cases of Irregularities detected during the last three years and the current year.

Cases of irregularities (as per CAG reports and reports of Regional Authorities of DGFT): As per CAG Audit Report of 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 and Reports of Regional Authorities of DGFT, cases of irregularities reported under the export promotion schemes primarily related to wrong interpretation of policy/procedure and mistakes in calculation of entitlement, by the Regional Authorities of DGFT.

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Cases of irregularities reported in the CAG reports of 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10	Cases of irregularities reported by Regional Authorities of DGFT during the last 3 years & Current year.
1	Incentive Schemes		
(a)	DFCE/SFIS (Service Exports)	15	15
(b)	VKGUY	1186	1
(c)	DFCE/Target Plus Scheme	708	-
2	Duty Neutralisation Schemes		
(a)	DEPB	76	88
(b)	DFRC	144	-
(c)	Advance Authorisation*	19	2325
(d)	DFIA	-	3
3	Schemes for Technology / Equipment Upgradation		
(a)	EPCG*	18	816
Total of 1, 2 & 3		2166	3248

* Primarily E.O. default cases.

[English]

Decline in Exports

4848. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY :
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN :
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN :
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI :
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI :
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM :
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR :
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA :
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR :
SHRI P. BALRAM :

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

(a) whether India's exports in the current year have surged indicating revival of the economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to provide special incentives to certain items for their exports to new markets as recommended in the economic survey;

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

(e) the details regarding export target set for the year 2010-11;

(f) the details regarding response of the Government to protectionist measures being taken by the leading economies like-US; and

(g) the details regarding closer of export oriented industries and job loss in export sector due to global meltdown?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) to (e) India's month-wise merchandise export figures in dollar terms, for the period April, 2009 to February, 2010 and the corresponding period in previous year are given in Statement. The decline in exports which started in October, 2008 continued till September, 2009 and from October, 2009 onwards, monthly exports have moved to positive trajectory, which

means that there are signs of recovery in our exports. However, the cumulative exports in dollar terms during the period April, 2009 to February, 2010 still show a decline of 9.55%, as compared to the same period in 2008-09.

In the wake of the global economic slowdown, particularly in our traditional markets, and its impact on our exports, significant support was provided in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP), 2009-14, announced on 27.08.09, for market diversification and for enhancing export competitiveness of Indian products. Additional support measures were announced in January/March, 2010. Complete details of the products and countries/markets for which incentives have been announced are in public domain and is available in the website <http://dgft.gov.in>. Further, need based measures would be taken, as may be required from time to time, keeping in view the financial and overall economic implications.

Government has set a merchandise export target of US \$ 200 billion for the financial year 2010-11.

(f) Indian Government is constantly monitoring the protectionist measures being taken by the leading economies on Indian exports and has been taking up all such issues during the Trade Policy Forum meetings from time to time. For the protectionist measures and Restricted Trade Practices of the US, Indian Government has taken up with the US side, during bilateral meetings and meetings of India-US Trade Policy Forum.

(g) Global economic meltdown contributed to decline in India's merchandise exports, and some attendant job losses. As per the Quarterly Employment Surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, after an overall decline in employment in the exporting units to the extent of 1.67 lakh during April to June, 2009 over January to March, 2009, the exporting units have shown recovery by registering an increase in employment to the extent of 2.04 lakhs during July to September, 2009 over April to June, 2009 and 5.80 lakhs during October to December, 2009 over July to September, 2009.

Statement

Monthly Merchandise Export figures (in dollar terms) for the period April '09 to February '10 and growth over the corresponding period previous year

Month	2008-09** (US \$ Billion)	2009-10** (US \$ Billion)	Increase(+)/ Decrease(-) over 2008-09
April	18.46	12.36	-33.05
May	18.69	11.92	-36.23
June	19.18	13.47	-29.75
July	19.03	14.18	-25.47
August	17.76	13.48	-24.12
September	15.79	14.46	-8.39
October	14.13	14.51	2.67
November	11.16	14.47	29.62
December	13.37	16.04	19.99
January	12.87	14.93	16.05
February	11.94	16.09	34.76
April' 09-Feb' 10	172.38	155.91	-9.55

(Source: DGCI&S)

**Figures of 2008-09 are final whereas the figures for 2009-10 are provisional and subject to change.

Water for Animal under DDP

4849. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether earlier 30 LPCD out of the total 70 LPCD water was kept reserved for animals under Desert Development Programme (DDP) in each district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government in its new guidelines under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has not mentioned any scope of water for animals;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the step taken/to be taken to redress the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA) :
(a) and (b) The norms for designing any rural water supply scheme was to provide for 40 liters per capita per day (lpcd), based on basic minimum need. In addition, 30 lpcd should be provided for animals in Desert Development Programme (DDP) blocks. These norms have been defined since the inception of the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).

(c) to (e) The ARWSP has been revised from 01.04.2009 and the programme is renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The NRDWP provides flexibility to each State to decide its own norms for rural drinking water supply, as water supply is a State subject. The NRDWP stipulates that the norms should be fixed to allow flexibility to the community to plan water supply schemes based on their needs including needs of cattle etc. and to suit the local requirement and recommends that desirable service level should be decided in consultation with the community.

[Translation]

**Expenditure on Publicity of Rural
Development Schemes**

4850. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has developed or proposes to develop the Rural Information System in the country to facilitate the rural population to obtain necessary information for development in the various walks of their life;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred by the Government on the publicity of various rural development schemes during last one year and the current year in each State including Orissa;

(d) whether the expenditure made for this purpose in the year 2009-10 was much more than the budgetary provisions;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether there has been diversion of fund to meet the extra expenditure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration. However, at present, all modes of media including Radio, TV, Outdoor Publicity, Print and Newspapers etc. are used to create awareness of Rural Development programmes. Additionally, all relevant information is available on Ministry's website, www.rural.nic.in.

(b) Does not arise in view of above.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred on the publicity of various Rural Development Schemes (including all the three Departments of the Ministry of Rural Development) during last one year and the current financial year is as under:

Year	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. In crores.)
2009-10	Rs. 53.10 crore (Plan)
2010-11	Nil

(d) Yes, Madam. Against the Budgetary Provision of 42 crore rupees, expenditure of Rs. 53.10 crore was carried out.

(e) To step up awareness & publicity of Rural Development Programmes;

(f) Yes, re-appropriation was carried out to meet the extra expenditure.

(g) While the approved budget outlay was Rs.25 crores for the Department of Rural Development, additional requirement of Rs.10 crores was met by way of re-appropriation of funds from the savings available under the three other schemes of the Department (three crores each

from NREGS, SGSY and IAY) and one crore rupees from Management Support Scheme. In Department of Drinking Water Supply, additional appropriation of 1.1 crore was made for publicity.

[English]

JWG between India and Russia

4851. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Russia have agreed to set up a Joint Working Group (JWG) to finalise a general trade agreement aiming to more than triple the bilateral trade by 2015; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Violation of Labour Laws

4852. SHRI PAKAURI LAL:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding violation of various labour laws by the several companies, factories and industries established under the public and the private sectors including Garment Sector during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government against such companies, factories and industries for the protection of the interests of the labourers/workers employed therein;

(d) whether any official has been found guilty on the basis of these complaints; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government against such officials, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

4853. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI :
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANARAO :
SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-servicemen in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the details of rehabilitation schemes being implemented at present;

(c) the details of new schemes including housing schemes, if any, to be launched in near future;

(d) the organisations where the reservation in jobs for ex-servicemen has been provisioned for their resettlement;

(e) whether the posts reserved for them in various organisations have been filled up adequately during the last three years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of posts filled up against the reserved quota during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) to (c) A Statement showing the number of ex-servicemen in the country as on December, 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement. The rehabilitation schemes for Ex-servicemen at present relate to training, re-employment in Government as well as non Government sectors and self employment scheme such as Coal Transportation, Coal Tipper, Oil

Product Agency, Allotment of BPCL, GHAR outlets, Mother Dairy Booths, Management of CNG Stations and management of Toll Plazas. Army Welfare Housing Organisation (AWHO) as a welfare measure is constructing houses for the serving/retired personnel of the army and their widows on a "No Profit No loss basis". Presently approx 20,000 houses have been constructed at 34 different stations, and another approx 3,400 houses are under construction at another 12 stations. In addition approx 6500 houses are under planning at fourteen stations.

(d) Reservations in jobs for ex-servicemen in Group C&D posts have been provided in Central Government jobs, Public Sector Enterprises, Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions. Additionally, reservation for ESM is also provided at the intake level of Assistant Commandant in all para military forces and 100% reservation is provided to Ex-servicemen in Defence Security Corps.

(e) and (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Census of Ex-Servicemen/Registered RSB wise population as on December, 2009

Sl. No.	RSB/ZSB	Ex-Servicemen			
		Army	AF	Navy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59089	10690	4558	74337
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	419	0	0	419
3.	Assam	31166	2184	466	33816
4.	Bihar	64972	3075	1458	69505
5.	Chhattisgarh	4293	282	167	4742
6.	Goa	1111	204	660	1975
7.	Gujarat	16831	3871	623	21325
8.	Himachal Pradesh	96544	2007	3250	101801
9.	Haryana	230127	13065	12854	256046
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	66133	623	474	67230
11.	Jharkhand	17298	1122	859	19279
12.	Karnataka	54684	9316	2170	66170
13.	Kerala	124058	20435	11196	155689
14.	Madhya Pradesh	36023	1554	1088	38665
15.	Maharashtra	133467	11454	13584	158505
16.	Manipur	6253	74	33	6360
17.	Meghalaya	2075	78	54	2207

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	4670	20	20	4710
19.	Nagaland	2604	8	17	2629
20.	Orissa	24261	4623	2162	31046
21.	Punjab	268760	7426	5935	282121
22.	Rajasthan	144124	6864	3627	154615
23.	Sikkim	1080	1	8	1089
24.	Tamil Nadu	105431	11058	3320	119809
25.	Tripura	2138	101	52	2291
26.	Uttar Pradesh	214561	18856	11506	244923
27.	Uttarakhand	114072	2134	2189	118395
28.	West Bengal	52591	10079	3352	66022
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	441	105	146	692
30.	Chandigarh	6147	2448	348	8943
31.	Delhi	28728	6339	2752	37819
32.	Pondicherry	1287	330	90	1707
Total		1915438	150426	89018	2154882

Note : Figure for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat are provisional.

[Translation]

Computers for Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras

4854. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken any decision to purchase computers for Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras with the funds allocated under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

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

(c) whether the Union Government has held discussions with the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the amount of funds out of the funds allocated under MGNREGS likely to be utilized for Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra will serve as a Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level. One of the functions of the Kendra as a knowledge resource centre is to facilitate operation of ICT facilities both to support Gram Panchayat and block office of the programme Officer as well as public access to information and online transaction related to development process. In order to meet this objective, it has been decided

to equip the Kendras with computers purchased out of the Administrative expenses admissible under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

(e) No funds have been allocated for construction of Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras. However, the source of funding for the construction would be as under:

- (i) For the BRGF districts—the material component may be met from BRGF and the labour component from NREGS. In case, the material resource support from BRGF is inadequate, the same can be incurred under NREGS provided the material component does not exceed 40% at the district level.
- (ii) For the non-BRGF districts, NREGS would be the main source. The material component can also be supplemented by other schemes.

[English]

FTA with EU

4855. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with European Union (EU), which is at negotiation stage, will include provision to safeguard the country's generic drug industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and alongwith the detailed provisions included in the FTA in this regard;

(c) whether any hurdles are being faced by the Government in finalizing the FTA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) A Broadbased Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with European Union is under negotiation. Consultations with stakeholding Ministries, Departments, Associations, Export Promotion Bodies and Sector specific interest groups including the generic drug industry

informs the process. Negotiations in all segments of the India EU BTIA are underway.

[Translation]

Cost of Dwelling Units under IAY

4856. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the category in which the desert area has been placed for construction of dwelling units under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);

(b) whether the Government has a proposal to increase the amount of grant being provided for construction of dwelling units in desert areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) financial assistance is provided to rural BPL households for construction / upgradation of dwelling units. For this purpose, the desert areas come under the category of plain areas.

(b) and (c) In the Budget 2010-11, it has been proposed to enhance the unit assistance under IAY from Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 45,000/- in plain areas including desert areas and from Rs. 38,500/- to Rs. 48,500/- in hilly/difficult areas.

[English]

Complaints in Mobile Service

4857. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY :
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI :
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR :
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA :
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA :

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

(a) whether the Government has received number of complaints regarding quality of services by the telephone/mobile operators such as accessibility of call

centres, response time to the customers, call drops, voice quality and network congestion;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the nature of complaints; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (c) Madam, laying down the standards and monitoring of Quality of Service by the service providers is one of the functions of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) TRAI during the period April-December, 2009 received around 5000 complaints, out of which around 3000 complaints were relating to poor quality. inadequate coverage, call drop, functioning of call centre etc. The individual consumer complaints received by TRAI are forwarded by TRAI to the concerned service provider for necessary action TRAI takes cognizance of the complaints affecting a large numbers of consumers or complaint alleging violation of TRAI orders, directions or regulations. TRAI has prescribed the mechanism for handing consumers complaints by the service provider through the Telecom Consumers Protection and Redressal of Grievances Regulations, 2007, which provide for a three tier grievance redressal mechanism viz. Call Centre, Nodal Officer and Appellate authority within the company. The redressal of grievances of consumers by the service providers at the level of Call Centre, Nodal Officer and Appellate authority are monitored by TRAI through quarterly reports. TRAI has also recently advised all Chairman/CEOs of all service providers to effect significant improvements in the redressal of customer complaints.

FDI in Defence Sector

4858. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA :

SHRI P. LINGAM :

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY :

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI :

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR :

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL :

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR :

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK :

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY :

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE :

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN :

SHRI VARUN GANDHI :

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS :

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH :

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the foreign investment in the indigenous defence production during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to step up Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the defence sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the proposals of investment received from the foreign firms;

(d) the guidelines framed by the Government to regulate and monitor the working of the foreign manufacturers;

(e) whether the existing defence production units are also proposed to be privatised under the new reforms; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the level of privatisation achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) Details of foreign investment, as approved by FIPB, in the domestic Defence Production during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Not Applicable in view of Answer to (b) above.

(d) No such specific guidelines for foreign companies have been framed; however the Joint Venture companies will be bound by the licensing guidelines of the defence sector.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Not applicable in view of Answer to (e) above.

Statement

Detailed break-up of FDI and FTCs approved by FIPB during April, 2006 to December, 2009

Sector: Defence Industries

Sl. No.	Approval No. and Date	Indian Company Name Address	Foreign Collaborator Name and Address	Foreign Equity In Million Rs.	% age of Foreign Equity
1	121(2009)/323(2008) dated 15.04.2009	Samtel Display Systems Ltd., New Delhi.	Thales Avionics S.A. France, Thales International India P. Ltd.	1.17	26.00
2	82(2009)/261(2008) dated 09.04.2009	Astra Microwave Products Ltd. Astra Towers, Survey No. 12(P), Kothaguda Post, Kondaput Hitechity, Hyderabad-500084	1. Strategic Ventures Fund (Mauritius) Ltd. Mauritius. 2. Frontline Strategy Ltd. Mauritius.	24.61	22.81
3	7(19)/2008-FIPB dated 31st January, 2009.	Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd., Mahindra Towers, 2-A, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066	BAE Systems PLC, England	317.42	26.00
4	119(2007)/79(2007) dated 14 June, 2007	HBL Power Systems Ltd., Hyderabad	IAI-ELTA Systems Ltd., Israel	0.52	26.00
5	Press Release dated 31st October, 2008	Armet Armored Vehicles (India) Ltd., Kanpur	Armet Armored Vehicles Ltd., England	25.50	25.00
6	218(2009)/65(2009) dated 30th September, 2009.	Taneja Aerospace and Aviation Ltd., Belacondapally Village Thally Road, Denkanifottai Frishnagir Dist., Tamil Nadu	Citigroup Global Markets P. Ltd. and Others, Mauritius	20.03	16.07
7	236(2009)/150(2009) dated 24th November, 2009	Vyoneesh Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Delhi	Rosebank Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Australia	15.6	26.00

[Translation]

Recommendations of Sixth Pay Commission

4859. YOGI ADITYA NATH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is discontent among the officers of the three services of armed forces regarding the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken for removing the anomalies in the pay of the officers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission and several improvements made thereon have been largely well received by the armed services officers. Some further issues regarding pay, allowances of defence personnel have been received from the Services. These issues are examined by the Government on case to case basis.

Rural Development Schemes in Insurgency/Naxal Affected Areas

4860. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether insurgency/naxal affected States have not been given due consideration for implementation of various rural development schemes and construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) if not, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has prepared/proposes to prepare any specific policy for connecting the insurgency/naxal affected districts with roads and for ensuring implementation of rural development programmes in such affected States;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated/released/spent on construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and approved projects under various rural development programmes in identified terrorist/naxal affected areas in the country including Jharkhand during the last three years, till date;

(e) whether several proposals for construction of roads under Seventh Phase of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in severely terrorist/naxal affected districts of various States including Jharkhand are lying pending with the Union Government for want of approval; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in granting approval to the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various developmental schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) etc. in various parts of the country including insurgency/naxal affected States.

(c) Close monitoring is being carried out by the Ministry for effective implementation of various developmental scheme such as PMGSY, MGNREGA, IAY, SGSY etc. in insurgency/naxal affected districts.

(d) The details of funds released for construction of rural roads under PMGSY to the States during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) and (f) Presently, under PMGSY, proposals for residual new connectivity coverage envisaged under Bharat Nirman; projects to be taken up with the assistance of World Bank and Asian Development Bank and projects for special areas are being considered by the Ministry. Currently under these categories, no proposal for upgradation under PMGSY is pending for consideration in the Ministry.

Statement

Funds released under PMGSY

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	316.57	470.60	877.46
2	Arunachal Pradesh	102.03	107.98	282.52
3	Assam	555.00	982.12	1179.00
4	Bihar	733.06	1065.20	1750.73
5	Chhattisgarh	1050.89	976.12	540.03
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	144.56	229.67	193.80
8	Haryana	216.21	272.02	255.49
9	Himachal Pradesh	320.58	268.90	124.95
10	Jammu & Kashmir	72.74	191.74	372.60
11	Jharkhand	0.00	210.67	417.74
12	Karnataka	271.49	640.46	764.87
13	Kerala	24.68	84.02	100.11
14	Madhya Pradesh	1615.66	1895.10	2135.65
15	Maharashtra	563.96	1030.00	949.18
16	Manipur	78.99	20.00	149.16
17	Meghalaya	0.00	35.95	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
18	Mizoram	21.96	65.00	44.58
19	Nagaland	12.51	85.71	65.02
20	Orissa	546.83	1251.38	1594.35
21	Punjab	360.21	243.42	348.42
22	Rajasthan	1646.64	1771.32	603.41
23	Sikkim	174.51	55.00	71.80
24	Tamil Nadu	71.03	88.68	525.00
25	Tripura	143.00	379.99	168.49
26	Uttar Pradesh	1228.40	1675.78	2844.51
27	Uttaranchal	78.74	116.66	165.95
28	West Bengal	549.69	635.48	375.00
Total		10899.94	14848.97	16899.82

Vacant Posts under MGNREGS

4861. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
 SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
 DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
 SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of officials required at different levels in the country to implement Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) along with their role, designation-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that a large number of such posts are lying vacant in each State of the country;

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

(d) the efforts made to fill up these posts alongwith the time by which these are likely to be filled up;

(e) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps to stop allocation of funds etc. to the States which have failed to fill up these posts under the MGNREGS; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Details of the full time dedicated personnel required to be deployed for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is as under:

Level	Functions	Personnel to be deployed
Gram Panchayat	Registration, job card issue, employment demand and provision, work implementation, payment, social audit, records	1 Gram Rozgar Sewak for each GP
Block	Overall programme management	1 Programme Officer for each block
	Works	Technical Assistants pooled to service GPs.
	Information Technology (IT), Management Information System (MIS)	Computer Assistants
	Finance	Accountants
District	Works and durable assets	Works Manager with Technical Assistants
	IT, MIS	IT Manager with Computer Assistants
	Finance	Accounts Manager with Accounts Assistants
	Training	Training Coordinator
	Social Audit, Grievance redressal	Coordinator

(b) and (c) As reported by the States, details of the staff required and available at various levels in the States during 2009-10 are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Appointment of the staff under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is done by the State Governments as per their requirements. Instructions have been issued to the States for deployment of adequate number of personnel at various levels for proper implementation of the Act. Salaries of such

dedicated staff is paid . out of the Administrative expenses of the Act which are borne by the Central Government.

(e) and (f) Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. Central Government releases funds to the States/UTs based on the labour demand arising at the field level. Release of funds by the Central Government is not linked with the deployment of staff with the implementing agencies in the States/UTs.

Statement

Sl No.	State	Gram Panchayat Level				Block Level						District Level									
		Gram Rozgar Sahayak		Accountant		Engineers/ Technical Assistants		Programme Officer		Computer Assistant		Works Manager & Technical Assistants		IT Manager & Computer Assistant		Accounts Manager		Training Coordinator		Coordinator for Social Audit and Grievance Redressal	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Andhra Pradesh	21942	21180	1098	895	3099	3047	1098	1067	1098	1071	44	41	44	38	22	18	813	766	484	439
2	Arunachal Pradesh	179	120	26	20	31	29	31	30	32	14	2	1	3	2	2	2	5	1	42	1
3	Assam	2310	1678	1606	1124	1453	972	213	212	1548	1170	91	61	170	149	37	22	36	23	123	113
4	Bihar	8457	7038	533	422	1292	824	533	368	534	340	275	176	50	18	61	54	4	2	7	5
5	Chhattisgarh	9754	8668	242	131	712	348	146	114	337	225	13	4	20	10	15	5	7	4	26	15
6	Gujarat	13600	10292	222	75	1058	738	223	207	446	312	52	40	25	20	49	28	0	0	0	0
7	Haryana	2642	1804	124	119	170	165	107	104	39	35	10	7	25	21	21	20	5	5	15	15
8	Himachal Pradesh	1093	1052	102	102	1130	979	81	81	76	75	6	4	12	11	7	7	1	0	3	2
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2643	1549	87	56	506	278	104	82	141	104	34	6	21	9	12	3	24	0	23	0
10	Jharkhand	4556	4371	223	159	666	298	454	361	253	157	18	10	14	12	4	2	3	1	25	23
11	Karnataka	4744	3705	147	121	1248	1002	153	137	1024	802	36	29	23	22	40	37	30	18	92	84
12	Kerala	2028	1994	152	151	152	142	152	152	0	0	1	1	27	24	1	1	0	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	14570	3800	527	392	2220	1478	398	341	624	400	133	56	116	80	128	75	38	3	42	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14	Maharashtra	26458	22497	498	457	4427	2925	387	355	574	467	170	152	102	87	102	82	125	108	231	214
15	Manipur	1892	1868	39	26	105	51	32	31	50	29	34	17	39	20	14	7	10	6	19	8
16	Meghalaya	4593	4293	62	53	177	134	44	39	87	75	9	5	17	15	9	5	22	15	23	12
17	Mizoram	336	336	25	25	79	79	35	34	42	42	9	9	9	9	11	10	8	8	4	4
18	Nagaland	1139	1139	65	65	67	67	59	59	61	61	33	33	29	28	31	31	21	21	26	25
19	Orissa	6231	6035	202	96	827	741	314	314	347	324	20	20	16	15	10	0	4	4	21	21
20	Punjab	4473	1922	68	17	385	71	129	103	152	128	17	4	22	16	13	5	10	4	11	5
21	Rajasthan	9180	8711	632	526	1743	1233	231	145	807	574	78	56	121	85	68	56	33	21	45	29
22	Sikkim	163	163	8	0	26	20	27	27	8	8	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	12758	12676	396	365	893	862	385	385	1257	1187	31	29	78	73	31	29	0	0	0	0
24	Tripura	1896	1578	55	40	160	159	38	38	56	44	68	66	24	24	22	21	20	20	21	21
25	Uttar Pradesh	51341	44348	780	592	13244	4321	778	579	750	351	154	69	76	34	62	14	78	41	72	34
26	Uttarakhand	1803	653	22	16	617	235	95	60	97	56	4	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
27	West Bengal	3452	2864	320	265	825	686	343	342	346	334	54	52	37	35	22	16	8	7	18	16
28	Nicobar	86	78	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10	10	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Goa	232	224	27	27	33	21	25	22	6	3	10	10	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
32	Lakshadweep	10	10	10	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
33	Puducherry	27	27	1	1	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		214598	176683	8309	6347	37369	21919	6635	5799	10815	8400	1415	965	1135	865	801	554	1310	1082	1374	1100

Funds for Rural Infrastructure

4862. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of reformative steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to bring major changes in the rural infrastructure throughout the country;

(b) whether the Government has allocated or proposes to allocate adequate funds to State Governments for the said purpose;

(c) if so, the amount of funds allocated/released/ utilized in this regard during each of the last three years or proposed to be allocated during the current financial year; State-wise;

(d) the achievements made or likely to be made as a result thereof; and

(e) the criteria adopted/being adopted for selection of villages from each State for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing three major Infrastructure Development Programmes namely, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for Rural Housing, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for Rural Connectivity and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)/National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). In order to strengthen rural infrastructure, steps are being taken in IAY, to enhance financial assistance, change in funding pattern, modification of guidelines, allotment of homestead plot, convergence of various centrally sponsored schemes with IAY and setting up of Task Force with the objective of improvement of quality of houses. In case of PMGSY, providing all weather road

connectivity to all unconnected rural habitations having population of 500 or more persons in plain areas and 250 or more persons in the hill States, tribal and desert areas. As regards Rural Water Supply, the Guidelines has been revised with effect from 1.4.2009 and the revised guidelines has been known as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) focusing on coverage of households, development of multiple water sources, sustainability, water conservation methods, convergence of all water conservation programmes, household level drinking water security, alternative and cost effective treatment for tackling arsenic and fluoride contamination water and linking of Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance with the Jalmani guidelines.

(b) to (d) State-wise details of Central Allocation, Releases, Utilization of funds and achievements under the programmes during the last three years and the current years are at enclosed statements-I, II and III. As regards, PMGSY, no fund has been released to any States in 2010-11. State-wise allocation has not yet been finalized and no fund has been released under ARWSP during 2010-11.

(e) The funds under IAY are allocated to the States and Union Territories on the basis of pre-determined criteria by assigning 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to the poverty ratio. Within the State the district wise and block-wise allocation is made by assigning 75% weightage to housing shortage and 25% to SC/ST population and the selection of beneficiaries at the village level is made by the Gram Sabha from the existing list of BPL households. Under PMGSY, habitations for providing road connectivity are selected in accordance with the Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) prepared for every district in accordance with the programme guidelines. Under ARWSP also habitation is selected as a unit in accordance with the programme guidelines for providing safe drinking water.

Statement-I**State wise Central Allocation, Central Releases, Utilisation of Funds, Physical Target and Achievements under IAY during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11**

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2007-08					2008-09		
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	Physical Target	Physical Achievements	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36027.75	36201.00	46838.96	192148	194861	50434.77	82082.90	89937.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1395.30	1874.15	1332.72	6765	6422	1954.81	3483.08	2835.43
3.	Assam	30853.66	32429.53	43346.70	149593	150776	43225.67	68352.61	62704.10
4.	Bihar	106344.49	95693.97	149428.60	567171	430864	148870.28	239781.53	215436.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	5571.39	5571.39	7913.32	29714	30093	7799.32	15849.04	10733.47
6.	Goa	221.90	188.12	109.81	1183	735	310.64	289.24	398.37
7.	Gujarat	17668.82	17668.82	24229.87	94234	110908	24734.35	35837.53	33836.84
8.	Haryana	2480.72	2480.72	3666.61	13231	13398	3472.72	5031.21	5357.24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	874.96	874.96	1150.25	4242	4029	1224.84	1805.54	2329.51
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2717.68	2717.68	2957.88	13177	15361	3804.44	7128.93	3938.54
11.	Jharkhand	9485.46	9485.46	11861.43	50589	45936	13278.58	29692.35	16379.73
12.	Karnataka	13880.51	13880.51	13473.46	74029	39990	19431.14	28209.02	21783.70
13.	Kerala	7718.85	7718.85	10186.83	41167	37094	10805.52	15655.73	15190.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11080.48	11201.37	15072.08	59096	60222	15511.42	23436.36	40829.83
15.	Maharashtra	21727.25	21914.89	35597.33	115879	126117	30415.70	47024.34	54559.10
16.	Manipur	1211.19	837.46	803.66	5872	3379	1696.87	1640.08	425.40
17.	Meghalaya	2109.47	590.62	59.18	10228	2271	2955.34	2138.36	2642.64
18.	Mizoram	449.55	451.92	494.30	2180	1918	629.81	1250.85	1528.75

(Rs in lakhs)

Physical Target	Physical Achievements	2009 10					2010-11				
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds#	Physical Target	Physical Achievements #	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds#	Physical Target	Physical Achievements #
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
192132	266654	75900.82	85629.11	101201.16	371982	371982	86772.58	21693.15	000	257104	0
6770	7236	2935.66	3336.76	1369.93	10873	3706	3372.56	553.90		7726	
149699	112706	64914.87	66736.67	81406.99	240446	180280	74575.72	17409.89		170849	
567125	484197	224039.39	200854.99	305233.65	1098001	650789	256130.00	47110.97		758904	
29712	30023	11737.44	16279.90	30968.30	57520	55215	13418.67	3354.67		39759	
1183	586	467.49	467.49	436.89	2291	1748	534.46	133.62		1584	
94226	122412	37223.48	41574.95	57518.66	182429	161588	42555.24	9570.95		126090	
13229	13302	5226.21	5244.96	8164.02	25611	23475	5974.79	1493.70		17703	
4242	4501	1843.31	1863.81	2129.31	8212	5664	2107.33	500.19		5793	
13176	13211	5725.42	5725.42	5500.90	25508	14948	6545.51	1373.11		17995	
50585	56180	19983.33	30160.35	34821.97	97926	86386	22845.67	5711.42		67691	
74023	87051	29242.52	30227.03	53634.35	143311	157927	33431.11	8357.78		99055	
41164	53133	16261.55	16261.55	21256.92	79695	50776	18590.80	4647.70		55084	
59091	74651	23343.61	24086.27	27214.52	114396	89506	26687.27	5798.71		79073	
115869	118611	45773.50	47443.24	89827.28	224323	150636	52329.94	12739.01		155052	
5877	514	2548.30	2065.92	1126.67	9439	2218	2927.55	492.95		6707	
10235	5619	4438.24	3783.31	3046.31	16440	8425	5098.75	1274.69		11681	
2181	5179	945.84	1267.79	907.58	3504	3007	108660	271.65		2489	

Statement-I

State wise Central Allocation, Central Releases, Utilisation of Funds, Physical Target and Achievements under IAY during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name tire States UTs	2007-08					2008-09		
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	Physical Target	Physical Achievements	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Nagaland	1395.90	1240.58	1338.66	6768	7491	1955.65	3959.18	5498.61
20.	Orissa	20893.26	20280.02	34394.63	111431	140853	29248.20	46082.17	25709.24
21.	Punjab	3067.91	3067.91	3699.49	16362	17992	4294.73	6204.31	4429.98
22.	Rajasthan	8878.84	8888.57	11330.47	47354	42517	12429.38	18111.46	20453.65
23.	Sikkim	266.97	230.71	320.14	1294	1533	374.02	578.85	685.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	14424.69	14424.69	20091.19	76932	103379	20192.94	29414.38	33943.24
25.	Tripura	2717.96	2745.03	5361.62	13178	12945	3807.83	6696.99	6343.68
26.	Uttar Pradesh	47765.59	46720.92	69977.30	254750	264296	66866.42	97568.50	107097.03
27.	Uttarakhand	2394.68	2394.68	3654.45	11611	18766	3352.28	4856.72	4242.68
28.	West Bengal	28820.51	26044.64	27092.16	153709	107575	40345.46	57212.41	45394.67
29.	A&N Islands	456.94	312.73	52.65	1828	297	639.67	92.55	74.30
30.	D&N Haveli	76.13	38.07	2.16	305	121	106.58	53.29	16.65
31.	Daman & Diu	34.06	0.00	0.56	136	12	47.68	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	29.54	29.54	34.64	118	97	41.34	59.88	73.54
33.	Pondicherry	227.59	37.50	42.19	910	101	318.60	0.00	24.37
Total		403270.00	388237.01	546454.30	2127184	1992349	564577.00	879579.39	834834.33

Progress report for the Month of March, 2010 for the year 2009-10 and April, 2010 for the year 2010-11 yet to come.

Physical Target	Physical Achievements	2009 10					2010-11				
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds#	Physical Target	Physical Achievements #	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds#	Physical Target	Physical Achievements #
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
6773	24717	2936.92	3996.01	3038.92	10878	11645	3374.01	843.51		7730	
111422	62447	44016.50	46025.72	87131.72	215715	151560	50321.27	11739.67		149100	
16361	11700	6463.27	6463.27	5609.83	31674	19324	7389.05	1261.55		21893	
47350	52654	18705.35	18869.60	29305.86	91670	82080	21384.64	5346.17		63362	
1295	1774	561.69	561.69	780.72	2080	1737	645.29	161.32		1478	
76925	94160	30388.96	30547.07	44451.89	148929	169733	34741.77	8685.45		102939	
13187	26389	5718.48	6368.57	2896.88	21182	8924	6569.52	1160.04		15050	
254729	267543	100629.31	101479.94	159477.54	493156	481928	115043.10	27773.06		340868	
11610	12696	5044.94	5044.94	7768.42	22476	18504	5767.56	926.33		15856	
153697	123808	60717.10	60727.47	84598.52	297564	205652	69414.01	14305.43		205671	
1828	124	962.66	98.04	39.86	2750	105	1100.55	000		2446	
305	41	160.40	80.20	0.00	458	0	183.37	000		407	
136	0	71.75	0.00	0.00	205	0	82.03	000		182	
118	190	62.21	62.21	56.72	229	88	71.12	000		158	
910	52	479.48	239.74	23.72	1370	29	548.16	000		1218	
2127165	2134061	849470.00	863573.99	1250946.01	4052243	3170285	971620.00	214690.59	0.00	2808697	0

Statement-II

*Allocation, Release, Expenditure and Achievement for the year 2007-08,
2008-09 and 2009-10 under PMGSY*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08				2008-09				2009-10			
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Achievement (in km)	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Achievement (in km)	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Achievement (in km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	105.00	316.57	381.89	2194.94	105.00	470.60	494.47	1656.80	89.67	877.46	796.10	2675.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	57.00	102.03	131.76	272.05	57.00	107.98	152.01	271.90	48.68	282.52	224.42	528.43
3	Assam	181.00	555.00	608.75	1546.97	181.00	982.12	1007.05	1141.00	154.58	1179.00	1158.77	1989.66
4	Bihar	337.00	733.06	580.68	1078.54	337.00	1065.20	1067.54	1665.35	287.81	1750.73	1505.63	1705.04
5	Chhattisgarh	240.00	1050.89	932.50	2988.89	240.00	976.12	863.34	2719.36	204.97	540.03	677.39	2860.91
6	Goa	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.71	0.00	0	0.00
7	Gujarat	65.00	144.56	156.99	585.80	65.00	229.67	255.26	830.24	55.51	193.80	181.97	1088.53
8	Haryana	30.00	216.21	216.51	373.55	30.00	272.02	313.09	670.21	25.62	255.49	250.48	727.75
9	Himachal Pradesh	87.00	320.58	281.98	1502.93	87.00	268.90	240.51	1555.20	74.30	124.95	182.15	1296.51
10	Jammu & Kashmir	65.00	72.74	105.09	46.82	65.00	191.74	190.71	140.69	55.51	372.60	325.41	562.97
11	Jharkhand	175.00	0.00	63.18	308.60	175.00	210.67	211.47	277.15	149.45	417.74	407.64	1270.07
12	Karnataka	110.00	271.49	349.12	366.45	110.00	640.46	550.37	1427.01	93.94	764.87	778.19	2642.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	Kerala	30.00	24.68	61.32	77.27	30.00	84.02	84.41	100.54	25.62	100.11	86.58	186.23
14	Madhya Pradesh	440.00	1615.66	1358.73	3788.50	440.00	1895.10	2198.06	5231.45	375.77	2135.65	2000.93	8684.04
15	Maharashtra	145.00	563.96	637.33	1599.23	145.00	1030.00	929.98	2942.19	123.83	949.18	898.45	2141.34
16	Manipur	33.00	78.99	64.28	199.55	33.00	20.00	37.97	265.99	28.18	149.16	131.84	796.31
17	Meghalaya	45.00	0.00	15.59	38.35	45.00	35.95	12.64	52.47	38.43	0.00	15.09	43.16
18	Mizoram	32.00	21.96	59.47	146.81	32.00	65.00	54.55	207.43	27.33	44.58	59.88	154.28
19	Nagaland	30.00	12.51	20.42	9.50	30.00	85.71	87.31	398.42	25.62	65.02	66.72	258.00
20	Orissa	273.00	546.83	677.41	2069.85	273.00	1251.38	1163.01	1836.04	233.15	1594.35	1631.28	3179.27
21	Punjab	35.00	360.21	366.95	440.50	35.00	243.42	269.02	1036.49	29.89	348.42	302.69	570.34
22	Rajasthan	234.00	1646.64	1455.44	6216.63	234.00	1771.32	1695.54	9887.50	200.70	603.41	697.65	3896.96
23	Sikkim	30.00	174.51	88.81	204.22	30.00	55.00	103.99	142.47	25.62	71.80	79.87	112.73
24	Tamil Nadu	90.00	71.03	108.65	519.03	90.00	88.68	127.87	747.90	76.86	525.00	529.75	1630.25
25	Tripura	40.00	143.00	155.60	175.61	40.00	379.99	315.77	59.51	34.16	168.49	219.96	341.28
26	Uttar Pradesh	375.00	1228.40	1201.04	2656.39	375.00	1675.78	2000.07	3551.98	323.68	2844.51	2609	8057.42
27	Uttaranchal	100.00	78.74	99.73	105.89	100.00	116.66	152.79	842.08	85.40	165.95	129.19	580.35
28	West Bengal	226.00	549.69	439.47	1197.58	226.00	635.48	583.18	1573.81	193.01	375.00	436.32	941.66
Total		3615.00	10899.94	10618.69	30710.44	3615.00	14848.97	15161.98	41231.17	3089.00	16899.82	16383.35	48920.89

Allocation is from the share of cess made available for the programme.

Release includes the funds releases from cess, Plan Assistance, Externally Aided Projects and loan drawn from NABARD.

Expenditure for the year 2009-10 is upto February, 2010.

Statement-III*Target and Coverage of Habitations Under NRDWP During Last Three Years*

Sl. No. State/UT		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage	Target	Coverage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	10094	8716	15889	19697	8500	5467
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1584	1049	2390	1306	2400	567
3	Assam	12792	18174	23099	23940	23000	11837
4	Bihar	15863	15306	39956	35233	40508	26766
5	Chhattisgarh	4342	4465	4408	12586	3551	11869
6	Goa	4	1	3	4	0	0
7	Gujarat	3771	6748	4232	8207	1396	1238
8	Haryana	1140	1074	635	1164	950	912
9	Himachal Pradesh	4510	4510	5184	6390	5000	4772
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2241	747	4704	2283	4700	76
11	Jharkhand	5479	7370	7170	7007	1552	13435
12	Karnataka	9176	12487	12950	13820	13000	12522
13	Kerala	3258	1194	4596	8341	395	57
14	Madhya Pradesh	10107	13915	3718	6803	4500	4794
15	Maharashtra	14975	11824	19877	26128	8605	7465
16	Manipur	153	218	0	115	730	160
17	Meghalaya	1558	1286	1881	1209	500	411
18	Mizoram	145	237	306	46	300	124
19	Nagaland	379	219	170	630	200	12
20	Orissa	10361	18943	16492	38403	3452	9805
21	Punjab	2845	1791	4933	2417	1651	1547
22	Rajasthan	19123	20969	25654	32650	10929	3288
23	Sikkim	307	375	300	27	300	58
24	Tamil Nadu	9625	11145	4602	13235	7000	8240

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Tripura	784	2670	138	4751	3132	843
26	Uttar Pradesh	3479	4431	1639	4302	2000	1401
27	Uttaranchal	1451	2117	1450	1351	1199	1199
28	West Bengal	5896	8734	11460	65215	9093	4246
29	A & N Islands	14		34	26	42	0
30	Dadra Nagar Havel	15	21	0	0	0	0
31	Daman & Diu	0		0		0	
32	Delhi	0		0		0	
33	Lakshadweep	7		10		0	
34	Pondicherry	21	52	18	103	4	40
Total		155499	180788	217898	337389	158589	133151

*Allocation, Release and Utilisation Under NRDWP (Including DDP and Natural Calamities)
During Last Three Years and Allocation for 2010-11*

(Rs. In lakh)

S.No.	State/UT	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11
		Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	29530.00	30524.00	38840.72	39453.00	39505.49	39805.30	43709.00	53736.50	38678.90	49102.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11241.00	11241.00	12.30.67	14611.00	16246.35	16095.64	18000.00	17820.00	6484.50	12301.00
3	Assam	18959.00	18959.00	11726.22	24644.00	18756.80	25827.80	30160.00	32350.29	24600.10	41281.00
4	Bihar	27937.00	16968.50	16580.54	42538.00	45238.00	16474.16	37221.00	18610.50	29253.30	34146.00
5	Chhattisgarh	9595.00	9595.00	10415.54	13042.00	12525.50	11242.21	11601.00	12822.21	7735.00	13027.00
6	Goa	331.00	165.50	230.99	398.00	0.00	0.00	564.00	332.00	0.00	534.00
7	Gujarat	20589.00	20589.00	21911.79	31444.00	36944.00	36364.37	48275.00	48275.00	45769.30	54267.00
8	Haryana	9341.00	9341.00	10953.87	11729.00	11729.00	11729.00	20789.00	20689.00	12593.20	23369.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	11746.00	13042.00	13245.19	14151.00	14151.00	14151.00	13852.00	18285.31	10683.70	13371.00
10	J&K	32992.00	32992.00	36140.83	39786.00	39649.00	17667.19	14774.00	40251.00	27219.70	44922.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Jharkhand	11388.00	3445.51	11751.10	16067.00	8033.00	1884.57	14929.00	11134.28	8604.20	16593.00
12	Karnataka	27851.00	28316.24	28656.79	47719.00	47784.57	44914.58	57367.00	62786.00	47371.10	64492.00
13	Kerala	8293.00	8425.08	8346.25	10333.00	10697.00	10656.37	15277.00	15189.31	11027.80	14428.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	25162.00	25162.00	26755.60	37047.00	38047.00	36861.34	36766.00	37966.00	24062.70	39904.00
15	Maharashtra	40440.00	40440.00	37838.33	57257.00	6482449	51106.33	65243.00	64780.80	48109.30	73327.00
16	Manipur	3859.00	4559.00	3470.73	5016.00	4522.90	3621.69	6160.00	3857.39	3218.52	5461.00
17	Meghalaya	4446.00	5529.00	5661.16	5779.00	6338.00	7449.64	7040.00	7940.00	5516.70	6283.00
18	Mizoram	3188.00	3888.00	3015.73	4144.00	5419.26	4615.86	5040.00	5526.02	5160.90	3571.00
19	Nagaland	3272.00	3974.57	2738.62	4253.00	4253.00	3960.14	5200.00	4706.39	7657.30	5170.00
20	Orissa	16885.00	17194.55	23360.27	29868.00	29868.00	27312.16	18713.00	2266587	18922.00	20488.00
21	Punjab	5291.00	5179.91	4027.59	8656.00	8656.00	9668.22	8117.00	8830.70	8073.10	8221.00
22	Rajasthan	60672.00	60672.00	61966.80	97013.00	97182.66	96803.66	103646.00	101216.00	35287.30	116544.00
23	Sikkim	1342.00	2013.00	1536.20	1745.00	3245.00	2885.06	2160.00	2000.00	0.00	1545.00
24	Tamil Nadu	19090.00	19090.00	19090.00	24182.00	28782.00	23058.15	32043.00	31795.07	32139.00	31691.00
25	Tripura	3943.00	5443.00	5430.45	5125.00	4100.80	3699.44	6240.00	7740.00	6780.80	5388.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	40151.00	40151.00	42113.56	53974.00	61377.55	51454.48	95912.00	95636.23	55579.50	89912.00
27	Uttaranchal	8930.00	8930.00	11414.46	10758.00	8586.83	6380.01	12616.00	12489.34	5507.90	13939.00
28	West Bengal	19137.00	19137.00	23054.59	38939.00	38939.00	37162.25	37229.00	39430.29	39076.10	41803.00
29	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	472.18	0.00	0.00	3078.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.00
30	D&N Haveli	37.50	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	109.00
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.00
32	Delhi	31.25	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	431.00
33	Lakshadvveep	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00
34	Pondicherry	31.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	154.00
35	Chandigarh										40.00
Total		475701.00	469966.86	492876.77	689672.00	705602.21	616040.55	798643.00	798972.00	565111.92	846000.00

*[English]***Implementation of UWSSA, 2008**

4863. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY :
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL :
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI :
 SHRI VARUN GANDHI :
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA :

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

(a) whether the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act (UWSSA), 2008 was enacted and implemented to provide social security to unorganised workers/labourers;

(b) if so, whether there has been significant development on registration of unorganised workers/labourers under said Act;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the present status of implementation of said Act at Centre sphere and State sphere, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the implementation and impact of benefits of said Act on the target beneficiaries; and

(f) if so, the details and the outcome thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Union Government to remove the difficulties faced in effectively implementation of said Act in the country?

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

(a) to (d) With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers, the Government enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act came into force w.e.f. 16.05.2009. 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. More than 1.44 crore smart cards have been issued as on 20.4.2010. The Central Rules under Act have since been framed and National Social Security Board has been constituted. As per information available, some States have already constituted the Social Security Board in their States. As per available information, the States have not yet started registration of workers under the Act. The issue has been taken up with the State Governments through letters and was reiterated during the State Labour Ministers' Conference.

(e) and (f) No such survey has been conducted as the implementation has just begun. It is the constant endeavor of the Government to implement the Act in its true spirit.

**Dredging Charges of Haldia
 Port Complex**

4864. SHRI PRABODH PANDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether draft situation in Haldia Port Complex (HPC) has gone down considerably thereby threatening the closure of the port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to bear the cent per cent cost of continuous dredging at the channels leading to HPC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Haldia Dock Complex (Kolkata Port Trust) faces a unique problem of siltation as it is located on an alluvial river Hooghly. The navigational channel leading to Haldia Dock Complex experiences a lot of siltation. The situation has worsened over the years because of reduction in upland discharge in the River Hooghly leading to sediments not getting washed away as it happened a few decades ago. The channel now requires continuous dredging throughout the year.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As per the Cabinet decision taken in 1993-94, Kolkata Port Trust, which includes Haldia Dock Complex, is to be reimbursed 100% of the cost on items directly related to river dredging and river maintenance as well as the cost incurred on items directly related to maintenance dredging of shipping channel leading to Haldia.

[Translation]

**Construction and Maintenance
of Toilets**

4865. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of toilets built in the villages of the country so far and the number out of them which are operational at present, State-wise;

(b) the procedure being adopted to determine the working condition of these toilets;

(c) whether the toilets built in the villages collapse or become unusable within a year; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) The Government of India administers 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 since the year 1999. The campaign is community led and operated in demand driven mode. So far, 6.61 crore Individual households have been covered with sanitation facilities through incentive provided for constructing and using toilets. State-wise details of toilets constructed under TSC as reported by the States through online monitoring system maintained by the Department are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) As per the provisions, the toilets under TSC are built and maintained by the beneficiaries.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of Toilets constructed under TSC
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	6274656
2	Arunachal Pradesh	36924
3	Assam	907805
4	Bihar	2225084
5	Chhattisgarh	1590529
6	D & N Haveli	37
7	Goa	33753
8	Gujarat	3588505
9	Haryana	1783451
10	Himachal Pradesh	778718
11	Jammu & Kashmir	214061
12	Jharkhand	1239974
13	Karnataka	2914601
14	Kerala	1098320
15	Madhya Pradesh	4596760
16	Maharashtra	5990541
17	Manipur	25729
18	Meghalaya	101231
19	Mizoram	74929
20	Nagaland	63413
21	Orissa	2619465
22	Puducherry	2191
23	Punjab	689210

1	2	3
24	Rajasthan	2757476
25	Sikkim	94600
26	Tamil Nadu	5984315
27	Tripura	547206
28	Uttar Pradesh	12667038
29	Uttarakhand	448435
30	West Bengal	6809134
Grand Total		66158091

Encroachment of Major Ports' Land

4866. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 2835 dated 15 March, 2010 and to state:

(a) whether in view of globalisation in new emerging scenarios the Government proposes to reconsider its Land Policy Guidelines, 2004;

(b) if so, whether any committee had been constituted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details and its recommendations thereof;

(d) whether there is any instances of the encroachment of land of major ports in the country;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to evict the encroached land alongwith the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Committee under the chairmanship of AS&FA, Ministry of Shipping has been constituted to look into various aspects to increase efficiency on Major Ports. The details of the recommendations made by the committee is enclosed as statement-I.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Port-wise details of encroachment of land at major ports is enclosed as statement-II.

(f) In order to evict the encroached land, attempts for removal of encroachment are taken through raid and removal operation with police assistance. Matter is also taken up with District Civil Administration for removal of such unauthorized structure/encroachment on Port Land. Steps are being taken for removal of encroachers from the port land as per provision of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

Statement-I

Recommendations of the AS & FA Committee on Land Policy Guidelines

- (i) Under the extant policy, License can be given only for port related activities within the custom bound area, that to only for 11 months, by the Chairman, on the basis of Scale of Rates. The Committee suggested that the short term lease for a period exceeding 11 months can also be given by the Chairman for construction of port related structures such as Conveyors, Silos, Pipelines, temporary transit sheds, bagging & stitching plants and weigh bridges etc. The Committee endorses to allot land within the custom bound area for construction of structures which are not directly port related but aid the port activities and sea trade such as duty free shops, communication centers, parking facilities, passengers facilities such as shopping malls, cyber cafes, health clubs etc. and other security related activities.
- (ii) As per the present guidelines, there is no uniformity in guidelines for renewal of licence. The Committee recommends that renewal of licence both within and outside the custom bound area can be made by the Chairman in exigent circumstances. The grant of renewal and short term lease shall be submitted to the Board for post-facto approval.
- (iii) As per the present guidelines, lease of land can be made by the Port Trust Board for a period upto 30 years and there is no specific provision for extension. However, renewal of lease within the custom bound area and outside custom bound area could be recommended by the Port Trust Board for sanction by

the Central Govt. The Committee has suggested that any extension of long lease as distinguished from short tenements beyond the period of 30 years can be approved by an Empowered Committee chaired by Secretary (Shipping), AS&FA and having representatives of the Departments of Expenditure and Planning Commission, who would satisfy themselves regarding the justification for such extension and the reasonableness of terms etc.

- (iv) Renewal of lease beyond 30 years should be considered selectively and only when such renewal is in the interest of the Port. Such renewal would be considered as fresh lease and operated at current rate and should be approved by the Empowered Committee. Wherever required, allotment of land on nomination basis can also be considered on the recommendations of the Port Trust Boards and approval of the Empowered Committee.
- (v) In accordance with the present guidelines, transfer of lease from one party to another, change of purpose of lease, permitting mortgage of lease and allowing way-leave permission are generally granted at the level of Chairman as there is no specific authority specified in the guidelines for these purposes. The Committee recommends that these proposals shall be evaluated by a Land Committee in each port consisting of Dy. Chairman of the Port, Representative of Finance, Estate and Traffic departments and submit to the Board with their recommendations for approval.
- (vi) Change of purpose of a lease can also be considered by the Board of Trustees on justifiable ground provided such change is consistent with land use policy/Master plan of the Port and should result in continued furtherance of port traffic.
- (vii) Permitting mortgage of land lease on long-term basis in favour of the banks/financial institutions for obtaining loan etc. on a reasonable fee be considered by Govt.
- (viii) To allow way-leave permission for laying pipelines from jetties to the tank farms within and outside port area on a temporary basis and it shall neither be on lease basis nor licence basis and abide by various conditions to be specified by the Port apart from paying

way-leave charges. The conditions on which way-leave permission is granted shall be clearly stipulated in the Land Policy, after duly vetted by the Law Ministry.

- (ix) As per the extant guidelines, there are no specific provision relating to violation of lease agreement. The Committee recommends general provision for violation of the provisions of the lease agreement. If any party violates provisions of Lease Agreement on his own volition or on mis-interpretation, the Port Trust reserves the right to impose penalty on the party commensurate with magnitude of violation or summarily cancel the lease if the violation is a major one, in addition to recovery of opportunity cost that Port Trust may have foregone on account of violation by the Party.
- (x) There are certain provisions in the existing guidelines which were felt to be modified by the Committee and accordingly recommended that the existing provision of one time non-refundable premium shall be done away with and such premium not be recovered from the lessee. Similarly, the existing provisions of security deposit of 5 years rent or 25% of the lease of the total rent for the duration of the lease as security, is modified to one years' lease rental only and be recovered from the party and kept with the port trust during the currency of the entire lease period.
- (xi) Administrative Reforms have also been suggested to be incorporated in the guidelines by the Committee as under:
 - (a) The Port Trust shall also clearly specify the time limits for processing various proposals namely allotment of land, giving mortgage permission and execution of lease deeds, consideration of applications for transfer, change of purpose etc. and such time-lines will be hosted on their website.
 - (b) The Port Trust shall also computerise the entire land management system into a GIS based system and the details shall be accessible to all.
 - (c) The collection of lease rentals and various fees related to land shall be done through the authorised bank/banks on on-line basis.
- (xii) Wherever a clarity is required in the existing guidelines, the same has been provided by the Committee.

Statement-II

Port	Details of encroachment
1	2
Kolkata	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Road burms of Taratala Road, Dock Eastern Boundary-Road, Transport Deport Road and Garagacha Road by the unauthorized squatters. Some Hutments and squatters settlements in the old Chetla Station Yard. Some scattered encroachment at old magazine depot at Moyapur in South 24 Paragana. At Haldia Dock Complex, there are about 1650 Nos. of unauthorized structures constructed on KoPT land covering an area of about 125 acres of land.
Paradip	There are 5156 Nos of encroachments on 23.50 acres of port land.
Chennai	<p>There are Encroachment by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annal Indira Gandhi Nagar Residents Welfare Association (2249 Sq. feet) Residential House constructed by Shri Thamodhiran Amman Temple (1800 sq. ft.) Encroachment by the Tirusoolam Villagers (1.25 Acres).
Jawaharlal Nehru	The level of encroachment is very small with small Hutments, temporary shed etc.
Mumbai	There are encroachment in slum dwellers in 25 pockets on MbPT land where about 15,000 Hutments have come up over the years. The areas under slum admeasure around 7 hectares

1	2
Tuticorin	Nil.
Cochin	There are no serious cases of encroachment of land belonging to Cochin Port. Minor instances of encroachment of back water area has been reported from time to time.
New Mangalore	Nil.
Mormugao	There are instances of encroachment by fisherman along the coast of Vasco-Bay very close to berth No. 11 at Kharewava. Similarly Hutments have also come up along Baina Coast mainly by fisher folks along the beach. Besides, above, there are 2 instances of residential houses being erected at Mormugao Harbour, 1 case near football ground Baina and 5 illegal dwelling huts at Bogda
Ennore	Around 5.88. Hectares of land has been encroached in S No S 717/1 etc. of vallur village, Ponneri Taluk, Tiruvallur District.
Kandla	There are 119 numbers of encroachments in various sectors of Gandhidham Township Land and 8 numbers of encroachments at Kandla Land.
Visakhapatnam	Nil.

[English]

Functioning of WTO

4867. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Trade Ministers of various countries met in Geneva to discuss ways to improve the functioning of World Trade Organisation (WTO); and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the issues discussed at the said meet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) Ministers and other delegates representing the 153 Members and 56 Observers of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) met in Geneva on the occasion of the Seventh Ministerial Conference of the WTO held from 30 November to 3 December, 2009.

(b) The general theme for discussion was "The WTO, the Multilateral Trading System and the Current Global Economic Environment". The Conference was not a substantive negotiating round but a platform for Ministers to review the functioning of the WTO, including the Doha Round of trade negotiations, and to discuss issues such as monitoring and surveillance, disputes, accessions, Aid for Trade, technical assistance and international governance.

Basic Amenities in Rural Areas

4868. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether crores of people living in rural areas have still no access to basic amenities like electricity, roads and drinking water;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any policy/schemes to provide these basic minimum requirements for human living in a time-bound manner;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development implements Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)/ Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) which provide rural population with road connectivity and access to safe drinking water supply. The habitations covered under these programmes are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Rural Development implements through State Governments/UT Administrations various schemes in rural areas of the country. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MGNREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing employment and other basic amenities in rural areas of the country. Bharat Nirman has been conceived as a business like strategy for building infrastructure in rural India in a time bound manner. Out of six components, three items viz. Rural Roads, Rural Housing and Rural Drinking Water Component are with the Ministry of Rural Development.

Statement

State-wise No. of Habitations to be covered under PMGSY and safe Drinking Water Supply

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Habitations covered under	
		PMGSY	Drinking Water Supply*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	886	67045
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	215	2628
3.	Assam	5367	47482
4.	Bihar	3119	79215
5.	Chhattisgarh	4683	35258
6.	Goa	2	302
7.	Gujarat	1917	33160
8.	Haryana	1	6335
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1759	39391
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	661	3901
11.	Jharkhand	1591	119899

1	2	3	4
12	Karnataka	269	33269
13.	Kerala	330	11883
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9323	53753
15.	Maharashtra	1062	84890
16.	Manipur	121	1176
17.	Meghalaya	167	5554
18.	Mizoram	79	468
19.	Nagaland	74	992
20.	Orissa	4724	71085
21.	Punjab	406	11178
22.	Rajasthan	10378	72814
23.	Sikkim	126	1662
24.	Tamil Nadu	1948	90586
25.	Tripura	841	3209
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10748	260110
27.	Uttarakhand	412	26383
28.	West Bengal	6230	82475
Total		67439	1246103

*As per online IMIS data reported by States on 23.04.2010

Review of Designs of Jetties

4869. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to review the designs of Eastern side embarkation jetties in Lakshadweep; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Capt. P.V.K. Mohan, Chairman, National Shipping Board alongwith other experts in various fields visited the site and submitted their report on the Eastern side embarkation jetties in Lakshadweep. Further, the alignment of berthing jetty at Kavaratti has been reoriented to 30° N instead of 17° N and for extending North East arm of the berthing jetty to maximum possible extent in line with recommendations of the Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), Pune after detailed studies.

[Translation]

Impact of FDI

4870. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to know the impact of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy on works of Rural Development;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the study conducted and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government is proposing to allow FDI in retailing of the sports goods and electronics sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the negative impact, if any, on employment in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Government had instituted a study on the subject "FDI in India and its Growth Linkages" through National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). Main findings of the NCAER study are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis through inter-Ministerial consultations. As per the extant policy, Foreign Direct

Investment (FDI) is not permitted in retail trade, except in Single Brand product retailing, where FDI up to 51% is permitted, with prior Government approval and subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Products to be sold should be of 'Single Brand' only;
- (ii) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally; and
- (iii) 'Single Brand' product-retailing would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.

Retail is a labour intensive sector and is the second largest employer after agriculture. Government is fully committed to securing the legitimate interests of all stakeholders engaged in the retail business. Government also fully recognises the need to ensure that employment is not adversely affected by the growing organised retail.

Statement

FDI and its Growth Linkages

Key Findings and Salient Conclusions

1. **Spatial spread:** To take stock of the spatial spread of the FDI-enabled production facilities in India during the last five years (2001 to 2006). The production facilities to be studied would include manufacturing plants as well as service providing facilities as these evolved either as Greenfield or as M&A processes, located in cities other than Metros and Tier-1 and in rural areas in particular

Findings:

- 401 FDI-enabled manufacturing firms; 1,273 plants; 294 cities
- 84% of 294 cities are Class-3
- 54% of 1,273 plants located in Class-3 cities
- 20% manufacturing plants in Maharashtra; 11% in Gujarat; and 10% in Tamil Nadu; 9% in Karnataka; and 7% in West Bengal
- The state-wise share of Class-3 cities in all cities

having FDI-enabled manufacturing plants: 90% in Gujarat; 87% Andhra Pradesh; 85% Tamil Nadu; 82% Karnataka; 67% Maharashtra

- 100 FDI-enabled service firms; 1,257 facilities; 369 cities
- 84% of 369 cities are Class-3
- 35% of 1,257 facilities are located in Class-3 cities
- 20% service facilities in AP; 18% in Karnataka; 17% in Maharashtra; 12% in Tamil Nadu
- The state-wise share of Class-3 cities in all cities having FDI-enabled service facilities: 61% in AP; 43% in Karnataka; 18% in TN; and 3% in Maharashtra

Conclusions:

FDI-enabled plants are spread across various states with relatively high concentration in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and West Bengal. Significant proportion of manufacturing plants is located in Class-3 cities. FDI-enabled service facilities have relatively high concentration in Andhra Pradesh; Karnataka; Maharashtra; and Tamil Nadu. The proportion of service facilities located in Class-3 cities is relatively less significant vis-a-vis manufacturing plants.

2. **Sectoral Clustering:** To bring out sectoral clustering across the states and sub-state regions (cities, towns and rural areas of districts) with a view to assessing the types of production facilities which have entered relatively small towns and rural areas outside municipal limits (2006 to 2008)

Findings:

- 351 firms with 1,171 plants have reported recent data
- Plants wide spread across states
- Foreign equity: Rs. 56 billion
- Foreign equity worth Rs. 49 billion in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms (41% of total equity in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms and 88% of the FDI received in

- manufacturing sector); 44% of Rs. 49 billion worth of foreign equity has moved to Class-3 cities
- Market capitalisation of FDI-enabled manufacturing firms at Rs. 4,870 billion; 46% originates in Class-3 cities
 - Firms included in top-25 National Industrial Classification (NIC) 3-digit sectors, based on market capitalisation of FDI-enabled firms, account for 90% of the total market capitalisation
 - Top-5 NIC 3-digit sectors based on market capitalisation include firms producing chemical products (other than basic chemicals); non-ferrous metals; electricity distribution & control apparatus; motor vehicles; and non-metallic mineral products
 - Market capitalisation of firms producing chemical products (other than basic-chemicals) has high clustering in Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Goa
 - Market capitalisation of firms producing precious and non-ferrous metals has high clustering in Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh
 - Market capitalisation of firms producing electricity distribution and control apparatus has high concentration in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Haryana and West Bengal
 - About 46% of the market capitalisation and 50% of the net fixed capital of the FDI-enabled manufacturing firms originate in Class-3 cities. The corresponding number is 44% for foreign equity component
 - Sectors with relatively high share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include non-ferrous metals; non-metallic mineral products; dairy products; basic iron and steel; and transport equipment
 - Sectors with relatively low share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include electricity distribution and control apparatus; medical appliances; general purpose machinery; and tobacco products
 - States with relatively high share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
 - Maharashtra has relatively high clustering of market capitalisation of sectors including chemical products; non-ferrous metals; and medical appliances
 - Karnataka has relatively high clustering of market capitalisation of sectors including motor parts; chemical products; and electricity distribution and control apparatus
 - Haryana has relatively high clustering of market capitalisation of sectors including transport equipment; motor vehicles; and electricity distribution and control apparatus
 - Gujarat has relatively high concentration of sectors including electricity generation and control apparatus; non-metallic mineral products; and chemical products
 - Tamil Nadu has relatively high concentration of non-ferrous metals; petroleum products; and dairy products
 - Foreign equity worth Rs.18 billion in FDI-enabled service firms (31% of total equity in FDI-enabled service firms); only 8% of Rs. 18 billion worth of FDI has moved into Class-3 cities
 - Market capitalisation of FDI-enabled service firms at Rs. 2,956 billion; only 5% originates in Class-3 cities
- Conclusions:**
- Foreign equity in FDI-enabled manufacturing sectors has relatively significant penetration in Class-3 cities as compared with that in service sectors. The same is true for market capitalisation and net Fixed capital. Sectors with relatively high share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include non-ferrous metals; non-metallic mineral products; dairy products; basic iron and steel; and transport equipment. States with relatively high share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities include Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
- 3. Depth of Value-Added:** To enable a comprehensive

understanding of the value-added features of the FDI-linked production facilities and its role in employment opportunities

Findings:

- About half the total output of FDI-enabled manufacturing firms originates in Class-3 cities
- 48% of value-added originates in Class-3 cities
- 45% payments to employees originates in Class-3 cities
- The share of Class-3 cities in total output, value-added and employee cost is relatively high in sectors including non-metallic mineral products; building and construction parts; mining of iron ores; textiles; and growing and processing of crops
- The overall share of value-added in output in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms is 18%
- The share of value-added in output is relatively high in sectors including software and publishing; mining of iron ore; non-metallic mineral products; special purpose machinery, tobacco products; and footwear
- The share of value-added to output is relatively high in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka
- The overall share of employee cost in value-added in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms is 29%
- The share of employee cost in value-added is relatively high in software and publishing; footwear; basic chemicals; textiles; and domestic appliances

Conclusions:

About half the total output, value-added and wages paid in the FDI-enabled manufacturing firms originate in Class-3 cities. Class-3 cities account for relatively high shares of output, value-added and wages paid in sectors including non-metallic mineral products; building and construction parts; mining of iron ores; textiles; and growing and processing of crops.

4. Analysis of FDI inflows and their impact on rural activities

with special emphasis on the employment generating effects: To analyse the impact of FDI in various rural activities especially in the sectors of agriculture and food processing and to assess the positive and negative impact of employment through the FDI-enabled production activities

Findings:

- Market capitalisation of FDI equity-component in the database is Rs. 3,213 billion (including service sectors)
- It is well in tune with FDI equity inflows during April, 2000 to September 2008 valued at Rs. 3,432 billion in the latest DIPP Fact Sheet
- More than 40% of the market capitalisation originates in Class-3 cities
- More than 50% of the total FDI-enabled manufacturing sectors' employment of 15,64,920 persons originates in Class-3 cities
- Sectors providing relatively high share of employment in Class-3 cities include transport equipment; growing and processing of crops; construction parts; textiles; and non-metallic mineral products
- For other details refer to the findings of TOR-3 above

Conclusions:

The market capitalisation of FDI equity component in manufacturing and service sectors taken together is Rs. 3,213 billion which matches well with FDI inflows during April, 2000 to September, 2008 valued at Rs. 3,432 billion. More than two-fifths of the market capitalisation originates in Class-3 cities. FDI-enabled firms in manufacturing sectors provide employment to about 15.6 lakh persons accounting for about 4 to 5% of the total employment in the organised sector. Class-3 cities provide employment to about 7.9 lakh workers (more than 50% of the total). Sectors providing relatively high share of employment in Class-3 cities include transport equipment; growing and processing of crops; construction parts; textiles; and non-metallic mineral products.

5. Labour and capital intensity: to identify various FDI-enabled sectors by their levels of skill, scale, capital and labour requirements and compare these features with the domestically invested production facilities producing similar kinds products and services and provide comprehensive documentation of FDI-enabled production facilities by their labour and capital requirements

Findings:

- Net fixed capital per plant is Rs. 81 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 57 crore in others
- Market capitalisation per plant is Rs. 466 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 381 crore in others
- Value-added per plant is Rs. 50 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 38 crores in others
- Employee cost per plant is Rs. 14 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 12 crore in others
- Output per plant is Rs. 286 crore in Class-3 cities; Rs. 206 crore in others

Conclusions:

Class-3 cities have relatively high scale, market capitalisation, value-added, wages paid and output per plant vis-a-vis medium and large cities. The information on skill composition of workers employed in manufacturing plants is not available.

6. **Comparative performance:** To make comparison of efficiency of the MNC affiliates established in India with firms under their parent companies operating outside India and their profit levels. To make similar comparative analysis between FDI-enabled production facilities in a sector with domestically invested production facilities in the same sector

Findings:

- Data for comparison with firms of the parent companies located out of India is not available
- Employee cost per rupee of net fixed capital is 19 paise in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms and 15 paise in domestically invested firms

- Employee cost per rupee of net fixed capital in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms is relatively high in sectors including footwear; medical appliances; electricity distribution and control apparatus; general purpose machinery; and building of construction parts
- Ratio of output to net fixed capital is 3.55 in FDI-enabled manufacturing firms and 2.92 in domestically invested firms
- Ratio of output to net fixed capital is significantly high in FDI-enabled sectors including medical appliances; electricity distribution and control apparatus; petroleum products; mining of iron ore; and transport equipment. The corresponding values in these sectors are much lower in the case of domestically invested firms
- Ratio of output to capital has wider spread across sectors in FDI-enabled firms than in domestically invested firms

Conclusions:

The FDI-enabled manufacturing firms pay higher wage per rupee of net fixed capital as compared with domestically invested manufacturing firms. Within the FDI firms, the value is relatively high in sectors including footwear; medical appliances; electricity distribution and control apparatus; general purpose machinery; and building of construction parts.

Output-capital ratio is also higher in FDI firms as compared with domestic firms. Within FDI-enabled firms, the output-capital ratio is relatively high in sectors including medical appliances; electricity distribution and control apparatus; petroleum products; mining of iron ore; and transport equipment. The corresponding values in these sectors are much lower in the case of domestically invested firms. Data for comparison with firms of the parent companies located out of India is not available.

7. **Forex Implications:** To understand the implications of repatriation of profits earned in India versus profits retained and invested

Findings:

- There is no restriction on repatriation of profits

- The overall net foreign exchange earning is negative for FDI-enabled manufacturing sectors. The same is true of domestically invested manufacturing sectors.
- The sector of petroleum products accounts for a major share of the overall deficit on foreign exchange earnings both for FDI-enabled and domestically invested sectors of production.
- Some of the sectors with positive net foreign exchange earnings include chemicals; mining of iron ores; textiles; and software and publishing.

Conclusions:

The overall net foreign exchange earning is negative for FDI-enabled as well as domestically invested firms mainly due to deficit in manufacture of the petroleum products. Some of the sectors with positive net foreign exchange earnings include chemicals; mining of iron ores; textiles; and software and publishing.

8. **Backward and forward linkages:** To estimate the backward and forward linkages of FDI-enabled sectors through mapping these on the latest available input-output tables for India

Findings:

- Top FDI attracting DLPP 4-digit sectors have strong backward and forward linkages with other sectors of the economy.
- Four sectors among top 15 FDI receiving sectors have strong backward and forward linkages with other sectors of the economy: miscellaneous industries including construction (4200); fuels including power and oil refinery (0200); chemicals other than fertilisers (1900); and metallurgical industries (0100).
- Eight sectors have strong backward linkages, viz. electrical equipment (0500); transportation industry (0700); drugs and pharmaceuticals (2200); cement and gypsum products (3500); food processing industries (2700); hotel and tourism (4000); miscellaneous mechanical & engineering (1200); and textiles (2300).

- The remaining three aggregate DIPP sectors have strong forward linkages. These include service sectors (3900); telecommunications (0600); and consultancy services (3800).

Conclusions:

The top FDI receiving sectors, as per the DIPP 4-digit classification, have strong backward and / or forward linkages with the economy. The sectors with strong backward and forward linkages include construction; fuels; chemicals; and metallurgical industries. The sectors with strong backward linkages include electrical equipment; drugs and pharmaceuticals; food processing; and textiles among others. Services sectors; telecommunications; and consultancy services have strong forward linkages.

9. **FDI in Services Sectors:** To study the impact of FDI in service sectors on the rural economy

Findings:

- Market capitalisation of the FDI-enabled service firms is Rs. 2,956 billion compared with Rs. 4,870 billion of the FDI-enabled manufacturing sectors. Sectors with high market capitalisation include telecommunication; software publishing and consultancy; transport services; and construction activities.
- FDI in service sectors has insignificant presence in Class-3 cities.
- The share of market capitalisation in Class-3 cities accounts for about 5% of the total market capitalisation of the FDI-enabled service sectors.
- The share of foreign equity in Class-3 cities accounts for about 8% of the total foreign equity of the FDI-enabled service sectors.
- The share of net fixed capital in Class-3 cities accounts for about 14% of the total net fixed capital in the FDI-enabled service sectors.
- Only 10.4% output of FDI-enabled service facilities originates in Class-3 cities.

- Only 10% of value-added of FDI-enabled service facilities originates in Class-3 cities

Conclusions:

Market capitalisation of the FDI-enabled service firms is less than two-fifths of the combined market capitalisation of manufacturing and service firms. However, it has insignificant reach in Class-3 cities compared with impressive presence of the FDI-enabled manufacturing firms in Class-3 cities. Only one-tenth of output and value-added of the FDI-enabled service sectors originate in Class-3 cities.

10. **Special Economic Zones:** To study the concentration of production facilities in SEZs and analyse the relative performance of such plants inside and outside SEZs and the impact of such production to the Index of Industrial Production

Findings:

- The secondary database does not have information on FDI in SEZs
- As on 31 March, 2008, total investment in SEZs was Rs. 693 billion including foreign direct FDI investment of Rs. 55 billion: Rs. 26 crore by the developers and Rs. 29 crore by the units established in SEZs
- Total Exports from SEZs in 2007-08 amounted Rs. 666 billion.
- As on 31 December, 2008, total employment generated by SEZs was 3,66,333 persons.

Conclusions:

The secondary database does not have information on the amount of FDI or the number of FDI-enabled firms/plants in Special Economic Zones. However, we do have information on the number of FDI plants located in cities having SEZs but not on whether these firms are within or outside a particular SEZ in a specified city. The FDI component accounts for about 8% of the total investment in SEZs.

11. **Export Potential:** To assess the share of export seeking

EDI in various sectors of production to gauge the untapped potential of exports of labour intensive goods from India

Findings:

- FDI-enabled manufacturing firms account for 13% of total sales by all firms: FDI and domestic
- FDI-enabled manufacturing firms account for 12% of exports by all firms: FDI and domestic
- Exports constitute 13% of total sales of FDI-enabled manufacturing firms
- Mining of iron ore; non-ferrous metals; special purpose machinery; textiles; and software and publishing have relatively high export to sales ratio

Conclusions:

FDI-enabled manufacturing firms account for 12% of total exports by FDI-enabled and domestically invested manufacturing firms taken together. About 13% of total sales by FDI-enabled firms are exported. This implies that the FDI has entered India mainly for seeking domestic markets. Mining of iron ore; non-ferrous metals; special purpose machinery; textiles; and software and publishing have relatively high export to sales ratio.

12. **Greenfield FDI versus FDI through Mergers & Acquisitions:** To document the sectoral distribution of FDI through these two routes and to compare and contrast the rural and suburban linkages through these two routes

Findings:

- The database and other available information does not provide information on firm-wise FDI equity on Greenfield and M&A components
- Issues related with rural and suburban (Class-3 cities) linkages have been discussed under TORs 1 to 5 and 9.
- DIPP data indicates that about one-fifth of FDI equity inflows are acquisitions

Conclusions:

The database does not provide information on firm-wise FDI equity into Greenfield and M&A components. However, DIPP data indicates one-fifth of FDI equity inflows are acquisitions.

13. Country-wise and sector-wise analysis of FDI**Findings:**

- Total FDI inflows US\$ 89.9 billion during April 2000 to March, 2009
- Service sector, electrical equipment and miscellaneous industries account for major shares
- Mauritius is the main source followed by Singapore, U.S.A., U.K., the Netherlands and Japan

Conclusions:

Total FDI inflows US\$ 89.9 billion during April 2000 to March 2009. Service sector, electrical equipment and miscellaneous industries account for major shares. Mauritius is the main source followed by Singapore, U.S.A., U.K., the Netherlands and Japan

14. Data Reporting by RBI / Sectoral Classification:

To identify the issues of sectoral classification and data-reporting in unison with the ongoing work of the Technical Monitoring Group of Foreign Direct Investment which had the First Action Report in June, 2003

Findings

- For compiling the FDI statistics IPP follows the methodology proposed by the technical Monitoring Group (TMG)
- DIPP follows sectoral classification modified on the basis of Industrial Development and Regulation Act (1951) to report FDI data by sectors
- The current industrial classification available is the national Industrial Classification (NIC) 2004
- NCAER provides concordance between DIPP and NIC 2 and 3 digit-sectors to facilitate adaptation and adoption to the NIC classification

Conclusions:

For compiling the FDI statistics DIPP follows the methodology proposed by the Technical Monitoring Group (TMG). The sectoral FDI data reporting by DIPP follows the modified sectoral classification of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act (1951). The current industrial classification available is the National Industrial Classification (NIC) 2004. NCAER has provided concordance between DIPP and NIC 2 and 3 digit sectors to facilitate adaptation and adoption for the DIPP data reporting according to the NIC-2004 classification.

Construction of Adarsh Talab under MGNREGS

4871. SHRI R. K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether the Government provides funds to the States for construction of Adarsh Talabs under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);
- if so, the amount provided for the purpose so far, State-wise;
- whether Adarsh Talab Yojana has not achieved the desired success and the said funds have been misutilised in the country especially Uttar Pradesh;
- if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the persons who have misutilized these funds; and
- the steps to be taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Activities which can be taken up under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA have been stipulated in para 1 of Schedule-I of the Act. Construction of Adarsh Talabs has not been included in the list of activities to be taken up under the Act.

(c) to (e) In accordance with an amendment dated 6.3.2007 made in Schedule-I of the Act, the Schemes notified under Section 4 of the Act by all States shall be called 'National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes' followed by the name of the relevant State. No scheme titled 'Adarsh

Talab Yojana' under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has been brought to the notice of Ministry of Rural Development.

[English]

Revamp of EPF Scheme

4872. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) Scheme; and

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

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

(a) and (b) There is no specific proposal to revamp Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) at present. However, measures are taken from time to time to improve the quality of delivery of benefits and services to its members.

Social Security to Plantation Workers

4873. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY :

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY :

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for providing alternative employment and unemployment allowance/grants for jobless tea gardens workers;

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

(c) whether the Government has announced any new social security scheme for the plantation workers including women workers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) There is no specific proposal for providing alternative employment and any unemployment allowance/ grants for jobless tea gardens workers. However, some measures are reported to have been taken by the concerned State Governments which are as under:

Steps taken by Government of West Bengal:

The "West Bengal State Support Scheme for reopening of closed/abandoned Tea Gardens, 2008" has been notified. The scheme provides for waiver of taxes (rural employment and primary education cess for 3 years), as also waiver of Electricity duty (3 years), remission of stamp duty and registration fee, reschedulement of arrear taxes and concessional salami.

The State Government has taken several steps to ensure steady flow of income to each and every affected family and to guarantee regular supply of food grains along with adequate provision for basic health amenities, nutrition and drinking water.

Steps taken by Government of Kerala:

- free noon meal to all school going children.
- Wage employment under 'Sampurn Gramin Rozgar Yojana' (SGRY) scheme.
- Placement of fund of Rs. 5.00 crore with the district administration, Idukki (where most closed tea gardens are located) for providing uniform and essential school books to school going children and for providing medicines to garden workers where public health system is unable to provide medical facilities.
- Ex-gratia amount of Rs. 500.00 per worker on account of Onam Festival.
- Educational expenses for pursuing graduation course for the wards of the garden workers.

The welfare of workers in closed tea estates in Kerala is being looked after by the Plantation Workers Relief Fund Committee set up by Government of Kerala. The Chief Inspector of Plantations is the convener of the Committee. The funds required by this Committee are being provided from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

(c) and (d) No specific social security plans have been announced for the plantation workers including women workers. They are catered by Eleventh Plan Schemes of the Commodity Boards under the aegis of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce, which includes welfare of the plantation workers including women workers.

Besides the above, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 provides for constitution of National Social Security Board to recommend social security schemes, inter-alia, covering health, maternity benefits for unorganized workers including plantation labour. The Board has since been constituted by the Central Government.

[Translation]

Scholarship Proposals

4874. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) the number of scholarship proposals received/dispensed/pending with the Union Government across the country including Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal during each of the last three years and amount involved in these proposals, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for their pendency;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed for disposal of the pending proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) Under following Centrally Sponsored Schemes Central Assistance is given to State Governments/UT Administrations for providing scholarships to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes (OBCs)

I) Scheduled Castes

- i) Post Matric Scholarship for Students belonging to Scheduled Castes
- ii) Pre-matric Scholarship for the Children of those who are engaged in unclean occupations. (Some of these children may also belong to SC).

II) Other Backward Classes

- i) Post Matric Scholarship for students belonging to other Backward Classes
- ii) Pre-matric Scholarship for Students belonging to Other Backward Classes

A statement indicating the States/Union Territory-wise

position of central assistance released to them under above schemes based on their proposals during last three years is enclosed. Since the proposals under the schemes for release of Central Assistance are for a particular financial year, all the complete proposals are processed during the same year.

Non-release of Central assistance to States/UTs under the scheme, is broadly attributed to following reasons:

- i) Non-receipt of Utilization Certificates/details of expenditure incurred in respect of Central Assistance released during the previous financial years.
- ii) Non-receipt of complete proposals in time.

Statement

State/UT-wise Central Assistance released during the last 3 years under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for SC students

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		Central Assistance released	Central Assistance released	Central Assistance released
1	2	3	4	5
1	A.P.	24048.4	23978.11	21182.31
2	Assam	469.82	0.00	1014.99
3	Bihar	0.00	2692.70	1000.00
4	Chhattisgarh	482.85	100.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	240.36	1556.29	2741.34
6	Haryana	494.93	369.52	6962.57
7	H.P.	78.84	0.00	0.00
8	J&K	0.00	378.47	150.00
9	Jharkhand	35.32	0.00	514.74
10	Karnataka	7020.59	3267.91	11819.35
11	Kerala	4072.44	8132.43	3200.00
12	M.P.	695.983	1699.21	3653.86
13	Maharashtra	15953.63	1000.00	13400.00
14	Manipur	139.95	163.76	185.70
15	Orissa	0.00	500.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
16	Punjab	539.8	200.00	0.00
17	Rajasthan	3204.42	10340.11	5397.72
18	Sikkim	0.00	3.44	1.00
19	Tamil Nadu	6978.05	500.00	5369.97
20	Tripura	180.56	410.98	410.16
21	Uttar Pradesh	22313.71	4916.98	19967.13
22	Uttaranchal	0.00	1089.36	789.70
23	West Bengal	358.25	3250.23	3835.67
24	Daman & Diu	0.33	0.00	0.00
25	Pondicherry	200	0.00	0.00
Total		87508.23	64549.49	101596.21

State/UT-wise Central Assistance released during last 3 years under the Scheme of Pre-Metric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in unclean occupations

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
		Central Assistance released	Central Assistance released	Central Assistance released
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.0	0.00	2171.5

1	2	3	4	5
2	Assam	2.9	92.38	52.17
3	Chhattisgarh	0.0	110.79	192.08
4	Goa	0.0	0.00	0.89
5	Gujarat	262.7	2820.60	3639.90
6	Jammu & Kashmir	0.0	15.05	24.59
7	Kerala	0.0	0.00	6.11
8	Madhya Pradesh	0.0	296.41	232.59
9	Maharashtra	0.0	691.12	0
10	Orissa	0.0	35.72	0
11	Pondicherry	0.0	2.24	7.71
12	Rajasthan	0.0	1042.42	598.95
13	Tamil Nadu	41.4	678.08	971.88
14	Tripura	0.0	86.02	47.83
15	Uttaranchal	2.9	14.72	1.55
16	West Bengal	0.0	41.73	26.27
Total		309.9	5927.28	7974.02

State/UT-wise Central Assistance released during the last 3 years under the Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship schemes for OBCs students

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Pre-matric			Post-matric		
		2007-08 Central Assistance Released	2008-09 Central Assistance Released	2009-10 Central Assistance Released	2007-08 Central Assistance Released	2008-09 Central Assistance Released	2009-10 Central Assistance Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	377.5	407.9	533	925.02	1676.89	2035.00
2	Bihar	400.18	446.43	-	1436.49	1977.72	1752.00
3	Goa	-	7.68	-	48.97	38.44	16.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Gujarat	175.64	267.24	290	223.92	288.69	568.31
5	Haryana	-	-	79	396.59	491	563.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	-	27.58	28	-	22	-
7	Jammu & Kashmir	46.12	-	-	210.22	188.77	-
8	Jharkhand	-	30.55	-	143.5	444.78	282.00
9	Kerala	-	-	-	560.45	161.67	-
10	Karnataka	50	50	50	611.8	454.43	445.57
11	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	158	393.59	1425.34	1612.00
12	Maharashtra	-	518.3	-	1950.36	2307.08	2587.00
13	Orissa	-	-	96	51.87	441	-
14	Punjab	156	124.35	-	468.59	552	-
15	Rajasthan	-	-	-	431.68	754.49	833.00
16	Tamil Nadu	150.22	100	320	1099.55	1485.45	1140.32
17	Uttar Pradesh	779.82	894.41	1159	2022.41	3962.88	4436.00
18	Uttranchal	-	-	135	-	189.58	104.00
19	West Bengal	104.05	42.56	-	-	740	-
20	Andaman Nicobar	-	-	4.4	-	-	0.23
21	Daman & Diu	-	-	9.69	-	5.28	-
22	Chandigarh	0	-	1.36	-	1.09	1.03
23	Delhi	-	-	3.69	-	-	-
24	Pondicherry	0	-	-	84.6	41.39	-
25	Assam	68.24	40.81	51.33	1208.32	-	659.19
26	Manipur	100	125	108.36	120.56	120	25.00
27	Tripura	91.35	127.34	146	128.59	193.18	230.10
28	Sikkim	0	6.79	-	0	5.78	7.20
Total		2499.12	3216.94	3172.83	12517.08	17968.93	17296.95

*[English]***Increase in Benefits under EDLIS, 1976**

4875. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise the ceiling of benefit under the Employees' Deposit-Linked Insurance Scheme (EDLIS), 1976 from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 1 lakh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund (CBT, EPF) in its 189th meeting held on 09.04.2010 has approved to raise the maximum limit of benefit under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme (EDLIS), 1976 from the existing Rs. 60,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-. Further action is being taken to notify the proposal approved by CBT, EPF.

[Translation]**Ordnance Factories**

4876. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

SHRI P. BALARAM:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of defence production made by the ordnance factories *vis-a-vis* the defence requirements;

(b) whether the Government proposes to modernise and expand the ordnance factories;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the plan, if any, to utilize the acquired land in Badmal ordnance factory for expansion;

(d) the funds earmarked, allocated and spent on the modernisation programme separately and the future action plan to achieve the required level of indigenisation of defence systems;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up new ordnance factories in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) The quantum of defence production made by Ordnance Factories for last three years is given below:

Year	Value of Issues (in Rs. crores)
2007-2008	5757
2008-2009	6083
2009-2010	8720

(b) Ordnance Factories are being modernized continuously to keep pace with development of technology. Army & MHA have recently indicated long term requirements, which are substantially higher than the present production level. As such, OFB has undertaken action to augment the capacity wherever required.

(c) and (d) The planned investment for modernization of Plant & Machinery in Ordnance Factories in 11th & 12th Plan and cumulative expenditure upto January, 2010 are furnished as under:

Investment Plan for modernization	Planned expenditure during XIth Plan (in Rs. crore)	Cumulative Expenditure Upto January, 2010 during XIth Plan (in Rs. crore)	Planned expenditure during XIIth Plan (in Rs. crore)
	1,707.50	970.24	2,100

At present, no expansion is planned at OF Badmal.

(e) and (f) At present there is no proposal to set up a new ordnance factory.

[English]

**Revision of Scholarship Scheme for
Backward Classes Children**

4877. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the income ceiling for eligibility and maintenance allowance has not been enhanced under post-matric scholarship scheme for backward classes children since 1998;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps to enhance the income ceiling for post-matric scholarship and maintenance allowance to ensure assistance to the needy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) to (d) Due to budgetary constraints the income ceiling for eligibility and maintenance allowance has not been enhanced under Post Matric Scholarship scheme for OBC students since inception of the scheme in 1998. However, steps are being taken to revise the scheme shortly.

Development of Vasco Bay

4878. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the feasibility study for the development of Vasco Bay at Mormugao port in Goa has been finalized;

(b) if so, the time by which the work on this project is proposed to be allotted for execution; and

(c) the anticipated cost of the project and time schedule fixed for its completion, if any?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Amount on Advertisements

4879. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

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

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Madam, the total amount spent by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) on advertisements during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(b) The details of the list of institutions/establishments/media/press in which advertisements were given by BSNL and MTNL are given in Statement-II and Statement III respectively.

(c) The amount paid on advertisement in each case by BSNL is given in Statement-I and Statement-II while the information in respect of MTNL is given in Statement-III respectively.

Statement-I

Details of total amount spent by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on advertisements during the last three years and the current year, State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Year-Wise Expenditure in Rs.			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	878000	1150000	2170000	830000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	62200000	83800000	114500000	84900000
3.	Assam	4037216	5476420	7465379	11896100
4.	Bihar	14323809	19558990	12414718	19520264
5.	Chhattisgarh	3148475	8338624	10838752	3718877
6.	Chennai Telephones	63993746	55489810	124970733	109457997
7.	Gujarat	89673850	153141387	173156632	85583289
8.	Haryana	3161000	2132000	10110000	10770000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8491273	10507527	9842352	2912490
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8220078	2928067	1692251	2160872
11.	Jharkhand	12429316	13387946	14047992	6720769
12.	Karnataka	68078205	95859980	105665835	86685726
13.	Kerala	47505000	22557000	67500000	12827000
14.	Kolkata	87439076	105406863	126689606	88457484
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4981687	15389369	20154966	11457740

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Maharashtra	220090617	240828450	295392034	133910294
17.	North East-I	3000000	12831000	3954000	8850000
18.	North East-II	4321639	6699418	8138656	3323230
19.	Orissa	58720715	40048786	73936347	29736594
20.	Punjab	23915253	56933363	29113637	11456189
21.	Rajasthan	22802056	52630798	34810548	70842955
22.	Tamil Nadu	35181645	36099062	31603055	28854826
23.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	36546153	58044746	70457468	82114942
24.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	15765844	36511623	33663834	20890842
25.	Uttaranchal	7099681	4990599	3696588	3554142
26.	West Bengal	20950653	25633447	36977219	36013235
27.	BSNL CO	715611872	830340203	2171841838	1087082467
Total		1642566859	1996715478	3594804440	2054528324

Statement-II

Details of the list of institutions/establishments/media/press in which advertisements were given

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Expenditure Details in Rs.			
		Electronic	Print	Outdoor	Total in
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
	2006-07	0	46000	832000	878000
	2007-08	0	90000	1060000	1150000
	2008-09	20000	190000	1960000	2170000
	2009-10	10000	135000	685000	830000
2.	Andhra Pradesh				
	2006-07	2800000	16800000	42600000	62200000
	2007-08	5900000	19300000	58600000	83800000

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2008-09	8600000	32600000	73300000	114500000
	2009-10	5900000	25900000	53100000	84900000
3.	Assam				
	2006-07	0	4037216	0	4037216
	2007-08	1210311	2176409	2089700	5476420
	2008-09	1515498	2135620	3814261	7465379
	2009-10	682179	1647681	9566240	11896100
4.	Bihar				
	2006-07	726957	7342096	6254756	14323809
	2007-08	1826216	6980290	10752484	19558990
	2008-09	2583707	2281508	7549503	12414718
	2009-10	4363186	6819381	8337697	19520264
5.	Chhattisgarh				
	2006-07	0	1248020	1900455	3148475
	2007-08	57865	2190257	6090502	8338624
	2008-09	265268	1179949	9393535	10838752
	2009-10	343712	820598	2554567	3718877
6.	Chennai Telephones				
	2006-07	10898854	18489130	34605762	63993746
	2007-08	13046249	15076179	27367382	55489810
	2008-09	9925871	38207810	76837052	124970733
	2009-10	9706028	16681930	83070039	109457997
7.	Gujarat				
	2006-07	3717911	15690635	70265304	89673850
	2007-08	3291218	24886925	124963244	153141387
	2008-09	4005622	41863448	127287562	173156632
	2009-10	4911076	9047502	71624711	85583289

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Haryana					
2006-07		170000	1376000	1615000	3161000
2007-08		106000	936000	1090000	2132000
2008-09		540000	4460000	5110000	10110000
2009-10		840000	5120000	4810000	10770000
9. Himachal Pradesh					
2006-07		404000	2268273	5819000	8491273
2007-08		295607	5340978	4870942	1050752
2008-09		1173000	4970646	3698706	9842352
2009-10		128830	702604	2081056	2912490
10. Jammu and Kashmir					
2006-07		0	689468	7530610	8220078
2007-08		0	495087	2432980	2928067
2008-09		34386	698633	959232	1692251
2009-10		155400	485053	1520419	2160872
11. Jharkhand					
2006-07		1858881	4896425	5674010	1242931
2007-08		2540121	4525656	6322169	1338794
2008-09		2412874	4521960	7113158	1404799
2009-10		1525652	2756120	2438997	6720769
12. Karnataka					
2006-07		3408312	8102522	56567371	6807820
2007-08		7961840	19424212	68473928	9585998
2008-09		9942062	21446562	74277211	1056658
2009-10		3799631	11200525	71685570	8668572
13. Kerala					
2006-07		1725000	8338000	37442000	4750500
2007-08		1648000	12305000	8604000	2255700

1	2	3	4	5	6
	2008-09	7500000	17500000	42500000	6750000
	2009-10	1742000	9666000	1419000	1282700
14.	Kolkata Telephones				
	2006-07	1331024	49619155	36488897	8743907
	2007-08	3962038	45151296	56293529	1054068
	2008-09	2822847	22396165	101470594	1266896
	2009-10	1802743	10367166	76287575	8845748
15.	Madhya Pradesh				
	2006-07	2152518	2527669	301500	4981687
	2007-08	4003873	9674702	1710794	1538936
	2008-09	0	18168086	1986880	2015496
	2009-10	0	10823510	634230	1145774
16.	Maharashtra				
	2006-07	242520	183378235	36469862	2200906
	2007-08	10647482	136551889	93629079	2408284
	2008-09	19015829	79829466	196546739	2953920
	2009-10	11331132	30485699	92093463	1339102
17.	North East-I				
	2006-07	730000	590000	1680000	3000000
	2007-08	2900000	3300000	6631000	1283100
	2008-09	949000	1386000	1619000	3954000
	2009-10	875000	3400000	4575000	8850000
18.	North East-II				
	2006-07	0	1899523	2422116	4321639
	2007-08	0	-2243627	4455791	6699418
	2008-09	12000	3939255	4187401	8138656
	2009-10	0	1708494	1614736	3323230

1	2	3	4	5	6
19. Orissa					
2006-07		5185787	15557361	37977567	5872071
2007-08		7954820	23864461	8229505	4004878
2008-09		13018035	39056506	21861806	7393634
2009-10		6440263	19320791	3975540	2973659
20. Punjab					
2006-07		3156282	8995414	11763557	2391525
2007-08		9914025	34316132	12703206	5693336
2008-09		4454210	10052625	14606802	2911363
2009-10		1959361	4954497	4542331	1145618
21. Rajasthan					
2006-07		265375	6716297	15820384	2280205
2007-08		1756317	8887127	41987354	5263079
2008-09		3215757	9710315	21884476	3481054
2009-10		518614	7771298	62553043	7084295
22. Tamil Nadu					
2006-07		5803245	28247450	1130950	3518164
2007-08		2636876	32885672	576514	3609906
2008-09		3543378	27259057	800620	3160305
2009-10		1853596	25909000	1092230	2885482
23. Uttar Pradesh (East)					
2006-07		297164	16275418	19973571	3654615
2007-08		21000	13033654	44990092	5804474
2008-09		3724689	9462025	57270754	7045746
2009-10		4319452	12628143	65167347	8211494
24. Uttar Pradesh (West)					
2006-07		357188	14065369	1343287	1576584
2007-08		1336595	32044881	3130147	3651162
2008-09		611843	26067075	6984916	3366383
2009-10		325663	17792765	2772414	2089084

1	2	3	4	5	6
25. Uttarakhand					
2006-07		32050	3501986	3565645	7099681
2007-08		268015	1307841	3414743	4990599
2008-09		73359	2148262	1474967	3696588
2009-10		0	2216689	1337453	3554142
26. West Bengal					
2006-07		0	20950653	0	2095065
2007-08		0	18990190	6643257	2563344
2008-09		0	19716319	17260900	3697721
2009-10		0	13648601	22364634	3601323
27. BSNL CO					
2006-07		544800509	122717493	48093870	7156118
2007-08		567521090	196724374	66094739	8303402
2008-09		1481823018	460128945	229889875	2171841
2009-10		922350169	130312778	34419520	1087082

Statement-III

In MTNL total amount spent on advertisement during the last three years

	Expenditure Details in Rs.		
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Delhi	59133358	90077388	71198212
Mumbai	185481990	179255644	167260074
Corporate Office	73739256	108779828	102292003

The details of the list of institutions/establishments/medical/press in which advertisements were given

1	Year	Expenditure Details in Rs.			
		Electronic	Print	Outdoor	Total
2	3	4	5	6	
Delhi	2007-08	13972258	44376041	785059	59133358
	2008-09	14525440	60984987	14566961	90077388
	2009-10	15781409	40955784	14461019	71198212

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mumbai	2007-08	20097211	130710578	34674201	185481990
	2008-09	22110337	118605045	38540262	179255644
	2009-10	22298902	105452576	39508596	167260074
Corporate Office	2007-08	67082859	6656397	0	73739256
	2008-09	76190096	32589732	0	108779828
	2009-10	100248319	2043684	0	102292003

No information is available for the current financial year 2010-11 as it has just commenced.

**Computerisation of
Land Records**

4880. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to computerize the land records of Defence Estates Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the targets fixed in this regard;

(c) the time by which the computerization work is likely to be completed;

(d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the manner in which the computerization will improve the functioning of Defence Estates Departments?

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

(a) to (d) A project for computerization of records of Defence Estates Department Records is under implementation involving an expenditure of Rs. 252.35 lakhs. It is likely to be completed by October, 2010.

(e) The Defence Estates Department is holding records of approximately 17.3 lakh acres of defence land throughout the country. Computerization of land records will enable the Department to improve its land management by way of easy access to the land records held in the field offices.

**Performance of
Employment Exchanges**

4881. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY :
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY :
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO :

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

(a) whether the registration of the unemployed persons in employment exchanges have declined during past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of employment exchanges functioning at present in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the functioning/performance of employment exchanges in the country have now become insignificant; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith 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) Registration of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, in employment exchanges in the country has increased at an average of 56.67 lakh per annum over the last 10 years during 2000-2009 and 56.69 lakh job seekers have approached employment exchanges for registration during the year 2009.

(b) to (d) Employment Exchanges with a network of 969 offices spread throughout the length and breadth

of the country are providing free services to the job seekers, employers, etc. through various functions such as registration, submission of names to employers, career counseling, vocational guidance and collection of labour market information. The functioning of employment exchanges in the country is, therefore, still very significant. Keeping this in view, a Mission Mode Project under National e-Governance Plan for modernization of Employment Exchanges has been taken up the Government to fulfill the above mentioned objectives.

Model Concession Agreement

4882. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any lackness in well defined policy in capacity addition at major ports in the country;

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

(c) whether the Model Concession Agreement (MCA) is still under review; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which said MCA is likely to be finalised?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Model Concession Agreement (MCA) approved by the Government in January, 2008 is currently in force and being followed by the Major Ports for the PPP Projects. However, some issues relating to the MCA are being considered to improve upon the Model Concession Agreement.

Monitoring of Functioning of ITIs

4883. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a panel to monitor the functioning of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) All the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are working under the administrative control of respective State Governments, accordingly, State Governments are entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the functioning of ITIs. There is no proposal to constitute any panel at Central level to monitor the functioning of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country.

[Translation]

Impact of Non-availability of Land Records on Compensation

4884. SHRI RAJARAM BHAUSAHEB WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that in the absence of land records most of the people engaged in agriculture do not have ownership deeds and therefore are unable to claim for compensation whenever their land is acquired for commercial/industrial purposes;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the steps taken in this direction so far;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring suitable amendments in ownership, lease pattern and other related laws; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(c) No, Land and its management falls under the Legislative jurisdiction of the states, as per the state List under the Constitution.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]***Impact of Contaminated Drinking Water**

4885. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA :
 SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR :
 SHRI RAKESH SACHAN :
 SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL :
 SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY :
 SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI :
 SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN :
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL :
 SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV :
 SHRI UDAY SINGH :
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the people living in rural areas of the country are forced to drink contaminated water due to shortage of safe drinking water;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment in this regard;

(d) if so, the number of children/adults who have died/rendered handicapped during each of the last three years and current year and likely to suffer from certain other diseases in future due to consumption of contaminated water, State-wise and location-wise;

(e) whether the Government has announced/proposes to announce any rehabilitation package for the persons affected due to water contamination and if so, the details thereof;

(f) if so, the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(g) whether the Government proposes to launch campaign for spreading intensive education and community awareness among the people to prevent the continued or increased use of arsenic contaminated water for drinking and cooking purpose; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) State Governments and or its agencies responsible for rural water supply carry out testing of drinking water sources from time to time and furnish the information of water quality affected habitations in the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) of the Department. As reported by the States, as on 1.4.2009, there were about 1.8 lakh rural habitations in the country having water quality problems. State-wise and contaminant-wise details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Such information is not collected/maintained by the Department.

(e) and (f) Rural drinking water is a State subject. The Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States through the centrally sponsored scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to supplement their efforts in providing potable drinking water in rural areas. Powers to plan, approve and implement water supply schemes/activities under NRDWP also vest with the States. As per NRDWP guidelines, upto 20% of funds allocated to States can be utilized for providing potable drinking water in the quality-affected habitations. In addition, as a measure of flexibility, States can also utilize NRDWP (coverage) component funds for tackling drinking water quality problems. Therefore, upto 65% of the NRDWP funds at the state level can be utilised for providing potable drinking water in the quality-affected habitations.

(g) and (h) 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Support activities that, inter alia, include awareness generation, capacity building, research and development, water quality monitoring and surveillance, setting up of water quality testing laboratories, monitoring and evaluation, etc. States carry out awareness campaigns on various aspects of safe drinking water including use of arsenic free water for drinking and cooking purposes utilizing funds available under NRDWP (Support) component. To facilitate the same, detailed Information, Education and Communication (IEC) guidelines have been issued.

Statement*State-wise and contaminant-wise number of water quality-affected habitations reported as on 1/4/2009*

Sl. No.	State Name	Contaminant wise number of Habitations					
		Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,097	791	0	0	306	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	274	0	0	274	0	0
3.	Assam	26,589	517	810	25,262	0	0
4.	Bihar	34,909	5,957	2,510	26,442	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,379	51	12	8,158	158	0
6.	Gujarat	948	450	0	1	274	223
7.	Haryana	179	173	0	0	6	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	88	0	8	8	72	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0	0	0	6	0
10.	Jharkhand	815	83	0	730	1	1
11.	Karnataka	8,559	4,152	21	3,127	1,203	56
12.	Kerala	1,879	172	0	1,291	335	81
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5,385	4,720	0	178	481	6
14.	Maharashtra	3,989	1,415	0	922	442	1,210
15.	Manipur	5	0	0	5	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	107	1	0	106	0	0
17.	Nagaland	157	0	0	157	0	0
18.	Orissa	23,676	700	2	20,255	2,667	52
19.	Puducherry	4	0	0	4	0	0
20.	Punjab	864	54	0	51	759	0
21.	Rajasthan	37,658	11,775	66	103	24,787	927
22.	Tamil Nadu	637	0	0	557	80	0
23.	Tripura	7,102	0	0	7,102	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5,911	1,768	873	2,800	455	15
25.	Uttarakhand	9	2	7	0	0	0
26.	West Bengal	10,773	582	5,195	4,339	657	0
Total		1,79,999	33,363	9,504	1,01,872	32,689	2,571

Recovery of Excess Spectrum

4886. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) delivered judgment that some of the cellular operators have been awarded spectrum over and above their entitlements and provisions of the licencing conditions;

(b) if so, the names of the companies and its promoters; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to recover the excess spectrum issued to the operators and the time by which the same will be taken back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. All the cellular operators have been allotted GSM Spectrum (start up and additional) in accordance with the conditions of the service license and as per guidelines/orders/criteria as applicable at the time of such allotments.

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

Functioning of NGOs

4887. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS :

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to impose a restriction on the number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) operating in the field of social welfare;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of NGOs currently working in the field, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the grants-in-aid for the NGOs;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount sanctioned and released to these NGOs during each of the last three years; and

(e) whether the Government also proposes to introduce social auditing for assessing the performance as pending of funds by NGOs and also to monitor their functioning in order to ensure proper use of the grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam. The budget plan outlay for schemes to be implemented through NGOs has been increased from 257 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 331 crore in 2010-11.

(d) The details of Budget Estimates (BE) and the amount released to the Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under various schemes of this Ministry during last three years is given as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Budget Estimate	Release
2007-08	236.50	196.07
2008-09	245.50	187.94
2009-2010	257.00	186.61

- (e) There is no such proposal at present.

Persons with Disabilities

4888. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate number of people with mental or physical disability in the country;

(b) whether the number is likely to be much higher if persons whose disabilities are not visible such as those with one lung or a defective heart are also included;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take preventive steps to bring down the number of persons with disabilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) As per Census 2001, there are 2.19 Crore persons with disabilities, out of which 22.63 lakhs are persons with mental disability.

(b) and (c) As per Section 2 (i) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunity, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, "disability" means (i) blindness, (ii) low vision, (iii) leprosy-cured, (iv) hearing impairment, (v) locomotor disability, (vi) mental retardation (vii) mental illness. As per Section 2 (t) of the Act "person with disability" means a person suffering from not less than forty percent of any disability as certified by a medical authority.

(d) and (e) National Policy for persons with disabilities envisages measures for early detection and intervention, counseling and medical interventions. Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme supports inter alia programmes for early intervention. Assistance is provided to NGOs for projects under the scheme.

Recommendations of N.C.

Saxena Committee

4889. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO' : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of suggestions/recommendations made by the N.C. Saxena Committee in regard to the identification of poor people to include in the BPL List;

(b) whether several Members of Parliament have raised objections on the said recommendations/suggestions and opined that the new criteria suggested by the N.C. Saxena Committee for identification of poor are against weaker sections of the society particularly Scheduled Castes;

(c) if so, the details of the shortcomings pointed out by them; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) The recommendation of the Expert Group under chairmanship of Dr. N.C. Saxena include automatic exclusion of rural households from the BPL list, automatic inclusion in the BPL list and grading remaining households. For automatic exclusion of rural households from the BPL list, the Expert Group recommended indicators such as ownership of land, ownership of motorized vehicles, ownership of mechanized farm equipment, regular employment and Income tax payers. The Expert Group recommended automatic inclusion of rural households from certain groups in the BPL list such as designated "Primitive Tribal Groups", designated "Maha Dalit Groups", single women headed households, households with disabled person as bread-earner, households headed by a minor, households dependent on alms for survival, homeless households and households with bonded labourers. The Expert Group recommended that remaining households may be ranked on a scale of ten based on caste, community, religion, occupation, educational status and age of head of Household.

(b) and (c) Shri Kamal Kishor, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh) has raised objections on the recommendations of N.C. Saxena Committee through a D.O. letter No.F11637/MP/KK/VIP/2010 dated 18th February 2010 addressed to Minister for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. Hon'ble MP has expressed his fear that Parameters recommended by Saxena Committee may not help in identification of real poor particularly from weaker sections of the society and SCs/STs etc. He has further stated that Communities/Castes like Iron smith, cobbler, Potter, Barber, Sweeper, Safaikarmachary, Weaver, Teli etc. come under self employed and get 2 points only in recommended scoring pattern. Most of these communities do not have land/assets and mostly belong to SCs and are likely not to be in the BPL list. The scores and methodology appear to be anti-poor and SCs/STs and methodology gives lot of scope for manipulation particularly on account of new definitions of a household.

(d) The report of the Expert Group has been circulated among the State Governments/UT administrations and the concerned Central Ministries for their comments. It has also been posted on Ministry's website at www.rural.nic.in. The methodology is being examined in consultation with State Governments and experts. There is a proposal for pre-testing the methodology to enable finalisation of the same.

Increase in Intake Capacity of ITIs/ITCs

4890. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL :

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR :

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV :

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

(a) whether the Union Government has requested the States to double the intake capacity in Industrial Training Institutes/Centres (ITIs/ITCs) to produce more skilled people to meet the industries requirements;

(b) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto;

(c) whether the Union Government has fixed any target to produce skilled people by 2022;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to achieve the target;

(f) whether the Government proposes to set up professional institutes on the lines of Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Management and National Institute of Fashion Technology by private sectors for skill development; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) On the recommendation of National Council for Vocational Training during its 36th meeting held in December, 2007, all the States were requested to enhance training capacity of Industrial Training Institutes/Centres (ITIs/ITCs) by introducing second/third shifts.

(b) Many of the States are promoting skill development and running training programmes in two shifts in ITIs/ITCs.

(c) to (e) National policy on skill development envisages to create 500 million skilled persons by 2022. Skill development is on centre stage of the Government. Government of India has created three tier institutions under coordinated action for skill development to promote and monitor various skill development efforts in the country:

1. The Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development is the Apex body on National Skill Development. The Council lays down overall broad policy objective, financing and governance models and strategies relating to skill development.
2. National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) is the 2nd tier, which is headed by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The role of NSDCB is to coordinate and facilitate the work being done by different Ministries so as to achieve the entire target of skilled manpower of 500 million skilled people by 2022.

3. The third tier of the coordinated action on skill development is the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), which is a non-profit company under the Companies Act with appropriate governance structure. As mandated by the National policy on Skill Development, NSDC will make periodic as well as an annual report of its plans and activities and put them in the public domain. NSDC has been mandated to train about 150 million persons by 2022 under the National Skill Development Policy.

(f) and (g) As of now there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. However, 1500 new ITIs and 5000 Skill Development Centres are proposed to be set up in Public Private Partnership for which the process is on.

**Lakhipur-Bhanga Stretch as
National Waterway**

4891. SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has declared Lakhipur-Bhanga stretch of river Barak in the State of Assam as a National Waterway (NW); and
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government for dredging of the such river for navigation of ships on this NW?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. The National Waterway (Lakhipur-Bhanga stretch of the Barak River) Bill, 2007 for declaration of Lakhipur-Bhanga stretch of Barak river as a National Waterway was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 29th August, 2007. The said Bill alongwith amendments as recommended by the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture was passed by the Lok Sabha on 25th February, 2009 and was sent to Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing. The same could not be passed since the House was adjourned. On the dissolution of 14th Lok Sabha, the said Bill lapsed. Since funds are yet to be allocated for development of newly

declared waterways i.e. NW-4 and 5, there is no proposal being considered for declaring Lakhipur-Bhanga stretch of river Barak as National Waterway at present.

E-Governance Projects

4892. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government proposes to extend the e-governance projects in smaller cities of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the funds allocated and spent for this purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (c) The Government of India approved the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) in May, 1, 2006 with the vision to — "Make all Government services accessible to the common man in his locality, through common service delivery outlets and ensure efficiency, transparency and reliability of such services at affordable costs to realize the basic needs of the common man". NeGP and the Mission Mode Projects under it are being implemented by the Ministries/Departments concerned across the country including cities.

NeGP consists of 27 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) encompassing nine central MMPs, eleven State MMPs and seven integrated MMPs which are being implemented at the Central, State and Local Government levels to cater to the needs to urban, semi-urban and rural areas.

For the implementation of NeGP, common and infrastructure such as the Common Service Centres, State Wide Area Networks and State Data Centres are being set up in States/UTs. These projects are being set up in States/UTs, These projects are in different stages of implementation. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I, II and III.

Statement-I*Status of SWAN as on 19th April, 2010*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total no. of PoPs	Total approved DIT Share	Amount released as Grant in Aid	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
State		Total			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1112	168.99	20.00	Implementation is in advance stage
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	177	35.46	7.09	Implementation in progress
3.	Assam	304	71.50	15.00	Implementation is in advance stage
4.	Bihar	533	159.06	31.81	Implementation is in advance stage
5.	Chhattisgarh	151	51.25	10.25	SWAN Implemented
6.	Goa	14			
7.	Gujarat	251	91.52	55.82	SWAN Implemented
8.	Haryana	149	62.80	24.39	SWAN Implemented
9.	Himachal Pradesh	132	50.21	34.03	SWAN Implemented
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	142	37.54	7.51	Bid process initiated
11.	Jharkhand	270	93.44	16.00	SWAN Implemented
12.	Karnataka	176	95.34	19.00	SWAN Implemented
13.	Kerala	169	78.70	16.00	SWAN Implemented
14.	Madhya Pradesh	360	116.70	12.00	Implementation is in advance stage
15.	Maharashtra	360	110.78	22.16	SWAN Implemented
16.	Manipur	42	13.97	2.79	Implementation in progress
17.	Meghalaya	55	13.56	2.71	Implementation is in progress
18.	Mizoram	42	14.63	2.93	Bid process initiated
19.	Nagaland	48	13.15	2.63	Bid process initiated
20.	Orissa	315	95.64	19.13	SWAN Implemented

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Punjab	196	62.23	12.00	SWAN Implemented
22.	Rajasthan	240	77.37	15.47	Re-Bid process initiated
23.	Sikkim	43	19.94	9.50	SWAN Implemented
24.	Tamil Nadu	708	97.17	28.23	SWAN Implemented
25.	Tripura	62	20.04	10.50	SWAN Implemented
26.	Uttarakhand **	135	44.42	22.93	Implementation is in advance stage
27.	Uttar Pradesh	885	168.72	111.68	SWAN Implemented
28.	West Bengal	369	66.93	13.00	SWAN Implemented
UT					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11			
2.	Chandigarh	8	4.09	2.00	SWAN Implemented
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	2.78	0.56	RFP under preparation by UT admin
4.	Daman and Diu	3	250	0.50	RFP under preparation by UT admin
5.	Lakshadweep	10	7.40	4.58	SWAN Implemented
6.	NCT of Delhi	21	8.90	5.80	SWAN Implemented
7.	Puducherry	12	7.24	4.45	SWAN Implemented
Total		7508	1964.97	562.44	

Statement-II*Status of State Data Centre (SDC) Scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total approved DIT Share (Rs. in crores)	Amount released as Grant in Aid (DIT's Share) (Rs. in crores)	Current Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.9	10.41	RFP*** approved by DIT. RFP yet to be published by the State.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	55.75	11.67	Bid evaluation is under progress.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	31.81	6.96	RFP is under revision by the State.
4.	Assam	49.04	11.24	RFP is under preparation.
5.	Bihar	53.89	10.71	RFP is under revision by the State.
6.	Chandigarh			Opted out.
7.	Chhattisgarh	49.15	10.98	RFP is under preparation.
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			Proposal not received.
9.	Daman and Diu			Proposal not received.
10.	Goa	33.06	4	Earlier proposal approved by DIT was for augmentation of existing Data Centre. State has now decided to migrate their facilities to a new site. A fresh Project Report is being prepared by the State.
11.	Gujarat	55.04	15.67	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
12.	Haryana	50.68	11.61	Letter of Intent issued to the selected bidder.
13.	Himachal Pradesh	43.64	8.97	RFP is under preparation.
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.05	11.14	RFP is under review, for approval at DIT.
15.	Jharkhand	46.92	10.28	Bid evaluation has been completed.
16.	Karnataka	52.81	13.89	Bid process has been initiated. Last date for bid submission is 24th April, 2010.
17.	Kerala	55.68	11.63	Bid evaluation is in progress.
18.	Lakshadweep	23.74	8.93	RFP is under revision by the State.
19.	Madhya Pradesh	55.75	11.67	RFP approved by DIT. RFP yet to be published by the State.
20.	Maharashtra	55.77	11.67	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
21.	Manipur	39.04	8.05	Bid process has been initiated.
22.	Meghalaya	39.21	8.3	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
23.	Mizoram	30.88	6.25	RFP is under revision by the State.

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Nagaland	30.68	6.67	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
25.	NCT of Delhi		0	Opted out.
26.	Orissa	54.24	10.93	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
27.	Puducherry	29.69	7.07	Letter of Intent issued to the selected bidder.
28.	Punjab	50.58	11.15	RFP is under preparation.
29.	Rajasthan	48.92	10.74	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
30.	Sikkim	27.39	6.25	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
31.	Tamil Nadu	55.8	11.69	Bid evaluation is under progress.
32.	Tripura	40.05	8.56	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
33.	Uttar Pradesh	55.33	11.24	RFP corrigendum is under review at DIT.
34.	Uttarakhand	43.76	9.25	RFP is under review, for approval at DIT.
35.	West Bengal	55.25	11.43	Contract has been signed with the selected bidder and SDC work has been initiated.
Total		461.01	247.04	

Total Approved Budgetary Support – Rs. 1623.20 Crore, DIT share – Rs. 581.37 Crore; State Share – Rs. 1041.83 Crore.

*UT – Union Territory.

**DIT – Department of Information Technology.

***RFP – Request for Proposal.

Statement-III

Status of Common Services Centre (CSC) Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Total Approved DIT* Share (Rs in crores)	Amount Released as Grant in Aid (DIT Share) (Rs in crores)	Number of CSCs to be set up	CSC Rolled out as on 31 March, 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.72	0.18	200	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37.17	9.29	4687	1967
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.38	1.34	200	0
4.	Assam	58.22	21.92	4375	3708
5.	Bihar	59.60	14.90	8463	6826
6.	Chhattisgarh	26.84	6.71	3385	1936
7.	Chandigarh	0.0000317	0.00	13	13
8.	Goa	0.00095	0.0024	160	160
9.	Gujarat	24.50	6.13	13695	13695
10.	Haryana	9.19	2.30	1159	1159
11.	Himachal Pradesh	26.65	6.66	3366	2299
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	4.99	1109	350
13.	Jharkhand	43.11	10.78	4562	4556
14.	Karnataka	38.96	9.74	5000	800
15.	Kerala	1.80	0.45	3178	2234
16.	Maharashtra	57.77	14.44	10484	4251
17.	Manipur	3.17	0.79	399	362
18.	Meghalaya	7.96	1.99	225	163
19.	Mizoram	1.08	0.27	136	37
20.	Madhya Pradesh	73.21	18.30	9232	7757
21.	Nagaland	1.75	0.44	220	52
22.	Orissa	67.86	16.97	8558	5323
23.	Puducherry	0.35	0.0875	44	8
24.	Punjab	16.75	4.19	2112	0
25.	Rajasthan	52.54	13.14	6626	1149
26.	Sikkim	0.81	0.41	45	45
27.	Tamil Nadu	21.57	5.39	5440	3952
28.	Tripura	1.15	0.29	145	133

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	142.01	35.50	17909	6925
30.	Uttarakhand	22.23	5.56	2804	1148
31.	West Bengal	53.90	13.47	6797	5092
Total		856.23	226.63	124728	76100

Note:

- Number of CSCs to be set up is based on the approved norm of 1:6 for sanctioned States/UTs i.e. 1 CSC for a group of 6 villages
- Normative value (Revenue viability gap): Rs. 3304 per CSC per month for 4 years, however, for Northeastern States and Jammu and Kashmir, the normative value is Rs. 7500 per CSC per month.
- Delhi has pre CSC centres existing; Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli are in the process of finalizing their approach.
- Total Approved Budgetary Support – Rs. 1649 Crore; DIT Share – Rs. 856 Crore; State Share – Rs. 793 Crore.

* DIT – Department of Information Technology.

[Translation]

Transfer Policy

4893.DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether various offices and corporations under this Ministry have not been complying with the departmental transfer policy and the guidelines of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, department/corporation-wise and State-wise, and

(c) the steps likely to be taken by the Government for the compliance of transfer policy?

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.

[English]

Appreciation of Rupee

4894. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Will the

Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether export industries have been adversely affected due to appreciation in value of the rupee over the US Dollar;

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

(c) the action being taken by the Government to improve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) The Rupee appreciation does adversely affect the exporters' earnings in Rupees. However, exports are affected not only due to exchange rate fluctuation, but also due to a host of other factors, including demand and supply conditions (both domestic and international) and global prices. Monthly average Rupee/US dollar exchange rate and month-wise merchandise exports during the period April, 2008 to February, 2010 are given in the Statement.

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.

Statement		
<i>The monthly average exchange rate of rupee against US dollar during the period from April, 2008 to March, 2010</i>		
(INR/US\$)		
Month	2008-09	2009-10
April	40.02	50.06
May	42.13	48.53
June	42.82	47.77
July	42.84	48.48
August	42.94	48.34
September	45.56	48.44
October	48.66	46.72
November	48.99	46.57
December	48.63	46.63
January	48.83	45.96
February	49.26	46.34
March	51.23	45.50

Source: RBI.

Monthly Merchandise Export figures (in dollar terms) for the period April '09 to February '10 and growth over the corresponding period previous year

Month	2008-09** (US\$ Billion)	2009-10** (US\$ Billion)	Increase(+)/ Decrease (-) over 2008-09
1	2	3	4
April	18.46	12.36	-33.05
May	18.69	11.92	-36.23
June	19.18	13.47	-29.75

	1	2	3	4
July		19.03	14.18	-25.47
August		17.76	13.48	-24.12
September		15.79	14.46	-8.39
October		14.13	14.51	2.67
November		11.16	14.47	29.62
December		13.37	16.04	19.99
January		12.87	14.93	16.05
February		11.94	16.09	34.76
April' 09-Feb.'10	172.38	155.91		-9.55

(Source: DGCI&S)

**Figures of 2008-09 are final whereas the figures for 2009-10 are provisional and subject to change.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation Schemes for Leprosy Cured Persons

4895. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rehabilitation schemes for leprosy cured persons;

(b) the number of said persons provided employment by the Government in public and private sectors during each of the last three years, State-wise and sector-wise;

(c) whether said persons being discriminated in providing jobs in public and private sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) There are no specific schemes for rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons (LCPs). However, under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Schemes (DDRS) scheme, funds are released to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) inter alia, for

running projects for "Leprosy Cured Persons". The basic aim of the project is to empower such persons with skills that would enable them to improve their socio-economic condition. Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/ Appliances (ADIP) scheme, financial assistance is provided to Implementing agencies to provide aids and appliances to persons with disabilities including LCPs that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential.

(b) to (d) Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, provides for reservation of not less than 3% of the vacancies in Government establishments for persons with disabilities of which 1% each is reserved for persons suffering from (i) Blindness or Low Vision (ii) Hearing Impairment (iii) Locomotor Disability or Cerebral Palsy. Specific details in respect of Leprosy Cured Persons are not available.

[English]

**Violation of Rules by
Telecom Companies**

4896. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some telecom companies are violating money laundering and foreign exchange rules in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government against the erring companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (c) The Government has received references alleging violations/contraventions of the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) and Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) by certain Telecom companies. These are at various stages of verification/investigation. Appropriate action, as warranted, is taken in all such matters.

**Restructuring of Officers' Cadre in
Defence Services**

4897. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of recommendations made by Ajay Vikram Singh Committee on restructuring of officers' cadre in armed forces;

(b) whether the Government has implemented the said recommendations for all the three services including Navy;

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

(d) whether an officer is promoted to the post of Colonel in fifteen and a half years while in Navy it takes nineteen years to reach the equivalent rank; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (e) The Ajay Vikram Singh Committee made recommendations encompassing a wide spectrum of service related issues to address the twin aspects of reducing the high age profile and improving cadre mobility of officers. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, a number of measures have been implemented for the three Services with some variations to meet service specific requirements. These include time based promotion upto the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; introduction of Colonel (Time Scale) rank; upgradation of 750 posts of Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel; upgradation of 1896 posts in the ranks of Colonel, Brigadier, Major General and Lieutenant General and their equivalents in Navy and Air Force.

Government letter has been issued for reducing the minimum qualifying service for substantive promotion to the rank of Colonel and their equivalents in the other two Services to 15 years of reckonable commissioned service. The service specific requirements of the Navy are at variance with the other two Services, with respect to period of service for promotion to Captain. This is in keeping with the operational and functional requirements.

**Provision of Safe Drinking Water
in Rural Areas**

4898. SHRI C.R. PATIL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Nirman Programme launched by the Government in 2005, envisaged providing "Safe Drinking Water" to inhabitants in the rural areas of the country by 2009;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme indicating the State-wise status of implementation thereof at the end of 2009 alongwith the cost budgeted *vis-a-vis* actually incurred thereunder, year-wise;

(c) the details of the revision, if any, of the programme;

(d) whether Comptroller and Auditor General has reviewed the implementation of the Programme during these years;

(e) if so, the details of observations made, if any, by the Comptroller and Auditor General in this regard; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA) :
(a) to (c) Bharat Nirman, a programme to build rural infrastructure, was launched by the Government of India in 2005. Phase I of the programme was implemented in the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. Phase II is being implemented from 2009-10 to 2011-12. Rural drinking water is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. During the Bharat Nirman Phase – I period, 55,067 un-covered and about 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations were to be covered with provisions of drinking water facilities and 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations were to be addressed for water quality problem. The State-wise status of achievements, funds released and expenditure thereon is given in the enclosed Statement. For the remaining years of the 11 Plan, the proposed plan is as follows:

(i) Against 55,067 un-covered habitations to be covered during the Bharat Nirman period, 54,440 habitations

have been covered during Phase I and the remaining un-covered habitations will be covered by the end of 2011.

(ii) Of the quality affected habitations, 52,428 habitations are supplied safe water through completed projects. 1.8 lakh quality affected habitations are to be covered by the end of 2011.

(iii) Stress on sustainability of sources to prevent slippages.

(iv) Facilitating the transfer of management of water supply projects to the panchayati raj institutions (PRIs).

(d) to (f) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has done a Performance Audit or Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and submitted the Report for the year ended March 2007. The salient recommendations of the CAG Report are:—

- Department of Drinking Water Supply (DDWS) should insist on preparation and submission of Annual Action Plans (AAP) in time by the State Government.
- Action for recovery in respect of cases of inadmissible expenditure/diversion of funds may be taken.
- DDWS may direct all State Governments to ensure adequate infrastructure for water testing like laboratories equipped with adequate qualified manpower and equipment.
- State Government should ensure testing of water samples at the stipulated periodicity and also maintain appropriate records of such testing. This may be structured as part of a comprehensive State-wide water quality monitoring programme.
- Requisite number of Field Testing Kits should be procured and distributed to Gram Panchayat level functionaries who should be imparted adequate training, so that the objective of institutionalizing water quality testing at the grass root level is achieved.
- DDWS should ensure that States accord due importance to the sustainability component as suited to their local environment. Further, State Governments

should be encouraged to adopt measures for rainwater harvesting, controlling utilization of ground water, studying ground water levels and impact of recharge structures and use of remote sensing and related technologies for such studies, and promoting ground water recharge.

- State Governments may also consider launching localized Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns to promote the urgency of, and need for adopting water conservation and sustainability measures amongst the local population.
- State Governments may be encouraged to carry out independent third-party evaluations of a representa-

tive sample of water supply schemes to assess their effectiveness and the level of satisfaction of the local community.

- DDWS may direct States to ensure that Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are constituted and are functional. Further, States should also set up Special Monitoring and Inspection Units with adequate complement of technically qualified staff.

The recommendations pertaining to States have been forwarded to them for taking corrective action and comments. The recommendations pertaining to the ARWSP have been incorporated in the revised scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), effective from 01.04.2009.

Statement

Bharat Nirman Phase-I, (2005-06 to 2008-09) — Rural Drinking Water Supply, Targets, Achievements, Funds Released and Expenditure

Sl. No.	State/UT	Physical (Number of Habitations)		Financial (Rupees in Crore)	
		Target	Achievement	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33794	36905	1223.32	1223.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3420	2925	518.26	490.79
3.	Assam	26130	47033	638.89	665.22
4.	Bihar	48373	67594	905.37	536.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	24028	35610	336.90	316.33
6.	Goa	6	7	4.75	4.75
7.	Gujarat	13142	18350	843.35	830.94
8.	Haryana	2867	3421	316.36	316.36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16199	16544	547.09	549.40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6398	4042	1196.27	991.79
11.	Jharkhand	17393	18459	264.17	220.86
12.	Karnataka	27435	32876	1216.46	1193.50
13.	Kerala	8861	13189	315.09	313.89

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	42650	44452	979.82	958.99
15.	Maharashtra	33104	46910	1746.52	1561.02
16.	Manipur	117	591	134.85	111.83
17.	Meghalaya	4752	4085	201.62	209.24
18.	Mizoram	409	547	161.78	145.02
19.	Nagaland	1090	1097	138.73	112.03
20.	Orissa	47154	77280	706.66	695.30
21.	Punjab	9271	6784	220.69	215.62
22.	Rajasthan	77052	74955	2384.56	2457.48
23.	Sikkim	857	660	81.72	71.39
24.	Tamil Nadu	49654	39874	724.22	676.34
25.	Tripura	7682	8195	173.22	160.67
26.	Uttar Pradesh	24948	34046	1584.90	1447.76
27.	Uttaranchal	7839	5848	324.05	292.44
28.	West Bengal	68692	79933	902.73	889.10
29.	Andaman and Nagar Islands	128	120	17.48	35.50
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	66	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0	0	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	10	0	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	124	344	0.00	1.00
35.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	0.00
Total		603639	722742	18809.82	17694.80

Training to Air Force Pilots

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN :

4899. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI :

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY :

DR. G. VIVEKANAND :

(a) whether the Indian Air Force trainee pilots have proceeded to Stage-2 training without completing the basic 24-week training on the HPT-32 Deepak piston engine aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for poor execution of training courses;

(c) whether the number of trained pilots has been declining due to this;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to procure primary trainer aircraft in place of already grounded and obsolete HPT-32 aircraft to cater to the basic training requirements;

(e) whether the delayed procurement of Advanced Jet Trainer Hawk has also affected the training programme of the trainee pilots; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to expedite procurement of the Hawk aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) :
(a) and (b) The IAF trainee pilots have not proceeded to Stage-II training without undergoing the basic Stage-I training. After a fatal accident on the HPT-32 aircraft on 31.7.2009, a decision was taken by Air HQ, to ground the HPT-32 aircraft fleet. Stage-1 of flying training is now being imparted on Kiran MK I aircraft.

Currently, trainees are undergoing full stipulated duration/training of their flying courses on Kiran trainer aircraft.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The replacement of a fleet, including trainer fleet, is decided based on operational requirements of IAF which is an ongoing process. Necessary steps are taken accordingly from time to time.

(e) and (f) Hawk Mk-132 (Advance Jet Trainer) induction into the IAF was commenced on 2008 as a lead in fighter trainer with an aim to completely replace the Kiran Mk-II/Mig-21 route of training for stage-III.

A total of 66 Hawk Mk-132 aircraft have been contracted. Of these, 24 have been directly supplied by BAES from UK and the remaining 42 are being license manufactured by HAL. All 24 Direct supply aircraft have been delivered at AF Station Bidar by December 2008. The Hawk is planned to take over the Stage-III training from Kiran/Mig-21.

[Translation]

Trade with Gulf Countries

4900. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian trade with the gulf countries during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any possibility for an increase in the said trade during the current year;

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

(d) the steps being taken by th& Government to promote trade with the gulf countries in the coming years?

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

Year	Total trade (value in US \$ Million)
2006-07	47,368.42
2007-08	66,790.23
2008-09	91,630.20

(b) and (c) The total trade during 2009-10 (upto December, 2010) is US\$ 56411.65 million and the corresponding figure during the same period in the previous year is US\$ 77596.36 million. Owing to world-wide recessionary trends, there is virtually no possibility of increase this year.

(d) India is negotiating a Free Trade Agreement with Gulf countries which is aimed at giving boost to trade and investment with Gulf countries. Exchange of visits by trade delegations from both the countries are encouraged to explore business opportunities. All Apex Commerce Chambers are organizing trade promotion activities for enhancing trade with Gulf Countries. Department of Commerce is also organizing a "India Show" in Dubai. Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO) also conducts Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in Gulf countries to sensitise business community in Gulf with trade opportunities available in India.

*[English]***Condition of Textile Workers**

4901. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the conditions of textile workers including powerloom workers is pitiable in the country and also they are working more than eight hours;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) to (c) For textile and powerloom workers, adequate provisions relating to safety, health and welfare of workers including working hours exist in the Factories Act, 1948. This Act is enforced by the State Governments through their Factory Inspectorates. The Act also empowers the State Government to frame rules, so that the local conditions prevailing in the State are appropriately reflected in the enforcement. In the Act there are specific provisions relating to working hours including weekly hours, weekly holidays, compensatory holidays, daily hours, intervals for rest, night shift, prohibition of overlapping shifts, extra wages for overtime, etc. The State Governments/UTs enforce the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and the State Factories Rules framed there under. The Inspectors of Factories appointed under Section 8 of the Factories Act, 1948 are empowered to inspect the factories, make examination of the premises, plant, machinery, article or substances; direct the occupier to take corrective measures to prevent the workers from hazardous of the plant and machinery; enquire into any accident; issue show cause notices and initiate prosecutions against the managements found violating the provisions of the Act and rules framed there under.

Ministry of Textiles has informed that they have a Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme also to provide interim relief to the workers rendered unemployed due to permanent closure/liquidation of textile units in non-

SSI private sector. As per the condition under the scheme, the scheme is applicable to units which have been completely closed after 5.6.1985 and have been declared as closed unit under Section 25(O) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or alternatively an Official Liquidator is appointed under Companies Act, 1956, for the purpose of winding up of the unit.

For welfare of Powerloom workers they also implement a Group Insurance scheme through LIC.

Contract to Foreign Company

4902. SHRI UDAY SINGH :

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY :

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

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has decided to award a multi-million contract to a foreign telecom company;

(b) if so, whether the views of various intelligence and security agencies have been sought before awarding any contract to the company;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Assistance to Maritime University

4903. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV :

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL :

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has provided financial assistance to the Indian Maritime University; and

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated and provided to the Indian Maritime University during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of the funds allocated and provided for Indian Maritime University during the last three years and the current year till date are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Allocation	Funds provided				
		Chennai Campus and Headquarters (Tamil Nadu)	Mumbai Campus (Maharashtra)	Visakhapatnam Campus (Andhra Pradesh)	Kolkata Campus (West Bengal)	Cochin Campus (Kerala)
2007-08	14.00	14.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2008-09	2.00	1.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009-10	62.80	17.19	16.21	7.59	10.63	10.00
2010-11	41.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Loss making Major Ports

4904. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has invested huge amount in major ports during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether some of these ports have become loss making ventures for the Union Government;

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the functioning of all major ports through better management?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) :
(a) and (b) Major Ports meet their expenses out of their internal resources. For their development projects, private funding is being made under PPP. The Government of India provides budgetary support to some of the Major Ports primarily for capital dredging. The details of the funds under Gross Budgetary Support released to the Major Ports

during the last three years and proposed in the current financial year is as given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Port	Year			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Cochin Port	100.00	140.00	152.66	237.97
2.	Paradip Port	45.00	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	Tuticorin Port	NIL	-do-	-do-	5.00
4.	Mormugao Port	-do-	-do-	-do-	1.00
5.	Kolkata Port	-do-	-do-	-do-	1.00

(c) and (d) Only Cochin Port has reported marginal net loss in 2008-09 and 2009-10. The loss was due to long gestation period of the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) project.

(e) For improving the functioning of the Major Ports, various productivity measures like training of officials, replacement of obsolete equipment with modern technology to attract more cargo and vessels are being taken

in. For inducting world class equipment and technology private participation is allowed in almost all the Port functions.

India's Stand on EU Customs Laws

4905. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA :

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR :

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR :

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

(a) whether India is ready to move WTO against EU Customs Laws regarding confiscation of Indian medicines for violation of patent laws;

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

(c) the response received so far in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) It was brought to the notice of the Government that some consignments of Indian generic medicines in transit through EU to destinations outside EU were seized by custom authorities of member countries of the EU on allegations of patent violations. These products did not have a registered patent either in the country of origin i.e. India or the country of destination which was outside EU. The action taken by EU was contrary to the provisions of relevant laws of the WTO. The Government has decided to prepare for a consultation with the EU according to the procedure prescribed under the Dispute Settlement Mechanism of the WTO.

FTA with New Zealand

4906. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

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

(b) The first round of negotiations was held on April, 7-8, 2010 in Wellington, New Zealand.

(c) Economic welfare gain would accrue to both India and New Zealand.

(d) The FTA would be implemented after successful conclusion of negotiations and approval of respective Governments.

[Translation]

Violation of Indian Post Office Act

4907. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed any violation of Indian Post Office Act, 1898 by the private courier service providers;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of cases registered against- such errant courier service providers under the Act during the last three years and the nature of the cases;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 to check the functioning of Private Courier Services in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be amended?

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

(b) Not applicable, in view of (a) above.

(c) No, Madam. However, a new Post Office Bill is on the anvil.

(d) Not applicable, in view of the fact that no amendment to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 is proposed.

[English]

National Knowledge Resource Centres

4908. SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details and names of institutions identified as National Knowledge Resource Centres in the country, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government is facing difficulties in preparation of action plan for provision of safe drinking water in rural areas for 2010-11 due to inordinate delay on the part of these centres;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps being taken by the Government to redress the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA) :

(a) The Department of Drinking Water Supply has identified 20 National Key Resource Centres (KRCs) to help the States in training and capacity development on various aspects of drinking water supply in rural areas. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) There is no delay in the preparation of action plans for provision of safe drinking water in the rural areas of the respective States.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

1. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi
2. Centre for Environment Education (CEE), Ahmedabad
3. WASH Institute (Plan India), New Delhi

4. Xavier Labour Relations Institute (XLRI), Jamshedpur

5. Arghyam, Bengaluru

6. Uttarakhand Academy of Administration (UAA), Nainital

7. NIAR, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussorie

8. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad

9. Centre for Good Governance, Hyderabad

10. National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Guwahati

11. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur

12. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur

13. School of Environmental Studies, Jadavpur University, Kolkata

14. North East Space Application Centre (NESAC), Shillong

15. Institute of Minerals and Material Technology (IMMT), Bhubaneswar

16. Rajiv Gandhi National Ground Water Training and Research Institute (RGI), Central Ground Water Board, Faridabad

17. National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee

18. Anna University, Chennai

19. Gujarat Jalsewa Training Institute (GJTI), Gandhinagar

20. National Water Academy, Pune

Marine Accidents

4909. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether marine accidents are increasing steeply in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve the maritime control and safety also to clean the approaches and vicinity of the ports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Marine accidents are not increasing in the country as will be seen from the following:—

Number of casualties

Sl. No.	Name of the Coastal State	2007	2008	2009	2010 (Till 15th April' 2010)
1.	Gujarat	17	13	11	5
2.	Maharashtra	14	15	4	7
3.	Goa	4	2	4	NIL
4.	Karnataka	5	NIL	7	NIL
5.	Kerala	5	5	3	NIL
6.	Tamil Nadu	3	3	NIL	2
7.	Andhra Pradesh	2	7	3	2
8.	Orissa	1	2	3	1
9.	West Bengal	3	9	7	1
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3	2	3	1
11.	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total		57	58	45	19

(c) and (d) The Government has taken the following steps:—

- (1) Administration carries out Port State Control and Flag State Inspection of foreign and Indian Ships with regard to their compliance of International

Maritime Organization (IMO) conventions for safety, security and pollution prevention.

- (2) Creation of Maritime Assistance Service (MAS) with Directorate General of Shipping as contact point for ships in need of assistance through M.S. Notice dated 30th June' 2008.
- (3) Creation of National Data Centre (NDC) for Long Range Identification and Tracking (LRIT) system for all Indian ships above 300 GT anywhere in the world.
- (4) Detection of ships above 100 GT by the land based Automatic Identification System (AIS) receivers under the International Ship and Port facility Security (ISPS) Code requirements through the ISPS circular dated 06th January' 2009.
- (5) Tracking of all Indian Ships above 500 GT by communication centre located at DG Shipping through Ship Security Alert System (SSAS) under ISPS Code, located anywhere in the world.
- (6) Compulsory ship reporting system for Indian ships and recommendatory reporting for foreign ships within Indian search and Rescue Regions for the purpose of Search and Rescue (SAR) Operation through M.S. Notice dated 30th June' 2008.
- (7) Issuance of (67) sixty seven two number of Casualty Circulars as part of sharing of lessons learnt from shipping casualties.
- (8) Establishment of Safety fairways and recommended routes in the Arabian Sea to enhance safety of Maritime traffic, through M.S. Notice dated 30th June' 2008.
- (e) Does not arise.

New Campuses of IMU

4910. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Indian Maritime University (IMU) has started functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the streams/ courses offered therein;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish new campuses of IMU in the country;

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

(e) the time by which such campuses are likely to be functioning?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government has established an Indian Maritime University (IMU) on 14.11.2008 in Chennai with campuses at Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and Visakhapatnam as a Central University through IMU Act, 2008 (22 of 2008). The campus-wise details of Diploma, Undergraduate and Post-Graduate courses offered by the IMU are given below:

Chennai Campus

1. Diploma in Nautical Science leading to B. Sc Nautical Science.
2. B.E. (Marine Engineering)/B.Tech. (Marine Technology)
3. MBA in Port and Shipping Management
4. MBA in International Transportation and Logistics

Mumbai Campus

5. Diploma in Nautical Science leading to B. Sc. Nautical Science.
6. B. Sc. (Nautical Science)
7. B. Sc Maritime Studies
8. Post Graduate Diploma in Marine Engineering

Vizag Campus

9. Bachelors Degree in Naval Architecture
10. PG Diploma in Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering

Cochin Campus

11. Diploma in Nautical Sciences

Kolkata Campus

12. Diploma in Nautical Science
13. B.E. Marine Engineering
14. PG Diploma in Export and Import Management
15. PG Diploma in Logistics and Supply Chain Management
16. PG Diploma in Port and Shipping Management

(c) to (e) The IMU is establishing a new campus at Cochin. The Kandla Port Trust has agreed to allot 12.5 acres of land for setting up of Marine Engineering College through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode at Kandla which will start functioning after the infrastructure is set up.

Construction of Jetties under TRP

4911. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Teressa, Chowra, Katchal, etc. do not have any berthing facilities for ships post-tsunami;

(b) if so, whether the funds allocated under Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP) for construction of jetties;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which these jetties are likely to be completed;

(d) whether the passenger ferries will anchor near Katchal (Kapanga) temporary jetty; and

(e) if so, the time by which the Katchal bound passengers will be disembarked at Katchal?

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

(a) No berthing facility is available for ships in post-tsunami scenario at Teressa. At Chowra, the jetty which was existing pre-Tsunami has been repaired. Two temporary jetties have been constructed, one at Kapanga and the other at Marine area of East Bay at Katchal.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Under Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme, an amount of Rs. 138.70 crores has been allocated by Government of India to A&N Administration for new jetties at Terrasa and Katchal. The projects will take about 3 years to complete after clearance by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(d) The passenger ferries are presently anchoring near Kapanga jetty at Katchal.

(e) Katchal bound passengers can be disembarked at Katchal after completion of the jetty.

[Translation]

Export of Processed Food Items

4912. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

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

(a) whether any export targets have been fixed for the export of processed food items during the Eleventh Plan Period, year-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made in this regard during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to double the export of processed food items in near future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action plan prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) has internally set export targets for processed food items for 11th Plan Period and the same along with achievement are as under:

(Rs. in crores)		
Year	Target	Achievement
1	2	3
2007-08	6345	8974.61
2008-09	7110	10065.58

1	2	3
2009-10	7970	4134.52 (April-Nov. 2009)
2010-11	8940	-
2011-12	10035	-

Source: APEDA

(c) and (d) No specific plan has been made for doubling the exports. However, Govt. through APEDA undertakes number of activities like extending financial assistance, sharing technical knowhow, participation in international trade fairs/exhibitions, disseminating information, etc for boosting overall exports including those of processed food.

[English]

Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

4913. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR :
SHRI C. SIVASAMI :

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

(a) the details of the allocations of funds made to various States under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of beneficiaries of the scheme, State-wise; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned, released and utilised under this scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) to (c) Under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), allocation of funds is not made State-wise. However, the details of funds released to the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) of various States under DDRS during the last three years as well as the State-wise number of beneficiaries, are given in the enclosed Statement. During the current financial year, no fund has been released under DDRS.

Statement

State-wise details of grant-in-aid released and the number of organisations supported in the last three years under DDRS

Sl. No.	State	Amount released (Rupees in Lakhs)			No. of Persons Benefitted		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1807.74	1317.78	1586.81	26360	30459	19356
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.67	7.37	6.72	786	1032	231
4.	Assam	84.72	121.92	87.40	2133	2520	1717
5.	Bihar	112.62	87.75	45.48	1614	1444	520
6.	Chandigarh	5.11	0.00	10.50	120	0	377
7.	Chhattisgarh	39.23	76.69	31.52	716	1043	485
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	314.12	193.55	170.24	12081	5567	3117
11.	Goa	14.87	13.09	18.30	205	184	308
12.	Gujarat	81.17	82.20	57.40	6670	9796	4133
13.	Haryana	186.31	127.92	78.36	2690	2016	820
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11.49	40.83	17.99	322	1170	691
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.91	27.93	7.19	111	394	103
16.	Jharkhand	16.68	10.06	12.01	1001	123	76
17.	Karnataka	1135.92	814.66	857.24	18278	12115	12502
18.	Kerala	237.19	378.40	386.96	5231	3751	4552
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	134.63	170.35	99.56	5665	2165	932
21.	Maharashtra	188.41	254.23	150.51	4011	7265	2805

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Manipur	125.7	196.76	130.14	1720	2756	1599
23.	Meghalaya	85.16	75.65	25.64	1289	1253	466
24.	Mizoram	12.5	19.60	6.58	181	181	60
25.	Nagaland	1.43	0.00	0.00	26	0	0
26.	Orissa	418.51	367.34	448.66	20242	9454	5557
27.	Puducherry	12.56	15.63	13.36	194	202	104
28.	Punjab	105.67	94.00	35.38	3443	2149	814
29.	Rajasthan	182.7	93.14	168.81	3232	1617	2518
30.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	481.75	474.37	366.18	27736	10343	27287
32.	Tripura	11.86	10.81	21.36	128	179	192
33.	Uttar Pradesh	704.54	700.21	718.82	89148	36480	10827
34.	Uttarakhand	43.98	63.02	53.60	46900	783	559
35.	West Bengal	449.94	641.12	543.22	26924	51201	10836
Total		7025.09	6476.38	6155.94	267726	197642	113544

Phasing Out of MIG Aircraft

4914. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL :
 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE :
 SHRI M. ANANDAN :
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT :
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU :
 SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY :
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the MIG series aircraft constitute bulk of the combat fleet of Air Force;

(b) if so, the number of various variants of MIG series aircraft including MIG-21 and MIG-27 crashed during the last three years;

(c) the details of losses including the number of pilots and civilians killed/injured in the crashes during the said period;

(d) the details of maintenance of the MIG Fleet, quality control of its spare parts and state of training of the pilots;

(e) whether the Government proposes to phase out some variants of MIG aircraft;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(g) the action initiated to replace these aircraft and the total funds required for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) :
 (a) and (b) MiG series aircraft constitute bulk of the combat fleet of the Indian Air Force (IAF). A total number of 21

MiG series aircraft have crashed during the last three years.

(c) Besides the loss of aircraft, four pilots were killed in these accidents. No civilian was killed/injured in these accidents.

(d) Maintenance of MiG series fleet is based on the maintenance philosophy prescribed by the Original Equipment Manufacturer as given in the Maintenance Manuals and evolved with practical experience of flying in IAF over years. The spare parts of MiG series aircraft are procured through Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and indigenous vendors as per policies in vogue ensuring adequate quality control. The trainees are undergoing full stipulated duration/training in their flying courses.

(e) to (g) Phasing out of a particular aircraft and its replacement is decided based on operational requirements of IAF which is reviewed from time to time. Adequate funds are budgetted for the same.

PESA Act

4915. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN :

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN :

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state :

(a) whether the provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) (PESA) Act, 1996 has any provision to confer the rights upon Gram Samities/ Sabhas regarding small minor forest products;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith powers and provisions of the said Act;

(c) whether according to the provisions of said Act, the State Governments have formulated their Acts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard for speedy implementation of PESA Act/Forest Rights Act, 2006?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, under Section 4 (m) (ii) of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 the Panchayats at the appropriate level and the Gram Sabha

are endowed specifically, *inter-alia*, with the ownership of Minor Forest Produce (MFP).

(c) and (d) The status of compliance by the PESA States to the provisions regarding Minor Forest Produce are given in the enclosed Statement. Ministry of Panchayati Raj has been advising PESA States from time to time to adhere to provisions of PESA in letter and spirit and has taken the following steps:

(i) The Ministry had constituted a Sub-Committee chaired by Shri A.K. Sharma on 'Minor Forest Produce' and the report and recommendation of this Committee was forwarded to the PESA States.

(ii) Ministry of Panchayati Raj had commissioned a study from the Indian Law Institute (ILI) to formulate appropriate amendments in the concerned State laws to assist the State Governments in undertaking compliant legislation. The ILI Report had been forwarded to the States.

(iii) Needs Assessment Consultation Workshops have been initiated to address State specific issues impinging on the implementation of PESA, including amendment of subject laws.

(iv) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also drafted Model Rules for PESA States to enable States to frame their own rules.

As regards the implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been interacting in the following ways with concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations urging them to expedite implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 in order to ensure completion of the work relating to vesting of the forest rights at the earliest in terms of the Act.

(a) Review meetings with State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(b) Assessing the pace of implementation of the Act during visit of Officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to States/Union Territories and accordingly guiding the States/UTs.

Statement*State Position on Minor Forest Produce*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Status of Minor Forest Produce
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Under Section 242(l) (1) (b) of the Andhra Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 the Gram Panchayat or the Gram Sabha, has powers as may be prescribed in respect of ownership of Minor Forest Produce (MFP). But the subject law on MFP is not in compliance with PESA.
2.	Chhattisgarh	The Federation of the MFP has been set up in the States under Co-operative act of the State. Collection charges for tendu leaves, dividend and bonus are distributed to the share holders, i.e., the tribals who collect leaves. Outsiders do not have any right to collect MFP in the Scheduled Areas. Subject laws on MFP are not in compliance with PESA, 1996.
3.	Gujarat	Under Section 108 (5) (a) of the Gujarat Panchayat Act, 1993 ownership of MFP is vested with Village Panchayat except MFP found in the areas of National Parks or Sanctuaries.
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Section 97-l (1) (a) of the Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 vests the ownership of MFP with the Gram Panchayat or as the case may be, the Gram Sabha which shall exercise such functions in such manner and to such extent as may be prescribed in respect of the ownership of MFP. Subject laws on MFP are not in compliance with PESA, 1996.
5.	Jharkhand	Under Section 10 of the Jharkhand Panchayati Raj Act, 2001 the Gram Sabha has been authorized to decide on the issue of MFP. Subject laws on MFP are not in compliance with PESA, 1996. Regarding inclusion of the provision in the State Forest Regulation, the State Forest Department has reported that the issue of transferring ownership to the Gram Sabha regarding MFP is under process.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	There is a MFP federation that gives back the money collected by the sale of MFP to the individuals concerned. Subject laws on Minor Forest Produce are not in compliance with PESA.
7.	Maharashtra	54B (g) of the Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1958 provides that every Panchayat in the Scheduled Areas shall be competent to regulate exploitation, management and trade of MFP vested in it, subject to the provisions of the Maharashtra Transfer of Ownership of Minor Forest Produce in the Scheduled Areas, and the Maharashtra Minor Forest Produce (regulation of Trade) (Amendment) Act, 1997. Subject law on MFP is not in compliance with PESA.

1	2	3
8	Orissa	Section 44(2) (b) of the Orissa Gram Panchayat Act, 1964 provides that ownership of the MFPs in the Scheduled Areas is vested in the Gram Panchayats. The Orissa Gram Panchayat Minor Forest Produce (Administration) Rules, 2002 prescribes the manner in which regulation and control of trade in MFP is to be done by Gram Panchayats in Scheduled Areas. There are 69 items included in list of MFP.
9	Rajasthan	Section 8E of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 entrusts the power of management of MFP to the Gram Sabha subject to such conditions and up to such extent and in such manner as may be specified by the State Government from time to time.

[Translation]

Promotion Prospects for PBOR

4916. SHRI ARJUN ROY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has restricted promotion opportunities for the Personnel Below Officers Rank (PBOR) in the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the present system of promotion for them;

(c) the total number of PBOR including Jawans who were promoted to senior officers' posts in the three services of armed forces during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the promotion policy for PBOR to ensure greater opportunities for them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Government has not restricted the promotion opportunities for the Personnel Below Officers Rank (PBOR) in the Armed Forces. The Government has, in fact, improved the career prospects by approving grant of three Assured Career Progression (ACP) to PBOR at 8, 16 and 24 years of service as against three Modified Assured Career Progression Scheme (MACPs) for the Central Government Civilian Employees at 10, 20 and 30 years of regular service. At the time of each financial upgradation under ACP, the PBOR would get an additional increment and next higher Grade Pay in hierarchy.

Army :- PBORs (including Jawans) are eligible for grant of commissioning into Officers Cadres through various In-Service entries i.e. Army Cadet College (ACC) / Special Commissioned Officers (SCO)/Permanent Commission (Special List) [PC(SL)].

Navy:- Adequate promotional avenues exist through time based, roster based and selective promotions for sailors. Promotion upto the rank of Leading Seaman/equivalent for non-Artificers and upto the rank of Artificer 3rd class for artificers are time based. Roster based and selective promotions are for higher ranks against the available/anticipated vacancies. Promotion avenues also exist for sailors to be promoted to officer rank through the Commission Worthy Scheme and the Special Duty List Scheme.

Air Force:- A PBOR during his service career can be promoted up to the rank of Master Warrant Officer (MWO) subject to fulfilling eligibility criteria and availability of vacancies.

(c) Number of PBORs including Jawans promoted to Senior Officers post in the three services of the Armed Forces during the last three years is as under:

Year	Army*	Air Force	Navy	
			Commission Worthy Scheme	Special Duty List Scheme
2007	159	94		
2008	139	64	54	82
2009	205	59		

* Excluding Army Medical Corps and Army Dental Corps.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. In the Army, review of the promotion policy for PBOR is under process to ensure better opportunities. A Cadre Review for the PBOR has been ordered in May 2009. The Navy is also working on a proposal for cadre restructuring of sailors, which would enhance their promotional avenues.

[English]

**Decrease in depth of Major Ports
Dock Complexes**

4917. SHRI PRABODH PANDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any long-term solution/plan to solve the problem of decrease in depth of Major Ports Dock Complexes;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose, port-wise; and

(c) the details of alternative measures adopted by the Government to solve such problems till the implementation of the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) :
(a) None of the Major Port except Kolkata Port Trust (Haldia Dock Complex) is facing the problem of decrease in depth in Dock Complexes. Haldia being situated on an alluvial river Hooghly faces the problem of siltation. The problem of siltation has worsened over the years resulting in decline in draft of navigational channel leading to Haldia Dock Complex. For improvement of draft in Haldia Channel, Kolkata Port Trust has taken up River Regulatory Measures (RRM) which comprise of River Training Works and Capital Dredging. The revalidation study of the scheme has been completed by M/s. WAPCOS - CWPRS through mathematical model study in the light of present bathymetry and hydro dynamic condition of the river.

(b) In respect of RRM, following funds has been allocated/provided for the last three years:

(i)	2008-09	—	Rs. 0.50 crore
(ii)	2009-10	—	Rs. 2.00 crores
(iii)	2010-11	—	Rs. 1.00 crore

(c) Following alternative measures have been taken by Kolkata Port Trust to arrest the deteriorated condition of draft in shipping channel leading to Haldia Dock Complex:—

- (i) Rebuilding of spurs at Nischinatapur area
- (ii) Bank protection work at Ghoramara Island

Both the works are nearing completion.

Cardamom Trade

4918. SHRI ANTO ANTONY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding import and export of Cardamom during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of price of Cardamom in Domestic and International markets during the last three years;

(c) whether there has been a decline in production of cardamom during the last few years;

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

(e) whether any study has been conducted/proposed to be conducted in this regard and if so, the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) The export and import of cardamom for the last four years is given below:—

(Quantity in tons and value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Export		Import	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2006-07	650	22.36	623	5.69
2007-08	500	24.75	875	8.68
2008-09	750	47.27	180	3.09
2009-10 (upto Feb 2010)	1750	140.96	95	3.36

(b) Yearly average domestic and international price of cardamom for last four years is given below:

Year	Domestic price (Rs./Kg) (ungraded)	International price (US\$/Kg)	
		Indian (Bold 6-7mm)	Guatemalan (Fancy green)
2006-07	315.41	9.62	8.87
2007-08	503.48	15.45	10.99
2008-09	538.16	15.65	14.52
2009-10	801.32	20.89	21.59

(c) and (d) There is no significant decline in the production of cardamom during the last few years. The production of cardamom has increased to 10075 tons in 2009-10 from 9450 tons in 2007-08. The decline in production in 2007-08 was due to the irregular distribution of rainfall and dry spell prevailed in the main cardamom tracts. The production of cardamom during the last five years is given below:

Year	Production (in tons)
2005-06	12540
2006-07	11235
2007-08	9450
2008-09	11000
2009-10	10075

(e) A detailed study was made by Spices Board on the production and marketing of cardamom in Guatemala. The major advantage of Guatemala is the high productivity and low cost of production. Based on this, one of the recommendations of the study was to increase the production and productivity to reduce the cost of production in India to compete with Guatemala in international market. The replantation and rejuvenation programme of cardamom has been started for the Spices sector based on the recommendations of the Study.

[Translation]

**Compensation/Relief to
Labourers/Workers**

4919. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the labourers/workers killed or injured in fatal accidents occurred in factories/industries/construction sites have been provided any compensation/relief by the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

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

(e) the number of persons held responsible for negligence attributed to such accidents alongwith the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (e) The State-wise details of compensation paid to the kith and kin of victims, are not centrally maintained. The compensation is determined by the Compensation Commissioner appointed by the respective State Governments under the Employee's (previously Workmen's) Compensation Act, 1923. In case of death resulting from injury an amount equal to 50% of the monthly wages multiplied by relevant factor or an amount of Rs 1,20,000 whichever is more is payable as compensation and in case of permanent total disablement resulting from injury an amount equal to 60% of the monthly wages multiplied by the relevant factor or an amount of Rs 1,40,000 whichever is more is payable. The number of prosecutions and convictions made in each State for the year 2006, 2007 and 2008 under the Factories Act, 1948 is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement*Prosecution and Convictions under Section 92 & Section 96A for the year 2006 (P)*

State	Pending from previous year	Launched during the year	Decided during the year	Conviction	Imprisonment (Person)	Total fine imposed (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	2210	829	680	514	13	3052450
Arunachal Pradesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	0	44	0	86	0	0
Bihar	2075	10	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	26	17	17	0	58500
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu & Dadra & Nagar Hawelli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	11	21	4	4	0	85000
Gujarat	26980	2907	2566	888	0	5878675
Haryana						
Himachal Pradesh						
Jammu & Kashmir	108	3	1	1	1	0
Jharkhand	263	10	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	295	114	94	43	0	766220
Kerala	77	64	48	29	2	223250
Lakshadweep*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	3349	296	298	161	0	777020
Maharashtra						
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mizoram*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	940	108	4	0	0	0
Pondicherry	2	23	22	23	0	130500
Punjab	1158					
Rajasthan	909	61	56	46	5	395700
Sikkim*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	10759	5792	4097	3923	0	12294850
Tripura	4	1	1	1	0	500
Uttar Pradesh	2063	236	173	143	0	548800
Uttaranchal	46	22	1	0	0	60000
West Bengal	435	84	51	34	0	559000
Total	51684	10651	8113	5913	21	24830465

Note: * Factories Act, 1948 not yet introduced/ No registered.

P : Provisional.

- Not Available.

Source: Correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of factories States/UTs.

Prosecution and Convictions under Section 92 & Section 96A for the year 2007 (P)

State	Pending from previous year	Launched during the year	Decided during the year	Conviction	Imprisonment (Person)	Total fine imposed (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	2359	786	585	540	0	3769530
Assam	0	7	0	16	0	0
Bihar	43	6	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	15	15	16	16	0	69000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu & Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	10	8	2	2	0	24000
Gujarat	27312	2369	5177	4042	0	12109000
Haryana	4785	2113	1721	1707	0	9524814
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	110	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	25	2	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	216	196	96	66	0	1810900
Kerala	75	47	46	33	0	334000
Madhya Pradesh	3609	212	794500			
Maharashtra	674	492	152	152	0	1104500
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	1046	85	2	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	3	3	3	0	110000
Punjab	447	441	313	169	0	2253200
Rajasthan	914	76	57	56	0	477700
Tamil Nadu	10985	2743	2180	2213	0	11947875
Tripura	5	7	2	2	0	9000
Uttar Pradesh	2116	148	99	93	0	1267400
Uttaranchal	100	3	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	441	125	42	37	0	606000
Total	55287	9884	10493	9147	0	46211419

Note: For Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Sikkim Factories Act, 1948 not yet introduced/ Noregistered factories.

P: Provisional.

- : Not Available.

Source: Correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

Prosecution and Convictions under Section 92 & Section 96A for the year 2008 (P)

State	Pending from previous year	Launched during the year	Decided during the year	Conviction	Imprisonment (Person)	Total fine imposed (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	2560	1392	672	423	4	1839503
Assam	0	8	0	20	0	0
Bihar	43	6	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	12	1	7	7	0	33000
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu & Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goa	16	11	4	4	0	55100
Gujarat	24504	2286	1933	2034	0	5994900
Haryana	5203	3558	3164	1925	0	9023150
Himachal Pradesh	95	89	58	58	0	504000
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	281	274	153	64	0	2428500
Kerala	59	149	39	17	0	477180
Madhya Pradesh	3383	160	310	0	0	1516800
Maharashtra	1014	654	594	594	0	5143100
Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	1127	62	57	30	0	1139

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pondicherry	0	34	32	32	0	145000
Punjab	575	86	151	29	0	937500
Rajasthan	933	49	122	46	1	564037
Tamil Nadu	10985	2743	2180	2213	0	11947875
Tripura	10	33	2	2	0	10000
Uttar Pradesh	2165	96	125	112	0	1312700
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	458	95	21	21	0	359700
Total	42395	9037	7444	5418	5	30345309

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.

[English]

Upgradation of Mirage Aircraft

4920. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has signed deal with France for upgradation of Mirage-2000 fighter aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the extent to which the squadron strength of the Air Force will increase?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) :
(a) to (c) No, Madam. The proposal is not yet finalized.

(d) Since the proposal is for upgrade of existing aircraft, the squadron strength of the Indian Air Force is not affected.

Project Proposals under RSBY

4921. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals received by Union Government from the States regarding allocation of funds under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) since its inception, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of proposals out of these accepted, rejected and pending with the Union Government during the said period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the funds released to States under RSBY against such proposals during the said period State-wise and year-wise?

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

(a) to (c) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has become operational w.e.f. 01.04.2008. During the year 2008-09, 43 proposals were received from State Nodal Agencies of 12 States/UTs for release of centre share of premium against which an amount of Rs. 99.94 crore was released. During the year 2009-10, 74 proposals were received from State Nodal Agencies of 19 States/UTs for release of centre share of premium against which an amount of Rs. 262.51 crore was released. A Statement showing State-wise and year-wise release of

the central share of premium is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Release of Centre Share under RSBY			
Sl. No.	States	2008-09 Amount	2009-10 Amount
1.	Delhi	21506857	14662950
2.	Haryana	134264136	270959665
3.	Punjab	16045480	59448426
4.	Gujarat	225643646	87713545
5.	Himachal Pradesh	17531335	16424305
6.	Tamil Nadu	16108518	26874987
7.	Uttar Pradesh	297289638	690965169
8.	Bihar	47514027	319840734
9.	Kerala	137109248	183391322
10.	West Bengal	25150320	200796334
11.	Jharkhand	52392456	89129799
12.	Maharashtra	8944299	371772336
13.	Uttarakhand		24325476
14.	Nagaland		23982349
15.	Chandigarh		2044616
16.	Tripura		66789826
17.	Assam		7670286
18.	Meghalaya		7713085
19.	Chhattisgarh		160628600
Total		999499960	2625133810

Cashew Trade

4922. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of raw cashewnut is higher than the cashewnut kernel export in the year 2009-10;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve quality and face competition in export of cashewnuts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The import of raw cashew nuts is higher than the export of cashew kernels in the year 2009-10 and the details are given below:

Import/Export	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. in Crores)
Import of raw Cashew nuts	752854	3037.35
Export of Cashew Kernels	108120	2905.82

Source : Various Customs Houses.

The domestic production of raw cashew nuts is around 7 Lakh MT while our processing capacity is about 14 Lakh MT. Therefore, imported raw cashew nuts are required to fill the deficit of the domestic production and to meet the requirement of the processing units as well as for protecting the employment of thousands of cashew factory workers. More than 4 MT of raw cashew nuts are required to produce 1 MT of cashew kernels.

(c) The Government is implementing the various schemes for assisting cashew exporters to improve quality of exported cashew kernels under the MDA, MAI, ASIDE and Five year Plan and is also providing assistance to the exporters under various export promotion programmes like participation in International food fairs, International conventions and Seminars, sponsoring trade delegations, market surveys, disseminating trade enquiries, market information, publishing statistics and journals and organizing Buyer Seller Meets.

Shortage of Staff in EPFO

4923. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is facing many hurdles such as shortage of manpower and heavy work-load;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the sanctioned staff strength and actual staff strength at present in EPFO, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts and increase the staff strength in EPFO; and

(d) the further measures taken by the Government to put an end to the hurdles for its efficient functioning?

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

(a) No, Madam. Keeping in view the workload, Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund (CBT, EPF) has recently increased a large number of posts in various cadres in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).

(b) The State-wise sanctioned and actual staff strength as on 31.03.2009 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. Expeditious action is being taken to fill up all the vacancies. To increase the staff strength in EPFO, CBT, EPF recently has created a total number of 2405 posts in various cadres.

(d) The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund takes appropriate decisions on the issues concerning the administering of the Fund and the schemes framed under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

Statement

*Sanctioned Strength and In-position strength
of Employees as on 31.03.2009*

Region	Sanctioned Strength	In position
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1918	1614

1	2	3
Bihar	294	284
Chhattisgarh	153	116
Delhi	1135	908
Gujarat	1687	1251
Goa	115	84
Haryana	783	595
Himachal Pradesh	141	101
Jharkhand	437	375
Karnataka	1846	1455
Kerala	1135	990
Madhya Pradesh	862	712
Maharashtra	3672	2619
North East Region	311	259
Orissa	607	544
Punjab	1104	844
Rajasthan	748	589
Tamil Nadu	3116	2423
Uttar Pradesh	1315	1124
Uttarakhand	164	131
West Bengal	2196	1710
Head Office	1026	780
Keep vacant against 20% matching saving from UDC under Time Bound Promotion Scheme	1044	0
Total	25809	19508

[Translation]

Irregularities under IAY

4924. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in each State of the country;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding irregularities committed under IAY during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the nature of such complaints, State-wise;

(d) the action taken on each such complaint; and

(e) the effective mechanism envisaged to check the recurrence of such incidence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in the rural areas of all States/UTs except Delhi & Chandigarh. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to below the poverty line (BPL) rural households

mainly for construction of new dwelling units. The assistance under IAY for construction of a new house has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.2010 to Rs. 45,000 per unit in the plain areas and Rs. 48,500 in hilly/difficult areas. On the whole, the Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme is functioning satisfactorily. Since inception of the Scheme about 233.54 lakh houses have been constructed with an expenditure of Rs. 57386.29 crore. The physical target and achievement under the Scheme, State-wise, for last three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (e) The Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme is being implemented by the States/UTs. Accordingly, whenever, any complaint in respect of irregularities/ deficiencies is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/UT. In the case of complaints received from VIPs, National Level Monitors (NLMs) on the panel of this Ministry are asked to investigate the complaints. If irregularities are established, the State Governments are instructed to take appropriate action. Statemen-II showing the State-wise details of the complaints received in respect of irregularities during the last three years and the current year and the action taken thereon is enclosed.

Statement-I

State wise Physical Target and Achievement under Indira Awaas Yojana during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Unit in Nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Physical Target	Physical Achievement #
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	192148	194861	192132	266654	371982	371982
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6765	6422	6770	7236	10873	3706
3	Assam	149593	150776	149699	112706	240446	180280
4	Bihar	567171	430864	567125	484197	1098001	650789
5	Chhattisgarh	29714	30093	29712	30023	57520	55215
6	Goa	1183	735	1183	586	2291	1748

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Gujarat	94234	110908	94226	122412	182429	161588
8	Haryana	13231	13398	13229	13302	25611	23475
9	Himachal Pradesh	4242	4029	4242	4501	8212	5664
10	Jammu & Kashmir	13177	15361	13176	13211	25508	14948
11	Jharkhand	50589	45936	50585	56180	97926	86386
12	Karnataka	74029	39990	74023	87051	143311	157927
13	Kerala	41167	37094	41164	53133	79695	50776
14	Madhya Pradesh	59096	60222	59091	74651	114396	89506
15	Maharashtra	115879	126117	115869	118611	224323	173102
16	Manipur	5872	3379	5877	514	9439	2218
17	Meghalaya	10228	2271	10235	5619	16440	8425
18	Mizoram	2180	1918	2181	5179	3504	3007
19	Nagaland	6768	7491	6773	24717	10878	11645
20	Orissa	111431	140853	111422	62447	215715	151560
21	Punjab	16362	17992	16361	11700	31674	19324
22	Rajasthan	47354	42517	47350	52654	91670	82780
23	Sikkim	1294	1533	1295	1774	2080	1737
24	Tamilnadu	76932	103379	76925	94160	148929	169733
25	Tripura	13178	12945	13187	26389	21182	8924
26	Uttar Pradesh	254750	264296	254729	267543	493156	481928
27	Uttarakhand	11611	18766	11610	12696	22476	18504
28	West Bengal	153709	107575	153697	123808	297564	205652
29	A&N Islands	1828	297	1828	124	2750	105
30	D&N Haveli	305	121	305	41	458	0
31	Daman & Diu	136	12	136	0	205	0
32	Lakshadweep	118	97	118	190	229	88
33	Pondicherry	910	101	910	52	1370	29
	Total	2127184	1992349	2127165	2134061	4052243	3192751

Reports for the month of March, 2010 are still not finalised.

Statement-II

State-wise list of complaints / irregularities received by the Ministry under Indira Awaas Yojana and action taken thereon

1. Bihar

- (a) A complaint was received from Shri Uday Prakarsh, representative of Shri Vijay t Krishan, M.P.(Lok Sabha) alleging irregularities in the implementation of IAY by allotting the IAY houses to non-BPL persons.

Action Taken: The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 7/9/2008 for action taken report.

- (b) A complaint was received on 12/4/2006 from the Shri Sita Ram Yadav, M.P.(Lok Sabha) forwarding the complaints of villagers of Gram Panchayat - Yujaar Madhya, Block - Katra, district-Muzaffarpur regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY in Muzaffarpur district of Bihar. In the complaint, it was alleged that an amount of Rs.2000/- to Rs. 5000/- were charged from each beneficiaries as bribes for allotment of the IAY house.

Action Taken: The matter was investigated by the NLM who found certain irregularities. The report was sent to the State Government of Bihar 14/6/2006 for Status Report.

- (c) A complaint was received from Shri Ramnath Raman, Block Pramukh on 10/2/10 alleging large scale of irregularities in the implementation of IAY committed by the Block officials in various Gram Panchayats of Block-Jandaha, District-Vaishali, Bihar by allotting the IAY houses out of turn, and also to non-BPL persons, by allotting IAY houses to more than one member of the same family, giving IAY benefit twice to one beneficiary, allotting houses to the govt, officials, transferring of IAY funds of one Panchyat to other Panchyat, taking bribe etc.

Action Taken: The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 19/2/2010 for action taken report.

- (d) A complaint was received from Shri Tanuk Lai Mandal, Village-Mahamadganj, Thana-Chhatapur, District-Supual, Bihar on 26/11/2009 alleging misappropriation of funds/ irregularities committed by the Block Development officials by doing the wrong selection of the beneficiaries through middlemen in Gram Panchayats Mahamadganj and Gwalpada

Action Taken: The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government of Bihar on 14/12/2009 for action taken report.

- (e) A complaint was received from Shri Rajnish Kumar, Village—Arai, District-Aurangabad, Bihar on 14/3/2010 alleging irregularities committed by the Mukhiya in the implementation of IAY by taking the bribes @ of Rs. 5000/- to each beneficiary.

Action Taken: The complaint has been forwarded to State Government of Bihar on 22/4/2010 for action taken report.

- (f) A complaint was received from Shri Mahadev Yadav, Block-Sonbarsa, District-Sitamarhi, Bihar on 13/4/2010 alleging irregularities committed by the Block officials in the implementation of IAY by taking the bribes through middlemen in the selection of beneficiary.

Action Taken: The complaint has been forwarded to State Government of Bihar on 22/4/2010 for action taken report.

2. Orissa

- (a) A complaint was received from Shri J.B. Patnaik, Leader of Opposition, Orissa 0 Legislative Assembly on 3/8/2006 regarding misuse of funds meant for victims of super cyclone and high flood in Orissa.

Action Taken: The matter was taken with the State government of Orissa. The Status report is awaited.

3. Uttar Pradesh

- (a) A complaint was received from applicants, Shri Mahesh and others, District-Badaun, Uttar Pradesh through PMO on 12/2/10 regarding a large scale of corruption and misappropriation of funds in the implementation of IAY committed by the district officials, BDO, leaders by allotting the IAY houses to non-eligible families after

taking bribe, involvement of middlemen etc. in Kadarchouk Block of district-Badun, Uttar Pradesh.

Action Taken: The complaint has been forwarded 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.

4. West Bengal

- (a) 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.

Action Taken: The matter has been taken up with the State Government of West Bengal on 15/6/2007 for status report.

5. Assam

- (a) A complaint was received through e-mail from the applicant, Shri Rohit Coudhary regarding major scams in the implementation of IAY in the two blocks namely Boko and Rampur Blocks of Kamrup district of Assam on 12/8/2009.

Action Taken: The complaint was forwarded to the State Government of Assam on 20/8/2009 for action taken report.

6. Sikkim

- (a) A letter dated 3/2/2010 was received from Shri Luizinho Faleiro, Member CWC(PI), A11 India Congress Committee. During his visit to Gangtok and his interaction with Party workers, it was observed that there was wide spread irregularities in the implementation of Central Schemes in Sikkim. Sikkim Pradesh Congress Monitoring Committees were appointed in all the four districts for monitoring the central schemes. The committee observed that scheme like rural housing, model housing, IAY and other poverty alleviation schemes are implemented on the political considerations by giving houses to those who voted for the party.

Action Taken: The Report has been sent to State Government of Sikkim on 22/4/2010 for action taken report.

[English]

MBT Arjun

4925. SHRI S. SEMMALAI :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take up comparative trials of indigenously designed and produced MBT Arjun and T-90 tanks produced indigenously on Transfer of Technology (ToT) from Russia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the major components of Arjun Tanks are being imported from foreign countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Army is likely to place more orders for the Arjun Tanks; and

(f) if so, the savings to be accrued as a result thereof?

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

(a) to (f) The decision on the further order of the MBT Arjun tanks would be based on the results of recently concluded comparative trials of MBT Arjun and T-90 tanks.

Certain components of MBT Arjun are imported based on the indigenous design of their configurations. The other systems are indigenously designed and produced.

[Translation]

Policy to Check Brain-drain

4926. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken or proposes to take any step to formulate an appropriate and effective policy to check the constant brain-drain from different fields;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resources Development is considering a policy to attract talent to 14 Innovation Universities aiming at world class standards.

- (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Civil Population under Cantonment Boards

4927. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the civil population residing under the Cantonment Boards is harassed on various issues;
 (b) if so, the details thereof including the number of complaints registered with the authorities by the civilians during the last three years; and
 (c) the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, the civil population residing in Cantonments do approach the Cantonment Boards if they have any problem regarding civic amenities. These may relate to issues like water supply, street lighting, blocking of drains, water logging, trimming/removal of dangerous trees, facilities provided in the Cantonment General Hospitals, etc. The Cantonment Boards redress these grievances with the resources available to them.

[Translation]

Import of Milk

4928. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to lift the ban

on import of milk and milk products in view of their scarcity in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the corrective measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Owing to concerns regarding melamine contamination in milk and milk products from China, on the recommendation from Food Safety and Standard Authority of India, the Government has prohibited import of milk and milk products including chocolate and chocolate products and candies/ confectionery/food preparations with milk or milk solids as ingredient, from China. This prohibition is valid for a period of six months from 24th December, 2009 and until further orders. There is no recommendation from Food Safety and Standard Authority of India for lifting the said prohibition.

[English]

Casualties in Anti-Terror Operations

4929. SHRI SOMEN MITRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government maintains the record of casualties/death of Army personnel in various operations involving terrorists, Maoists and naxalites;
 (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
 (c) whether the families of the deceased personnel have been given compensation by way of employment;
 (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (e) There have been 208 casualties of Army personnel during the last three years and in the current year in anti-terror operations. The year-wise details are as under:—

Year	Number of casualties
2007	83
2008	64
2009	48
2010	13
Total	208

State-wise data is not maintained separately.

Pensionary and other benefits are extended to Next of Kin of the deceased soldiers, as per rules. Employment to dependents of deceased Army personnel is considered by the State and Central Governments on the basis of their request and also on the basis of availability of vacancies.

Call Drops/Faced by Mobile Subscribers

4930. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the problems of call drops being faced by mobile subscribers;

(b) if so, the names of the companies whose subscribers have to face the problem of call drops; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to overcome this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (c) Madam, the quality of service provided by service providers, against the quality of service standards notified by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) from time to time, are monitored by TRAI through performance monitoring report submitted by service providers; through audit and assessment of quality of service and surveys by independent agencies. The Call drop can happen due

to inadequate coverage and interference etc. From the performance monitoring reports submitted by service providers it is seen that the service providers are generally meeting the benchmark of call drop, which is less than or equal to 2%.

In the Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Regulations, 2009 dated 20th March, 2009, the benchmark for call drop rate has been made more stringent which is $\leq 2\%$ as against 3% earlier. There are pockets/localities where call drop could be a problem due to insufficient coverage, interference etc. To address this issue, TRAI has specified in these new regulations, a parameter called "% of worst affected cells having more than 3% Traffic Channel (TCH) drop (Call drop)" enabling the monitoring of the network at cell level by the service providers. The results of these audit and survey were widely published for public/stakeholders knowledge. TRAI takes up with the Service Providers to address issues in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks.

Commutation of Pension

4931. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to withdraw the commutation facilities of Employees Provident Funds (EPF) pensioners;

(b) if so, whether due to reduction of pension a substantial loss has occurred to pensioners;

(c) if so, whether the Government also proposes to withdraw 'Return of Capital' (ROC) Scheme;

(d) if so, whether the Government is reconsidering such stands as requested by EPF pensioners; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Option for commutation of pension does not exist as on date.

(b) In view of (a) above, the pensioner will receive full amount of pension and there is no reduction in pension.

(c) Option for 'Return of Capital' (ROC) does not exist as on date.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal as on date.

ASIDEIAA Scheme

4932. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to review criteria for the allocation of funds to Land Locked States under Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDEIAA) scheme;

(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) This Department is operating Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme as per two components. 80% of total funds (State Component) available under ASIDE for disbursement are allocated amongst all States/UTs on the basis of an allocation criteria. Balance 20% is retained at Central Level (Central Component) for taking up the projects related to Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Central Agencies and inter-State projects. At this point of time no proposal to review criteria for allocation of funds to Land Locked States under ASIDE Scheme is pending with this Department.

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for Dalit Christians and Muslims

4933. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) the welfare schemes introduced by the Government for dalit Christians and Muslims;

(b) whether the dalit christians and muslims are getting reservation in services/schools including exams conducted by Union Public Service Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the remedial measures being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has received any memorandum from the All India Dalit Christians Association for improving the condition of the dalit christians; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (f) In certain States Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity and Muslim communities which are socially and educationally backward have been included in the Central list of Other Backward Classes (OBCs). These communities avail the benefits of schemes for the welfare of OBCs and reservation in Government services. Dalit Christian and Muslim organizations have represented for extension of Scheduled Castes status to Scheduled Castes converts to Christianity and Islam and the matter is subjudice.

Additional Assistance under NRDWP

4934. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by his Ministry on the request of State Governments for providing additional assistance under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during the last three years and current year;

(b) the present status of such requests, State-wise;

(c) the extent to which the requests have been approved, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the additional assistance is likely to be released to these States including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (d) Allocation of funds under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to States is done as per approved criteria at the beginning of each financial year. Requests for additional assistance under NRDWP received from States are considered towards the end of each financial year within the available savings for the year, expenditure trend of the State, its absorption capacity, etc. The State-wise details of additional release made under NRDWP from 2007-08 to 2009-10 are enclosed as statement. During 2010-11 no additional assistance has been given to any State.

Statement

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Additional Assistance given		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Manipur	7.00	10.00	
2	Meghalaya	10.83	5.59	10.00
3	Mizoram	7.00	10.00	4.96
4	Nagaland	7.03		
5	Sikkim	6.71	13.00	
6	Tripura	15.00		16.00
7	Gujarat		55.00	
8	Kerala		3.64	
9	Maharashtra		75.68	
10	Tamil Nadu		46.00	
11	Uttar Pradesh		70.00	
12	Rajasthan		1.70	
13	Arunachal Pradesh		10.00	

1	2	3	4	5
14	Andhra Pradesh			33.49
15	Chhattisgarh			15.00
16	Himachal Pradesh			40.00
17	Jharkhand			10.00
18	Karnataka			20.00
19	Madhya Pradesh			15.00
20	Orissa			41.40
21	Punjab			10.00
22	West Bengal			15.00
23	Assam			20.00
Total		53.57	300.61	250.85

*[English]***Amendment to Land Acquisition Act**

4935. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that the century old practice of payment of interest and 12 percent additional market value was stopped for the period of advance possession taken by the Government from the poor land owners giving the possession of their lands before issuance of notification u/s 4(1) of Land Acquisition Act for speedy completion of various schemes in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the details of requests received during the last five years and still pending with the Government in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to bring changes in the relevant laws meant for land acquisition by making a provision therein for the said payments/purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

(e) to (f) Amendment of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is under consideration of the Government.

Information and Technology Courses in ITI

4936. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has directed all State Governments to start Information and Technology literacy courses in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs);

(b) if so, whether the various States including Kerala has sought financial assistance from the Union Government for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said amount is likely to be released to the States 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 advise it on issues relating to Craftsmen Training Scheme, being implemented through ITIs/ITCs across the country. The above said Council during its 36th meeting held on 17th December, 2007 recommended introduction of IT literacy courses in ITIs. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government for implementation.

(b) to (d) No financial assistance has been sought by any of the States including Kerala from Union Government to start IT literacy courses in ITIs.

Hostels for SC Students

4937. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to chalk out any effective plan to provide sufficient hostels in the educational institutions to the students of Scheduled Castes (SC) categories;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any requests or suggestions from Honourable Members of Parliament or from other social organizations in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) Central assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations and Central and State Universities/institutions for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste (SC) students, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana'.

Non-Governmental Organizations and deemed Universities in private sector are provided financial assistance under the scheme for expansion of existing hostel buildings.

(b) to (d) The requests/proposals for seeking central assistance, in this regard, are examined with reference to provisions of the scheme on case to case basis, which is an ongoing process.

Implementation of Rural Development Programmes through PRIS

4938. SHRI P. BALRAM : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is managing the rural development programmes through Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the projects taken up in the Eleventh Plan in various States including Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the funds spent on those projects in each State during the above period; and

(e) the percentage involvement of tribals in such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing through State Governments/UT Administrations various

schemes in rural areas of the country. The projects/works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (MGNREGA) are planned and executed through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as per the programme guidelines. In other major programmes of the Ministry like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), the PRIs also play crucial role.

(c) to (e) State-wise number of projects taken up and employment provided to Scheduled Tribes under MGNREGA during last three years (i.e. 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10) of 11th plan including Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

States/UT.s	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	Total Works taken up	Central Release	Employment given to STs (lakh-person days)	Total Works taken up	Central Release	Employment given to STs (lakh-person days)	Total Works taken up	Central Release	Employment given to STs (lakh-person days)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	475648	136874.40	257.18	670693	321910.00	354.36	944582	236376.00	476.70
Arunachal Pradesh	549	105.38	1.85	1666	2949.00	28.35	1711	575.70	11.84
Assam	11855	51317.01	190.76	17098	95872.00	258.78	22095	61211.06	224.44
Bihar	86740	46557.83	21.02	105603	138819.00	26.33	154946	76960.16	24.02
Chhattisgarh	102355	114318.71	544.77	100451	166449.00	513.65	92389	76922.72	387.31
Gujarat	21604	4973.71	59.37	46657	16419.00	107.73	296528	57786.22	228.63
Haryana	2831	3908.97	0.00	6314	13657.00	0.00	7705	6650.98	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	19262	12278.06	10.76	45556	40975.00	15.99	56616	32753.99	22.25
Jammu and Kashmir	6806	6652.87	9.62	13060	10473.00	21.61	23606	8200.82	24.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jharkhand	159057	65049.07	311.36	160302	180580.00	299.74	160813	62312.22	362.14
Karnataka	26180	24783.52	37.94	56538	39851.00	39.91	457015	145516.86	151.97
Kerala	15278	6310.55	10.26	54505	19887.00	14.23	131997	39817.92	16.31
Madhya Pradesh	341529	259180.87	1342.46	525888	406112.00	1379.55	547636	250629.38	1219.79
Maharashtra	13281	2008.75	71.16	25076	18756.00	185.44	24216	22237.29	87.20
Manipur	2893	5908.63	48.04	12213	36541.00	208.25	13443	30856.70	201.58
Meghalaya	4990	4798.73	36.40	7081	7803.00	81.75	10016	14009.74	135.16
Mizoram	1411	3143.49	31.53	2896	15194.00	125.76	3654	19203.83	145.90
Nagaland	790	2166.59	24.31	6029	26806 00	202.70	7739	38896.86	270.52
Orissa	64304	53322.69	160.66	148011	87844.00	154.90	209827	45491.50	164.32
Punjab	2286	2030.32	0.00	5250	6775.00	0.00	11866	8513.11	0.00
Rajasthan	63238	104402.20	778.60	236192	652157.00	1122.52	196932	441967.50	975.30
Sikkim	514	564.75	3.66	1196	4097.00	11.63	2124	5376.64	17.47
Tamil Nadu	18509	50429.09	16.99	38862	140127.00	20.93	51557	134990.96	51.68
Tripura	60245	16951.45	75.95	59258	46037.00	158.68	154998	67967.06	160.12
Uttar Pradesh	147867	164652.89	25.21	307180	393390.00	44.57	514902	417598.57	52.74
Uttarakhand	10971	10527.65	3.49	20179	10116.00	5.37	36581	21339.81	7.37
West Bengal	127330	88135.88	133.70	100063	92275.00	116.53	154638	130561.00	183.07
Andaman and Nicobar Islands				140	703.00	0.10	465	153.00	0.29
Dadra and Nagar Haveli				18	45.00	0.48	46	39.20	0.70
Daman and Diu				0	22.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Goa				0	618.00	0.00	302	0.00	0.70
Lakshadweep				371	262.00	1.81	3295	0.00	1.41
Puducherry				314	419.00	0.00	917	359.93	0.00
Chandigarh				0	20.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Total	1788323	1241354.06	4207.05	2774660	2993960.00	5501.64	4295157	2455276.73	5605.71

[Translation]

**Physical Verification of Roads
Constructed under PMGSY**

4939. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision of joint physical verification of roads by the concerned engineers and public representatives under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana;

(b) if so, the areas where joint verification of roads has been carried out in various States including Uttar Pradesh during the last two years;

(c) whether the Government is aware that some of the States including Uttar Pradesh are not adhering to the provisions of the guidelines and do not invite the public representatives at the time of physical verification of roads;

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) As per 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, Rural Roads are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. However, realizing the importance of Rural Roads, Government of India has launched the programme to provide road connectivity in rural areas of the country. The programme envisages connecting all habitations with a population of 500 persons and above (250 persons and above in respect of hill States, tribal and desert areas) with all weather roads. 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and projects under PMGSY are executed by the State/UT Governments through their agencies i.e. State Rural Roads Development Agencies and in a few cases by Nominated Executing Agencies with the consent of a State Government. For enhancing transparency and accountability in the execution of projects under PMGSY, all State Governments have been advised to adopt the following system of joint inspection with Public Representatives:

- i) The Superintending Engineer concerned of the zone/region will request the Hon'ble Member of Parliament and Zilla Pramukh representing that zone/region once in six months to select any Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) project(s) for joint inspection. The schedule of joint inspection will be fixed as per the convenience of the Member of Parliament/Zilla Pramukh.
- ii) The Executive Engineer, incharge of a division will request the Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA)/Chairperson of the Intermediate Panchayat concerned once in three months for joint inspection of any Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) project(s) as per their choice and according to their convenience.
- iii) Similarly, the Assistant Engineer, incharge of the sub-division will request the concerned Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat once in two months to select any Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) project(s) for joint inspection. Joint inspection of the project(s) may be arranged as per their convenience.

[English]

Brahmos Missile

4940. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has decided to induct the Brahmos missile into the Indian Air Force;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the salient features of the missile; and
- (d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Based on the approval of the Government to induct BrahMos in the Indian Air Force, a contract has recently been signed for the production and induction of one squadron of land attack version of the BrahMos in mobile complex. The Government has also approved development of Air launched version of the BrahMos missile to be fitted with Sukhoi SU-30 MK-1 to be ready in 2012.

(c) BrahMos supersonic cruise missile jointly developed by India and Russia is a world leader in the cruise missile family. The missile has a range of 290 km weighing 3 tonnes, and flying at a maximum speed of 2.8 times the speed of sound. It is configured for universality for multiple platforms like ship, submarine, road mobile complex. For the air launched version the missile has been modified with a reduced weight of 2.5 tonnes. The missile has been proved in successive successful flight trials from various platforms and proved to be highly reliable, accurate and lethal. The missile system has already been inducted in the Indian Navy and Indian Army.

(d) This Joint Venture was established in 1998 with a share capital of US \$ 250 million through an Inter Governmental Agreement between India and Russia, sharing the technologies for the development of this advanced weapon system for Ship and Land applications. The share capital was increased by an additional US \$ 50 million in 2005 for the development of the air-version.

[Translation]

Amendment in SC Legislation

4941. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing Scheduled Castes legislation is being misused instead of being used;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend this legislation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of number of cases found under the Scheduled Castes Act, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a), (b) and (e) Incidence of false cases under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, has been indicated by some agencies.

National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, which has provided data in regard to number of cases of offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes, under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, during 2008, does not specifically relate to false cases. Nevertheless, under the caption, 'cases declared false on account of mistake of fact or law', 6564 cases pertaining to atrocities against Scheduled Caste, during 2008, have been mentioned. State/Union Territory wise number of the cases is given in the statement annexed.

(c) and (d) In this regard, no proposal to amend the Act is under consideration.

Statement

Number of 'cases declared false on account of mistake of fact or law' pertaining to atrocities against Scheduled Castes, during 2008

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of 'cases declared false on account of mistake of fact or law', pertaining to atrocities against SCs, during 2008
1	2	3
States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1577
2.	Assam	38
3.	Bihar	324
4.	Chhattisgarh	7
5.	Gujarat	23
6.	Haryana	60
7.	Himachal Pradesh	32
8.	Jharkhand	38
9.	Karnataka	359
10.	Kerala	62
11.	Madhya Pradesh	61

1	2	3
12.	Maharashtra	96
13.	Orissa	184
14.	Punjab	52
15.	Rajasthan	2287
16.	Tamil Nadu	515
17.	Uttar Pradesh	843
18.	Uttarakhand	3
	UT	
19.	Delhi	3
	Total	6564

Source:- National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Note:-

- (i) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, does not extend to the State of Jammu & Kashmir.
- (ii) No community has been specified as a Scheduled Caste in the State/UT of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.
- (iii) No such case reported in States/UTs of Goa, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Puducherry.

**Vacant Posts in National Commission
for SCs and STs**

4942. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise and location-wise number of sanctioned and vacant posts in various wings of the headquarters of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of posts lying vacant out of the total sanctioned posts in various categories; and

(c) the time by which the vacant posts are likely to be filled-up to ensure smooth functioning of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) A statement-I of sanctioned and vacant posts in respect of National Commission for Scheduled Castes is enclosed.

Statement-II indicating sanctioned and vacant posts in respect of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is enclosed.

(c) Filling up of the vacant posts is an ongoing process.

Statement-I

NCSC HQ New Delhi

Sl.No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned post	Vacant Post	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Secretary	1	1	
2	Joint Secretary	1	0	
3	DIG (Police)	1	1	
4	Director (Joint cadre)	1	0	
5	Dy. Secretary (CSS)	1	0	
6	Under Secretary (CSS)	2	0	
7	Law Officer	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5
8	PPS (CSSS)	1	0	
9	Dy. Director (Joint cadre)	1	0	
10	Assistant Director (Joint Cadre)	1	0	
11	Assistant Director (Programming)	1	1	
12	Librarian	1	1	
13	Assistant Director (OL)	1	0	
14	Section Officer	4	0	
15	P.S.	3	0	
16	Research Officer	3	3	
17	Assistant PRO	1	1	
18	Sr. Investigator (Joint cadre)	5	1	
19	Sr. Hindi Translator (OL)	1	0	
20	Accountant	1	0	
21	Investigator (Joint Cadre)	2	1	
22	Assistant (CSS)	3	0	
23	Personal Assistant (CSSS)	4	0	
24	Steno Grade 'D' (CSSS)	6	4	
25	UDC (CSCS)	4	0	
26	LDC	7	2	
27	Receptionist	1	1	
28	Staff Car Driver	6	0	
29	Despatch Rider	1	0	
30	Gestetnor Operator	1	0	
31	Senior Peon	2	0	
32	Daftry	4	2	
33	Peon	13	0	
34	Safai Karamchari	1	0	
Sub-Total NCSC HQ		87	20	

1	2	3	4	5
NCSC State Office, Ahmedabad				
1	Deputy Director	1	1	
2	Research Officer	1	1	
3	Sr. Investigator	1	1	
4	Investigator	1	1	
5	U.D.C.	1	0	
6	L.D.C.	1	0	
7	Staff Car Driver	1	0	
8	Peon	1	0	
9	Chowkidar-Cum-Farash	1	0	
	Sub-Total Ahmedabad	9	4	
NCSC State Office, Agartala				
1	Deputy Director	1	0	Utilised in Lucknow
2	Research Officer	1	1	
3	Stenographer	1	0	One LDC adjusted against the post of Stenographer
4	LDC	1	0	
5	Peon	1	0	
6	Chowkidar-cum-Farash	1	0	
	Sub-Total Agartala	6	1	
NCSC State Office, Bangalore				
1	Director	1	0	
2	Assistant Director	1	0	
3	Sr. Investigator	1	1	
4	Investigator	2	2	
5	Office Superintendent	1	0	
6	Personal Assistant	1	0	
7	UDC	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5
8	LDC	2	0	
9	Staff Car Driver	1	0	
10	Daftry	1	0	
11	Peon	2	0	
12	Chowkidar-Cum-Farash	1	0	
	Sub-Total Bangalore	15	4	
NCSC State Office, Chandigarh				
1	Director	1	0	
2	Research Officer	1	1	
3	Sr. Investigator	1	0	
4	Investigator	1	1	
5	Office Superintendent	1	0	
6	Personal Assistant	1	1	
7	UDC	1	0	
8	LDC	2	1	
9	Staff Car Driver	1	0	
10	Daftry	1	1	
11	Peon	2	0	
12	Chowkidar-Cum-Farash	1	0	
	Sub-Total Chandigarh	14	5	
NCSC State Office, Chennai				
1	Director	1	0	
2	Assistant Director	1	0	
3	Sr. Investigator	1	0	
4	Investigator	2	0	
5	Office Superintendent	1	0	
6	Personal Assistant	1	0	
7	UDC	1	0	

1	2	3	4	5
8	LDC	2	0	
9	Staff Car Driver	1	0	
10	Daftry	1	0	
11	Peon	2	0	
12	Chowkidar-cum-Farash	1	0	
	Sub-Total Chennai	15	0	
NCSC State Office, Guwahati				
1	Director	1	0	
2	Research Officer	1	1	
3	Sr. Investigator	1	1	
4	Investigator	1	0	
5	Office Superintendent	1	0	
6	Personal Assistant	1	0	Utilised in Kolkata
7	UDC	1	1	
8	LDC	2	0	
9	Staff Car Driver	1	0	
10	Daftry	1	0	
11	Peon	2	0	
12	Chowkidar-cum-Farash	1	0	
	Sub-Total Guwahati	14	3	
NCSC State Office, Hyderabad				
1	Director	1	0	
2	Research Officer	1	1	
3	Sr. Investigator	1	0	
4	Investigator	2	1	
5	Office Superintendent	1	0	
6	Personal Assistant	1	0	

1	2	3	4	5
7	UDC	1	0	
8	LDC	2	2	
9	Staff Car Driver	1	0	
10	Daftry	1	0	
11	Peon	1	0	
12	Chowkidar-cum-Farash	1	0	
	Sub-Total Hyderabad	14	4	
NCSC State Office, Kolkata				
1	Deputy Director	1	0	
2	Assistant Director	1	0	
3	Sr. Investigator	1	0	
4	Investigator	2	2	
5	Stenographer	1	1	1 PA posted in his place
6	UDC	1	0	
7	LDC	1	1	
8	Staff Car Driver	1	0	
9	Peon	1	0	
10	Chowkidar-cum-Farash	1	0	
	Sub-Total Kolkata	11	4	
NCSC State Office, Lucknow				
1	Director	1	0	
2.	Assistant Director	1	0	
3	Sr. Investigator	1	0	
4	Investigator	2	1	
5	Office Superintendent	1	1	
6	Personal Assistant	1	1	
7	UDC	1	0	

1	2	3	4	5
8	LDC	2	0	
9	Staff Car Driver	1	0	
10	Daftry	1	0	
11	Peon	2	1	
12	Chowkidar-cum-Farash	1	0	
	Sub-Total Lucknow	15	4	
NCSC State Office, Pune				
1	Director	1	0	
2	Assistant Director	1	0	
3	Sr. Investigator	1	1	
4	Investigator	2	1	
5	Office Superintednent	1	1	Temporary. The incumbent is on deputation
6	Personal Assistant	1	1	
7	UDC	1	0	
8	LDC	2	1	
9	Staff Car Driver	1	0	
10	Daftry	1	0	
11	Peon	2	0	
12	Chowkidar-cum-Farash	1	0	
	Sub-Total Pune	15	5	
NCSC State Office, Patna				
1	Director	1	1	
2	Research Officer	1	0	
3	Sr. Investigator	1	0	
4	Investigator	1	1	
5	Office Superintendent	1	0	
6	Personal Assistant	1	0	

1	2	3	4	5
7	UDC	1	0	
8	LDC	1	0	
9	Staff Car Driver	1	0	
10	Daftry	1	0	
11	Peon	2	0	
12	Chowkidar-cum-Farash	1	0	
	Sub-Total Patna	13	2	
NCSC State Office, Thiruvanthapuram				
1	Deputy Director	1	1	
2	Assistant Director	1	0	
3	Sr. Investigator	1	1	
4	Investigator	1	0	
5	Stenographer	1	0	
6	UDC	1	0	
7	LDC	1	0	
8	Staff Car Driver	1	0	
9	Peon	1	0	
10	Chowkidar-cum-Farash	1	0	
	Sub-Total Thiruvanthapuram	10	2	
	Grand Total	238	58	

Statement-II*Staff position in respect of HQRS of NCST*

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned post	Vacancy	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Secretary	1	-	
2	Joint Secretary	1	-	
3.	Director/DS (CSS)	1	-	

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Director (Joint Cadre)	2		
5.	Supdt. of Police	1	1	
6.	Under Secretary	1	1	
7.	PPS	1	-	
8.	Assn. Director	2	-	
9.	Asstt. Director (Programming)	1	-	
10.	Asstt. Director(OL)	1	-	
11.	Law Officer	1	1	
12.	Research Officer	5		two posts presently being operated in Regional Offices at Bhopal and Ranchi
13.	Section Officer	1	-	
14.	PS	1	-	
15.	Assistant	2	-	
16.	Sr. Investigator	2	1	
17.	Sr. Hindi Translator	1		
18.	Librarian-cum-Documentation Assistant	1	1	
19.	Accountant	1	1	
20.	Investigator	4	4	
21.	PA (CSSS)	2	1	
22.	Steno Gr. 'D' (CSSS)	3	2	
23.	UDC	2	-	
24.	LDC	4	-	
25.	Staff Car Driver	3	1	
26.	Despatch Rider	1	1	
27.	Daftry	2	-	
28.	Peon	8	-	
29.	Safai Karamchari	1	-	
Total		57	15	

Staff Position in respect of Regional Offices of NCST

Sl.No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Posts	Vacancy	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Director	2 Jaipur -1 Bhopal - 1	Bhopal-1	
2.	Dy. Director	2 Raipur -1 Ranchi - 1	1 Ranchi-1	Post of Dy. Director at Raipur is being operated at Hqrs.
3.	Asstt. Director	3 Shillong - 1 Bhopal -1 Bhubaneswar-1	-	
4.	Research Officer	1 Jaipur -1		
5.	Sr. Investigator	6 Shillong -1 Bhopal -1 Raipur -1 Jaipur -1 Ranchi - 1 Bhubaneswar-1	5 Shillong -1 Jaipur -1 Bhubaneswar -1 Ranchi - 1 Bhopal -1	
6.	Investigator	6 Shillong - 2 Ranchi - 1 Jaipur - 2 Raipur - 1	5 Shillong -2 Ranchi -1 Jaipur -1 Raipur -1	
7.	Office Supdt.	4 Raipur -1 Shillong -1 Bhubaneswar-1 Bhopal -1	1 Bhopal -1	
8.	Personal Assistant	4 Jaipur -1 Shillong -1 Bhubaneswar-1 Bhopal -1	3 Shillong -1 Jaipur -1 Bhopal -1	

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Steno	2 Ranchi -1 Raipur -1	1 Ranchi -1	
10.	U.D.Cs	6 Jaipur -2 Shillong -1 Bhubaneswar-1 Bhopal -1 Ranchi -1	3 Jaipur -1 Bhopal -1 Bhubaneswar - 1	
11.	L.D.Cs	10 Jaipur -2 Shillong -2 Bhubaneswar-2 Bhopal -2 Ranchi -1 Raipur -1	7 Jaipur-2 Shillong-2 Bhubaneswar-1 Bhopal-1 Raipur-1	
12.	Staff Car Driver	4 Jaipur -1 Shillong -1 Bhubaneswar-1 Bhopal -1	-	
13.	Daftary	3 Jaipur -1 Bhubaneswar-1 Bhopal -1	2 Bhubaneswar-1 Bhopal-1	
14.	Peon	10 Jaipur -2 Shillong -1 Bhubaneswar-2 Bhopal -2 Ranchi -2 Raipur -1	5 Bhubaneswar-2 Ranchi - 2 Raipur - 1	

1	2	3	4	5
15.	C.C.F	5	1	
		Jaipur -1	Raipur - 1	
		Shillong -1		
		Bhubaneswar-1		
		Bhopal -1		
		Raipur -1		
	Total	66	35	

[English]

**Participation of Women in
Labour Market**

4943. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY :

SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA :

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

(a) whether according to an International Labour Organisation survey about three fourth of the work force are women in the country;

(b) if so, whether the increased participation of women including tribal women in the labour market is likely to boost Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) No, Madam. However, the total workforce in the country on usual status basis during 2004-05 is estimated to be 459.10 million based on 61st Round National Sample Survey (NSS) on Employment-Unemployment. Women workers among them were 148.98 million which is about 32.5 per cent of the total workers.

(b) and (c) Work force participation rate (WFPR) is one of the indicators of the descent work. Work force participation rate measures the capacity of an economy to expand/contract productive jobs to the growing labour

force. Higher level of WFPR amongst women including tribal ones in the labour market is, therefore, likely to boost Gross Domestic Product of the country.

(d) The Government has formulated a National Policy for the empowerment of women, 2001 which takes care of all social groups including tribal women in the country.

Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T) under Ministry of Labour and Employment has set up a network of Institutes, both under the Central and State Governments, which aim at stimulating employment opportunities among women of various socio-economic levels and different age groups. Under the Central Sector, a National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) for women, NOIDA and ten Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) for women have been set up across the country. Under State Sector, Vocational Training facilities exclusively for women at Craftsmen level are provided through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes/Women Wings in ITIs under the administrative control of the respective State Governments. The employment exchanges take special care to cater to the job needs of women registered with them. During 2009, 53372 women were placed in various employments.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is also administering a scheme called Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for women. The Scheme aims to provide training for skill up gradation, development of entrepreneurial skills, asset creation and mobilization into small viable groups to enable beneficiaries to take up employment-cum-income generation

activities. The programme is implemented through implementing agencies.

Diversion of Funds Meant for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

4944. 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 aware that certain States especially Uttar Pradesh have siphoned/diverted the funds allotted under various Centrally sponsored schemes and have also awarded the contracts to corrupt and blacklisted Non-Government Organisations;

(b) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has not received information about award of the contracts to corrupt and blacklisted Non-Government Organisations (NGO). However, some complaints including on diversion of funds under rural development programmes have been received. With regard to Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) one complaint each on diversion of funds from Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh and two complaints from Manipur State have been received so far.

(c) to (f) Any complaint in respect of irregularities/deficiencies is brought to the notice of Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government/UT for corrective action/measures.

[Translation]

Accountability in Panchayati Raj

4945. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Government for providing discretionary powers to panchayats to make them autonomous bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a lack of uniformity in Panchayati Raj System;

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

(e) whether the Government introduced a Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of this Scheme;

(g) whether the development of villages is not being done in a holistic way under Panchayati Raj System; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) commissions studies on various aspects of Panchayati Raj from time to time. A study is also commissioned every year on the Devolution Index (DI) that ranks States for undertaking measures for effective devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

(c) and (d) Part LX of the Constitution has certain mandatory features which are common in all States and Union Territories to which Part-IX of the Constitution applies i.e., (a) Constitution of Panchayats at Village, Intermediate and District levels except for States having a population of

less than 20 lakhs which may not constitute a Panchayat at the Intermediate level; (b) Regular elections to the Panchayats every five years; (c) Reservation of seats and offices of Chairpersons for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women at each level of Panchayats and (d) Constitution of State Finance Commission and State Election Commission.

Under Article 243G of the Constitution, State Legislatures are to endow the Panchayats with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of self governance. States vary in the extent of powers that they have devolved to the Panchayats to plan, implement and monitor schemes for economic development and social justice. Within the Constitutional framework, Panchayats are a State subject and States pass legislations suitable in their context. The present status of devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions by various States/UTs is given in the enclosed statement.

(e) and (f) MoPR is implementing the scheme of Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) since 2005-06 with the objective to incentivize States/UTs for undertaking measures for effective devolution of Funds, Functions and Functionaries to the PRIs. Presently, the scheme has an annual allocation of Rs.10 crore. Incentive grants are given to the States/UTs on the basis of independent evaluation and ranking as per the Devolution Index. For the year 2009-10, the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi has prepared the Devolution Index for ranking the States/UTs.

(g) and (h) For holistic socio-economic development, MoPR has supported decentralized integrated planning. Every district covered under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme is required to prepare decentralized Plan that is to be consolidated by the District Planning Committees.

Statement

Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions and functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions for Major States/UTs.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Zilla and Mandal Panchayats are not empowered to collect taxes. Gram Panchayats (GP) collect taxes such as house, lighting and water tax. GPs also collect a variety of duties and fees and generate revenues through auctions and lease rentals. 2. Governments Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds in 10 departments. 75-80% funds devolved to PRIs are tied. Apart from establishment expenses, PRIs receive grants under TFC, SFC, BRGF and a per capita grant.	Under the State PR Act 23 matters have been transferred to Mandal Panchayats, 21 to GPs and 1 to Zilla Panchayats (ZPs).	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs in respect of the devolved functions.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. PRIs do not collect taxes. 2. Transfer of funds by departments	29 subjects as per Eleventh Schedule have been devolved.	Functionaries have not been transferred.

1	2	3	4	5
		has not taken place The SFC had identified various departments for devolution of funds but a decision has not yet been taken.	GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	
3.	Assam	<p>1. Though the Assam Panchayat Act 1994 empowers PRIs to collect taxes, such as tax on trade, entertainment, markets, fisheries etc and duties, cess etc the main source of revenue for all PRIs is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds. PRIs cannot enforce tax collection, which remains poor.</p> <p>2. PRIs receive funds under NREGS, BRGF, IAY, TFC and DDP.</p>	<p>All 29 functions have been devolved through legislation. The activity-mapping document has been prepared covering 23 subjects and 17 departments. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects out of 23 by 6 departments.</p>	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries in a few subjects. Officials continue to report to departments.
4.	Bihar	<p>1. No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.</p> <p>2. Funds under TFC, BRGF and NREGS are allotted to PRIs. Apart from these 3 schemes, PRIs do not receive funds under any of the Centrally and State sponsored schemes.</p>	<p>29 subjects as per Eleventh Schedule have been devolved as per the Act and activity mapping has been conducted. 21 line deptts. have issued GOs, PRIs play an important role in rural development & social welfare programmes, education, health and relief.</p>	Departmental staff answer to departments. Angadwadi workers, teachers are health workers are appointed by PRIs.
5.	Chhattisgarh	<p>1. The GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes, including house tax, business tax, livestock registration tax etc.</p> <p>2. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.</p>	Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken.	Panchayat make recruitments for 9 departments.
6.	Goa	<p>1. Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes and also have non-tax sources of revenue. Matching grants are given by State Govt. on the basis of tax collection in previous year.</p> <p>2. Untied funds are given to Panchayats through the Panchayati Raj Deptt. as well</p>	Goa Panchayati Raj Act empowers Panchayats with respect to 29 subjects. A detailed activity mapping exercise has been conducted by the Second SFC and a report has been submitted and is under consideration of the State	PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works. At the GP level a secretary has been appointed and GPs have also employed own staff such as clerks and peons. The services of Executive, Assistant and Junior Engineers have

1	2	3	4	5
		as specific purpose grants such as grant in aid to financially weak PRIs for strengthening administration, rural infrastructure and departmental grants.	Government. At present, 18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 7 are devolved to ZPs.	been placed at the disposal of ZPs.
7.	Gujarat	1. 8 major taxes are collected by PRIs, which form an important source of 'own funds'. 2. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs.	14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.	Panchayats have power of appointment, transfer, and promotion etc. of all class III and class IV staff. GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.
8.	Haryana	1. GPs generate revenue from lease amount from auctioning of Panchayat land, liquor cess collected on behalf of Panchayats and rental of Panchayat premises to other deptts. 2. The 12th FC grant is made available to PRIs and some project specific grants are given to PRIs.	Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 deptts. Five departments have issued instructions to implement these GOs.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Only the GP is empowered to levy taxes such as house tax, tax on shops, mills etc. GPs also levy service charges. Land revenue is transferred by the State Government to the GPs. A portion of the tax on liquor as well as telecommunication towers is also transferred to GPs. 2. Funds have not been transferred for any of the 29 subjects. PRIs mainly receive TFC grants and NREGS funds.	Activity Mapping of all 29 subjects has been undertaken vide notification dated 19th October, 2009.	The Panchayats of all 3 levels have been empowered to appoint functionaries of many categories on contract basis and pay their salary out of grant-in-aid provided by the State Government.
10.	J&K		Elections to PRIs have not been held.	
11.	Jharkhand		Elections to PRIs have not been held.	
12.	Karnataka	1. PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. GPs also collect fees for various activities.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by issuing Activity Mapping	All Panchayat posts barring those at the lower level are filled through deputation of

1	2	3	4	5
		<p>2. Panchayati Raj legislation provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs. The Govt. makes an untied grant of not less than Rs.5 lakhs to GPs. At the ZP level, funds have been devolved for 19 functions, at the Taluk Panchayat level for 14 functions and at the GP level for 10 functions.</p>	<p>Notification dated 12.8.2003. The activity mapping positions Zilla and Taluka Panchayats as planners and faciliators and owners of common executive machinery, GPs as local service providers and Gram and Ward Sābhas as instruments of down ward accountability.</p>	<p>Govt. employees who function under dual control of the Deptt. and the PRIs.</p>
13.	Kerala	<p>1. GPs have their own tax domain of 9 types of taxes and several non-tax revenue sources. Block an Zilla Panchayats do not levy taxes. 2. Untied funds devolved to Panchayats for development purposes to be used as per local prioritization. In addition, funds are transferred for specific purposes by deptts.</p>	<p>Detailed activity mapping for all 29 functions has been conducted and activities have been devolved to Panchayats.</p>	<p>Functionaries have been transferred to PRIs, which have full managerial and part disciplinary control over them.</p>
14.	Madhya Pradesh	<p>1. Panchayats are empowered to collect taxes such as property tax, mela tax, as well as generate non-tax income from sources such as temporary lease of land, rights for fisheries in ponds etc. District Panchayat does not collect any taxes. 2. Funds for 13 departments are released to PRIs. 3. There is a Panchayat Window in the budget of Departments.</p>	<p>GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 deptts. have been issued.</p>	<p>1. Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs. 2. There is a State Panchayat Service. 3. Panchayats are empowered to recruit own staff as well as grassroot workers such as teachers, AWWS, ASHA, Village level workers etc.</p>
15.	Maharashtra	<p>1. ZP and GP collect taxes. A percentage of taxes collected by the Revenue Department are passed on to the ZP. 2. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.</p>	<p>Legislation devolves 16 subjects to PRIs. 11 subjects have been devolved totally to PRIs. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs as agencies from time to time.</p>	<p>Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees. Class I and Class II officers in Line Departments are State Government employees but their performance review is initiated at the ZP level.</p>

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	PRIs receive 12m FC grants. State Finance Commission grants and BRGF grants. Additionally, Central and State Govts, allocate funds for implementation of NREGS, IAY and SGSY schemes.	The Panchayati Raj Act vests all 29 subjects with Panchayats. GOs have been issued across 16 departments. Five of these departments have taken steps to actually operationalise the devolution.	Staff continue to function under the direction and control of State Government.
17.	Orissa	1. Panchayats collect 6 types of taxes and fees. 2. Funds are provided for specific activities under NREGS, SGSY, IAY, scholarships, pensions etc. covering 12 subjects. There is no clear devolution of untied funds.	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects. The functions devolved to PRIs are basically of monitoring.	Officials of 11 Apartments are accountable to PRIs as per GOs issued. The PRI control over official is in the nature of calling for information, supervision etc.
18.	Punjab	1. The main source of income of village Panchayats is through auction of Panchayat land. 2. There is no clear devolution of funds. Allocations are made by Line Departments for specific projects.	The devolution plan in respect of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects has been approved by the State Govt. wherein crucial village level function of the same has been transferred to the PRIs.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments.
19.	Rajasthan	1. GPs and Panchayat Samitis have own sources of revenue through taxes and the Zilla Panchayats earn revenues through fees etc, which PRIs are empowered to spend. 2. Funds are provided to PRIs under schemes such as SGSY, NREGS, IAY, BRGF, TFC etc.	Activity Mapping has been completed in case of 18 subjects and is still in progress.	Village level Standing Committees have been set up under the chairmanship of Sarpanch of GP to keep a watch on absence of grassroots functionaries. 7 departments have given limited disciplinary powers over functionaries to PRIs. DRDAs have been merged with the ZPs.
20.	Sikkim	1. Panchayats do not collect taxes but levy a few user charges. 2. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of the total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. 3. Each Gram Panchayat and	1. All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. 2. Activity Mapping tras been conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments.	Village level employees have been put under the control of Gram Panchayats and District level employees under the control of district, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them.

1	2	3	4	5
		Zilla Panchayat receives an untied block grant of Rs.10 lakh & Rs. 60 lakh respectively.		
21. Tamil Nadu	<p>1. Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. GPs and the intermediate Panchayats also have income from non-tax revenues and assigned and shared taxes. The only source of revenue of District Panchayat is from grants.</p> <p>2. Panchayats receive Central and SFC grants. The State Government has issued orders that 9% of the States own tax revenue will be devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.</p>		Out of 29 subjects in the Eleventh Schedule activities have been devolved to Panchayats in 21.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
22. Tripura	<p>1. Panchayats collect non tax revenues, but the amounts are very small. Draft rules prepared for tax collection by Panchayats are under consideration of State Government.</p> <p>2. Part funds related to lift irrigation scheme of the PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.</p>		All 29 functions are devolved through legislation. So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.
23. Uttar Pradesh	<p>1. All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes. But since the tax base is small, there is very limited financial planning independence with PRIs.</p> <p>2. Funds are received by Panchayats for NREGA, BRGF, SGSY, IAY mid-day meal scheme,</p>		16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries of the subjects devolved.

1	2	3	4	5
		total sanitation campaign and distribution of scholarships.		
24.	Uttarakhand	<p>1. ZPs collect taxes. No taxes are collected at Block Panchayat. Gram Panchayat can levy property and Panchayat tax.</p> <p>2. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.</p>	Activity Mapping of 14 departments has been done.	Orders were issued in regard to 14 subjects, giving certain powers of seeking information and supervision to Panchayats over officials but Panchayats exercise limited control over officials.
25.	West Bengal	<p>1. GPs can impose and realize taxes on land and buildings. All 3 tiers can charge fees, tolls and realize charges against different services. Schematic funds are transferred from the Central and State Govt.</p> <p>2. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. The State Govt. also provides a grant for PRIs to meet establishment costs. Deptts. of the State Govt. transfer fund for devolved/ assigned functions.</p> <p>5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their respective departmental budgets.</p>	The State Govt. has devolved all 29 functions included in the 11th Schedule to the 3 tier PRIs. Activity Mapping has been completed for 28 subjects. 11 departments have so far issued necessary GOs.	The State Govt. has built a cadre of officials and technocrats specializing in devolved functions. The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Govt, have devolved functionaries at appropriate level of Panchayat till 2008-09.
26.	Daman & Diu	Not available	12 subjects are fully devolved and 10 subjects are partially devolved.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to Panchayats.
27.	Puducherry	<p>1. Panchayats collect taxes such as house tax, profession tax, entertainment tax etc. Panchayats also generate income from fees, lease on rights to sell vegetable, fish etc.</p> <p>2. Panchayats receive funds from the state budget under the community development sector but PRIs are not able to meet the demands of community development.</p>	22 functions have been devolved to the PRI.	Devolution of functionaries has not been done yet.

Note:

- Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland are exempt.
- Delhi has no Panchayats.

[English]

Dispute Redressal Forums

4946. SHRI P.T. THOMAS : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish dispute redressal forums in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has considered to establish quasi judicial courts in every panchayat in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI) : (a) to (d) Establishment of Nyaya Panchayats in the country is under consideration of Union Government. The objective of the proposed Nyaya Panchayat Bill is to, provide a sound institutionalized forum at the grassroots level for alternative dispute resolution through mediation and conciliation with community involvement. The Nyaya Panchayats would aim at resolving disputes before they reach the formal justice system, but without extinguishing the right to go to judicial forum if any party to a dispute is not satisfied with the outcome of alternative dispute resolution.

Transgender Persons

4947. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of transgender persons in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government is aware that such transgenders have no right to education, employment, ration card and civil rights etc.;
- (c) if so, the action plan of the Government for the rehabilitation of these socially segregated people;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation to legitimize the very existence of these transgenders; and
- (e) 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) In the population census, gender of every person is recorded as either male or female, therefore no separate figures of transgender persons in the country are available.

(b) to (e) The Election Commission of India has permitted transgender persons to have a separate third identity on electoral rolls. However, there is no proposal at present to bring out a legislation or rehabilitation plan specific for transgenders.

Awareness Campaign for Safe Drinking Water

4948. SHRI VARUN GANDHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government proposes to take steps to ensure proper devolution of authority to local Governments in operating and maintaining water supply facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken steps to involve civil society in implementing effective Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns for spreading awareness on maintenance of quality drinking water; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA) : (a) and (b) Rural water supply is a State subject and with the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India, it has been placed in the XIth Schedule of the Constitution as a subject that may be devolved to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Government of India supplements the efforts of the States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) by providing financial and technical assistance. Powers to plan, approve and implement the schemes rest with the States. Under NRDWP, Government of India encourages the States to hand over management of water supply schemes to PRIs by setting apart 10% of the annual NRDWP funds to be given as incentive to such States that have handed over the management of water supply schemes to PRIs. The basic thrust of the NRDWP is to enable the community to take over and shoulder the

full responsibility of drinking water supply in their own villages.

(c) and (d) Under NRDWP, 5% of the allocation to States is earmarked for support activities which *inter alia* includes IEC campaign in the respective States. The role of civil society organizations has been envisaged in community mobilization, information dissemination etc. as per para 12.11 of the NRDWP Guidelines. States can also take up State and region specific IEC activities involving inter alia, Non-Governmental Organisations, self help groups, women's groups for water quality monitoring and surveillance. Powers to approve all activities relating to rural water supply and their implementation are with the States.

Promotion of RMHK Export

4949. SHRI C. SIVASAMI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Real Madras Handkerchief (RMHK), an export item is being exported to West African Countries like Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to promote export of RMHK including removal of duty drawback on Free on Board (FOB)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per database of DGC&IS, Kolkata, export figures of Real Madras Handkerchief (RMHK) to West African Countries during the year 2008-09 are as under:—

Country	Benin	Niger	Nigeria	Togo
Value (in Rs. Lacs)	404.2	39.78	15.28	1,711.55

(c) Several export promotion schemes, such as, Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) Scheme, Duty Drawback Scheme, Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme, Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme, Focus Product Scheme (FPS) and Focus Market Scheme (FMS) are being implemented by the Government to promote exports, including export of RMHK. Besides, participation of exporters of RMHK in international fairs and exhibitions on regular basis is being encouraged.

Trade with Japan

4950. SHRI JOSE K. MANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the trade (export/import) between India and Japan during the last three years;

(b) the details of ten leading items imported from Japan alongwith the value thereof;

(c) the details regarding bound tariff and applied tariff for these importing items;

(d) whether there is trade deficit or trade surplus in trade in goods and services with Japan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) The details of the trade (export/import) between India and Japan during the last three years is given below:—

Period	(Values in Rs. crore)	
	Export to Japan	Import from Japan
2006-07	12953.61	20794.88
2007-08	15515.59	25457.80
2008-09	13807.71	35832.82
Apr '08-Dec'08	10431.30	28330.10
Apr '09-Dec'09	11860.89	23117.68

(b) and (c) A statement is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The trade is in favour of Japan. The details of the trade deficit during the last three years is given below:—

Period	(Values in Rs. crore)		
	Export to Japan	Import from Japan	Trade deficit
2006-07	12953.61	20794.88	-7841.27
2007-08	15515.59	25457.80	-9942.21
2008-09	13807.71	35832.82	-22025.11
Apr'08-Dec'08	10431.30	28330.10	-17898.80
Apr'09-Dec'09	11860.89	23117.68	-11256.79

Statement

The details of the ten leading items imported from Japan alongwith the value, the bound rates and applied rates for these items

Sl. No.	CTH	Item	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Apr' 08- Nov' 08	Apr' 09- Nov' 09	Bound rate	Applied Tariff
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	870899	Parts and Accessories of the motor vehicles of heading 8701 to 8705:Other	Rs. 3051107773	Rs. 7437673795	Rs. 17165024172	Rs. 11129603675	Rs. 14917712799	40%	10%
2.	980100	All Items of machinery including prime movers, instruments, apparatus and appliances, control gear and transmission (Project Imports)	Rs. 6679872944	Rs. 3825728206	Rs. 5790799758	Rs. 3523444578	Rs. 4830321284	Unbound	5%
3.	270400	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon	Rs. 2568825244	Rs. 2324819899	Rs. 1007631088	—	Rs. 4004989128	25%	10%
4.	890520	Floating or submersible drilling or production platforms	—	Rs. 5012581509	—	—	Rs. 3175890688	40%	10%
5.	722511	Flat rolled products of other alloy steel of a width of 600 mm or more, of silicon electrical steel grain oriented	Rs. 2206792128	Rs. 2877688803	Rs. 3216100667	Rs. 2527441486	Rs. 3087428462	40%	5%
6.	842959	Self propelled mechanical shovels, excavators and shovel loaders: Other	Rs. 1861845343	Rs. 4356343733	Rs. 6716337759	Rs. 4952133157	Rs. 2495475695	25%	7.5%
7.	721049	Flat rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel of a width of 600 mm or more, clad plated or coated with Zinc-Other	Rs. 1897924602	Rs. 1635959625	Rs. 3411163218	Rs. 2020860502	Rs. 2410492845	40%	5%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	844399	Parts and accessories of other printing machinery: Other	—	—	Rs. 3552433997	Rs. 2803624893	Rs. 2302925960	25% or Nil	Nil
9.	851770	The parts of telephone sets including telephones of cellular networks or for other wireless networks: Other apparatus for the transmission or reception of voice, image or other data	—	—	Rs. 2715719206	Rs. 1794071802	Rs. 2224608788	Nil	Nil
10.	851762	Machines for reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or other data including switching	—	—	Rs. 2193169104	Rs. 1128186161	Rs. 2026353016	Nil	Nil

Enhancement of Pension

4951. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN :
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN :
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR :
 CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH :
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR :
 SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER :
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE :
 SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :
 SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA :
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the pension under Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995;

(b) if so, whether the Government has constituted a Committee to look into various issues including enhancement of pension pertaining to EPS, 1995;

(c) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government has received any representations/suggestions/complaints from various stakeholders/ unions/pensioners in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) :
 (a) to (c) The Central Government has constituted an Expert Committee to review the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995, whose report is to be submitted to the Government.

(d) and (e) The main suggestions/representations/complaints received on Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 primarily cover the following:

- Increase in minimum pension.
- Increase of rate of contribution of employers and Government towards Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995.

- Grant of Additional Relief regularly.
- Increase in the maximum salary limit.
- Pension at par with Central Government.
- Restoration of provisions of Commutation and Return of Capital.
- DA to pensioners linked with cost of index.

The suggestions are placed before the Expert Committee for necessary consideration and recommendation.

[Translation]

US Supply of Aircraft to Pakistan

4952. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States (US) is supplying F-16 fighter planes and laser guided weapons to Pakistan as reported in the media recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Government is aware of reports regarding Pakistan's ongoing and proposed military acquisitions from various sources including USA. Government is monitoring the security situation in the neighbourhood and is taking all necessary measures to maintain the defence preparedness of our Armed Forces.

Financial Performance of BSNL

4953. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
 SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK

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

(a) whether the public sector telecom company, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) had a huge cash reserve as on 31 March, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for utilisation of the said fund;

(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) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) had a Cash and Bank Balance of Rs. 38314.30 crores as on 31 March, 2009. The details are as under:

Particulars	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
Cash and Cheques in hand	24.15
Balance with Scheduled Banks	
- Current Account	2772.45
- Deposit Account	35337.70
Total	38134.30

(c) and (d) The above fund is being used by BSNL for capital expenditure and operational expenditure requirements, set-off against current liabilities etc as per the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines. In accordance with the DPE guidelines, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has formulated a policy for investment of surplus funds.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) & (d) above.

Audit of Funds Released to Panchayats

4954. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where audit of income expenditure relating to the funds released to the Panchayats

under the Centrally financed schemes has not been done for the last three years;

(b) whether the Government proposes to take action in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which action is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) The funds under the Centrally financed schemes are not released to the Panchayats directly. Therefore, information regarding the audit of income expenditure relating to the funds released to the Panchayats is not maintained by the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Separate Index for Wage Payments under MGNREGS

4955. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a separate index for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), wages, is being introduced;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Employment Guarantee Council (CEGC) has submitted its report to the Government on the implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendras in each panchayat across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow up action taken/to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural Development has requested the Department of Statistics and Programme Implementation to set up a Committee of Experts to evolve a framework for a separate index for the beneficiaries of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

(c) and (d) 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.

(e) Guidelines for Construction of Bharat Nirman Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra, its design and source of funding the construction have been finalized by the Ministry and are available at NREGA web site www.nrega.nic.in.

[Translation]

Squadron Strength of Air Force

4956. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force is grappling with the sharp decline in its squadron strength;

(b) if so, the present position of fighter squadrons against the sanctioned strength;

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government for competitive squadron strength;

(d) whether two-thirds of the aircraft fleet of Air Force has become obsolete;

(e) if so, the action plan for life extension of the existing fleet of the Air Force to match the capabilities attained by the neighbouring countries;

(f) the reasons for the delay in procurement of new aircraft; and

(g) the long-term plan for strengthening of Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Government constantly reviews the security environment to ensure adequate defence preparedness and combat strength of the Indian Air Force (IAF). The IAF is in the

process of modernizing its fleet by procuring various aircraft including the Sukhoi-30 MKI, the Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft, the indigenous Light Combat Aircraft, Aircraft Warning & Control System aircraft and Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft to increase its combat strength.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. In addition to the above procurements, the existing fleet of MiG-29, AN-32 and IL-76 are undergoing life extension.

(f) and (g) Procurement proposals are processed in accordance with the Defence Procurement procedure which envisages a time frame of two to three years for finalization of such proposals. The IAF has prepared a Long Term Perspective Plan 2012-2027 which provides the road map for development and growth of the IAF taking into account the security environment and technological advancements.

[English]

Crash of Aircraft

4957. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN :

SHRI C. SIVASAMI :

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN :

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA :

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI :

SHRI RAMEN DEKA :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents involving Indian Air Force aircraft and helicopters during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the loss of lives of defence personnel and property as a result thereof, year-wise; and

(c) the findings of the inquiry into such accidents and the remedial measures initiated by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) A total of 38 accidents involving Indian Air Force aircraft and helicopters have occurred during the last three year i.e. from financial years 2007-08 to 2009-10 and the current year so far. 28 defence personnel lost their lives in these accidents. Damage to civil property has been

reported in six of these accidents. Each crash of Defence aircraft is investigated through a Court of Inquiry and remedial measures are undertaken accordingly.

[Translation]

Investment of EPF Money

4958. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

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

(a) the current rate of interest being paid on the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) contribution;

(b) whether the Government proposes to deferred/decrease the interest rate of EPF;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details regarding break-up of the investment made out off the total EPF corpus as on date;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to invest EPF fund in the infrastructure sector with private partnerships mode;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether there is any proposal to introduced New Pension System and establish a regulator by amending the existing Employee's Provident Fund Act, 1952; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) The rate of interest being paid for 2009-10 is @ 8.5% on the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) contribution.

(b) The Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) does not propose to defer/decrease the interest rate of EPF.

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

(d) The details of break-up of the investments made

by EPFO out of the total EPF corpus as on 31.03.2009 Rs. given below:

EPF Corpus with EPFO

	(Rs. In Crores)
Central Government Securities	32099.24
State Government Securities	19831.69
Government Guaranteed Securities	2830.21
Special Deposit Scheme	52480.92
Public Financial Institutions/ Undertakings (including Private Sector Bonds)	35735.33
Total	142977.39

(e) EPFO has no proposal to invest the EPF in the infrastructure sector with private partnership mode.

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

(g) to (h) EPFO has no proposal to introduce New Pension System and establish a regulator by amending the existing Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. However, there is a Employees Pension Scheme being run by EPFO since, 1996.

[English]

Lead Contents in Paints

4959. SHRI MANISH TEWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Quality Council of India has conducted a study on the presence of hazardous substances like lead in the paints;

(b) if so, the salient findings brought out in this regard alongwith the veracity of the agency which conducted the said study;

(c) whether the presence of such health hazardous substances in the paints poses a potential threat to the health of children especially their intelligence quotient;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the comments of the Ministry of Health, if any, sought in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure lead free paints in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) Quality Council of India (QCI) has supported a study undertaken by National Referral Center for Lead Poisoning in India (NRCLPI) on the evaluation of lead content in paints manufactured in India.

(b) The lead content was found to be up to 35000 ppm in several samples as against the BIS voluntary standard of upper limit of 1000 ppm. There was no labeling to this effect on the containers.

(c) and (d) This assessment was not part of the study supported by QCI. However, in an independent study conducted by the same organization, it was observed that 51.3% children below 12 years in Indian Metros have their blood lead level above the permissible limit of 10 micrograms per deci litres (ug/dl) a concentration dangerous enough to reduce IQ by four to six units.

(e) Government has taken up the matter with the stake holders 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 restrictions and lead-free clause.

Capacity Handling by Major Ports

4960. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment regarding the number and quantum of cargo likely to be handled by the each major-ports by 2016; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

MoU between India and Nepal

4961. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK :

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE :

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

(a) whether any MoU has been signed between India and Nepal to promote trade and investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith agreements signed in this regard;

(c) the details of trade between the two countries during the last three years; and

(d) the extent to which bilateral trade between the two countries is likely to be benefited as a result of the Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. India and Nepal have signed (i) a new Treaty of Trade and (ii) Agreement of Cooperation to Control unauthorised trade on October 27, 2009. The details of Treaty and Agreement are available on the website of Department of Commerce, <http://commerce.gov.in> – under the heading International Trade – Trade Agreements.

(c) The details of trade between the two countries during the last three years are as below:—

(US \$ Millions)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (April-Dec., 2009)
Exports	927.40	1507.42	1570.15	855.49
Imports	306.02	628.56	496.04	333.65
Total	1233.42	2135.98	2066.19	1189.14

Source: DGCI&S.

(d) The new Treaty will enhance market access for Indian products in Nepal, through addition of four new land customs stations and air routes. It will also enhance market

access for Nepalese products into Indian market and consequently attract Indian investments into Nepal. The new Agreement removes restriction imposed in the previous Agreement on export of goods imported by one party from the other, to third countries, without involving any manufacturing activity. This enhances export possibilities for both countries.

[Translation]

**Review of Schemes for
Handicapped persons**

4962. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the schemes and programmes being implemented for the empowerment of physically challenged persons are reviewed from time to time;

(b) if so, the details and outcome of these review conducted during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government on the basis of said outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The implementation of schemes and programmes for the empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is reviewed from time to time. Evaluation studies are also carried out to assess the impact of the Schemes and to identify measures to enhance their effectiveness. Findings and recommendations of these reviews and evaluation studies are kept in view during revision of the schemes. The Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) Scheme has been revised in 2005, and Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) has been revised with effect from 01.04.2009.

[English]

Assistance to Cashew Exporters

4963. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding cashew exports from the country including the State of Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) the details of assistance given to cashew exporters, State-wise and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) The export of cashew kernels from India for the last three years are given below:—

Year	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Crs.)
2007-08	114345	2289.02
2008-09	109522	2988.40
2009-10	108120	2905.82

Source : Various Custom House.

(b) The Government is giving assistance to the cashew exporters under the MDA, MAI, ASIDE and Five year Plan and is also providing assistance to the exporters under various-export promotion programmes like participation in International food fairs, International conventions and Seminars, sponsoring trade delegations, market surveys, disseminating trade enquiries, market information, publishing statistics and journals, organizing Buyer Seller Meets. The details of financial assistance provided to the exporters under various Schemes are enclosed at Statement-I, II and III.

Statement-I

*MDA Assistance to Exporters for
the year 2007-08*

	Rs.
1 Rajeswari International, Panruti, Tamil Nadu	42300
2 The KSCDC Ltd., Kollam, Kerala	35215
3 Royal Food Exporters, Kollam, Kerala	39045
Total	116560

State-wise Details - 2007-2008

Kerala	2
Tamil Nadu	1
Total Exporters	3

MDA Assistance to Exporters for the year 2008-09

	Rs.
1 Royal Food Exporters, Kollam, Kerala	135000
2 Shobhana Farms Pvt. Ltd., Kollam, Kerala	135000
3 S.N. Cashew International Pvt. Ltd., Kollam, Kerala	135000
Total	405000

State-wise Details - 2008-09

Kerala	3
Total Exporters	3

Statement-II*MDA Assistance of Exporters for the year 2009-10*

	Rs.
1. Shyam Cashews, Kollam, Kerala	60325
2. A.A. Nuts, Kollam, Kerala	49140
3. K. Gopinathan Nair and Co., Kollam, Kerala	64075
4. Binod Cashew Corporation, Kollam, Kerala	49647
5. Wenders Foods Pvt. Ltd., Kollam, Kerala	70000
6. K. Gopinathan Nair and Co., Kollam, Kerala	70000
7. Thampuran Cashews, Kollam, Kerala	70000
8. Binod Cashew Corporation, Kollam, Kerala	70000

9. A.A. Nuts, Kollam, Kerala	70000
10. Wenders Foods Pvt. Ltd., Kollam, Kerala	70000
11. CAPEX. Kollam, Kerala	70000
12. Vittal Cashew Industries, Kasaragod, Kerala	70000
13. K. Subraya Anatha Kamath and Sons, Kasargod, Kerala	52756
14. Sri Venkateswara Cashew Industries, Udupi Dist., Mangalore, Karnataka	53939
15. Shree Dhanalakshmi Cashew Exports Pvt. Ltd., Moodbidri, Karnataka	58239
16. Sri Venkateswara Cashew Industries, Udupi Dist., Mangalore, Karnataka	66500
17. Sri Srinivas Industries, Bantwal, Karnataka	57239
18. Sanoor Cashew, Karkala, Karnataka	41782
19. Adarsh Industrial Chemicals, Sanoor, Karnataka	59959
20. Mahamava Exports, Karkala, Karnataka	41918
21. Kaladhar Cashew Industries, Kumta, Karnataka	59184
22. Sahyadri Cashew Processors, Kumta, Karnataka	41978
23. Kalbhavi Cashews, Mangalore, Karnataka	61418
24. Jayalaxmi Enterprises, Udupi, Karnataka	41978
25. Kumar Agro Products, Udupi, Karnataka	41978
26. Mallar Exports Pvt. Ltd., Mangalore, Karnataka	61418
27. K. Subraya Anatha Kamath and Sons, Jaisoor, Karnataka	35000

28. Sri Krishna Cashews, Panruti, Tamil Nadu	57943
29. MDR Exports, Panruti, Tamil Nadu	58897
30. C. Ramakrishna Padayatchi, Panruti, Tamil Nadu	70000
31. Seetha International, Panruti, Tamil Nadu	54281
32. Rishab Phenolics (P) Ltd., Hyderabad	70000
33. Narayan Ganesh Prabhu Zantye and Co., Goa	44396
34. Zantye Cashew Industries, Goa	57462
35. Ajanta Industries, Goa	70000
Total	2041452

State-wise Details – 2009-10

Kerala	13
Karnataka	14
Tamil Nadu	4
Andhra Pradesh	1
Goa	3
Total Exporters	35

Statement-III*Grant-in-Aid Disbursed under XI Plan Scheme during 2009-2010*

Sl. No.	Name of Applicant	Eligible Grant Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Afeef Cashew Co., Kollam, Kerala	976996
2.	Al-Aziz and Co., Kollam, Kerala	1405796
3.	Alpha International, Kollam, Kerala	1338215

1	2	3
4.	Alphonsa Cashew Industries, Kollam, Kerala	254388
5.	Anu, Cashews, Kollam, Kerala	459674
6.	Asiatic Export Enterprises, Kollam, Kerala	4163877
7.	Beena Cashew Company, Pathnamthitta, Kerala	3191006
8.	Berry Cashew Comp., Kollam, Kerala	2361744
9.	Bethel Cashew Company, Kollam, Kerala	2298706
10.	CAPEX, Kollam, Kerala	3331324
11.	Carmel Cashews, Kollam, Kerala	2421310
12.	Emmanuel Cashew Industries, Kollam, Kerala	1267942
13.	India Food Exports, Kollam, Kerala	224748
14.	K.S. C.D.C. Kollam, Kerala	1096007
15.	Kailas Cashew Exports, Kollam, Kerala	1930250
16.	Krishnan Food Processors, Kollam, Kerala	481343
17.	Navami Exports, Kollam, Kerala	1594548
18.	Olam Exports (India) Ltd., Kollam, Kerala	307490
19.	Peniel Cashew Com., Kollam, Kerala	2021395
20.	Prakash Exports, Kollam, Kerala	678500
21.	Quilon Export Enterprises, Kollam, Kerala	324310
22.	Sandhya Cashew Factory, Kollam, Kerala	1642000
23.	Sree Durga Cashew Factory, Kollam, Kerala	1576540
24.	Sree Lekshmi Cashew Company, Kollam, Kerala	537519
25.	Sreelekshmi Cashew Company, Kollam, Kerala	3080400

1	2	3
26.	St. Gregorios Cashew Industries, Kollam, Kerala	182070
27.	St. Nicholas Cashew Exports, Kollam, Kerala	1350400
28.	Sunfood Coporation, Kollam, Kerala	616054
29.	Thampuram Cashews, Kollam, Kerala	2537980
30.	Western India Cashew Co. Pvt. Ltd., Kollam, Kerala	4992354
1.	Pratipa Cashews, Panruti, Tamil Nadu	208006
2.	C. Ramakrishna Padayatchi, Panruti, Tamil Nadu	19625
3.	Rajeswari International, Panruti, Tamil Nadu	16625
1.	Shree Dhanalakshmi Cashew Exports (P) Ltd., Mangalore, Karnataka	80631
2.	Achal Industries, Mangalore, Karnataka	516675
1.	Hira Cashew Industries, Goa	162096
2.	Narayan Ganesh Prbhu Zantye and Co, Goa	100276
1.	Amruta Cashew Industries, Vengurla, Maharashtra	251180
Total		50000000

State-wise details – 2009-10

Kerala	30
Tamil Nadu	3
Karnataka	2
Goa	2
Maharashtra	1
Total Exporters	38

Small Shipyards and Marine Workshops

4964. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA :
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to build small ships/vessels which can easily switch over from river to sea and vice-versa;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the extent to which it will improve hinterland connectivity by augmenting river-to-sea transportation;

(c) whether this project is likely to pave way for building of small shipyards, marine workshops and may give a boost to coastal trade and consequently raise employment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) :
(a) to (d) Inland Waterways Authority of India, an autonomous body under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping is developing a design of prototype river-sea vessel through Cochin Shipyard Limited and Department for Shipbuilding Technology, Cochin University for Science and Technology, Cochin. Only after the design is developed and tested, the expected outcomes and the likely impact on small Shipyards and Marine Workshops would be known.

[Translation]

Performance of Broadband Services

4965. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has shown its disappointment over the comparatively less dissemination of broadband services than envisaged in the country;

(b) if so, whether the TRAI has also recommended to provide subsidy on the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the targets fixed by the Government for the expansion of broadband services in the country in a holistic way; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations dated 2nd January, 2008 on 'Growth of Broadband', had noted that inspite of various initiatives taken, the growth of broadband is poor TRAI had, inter-alia, recommended to provide subsidy from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for broadband through satellite and sharing of backhaul in rural areas.

As per the Broadband Policy 2004, the estimated growth of broadband subscribers in the country envisaged through various technologies was 3, 9 and 20 million by 2005, 2007 and 2010 respectively.

(d) The steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard, inter-alia, are as under:

- Guidelines for Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) services issued. Introduction of BWA services will enhance the penetration as well as growth in broadband subscribers.
- Process of allotment of spectrum for 3G and BWA services to the private operators through e-auction has already been started.
- For providing wireline broadband connections to Gram Panchayats, Higher Secondary Schools, Public Health Centres etc. under the USOF scheme, funds to the tune of Rs. 1500 crore have been earmarked during the current five year plan.
- With the aim to provide e-governance and data services to rural masses, Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 has been

suitably amended to enable provision of USOF support for provision of broadband connectivity to rural and remote areas.

- Wi-Fi access in major public utility places like airport, malls, hotels etc is being implemented in a progressive manner by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)
- Outdoor and indoor usage of low power Wi-Fi and Wireless Broadband systems in 2.4 GHz-2.4835 GHz band has been delicensed.
- The use of low power indoor systems in 5.15-5.35 GHz & 5.725-5.875 GHz has also been delicensed.

War Memorial and War Museum

4966. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the construction of National War Memorial for commemorating the sacrifices of soldiers;

(b) the reasons for inordinate delay in the project;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a war museum to showcase military heritage, successful campaigns and collective/individual incidents of valour and heroism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to decide on the appropriate location of the National War Memorial. The GoM will be serviced by the Ministry of Urban Development.

(c) and (d) There is no separate proposal for setting up of a War Museum.

Villages under PSSY

4967. DR. KIRODILAL MEENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages covered under the Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojana (PSSY) in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of additional villages likely to covered, State-wise;

(c) whether this scheme has been successful in rural areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to make it successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) The number of villages covered under the Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojana in the country is 4542 (as on 31.3.2010). State and Union Territory-wise list containing number of Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras during the last three years is enclosed as statement.

(b) There is no proposal for opening new Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojana (PSSY) Kendras during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period.

(c) The scheme has been successful to the extent of providing basic postal facilities in villages where post offices do not exist.

(d) To make the scheme more successful and effective, continuous monitoring is done during inspections and field visits by the officers of Department of Posts.

Statement

State and Union Territory-wise list containing number of Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras during the last three years

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	As on 31.03.2008	As on 31.03.2009	As on 31.03.2010
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	147	116	89
2	Assam	233	191	158

1	2	3	4	5
3	Bihar	1282	1073	1072
4	Chhattisgarh	218	218	218
5	Delhi	0	0	0
6	Gujarat	22	16	14
6.1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
6.2	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
7	Haryana	239	239	103
8	Himachal Pradesh	144	126	109
9	Jammu & Kashmir	40	30	24
10	Jharkhand	261	261	261
11	Karnataka	16	13	11
12	Kerala	0	0	0
12.1	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	265	252	220
14	Maharashtra	518	502	502
14.1	Goa	6	6	6
15	North East			
15.1	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8	8
15.2	Manipur	16	16	16
15.3	Meghalaya	0	0	0
15.4	Mizoram	19	19	8
15.5	Nagaland	14	7	0

1	2	3	4	5
15.6	Tripura	42	79	54
16	Orissa	50	205	204
17	Punjab	11	11	7
17.1	Chandigarh	0	0	0
18	Rajasthan	208	153	66
19	Tamil Nadu	268	90	88
19.1	Puducherry	0	0	0
20	Uttarakhand	128	128	103
21	Uttar Pradesh	1194	1194	1194
22	West Bengal	10	6	4
22.1	A & N Islands	2	2	2
22.2	Sikkim	1	1	1
Total		5362	4962	4542

[English]

**Potable Water and Toilet Facility in
Schools in Rural Areas**

4968. SHRI PURNMASI RAM :
SHRI ARJUN MEGHWAL :
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether urinal facility is not available to fifty per cent of rural population and they go in open to ease themselves;

(b) if so, whether the Government has set any target to eradicate the practice of open defecation;

(c) the action taken to provide them permanent

urinal facilities alongwith the time schedule fixed in this regard;

(d) whether many schools in rural areas particularly girls schools are running without the facility of potable water and toilets;

(e) if so, whether non-availability of these basic facilities in schools has played vital role in increasing the drop-out-rate among the girl students;

(f) if so, the steps taken to provide the facility of toilets and potable water in all rural schools; and

(g) the quantum of funds sanctioned by the Government for the same during the last three years and current year alongwith achievements made thereunder, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA) :

(a) The Government of India administers 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 since the year 1999. As per the progress reported by the States through the online data monitoring system maintained by the Department, 65% of Rural households have access to toilets.

(b) and (c) As per the goals set under TSC, all rural households shall have access to toilets by the year 2012.

(d) and (e) Separate information for girls' schools is not maintained by the Department.

(f) Under TSC, all the government schools in the rural areas that do not have toilet facilities are being provided with sanitation facilities. Minimum two toilet units are provided in all co-educational rural schools so as to have separate sanitation facilities for boys and girls.

The rural schools are provided with drinking water facility as per the guidelines of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Jalmani programme of the Department of Drinking Water Supply.

(g) Fund released to States under TSC during the

last three years. State-wise is given in the Statement-I. Achievements made during this period under TSC are given in the Statement-II. No funds have so far been released and no progress has been reported by the States during the current financial year.

State-wise number of schools covered with drinking water facility during last three years are at Statement-III. The funds released during last three years under NRDWP are given in the Statement-IV. No funds have so far been released during current year. State-wise funds released and schools targeted/reported to be covered under Jalmani-Installation of standalone water purification system in rural schools during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the Statement-V.

Statement-I

*State-wise release of funds under TSC during
the last three years*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	878.78	1391.81	11078.44
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1530.16	404.97
3	Assam	4256.13	8310.66	6729.84
4	Bihar	9554.97	7150.57	9046.72
5	Chhattisgarh	5158.04	1144.14	5018.42
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
7	Goa	37.65	0	0
8	Gujarat	8528.33	978.81	3036.91
9	Haryana	2755.14	1069.09	718.15

1	2	3	4	5
10	Himachal Pradesh	1024.5	778.76	1116.8
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1791.2	1115.82	332.9
12	Jharkhand	1909.95	3188.2	3941.66
13	Karnataka	1383.75	3176.18	5571
14	Kerala	2229.06	388.99	975.45
15	Madhya Pradesh	6793.58	9767.83	9987.48
16	Maharashtra	6785.73	3526.29	9894.05
17	Manipur	748.44	99.83	1177.54
18	Meghalaya	0	578.3	1378.78
19	Mizoram	182.7	694.27	412.98
20	Nagaland	190.05	99.78	1059.27
21	Orissa	5858.4	7204.33	5031.55
22	Puducherry	0	0	0
23	Punjab	0	223.18	116.02
24	Rajasthan	2915.05	2516.85	4352.64
25	Sikkim	0	254.86	0
26	Tamil Nadu	2243.15	473.31	6166.18
27	Tripura	882.41	158.76	836.66
28	Uttar Pradesh	15085.11	38139.95	11504.86
29	Uttarakhand	664.36	861.89	773.98
30	West Bengal	9056.89	3047.06	3246.76

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Achievements of Physical Components under TSC during 2009-2010				Achievements of Physical Components under TSC during 2008-2009				Achievements of Physical Components under TSC during 2007-2008			
		Total	Sanitary	School	Anganwadi	Total	Sanitary	School	Anganwadi	Total	Sanitary	School	Anganwadi
		IHHL	Complex	Toilets	Toilets	IHHL	Complex	Toilets	Toilets	IHHL	Complex	Toilets	Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	606277	13	2242	764	292697	17	30727	1640	389242	337	13888	957
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16682	21	111	201	3399	1	1910	910	5436	5	936	204
3.	Assam	489334	16	17226	8257	206256	0	8296	1195	87554	1	1548	319
4.	Bihar	640359	17	4010	216	756465	52	15065	272	513050	66	11836	474
5.	Chhattisgarh	460320	38	6867	3192	305456	63	18511	1906	506722	38	15812	3173
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	18753	0	345	50	310	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	607078	106	697	1599	984200	215	3180	1834	847897	318	2493	5211
9.	Haryana	191242	83	0	204	367097	115	14	521	658602	386	2292	2347
10.	Himachal Pradesh	239576	63	4701	2302	313872	35	1959	994	136043	23	1858	484
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	50948	142	3419	26	39415	159	4291	27	39559	22	1347	12
12.	Jharkhand	335592	41	5128	2477	362573	23	6913	700	318227	35	15200	885
13.	Karnataka	1087674	112	740	616	409816	97	790	1173	720063	188	13700	5985
4.	Kerala	68302	153	448	1390	81865	89	605	713	290185	63	672	1416
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1395685	117	10540	2066	1136826	139	23697	8772	868037	98	12760	4866
16.	Maharashtra	934879	854	3540	3735	854563	361	8871	5992	1191643	587	26562	20556

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Manipur	15941	58	835	88	4590	43	885	95	3479	14	154	42
18.	Meghalaya	47256	18	1358	162	30004	20	549	37	23311	28	1104	106
19.	Mizoram	7639	103	0	0	8973	39	0	117	15653	18	2222	350
20.	Nagaland	25993	5	432	648	5543	2	522	35	12156	96	51	40
21.	Orissa	539077	30	14262	4866	323802	5	16623	3768	475904	2	15763	4479
22.	Puducherry	208	0	0	0	227	9	0	0	545	14	0	0
23.	Punjab	229166	0	736	524	263781	1	2176	37	171713	5	3571	474
24.	Rajasthan	665660	42	6773	2031	889762	51	9796	2196	809476	109	12501	2425
25.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	3712	155	1	75	9201	273	33	1
26.	Tamil Nadu	533108	3	1244	410	421967	54	2919	1443	648360	24	5627	1489
27.	Tripura	27346	0	519	937	62971	2	459	132	2941	16	31	381
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2669547	51	37933	22997	2415154	1448	84045	33380	2014524	63	60035	22058
29.	Uttarakhand	115071	8	413	2	98884	6	870	109	75801	9	320	84
30.	West Bengal	515535	135	20243	6591	636422	51	9780	922	692256	168	13973	7673

Statement-III

No. of Rural Schools covered with Drinking Water Facility during last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20000	5573	76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	220	428	143
3.	Assam	4388	1317	187
4.	Bihar	702	7652	3370
5.	Chhattisgarh	3300	467	798
6.	Goa			
7.	Gujarat	4890	924	269
8.	Haryana	1050	89	461
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	4	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1304	15	
11.	Jharkhand		2053	4984
12.	Karnataka	4206	2016	590
13.	Kerala	160	221	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5676	3855	1949
15.	Maharashtra	5529	4714	47
16.	Manipur			1
17.	Meghalaya	0	200	372
18.	Mizoram			179
19.	Nagaland	81	542	
20.	Orissa	754	427	176
21.	Punjab	80	1966	648
22.	Rajasthan	5882	3972	82

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	14	0	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	1020	1665
25.	Tripura		0	30
26.	Uttar Pradesh		22	117
27.	Uttarakhand	193	686	3
28.	West Bengal	707	150	3
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
31.	Daman and Diu			
32.	Delhi			
33.	Lakshadweep			
34.	Puducherry			62
35.	Chandigarh			

Statement-IV

Fund released during last three years under NRDWP

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30524	39505.49	53736.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11241	16246.35	17820
3.	Assam	18959	18756.8	32350.29
4.	Bihar	16968.5	45238	18610.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	9595	12525.5	12822.21
6.	Goa	165.5	0	332

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	20589	36944	48275	22.	Rajasthan	60672	97182.66	101216
8.	Haryana	9341	11729	20689	23.	Sikkim	2013	3245	2060
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13042	14151	18285.31	24.	Tamil Nadu	19090	28782	31795.07
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	32992	39649	40251	25.	Tripura	5443	4100.8	7740
11.	Jharkhand	8445.51	8033	11134.28	26.	Uttar Pradesh	40151	61577.55	95636.23
12.	Karnataka	28316.24	47784.57	62786	27.	Uttaranchal	8930	8586.83	12489.84
13.	Kerala	8425.08	10697	15189.31	28.	West Bengal	19137	38939	39430.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25162	38047	37966	29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0
15.	Maharashtra	40440	64824.49	64780.8	30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0
16.	Manipur	4559	4522.91	3857.39	31.	Daman and Diu			0
17.	Meghalaya	5529	6338	7940	32.	Delhi			0
18.	Mizoram	3888	5419.26	5526.02	33.	Lakshadweep			0
19.	Nagaland	3974.57	4253	4706.39	34.	Pondicherry			0
20.	Orissa	17194.55	29868	22665.87					
21.	Punjab	5179.91	8656	8880.7					

Statement-V

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Inter-State Allocation and release under Jaimani (2009-10) for Installation of standalone water purification system in rural schools			Jalmani—Installation of standalone water purification system in rural schools Amount released in 2008-09 and number of schools to be covered		
		Amount allocated (in Rs. lakh)	No. of schools to be covered	Amount released (in Rs. lakh)	Amount released (in Rs. lakh)	No. of schools to be covered	Reported to be covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	689.75	6169	1233.7	6,89.75	3,449	0
2.	Bihar	766.16	0	0	7,66.16	3,831	3,831
3.	Chhattisgarh	192.74	0	0	1,92.74	964	0
4.	Goa	8.75	0	0	8.75	44	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Gujarat	429.66	6681	1336.3	4,29.66	2,148	3,923
6.	Haryana	174.57	0	0	1,74.57	873	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	156.93	2960	592.12	1,56.93	785	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	435.92	0	0	4,35.92	2,180	0
9.	Jharkhand	250.59	0	0	2,50.59	1,253	1
10.	Karnataka	519.91	3543	708.49	5,19.91	2,600	3,885
11.	Kerala	256.4	0	0	2,56.31	1,282	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	546.87	0	0	5,46.87	2,734	9
13.	Maharashtra	834.82	4174	834.82	8,34.82	4,174	0
14.	Orissa	346.08	1730	346.08	3,46.08	1,730	299
15.	Punjab	163.45	1905	381.04	1,63.45	817	298
16.	Rajasthan	688.66	0	0	6,88.66	3,443	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	414.74	6426	1285.11	4,14.74	2,074	2,077
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1378.45	6892	1378.45	13,78.45	6,892	4,217
19.	Uttarakhand	142.3	0	0	1,42.30	711	0
20.	West Bengal	603.24	3016	603.24	6,03.24	3,016	0
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.33	132	26.33	26.33	132	132
22.	Assam	704.82	3524	704.82	7,04.82	3,524	0
23.	Manipur	55.12	276	55.12	55.12	276	54
24.	Meghalaya	55.65	641	128.18	55.65	278	252
25.	Mizoram	13.64	915	183	13.64	68	68
26.	Nagaland	49.59	248	49.59	49.59	248	0
27.	Sikkim	14.57	367	73.32	14.57	73	59
28.	Tripura	80.28	401	80.28	80.28	401	43

Provision of Local Call Facility

4969. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the subscribers of Delhi and Mumbai have been allowed to talk to each other without STD facilities;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to extend this facility to other metropolitan cities like Chennai, Bangalore and Kolkata in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Yes, Madam. The calls between Delhi and Mumbai and vice-versa within MTNL Network are being charged at local call rates. However, the calls between Delhi and Mumbai and vice-versa from MTNL Network to the network of other service providers are being charged at higher rates.

(b) There is no such proposal in MTNL and BSNL for Chennai, Bangalore and Kolkata as MTNL does not have network in these cities and BSNL has pan India operation except Delhi and Mumbai. Hence, it will not be possible to extend such facilities to other metropolitan cities like Chennai, Bangalore and Kolkata. If BSNL allows the facilities to Chennai, Bangalore and Kolkata depriving other subscribers of the country, there will be demand for other cities also, which will not be financially viable to BSNL.

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

[Translation]

Telephone Connections In Rural Areas

4970. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has not taken any action against the companies which had agreed to provide telephone connections in villages but failed to do so;

(b) if so, total number of such companies which did not fulfill the conditions of the said agreement; 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) There has been some delay in the provision of telecom services under the various Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund schemes on account of various reasons like remoteness of locations, law and order problems, non-availability/irregular availability of electricity connections etc. Taking into consideration these reasons, extensions in the roll out period for achieving the targets under agreements between USOF and Universal Service Providers have been given to the Service Providers in some of the schemes for fulfillment of their roll out obligations.

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

[English]

Chinese Products In Indian Markets

4971. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV :

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :

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

(a) whether substandard goods including mobiles, toys, edible products and other consumer items from China are flooding Indian markets due to lack of regulations;

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

(c) whether these items are being sold in Indian markets even after the imposition of ban on them;

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

(e) whether any assessment has been made to know the impact of such imports on Indian manufacturers and domestic industry; and

(f) 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) and (b) All imported goods in India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environment and safety norms. These regulations are notified in ITC (HS) classification of export and import items.

The Government acts in case goods imported from any source are found to violate these regulations and threaten human, animal or plant life or health. In the specific cases where Customs detect import of 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 is subject to meeting of the specified technical and safety standards. 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.

(c) and (d) The goods imported prior to imposition of ban/application of mandatory standards may be presented for sale in the country subject to applicable domestic laws/regulations applicable on the sale.

(e) and (f) Any domestic concern arising out of imports are addressed by appropriate action under the provisions of the Agreement on Antidumping (i.e. the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1994), the Agreement on Safeguards and the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures of the WTO.

[Translation]

Strengthening of Land Records

4972. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to measure and map the land for recording;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such mapping is likely to establish the Torrens system giving unique opportunity from the complex web of land management and if so, the current status of its implementation;

(d) whether any Centrally sponsored schemes have also been started to strengthen revenue administration and updation of land records in some of the States;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the names of the States where this scheme has been started; and

(f) the amount of Central assistance provided and utilized during each of the last three years under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. On 21st August, 2008, the Union Cabinet approved a Centrally-sponsored scheme, viz., the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP) with the goal of ushering in the system of conclusive titles with title guarantee in the country. Conclusive Title is an unassailable and conclusive proof of ownership of the property. The system of conclusive titles is popularly known as the Torrens System.

The activities being supported under the NLRMP, *inter alia*, include completion of computerization of the records of rights (RoRs), digitization of maps, survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry, computerization of registration, connectivity amongst the land records and registration offices, modern record rooms/land records management centres at tehsil/taluk/circle/block level and training and capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries.

The activities under the programme are to converge in the district and district is the unit of implementation. All the districts in the country are expected to be covered by the end of the 12th Plan.

During 2008-09 and 2009-10, funds to the tune of Rs.384.20 crore have been released to the States/UTs towards Central share under the NLRMP and 141 districts in 26 States/UTs have been covered. The details of funds released towards Central share to the States/UTs during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are indicated at enclosed Statement-I.

As per the feedback received from the States/UTs on implementation of the programme, the activities that have been taken up by the States/UTs under the programme are at various stages of implementation, viz., finalization of scope of work, opening of head of account, allotment of fund to the implementing agencies, obtaining Expression of Interest (Eoi) for survey/resurvey, digitization of land records etc.

(d) to (f) In addition to the NLRMP, no new scheme has been started to strengthen revenue administration and updation of land records in the States/UTs. However, two Centrally-sponsored schemes, viz., Computerization of Land Records (CLR) and Strengthening of Revenue Administration & Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) were in operation up to 2007-08. These schemes have been merged with the NLRMP during 2008-09. The details of Central assistance provided to the States/UTs under these schemes during 2007-08 are indicated at statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise release of funds towards Central share under the NLRMP during 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Year		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	3356.60		3356.60
2	Arunachal Pradesh			0.00
3	Assam		1806.12	1806.12
4	Bihar	748.48	720.80	1469.28
5	Chhattisgarh		553.86	553.86

1	2	3	4	5
6	Gujarat	715.445		715.445
7	Goa			0.00
8	Haryana	285.06	1374.94	1660.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	488.95	326.82	815.77
10	J & K	65.625		65.625
11	Jharkhand			0.00
12	Karnataka			0.00
13	Kerala		700.79	700.79
14	M.P.	1266.33	4168.04	5434.37
15	Maharashtra	3693.01	788.78	4481.79
16	Manipur	168.53		168.53
17	Meghalaya	431.43	192.32	623.75
18	Mizoram			0.00
19	Nagaland	58.97		58.97
20	Orissa	924.27225	1467.22	2391.49225
21	Punjab	814.17		814.17
22	Rajasthan		3901.94	3901.94
23	Sikkim	9.36		9.36
24	Tamil Nadu			0.00
25	Tripura	271.68		271.68
26	Uttar Pradesh	1346.50	70.86	1417.36
27	Uttarakhand			0.00
28	West Bengal	3991.55	3264.54	7256.09
29	A & N Islands	25.71	28.39	54.10
30	Chandigarh			0.00
31	D & N Haveli	24.29	33.68	57.97
32	Delhi			0.00

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
33	Daman & Diu		103.72	103.72	35	Puducherry	190.00	36.93	226.93
34	Lakshdweep		4.21	4.21	Total All States/UTs		18875.96225	19543.96	38419.92225

Statement-II*Release of funds during 2007-08 to 2009-10 under the Schemes of CLR & SRA&ULR*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	SRA & ULR		CLR	
		2007-08	2008-09 & 2009-10	2007-08	2008-09 & 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	770.00			
2	Arunachal Pradesh				
3	Assam	326.00		251.00	
4	Bihar	177.53		366.00	
5	Chhattisgarh	782.58			
6	Gujarat	1072.00		133.11	
7	Goa	55.50		90.00	
8	Haryana			164.14	
9	Himachal Pradesh	214.50		218.21	
10	J&K	65.00			
11	Jharkhand				
12	Karnataka	1298.88		150.28	
13	Kerala	475.00		0.90	
14	M.P.	1015.68		987.75	
15	Maharashtra	86.00		169.00	
16	Manipur			72.19	
17	Meghalaya		Scheme merged with the NLRMP		Scheme merged with the NLRMP
18	Mizoram				

1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Nagaland				
20	Orissa	700.35		704.05	
21	Punjab			279.63	
22	Rajasthan	562.80		117.46	
23	Sikkim	40.00			
24	Tamil Nadu	194.95		10.80	
25	Tripura	530.31		127.53	
26	Uttar Pradesh	721.00		91.86	
27	Uttaranchal				
28	West Bengal	1117.90		106.85	
29	A & N Islands				
30	Chandigarh				
31	D & N Haveli	69.74			
32	Delhi				
33	Daman & Diu				
34	Lakshdweep	5.26		25.00	
35	Puducherry	41.36		58.64	
Total All States/UTs		10322.33		4124.40	

[English]

**Programme for Educational and Economic
Development of SCs and OBCs**

4973. SHRI T.R. BAALU : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take steps to prepare a comprehensive programme for educational and economic development of the people belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Scheduled Castes (SCs) category;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to extend scholarships to overseas OBC students for their studies in foreign universities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) and (b) Government has adopted a multipronged approach for educational and economic/development of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

Major Schemes being implemented for educational and economic development of SCs and OBCs are given

in at enclosed Statement. Apart from the above the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), and National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) provide financial and other support to eligible SC and OBC beneficiaries respectively for taking up various income generating activities.

(c) and (d) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration.

Statement

Schemes for Educational Development

- (a) Scheduled Castes
- (i) Post Matric Scholarship
 - (ii) Pre-matric scholarship for Children of those Engaged in Unclean Occupations
 - (iii) Babu Jagjivanram Chatrawas Yojana
 - (iv) Upgradation of Merit of SC Students
 - (v) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships
 - (vi) "Top Class Education" for Meritorious Students
 - (vii) National Overseas Scholarship
- (b) Backward Class
- (i) Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme for OBC students
 - (ii) Post-matric Scholarship scheme for OBC students
 - (iii) Hostel for OBC Boys and Girls

Schemes for Economic Development

- (a) Scheduled Castes
- (i) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP)
 - (ii) Assistance to State Scheduled Caste Development Corporations
 - (iii) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)

(iv) National Safai Karmacharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

(b) Backward Class

(i) National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)

Coffee Export

4974. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries to which coffee is being exported during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to expand the markets for coffee export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) Major countries to which coffee has been exported during the last three years include Italy, Russian Federation, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Finland, Ukraine, Greece, Jordan, Slovenia etc.

(b) Following steps have been taken by the Government to expand markets for coffee exports, with the aim of improving exports:

- Extending financial incentives for export of high value coffees to markets like USA, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and Australia.
- Extending financial incentives for export of value added coffees under India Brands.
- Organising India International Coffee festivals.
- Participation in trade fairs and organising buyer-seller meets in the overseas markets.
- Organising cupping competitions.
- Taking up brand promotion initiatives in key overseas markets through advertisements and other promotional measures.

FDI Norms and Procedures

4975. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY :
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY :
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR :

SHRI P.T. THOMAS :
 SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM :
 SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO :
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN :
 SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN :
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA :
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK :
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE :
 SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN :
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN :
 SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE :
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL :
 SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL :
 SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL :
 SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY :
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV :
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY :
 SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY :
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA :
 SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL :
 SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY :

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

(a) the details of existing norms and procedure for clearance of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals and the cap on FDI by any single investor including Non-Resident Indians (NRIs);

(b) whether the Government proposes to make it more investor-friendly by constituting a single window clearance system and providing more powers to Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) to attract more FDI in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to further streamline the FDI norms by replacing the existing Press Notes into the consolidated form and to further relax the FDI particularly in the Insurance, Banking, Shipping, Ports, Electronic Media, Commodity Exchanges, Aviation, Retail Sector and the steps taken by the Government to address security concern where 50 or more percentage of FDI is/ being allowed;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith, if any, resentment among the small traders/corporate houses with regard to increase of FDI in Retail and other sectors;

(f) whether the slow implementation of economic policies and the recent global slowdown has impacted the FDI flow into India; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the actual and the expected FDI flow including the share of Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) and NRI in the country during the last two years and the current year, State-wise, Sector-wise and Country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) Under the extant FDI policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) can be brought into India either through the automatic route or the Government approval route. FDI in sectors/activities, to the extent permitted under the automatic route, does not require any prior approval, either by the Government or the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). In such cases, the investors are only required to notify the regional office concerned of RBI, within thirty days of receipt of inward remittances and file the required documents with that office within thirty days of issue of shares to foreign investors. Proposals received from foreign investors, involving foreign investment, which require Government's approval, as per Government's extant FDI policy, are considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB). Based on the recommendations of the FIPB, Government takes a decision on each proposal. Government's decisions are conveyed to the concerned foreign investors. The details of existing norms and procedure for clearance of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals and the cap on FDI by any single investor, including Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), are available in 'Consolidated FDI Policy-Circular 1 of 2010', dated the 31st March, 2010, which is available online at DIPP's website at: <http://dipp.gov.in>.

(b) and (c) FIPB is the single designated body for considering and making recommendations on proposals on foreign investment.

(d) and (e) Government has issued a circular on

Consolidated FDI policy on 31.03.2010, integrating existing regulations on FDI, as contained in FEMA, RBI circulars, various Press Notes etc. into one consolidated document, with a view to reflecting the current policy framework and providing for greater clarity of understanding of foreign investment rules among foreign investors and sectoral regulators.

Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. The policy on FDI is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Concerns of national security are appropriately addressed.

Details of FDI limits in the Insurance, Banking, Shipping, Ports, Electronic Media (Broadcasting), Commodity Exchanges, Aviation and Retail sectors are enclosed at Statement-I.

(f) and (g) Despite the global economic slowdown, the FDI equity inflows have shown an increasing trend, on year to year basis, as indicated below:

Financial Year	FDI Equity Inflows (Rs. crore)	FDI Equity Inflows (US \$ Million)
2006-07	70,630.06	15,726.19
2007-08	98,663.99	24,580.85
2008-09	123,024.88	27,330.82
2009-10 (upto January, 2010)	109,925.67	22,962.83

The details of FDI inflows, reported by RBI's Regional Offices (state-wise, sector-wise and country wise, including flows from NRIs and FIIs) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

FDI limits in various sectors

Insurance sector: As per extant FDI policy, FDI upto 26%, is presently allowed in the Insurance sector. The Government introduced the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008, in the Rajya Sabha, on 22.12.2008. The Bill, inter-

alia, provides for enhancement of holdings of equity shares by a foreign company, either by itself or through its subsidiary companies or its nominees in Indian Insurance Companies from 26% to 49% except in case of insurance co-operative societies where the limit continues to be 26%. Presently, the Bill is pending before the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance.

Banking sector: FDI limit in Private Sector Banks is 74%, including investment by FIIs. FDI and Portfolio Investment in nationalized Banks are subject to overall statutory limit of 20% under Government route as per section 3(2D) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts, 1970/80. The same ceiling is also applicable to the State Bank of India and its associate Banks.

Shipping: FDI, upto 100%, under the automatic route, is allowed for ocean and water transport, inland water transport and related transport support services.

Ports and Harbours: 100% FDI is allowed under the automatic route for:—

- (i) Leasing of existing assets of ports.
- (ii) Construction/creation and maintenance of assets such as-container terminals bulk/break bulk/multipurpose and specialized cargo berths, warehousing, container freight stations, storage facilities and tank farms, cranes/handling equipment, setting up of captive power plants, dry docking and ship repair facilities.
- (iii) Leasing of equipment for port handling and leasing of floating crafts.
- (iv) Captive facilities for port based industries.

Broadcasting sector: FDI is allowed as under:—

Terrestrial Broadcasting FM (FM Radio): Foreign investment, including FDI, NRI and PIO investments and portfolio investments are permitted up to 20% equity for FM Radio's Broadcasting Services with prior approval of the Government subject to such terms and conditions as specified from time to time by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for grant of permission for setting up of FM Radio Stations.

Cable Network: Foreign investment, including FDI, NRI and PIO investments and portfolio investments are permitted up to 49% for Cable Networks under Government route subject to Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 and other conditions as specified from time to time by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Direct -to-Home: Foreign investment, including FDI, NRI and PIO investments and portfolio investments are permitted up to 49% for Direct to Home under Government route. Within the limit of 49%, FDI will not exceed 20%. This will be subject to such guidelines/terms and conditions as specified from time to time by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Headend-In-The-Sky (HITS) Broadcasting Service: The total direct and indirect foreign investment including portfolio and foreign direct investment in HITS shall not exceed 74%. FDI upto 49% would be on automatic route and beyond that under government route.

Setting up hardware facilities such as up-linking, HUB etc.

- (i) FDI policy in the Up-linking of TV Channels is as under:
- (a) Foreign investment of FDI and FII up to 49% would be permitted under the Government route for setting up Up-linking HUB/Teleports;
 - (b) FDI up to 100% would be allowed under the Government route for Up linking a Non-News and Current Affairs TV Channel;
 - (c) Foreign investment of FDI and FII up to 26% would be permitted under the Government route for Up-linking a News and Current Affairs TV Channel subject to the condition that the portfolio investment from FII/NRI shall not be "persons acting in concert" with FDI investors, as defined in the SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 1997.

- (ii) The above will be further subject to the condition that the Company permitted to uplink the channel shall certify the continued compliance of this requirement through the Company Secretary at the end of each financial year.
- (iii) FDI for Up-linking TV Channels will be subject to compliance with the Up-linking Policy notified by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from time to time.

Commodity Exchanges: (i) There is composite ceiling of 49% for foreign investment under Government route as follows:

- (a) Investment upto 26% as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under the FDI Scheme incorporated as Schedule 1 under regulation 5(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security By a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000 (FEMA Regulations).
 - (b) Investment upto 23% by registered FII under the Portfolio Investment Scheme incorporated as Schedule 2 under Regulation 5(2) of the FEMA Regulations.
- (ii) FII purchases shall be restricted to secondary market only.
 - (iii) No foreign investor/entity, including persons acting in concert, will hold more than 5% of the equity in these companies.

Civil Aviation sector:

- (i) Airports:
 - (a) Greenfield projects- FDI upto 100% is allowed under the automatic route.
 - (b) Existing projects- FDI upto 100% is allowed. The investment upto 74% is under the automatic route and beyond 74% under the Government route.

(ii) Air Transport Services:

- (a) Air Transport Services would include Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airlines; Non-Scheduled Airlines; Chartered Airlines; Cargo Airlines; helicopter and seaplane services.
- (b) No foreign airlines would be allowed to participate directly or indirectly in the equity of an Air Transport Undertaking engaged in operating Scheduled, Non-Scheduled, and Chartered airlines.
- (c) Foreign airlines are allowed to participate in the equity of companies operating Cargo airlines, helicopter and seaplane services.

(iii) FDI ceilings in Air Transport Services:

- (a) Scheduled Air Transport Service Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline — FDI up to 49% and investment by Non-resident Indians (NRI) up to 100% allowed on the automatic route.
- (b) Non-Scheduled Air Transport Service/Non-Scheduled airlines, Chartered airlines, and Cargo airlines — FDI up to 74% and investment by Non-resident Indians (NRI) up to 100% allowed. FDI in on the automatic route upto 49% and on the Government route beyond 49% and upto 74%.
- (c) Helicopter services/seaplane services requiring DGCA approval — FDI up to 100% allowed on the automatic route.

(iv) FDI ceilings in other services under Civil Aviation sector :

- (a) Ground Handling Services- FDI up to 74% and investment by Non-resident Indians (NRI) up to 100% allowed. FDI under the automatic route upto 49% and through the Government route beyond 49% and upto 74%. This will be subject to sectoral regulations and security clearance.
- (b) Maintenance and Repair organizations; flying training institutes; and technical training institutions — FDI up to 100% allowed on the automatic route.

The policy for FDI in the Civil Aviation Sector would be subject to the Aircraft Rules, 1934 as amended from time to time, Civil Aviation Requirements, and Aeronautical Information Circulars as notified by the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Retail Sector:

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is not permitted in retail trade, except in Single Brand product retailing where FDI up to 51% is permitted, with prior Government approval and subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Products to be sold should be of 'Single Brand' only;
- (ii) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally; and
- (iii) 'Single Brand' product-retailing would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.

Other conditions for FDI in these sectors have been mentioned in 'Consolidated FDI Policy-Circular 1 of 2010', available online on DIPP's website at <http://dipp.nic.in>.

Statement-II

*Financial year wise FDI inflows from
April, 2004 to January, 2010*

Sl. No.	Financial Year (Apr.-Mar.)	FDI Inflows in Rs. crores	FDI Inflows in US\$ million
1.	2004-05	17,137.87	3,758.94
2.	2005-06	24,612.74	5,545.94
3.	2006-07	70,630.06	15,726.19
4.	2007-08	98,663.99	24,580.85
5.	2008-09	123,024.88	27,330.82
6.	2009-10 (upto January, 2010)	109,925.67	22,962.83
Grand Total		443,995.22	99,905.57

Financial year wise FDI inflows from April, 2007 to January, 2010 Reported by RBI's Regional Offices (with State covered)

(Amount of FDI inflow Rs. in crores and US\$ in million)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Cumulative Total	
			April-March		April-March		April-January		(from April 2007 to January 2010)	
			Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	3,952.88	990.71	5,405.70	1,237.81	5,360.76	1,126.95	14,719.33	3,355.47
2	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	11.00	2.73	176.47	41.54	40.40	8.61	227.86	52.88
3	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	7,215.20	1,799.71	12,747.46	2,825.76	3,648.24	757.16	23,610.89	5,382.63
4	Bangalore	Karnataka	6,485.94	1,615.63	9,143.39	2,026.38	4,175.74	882.37	19,805.07	4,524.38
5	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	144.91	36.32	355.22	81.87	578.85	121.90	1,078.98	240.09
6	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	152.46	37.79	209.36	44.47	190.86	40.43	552.69	122.69
7	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	41,555.25	10,383.07	57,065.76	12,430.57	35,298.13	7,352.99	133,919.14	30,166.63
8	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	30.26	7.47	42.39	8.68	582.79	122.83	655.44	138.88
9	Jaipur	Rajasthan	164.93	41.10	1,656.12	342.86	132.21	27.47	1,953.27	411.43
10	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	2,264.11	557.56	7,756.73	1,724.14	2,784.86	584.04	12,805.71	2,865.74
11.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	13.93	3.53	0.00	0.00	149.09	31.16	163.03	34.70
12.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,795.35	453.19	2,089.46	489.17	345.92	74.61	4,230.73	1,016.97
13	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	174.69	42.16	0.00	0.00	247.90	53.23	422.59	95.39
14	New Delhi	Delhi, part of UP and Haryana	13,747.85	3,410.36	7,942.61	1,868.09	41,816.30	8,743.55	63,506.76	14,022.00
15	Panaji	Goa	182.20	45.84	133.96	28.58	707.37	146.94	1,023.53	221.36
	Region not indicated		20,751.12	5,148.25	18,300.26	4,180.90	13,608.12	2,834.80	52,659.50	12,163.96
	Sub Total		98,642.09	24,675.43	123,024.88	27,330.82	109,667.54	22,909.05	331,334.51	74,815.30
	Stock Swapped		21.90	5.42	0	0	258.13	53.78	280.03	59.20
	Grand Total		98,663.99	24,580.86	123,024.88	27,330.82	109,925.67	22,962.83	331,614.54	74,874.50

Financial year wise/State wise FDI inflows from April, 2007 to January, 2010

(Amount of FDI inflow Rs. in Crores and US\$ in million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Cumulative Total	
		April-March		April-March		April-January		(from April 2007 to January 2010)	
		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Metallurgical Industries	4,685.97	1,176.89	4,156.71	960.85	1,676.45	350.19	10,519.13	2,487.92
2.	Mining	1,761.66	444.26	161.39	34.22	812.74	170.69	2,735.79	649.17
3.	Power	3,877.46	968.00	4,381.84	984.80	6,374.85	1,320.31	14,634.15	3,273.10
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	171.89	43.15	404.41	85.27	2,301.90	497.73	2,878.20	626.14
5.	Coal Production	55.44	14.08	1.07	0.22	0.00	0.00	56.51	14.30
6.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	5,729.05	1,426.78	1,931.22	412.27	1,101.57	222.46	8,761.84	2,061.51
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	6.09	1.51	0.00	0.00	18.48	3.96	24.56	5.46
8.	Prime Mover (Other than Electrical Generators)	1.16	0.28	16.42	3.38	0.00	0.00	17.58	3.67
9.	Electrical Equipments	2,650.09	639.67	1,798.00	386.85	3,041.29	635.02	7,489.39	1,661.54
10.	Computer Software and Hardware	5,623.30	1,409.64	7,328.54	1,676.54	3,231.72	676.39	16,183.56	3,762.57
11.	Electronics	432.86	108.65	341.80	76.50	171.73	35.98	946.39	221.12
12.	Telecommunications	5,102.61	1,261.46	11,726.87	2,558.39	11,914.45	2,461.40	28,743.94	6,281.25
13.	Information and Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	1,290.34	321.46	3,492.37	762.32	2,116.92	442.10	6,899.63	1,525.89
14.	Automobile Industry	2,696.96	674.76	5,211.65	1,151.74	4,817.00	1,002.61	12,725.61	2,829.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	408.32	99.08	169.22	35.15	86.26	18.27	663.80	152.51
16.	Sea Transport	524.51	128.36	231.35	50.21	1,298.02	275.20	2,053.88	453.78
17.	Ports	3,666.57	918.18	2,019.87	493.15	304.61	65.41	5,991.05	1,476.75
18.	Railway related Components	49.18	12.36	77.41	18.01	117.68	25.07	244.27	55.44
19.	Industrial Machinery	479.62	119.00	382.77	82.77	850.56	179.17	1,712.95	380.93
20.	Machine Tools	225.67	56.87	206.45	45.66	604.37	126.10	1,036.49	228.63
21.	Agricultural Machinery	26.54	6.72	22.43	5.57	4.43	0.95	53.40	13.23
22.	Earth-moving Machinery	261.14	66.09	10.80	2.27	0.69	0.15	272.63	68.51
23.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	858.28	210.76	634.91	142.24	669.74	138.54	2,162.93	491.54
24.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	39.08	9.83	53.49	12.58	367.05	78.08	459.61	100.50
25.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	52.24	13.17	352.03	75.42	699.84	148.00	1,104.11	236.59
26.	Industrial Instruments	8.81	2.23	83.65	17.48	36.85	7.61	129.31	27.32
27.	Scientific Instruments	0.01	0.00	3.56	0.83	0.00	0.00	3.57	0.83
28.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	5.02	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	5.03	1.27
29.	Fertilizers	7.92	1.95	160.86	38.53	35.96	7.65	204.75	48.14
30.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	917.56	228.45	3,427.14	749.20	1,364.58	287.61	5,709.27	1,265.25
31.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	208.78	52.84	4.44	1.05	0.00	0.00	213.22	53.90
32.	Dye-Stuffs	22.24	5.51	5.62	1.17	19.53	4.02	47.38	10.70
33.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1,326.43	334.09	810.12	181.61	938.13	198.33	3,074.68	714.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34.	Textiles (Including Dyeb, Printed)	747.61	185.98	756.15	157.44	659.52	138.61	2,163.28	482.03
35.	Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	123.73	31.24	1,181.59	272.51	28.53	5.90	1,333.86	309.66
36.	Sugar	41.09	10.07	22.68	5.01	0.48	0.10	64.26	15.18
37.	Fermentation Industries	1,075.92	270.05	628.42	144.70	525.58	109.60	2,229.92	524.35
38.	Food Processing Industries	274.57	69.08	455.30	102.64	1,208.09	255.68	1,937.96	427.40
39.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	6.12	1.53	196.12	42.88	228.57	46.10	430.80	90.51
40.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	39.47	10.01	105.94	22.03	117.27	24.58	262.69	56.63
41.	Rubber Goods	60.97	15.12	400.71	84.88	106.82	22.41	568.50	122.41
42.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	29.78	7.46	15.56	3.32	16.99	3.58	62.33	14.37
43.	Glue and Gelatin	9.00	2.28	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.27	10.27	2.55
44.	Glass	44.25	11.04	93.83	20.82	13.28	2.83	151.37	34.68
45.	Ceramics	462.62	115.11	850.87	198.53	32.25	6.89	1,345.74	320.53
46.	Cement and Gypsum Products	68.71	16.89	3,143.52	724.80	147.82	31.37	3,360.05	773.05
47.	Timber Products	1.54	0.39	55.75	11.27	27.91	5.94	85.20	17.60
48.	Defence Industries	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.10
49.	Consultancy Services	1,354.24	340.91	1,462.92	314.72	1,524.79	319.82	4,341.95	975.44
50.	Services Sector	26,589.27	6,615.41	28,516.10	6,137.62	18,588.23	3,876.66	73,693.60	16,629.70
51.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	995.91	249.23	1,027.39	241.22	544.28	114.76	2,567.58	605.21
52.	Education	177.01	43.62	1,031.84	214.18	271.461	57.38	1,480.32	315.19
53.	Hotel and Tourism	1,693.87	421.44	2,029.96	449.83	2,735.44	573.35	6,459.27	1,444.62
54.	Trading	2,487.87	621.02	2,735.14	631.69	2,360.15	492.86	7,583.16	1,745.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
55.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	7.80	1.98	135.47	30.19	727.53	155.79	870.80	187.96
56.	Agriculture Services	454.12	113.22	24.21	5.26	6,341.83	1,308.37	6,820.16	1,426.84
57.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	235.96	59.15	388.46	83.50	109.35	23.15	733.77	165.80
58	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	74.95	18.94	175.00	37.08	22.61	4.86	272.56	60.87
59	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	80.33	20.09	162.27	36.54	321.06	66.89	563.66	123.52
60	Coir	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.25	1.25	0.27
61	Construction Activities	6,989.35	1,742.54	8,791.89	2,028.11	10,994.35	2,316.43	26,775.58	6,087.09
62	Housing and Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships and Commercial Complexes etc.	8,749.34	2,179.13	12,621.24	2,801.17	12,693.34	2,648.82	34,063.92	7,629.12
63	Miscellaneous Industries	2,593.83	645.12	6,407.69	1,482.56	4,340.13	916.79	13,341.66	3,044.47
Sub. Total		98,642.09	24,575.43	123,024.88	27,330.82	109,667.54	22,909.05	331,334.51	74,815.30
Stock Swapped		21.90	5.42	0	0	258.13	53.78	280.03	59.20
Grand Total		98,663.99	24,580.85	123,024.88	27,330.82	109,925.67	22,962.83	331,614.54	74,874.50

Financial year wise/Country wise FDI inflows from April, 2007 to January, 2010

(Amount of FDI inflow Rs. in Crores and US\$ in million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08 April-March		2008-09 April-March		2009-10 April-January		Cumulative Total (from April 2007 to January 2010)	
		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Afghanistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Australia	165.76	41.05	328.49	72.60	178.89	37.63	673.15	151.28
3.	Austria	75.70	18.98	74.92	15.80	104.49	21.94	255.11	56.72
4.	Bahamas	8.82	2.19	9.96	2.33	0.32	0.07	19.10	4.58
5.	Bahamas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.37	3.08	14.37	3.08
6.	Bahamas	1.39	0.33	0.31	0.07	14.46	3.01	16.16	3.42
7.	Bahrain	36.30	8.89	1.78	0.39	3.55	0.73	41.63	10.02
8.	Argentina	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
9.	Belgium	78.81	19.69	758.34	99.57	176.98	37.36	714.14	156.62
10.	Belorussia	38.03	9.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.03	9.61
11.	Bermuda	20.02	4.96	123.15	28.18	48.72	10.08	191.89	43.21
12.	Brazil	3.42	0.85	2.41	0.60	5.16	1.11	10.98	2.56
13.	Canada	321.24	79.95	382.05	84.97	202.29	42.00	905.58	206.91
14.	Cayman Island	1,894.87	477.56	161.45	37.06	310.93	66.74	2,367.26	581.36
15.	Channel Island	0.00	0.00	12.99	3.00	6.51	1.35	19.50	4.35
16.	China	4.38	0.22	32.38	6.71	199.71	41.37	235.87	48.97
17.	Croatia	0.88	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.09	1.33	0.31
18.	Czech Republic	0.10	0.02	69.49	16.21	1.93	0.40	71.52	16.64
19.	Cyprus	3,384.50	834.37	5,982.80	1,287.46	6,795.66	1,421.93	16,162.97	3,543.76
20.	Denmark	47.66	11.97	59.50	13.29	100.781	21.02	207.94	46.28
21.	Estonia	0.75	0.19	0.32	0.06	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.25
22.	Finland	91.98	22.48	315.57	62.46	212.40	44.05	619.87	128.99
23.	Chile	1.35	0.33	7.60	1.83	263.07	55.22	272.02	57.38
24.	France	582.78	145.17	2,098.05	466.64	1,288.45	270.36	3,969.28	882.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Greece	0.46	0.11	0.01	0.00	4.29	0.91	4.76	1.02
26.	Germany	2,074.65	513.61	2,749.73	629.22	2,708.65	566.85	7,533.03	1,709.68
27.	Hongkong	401.38	100.23	622.41	140.21	584.55	121.25	1,608.33	361.69
28.	Hungary	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.00	40.75	8.75	40.80	8.76
29.	Indonesia	1.35	0.34	24.06	5.93	2,630.56	568.83	2,655.98	575.10
30.	Ireland	171.41	43.13	25.06	5.42	127.09	27.21	323.55	75.77
31.	Isle of Man	8.53	2.09	1.98	0.47	0.00	0.00	10.52	2.56
32.	Israel	65.93	16.35	5.60	1.19	130.69	28.42	202.22	45.96
33.	Italy	111.36	27.64	1,481.51	363.01	939.77	198.27	2,532.64	588.93
34.	Liechtenstein	1.20	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.30
35.	Japan	3,336.41	815.20	1,888.56	404.80	5,482.08	1,142.53	10,707.06	2,362.53
36.	Kazakhstan	28.00	7.05	53.00	10.35	0.00	0.00	81.00	17.39
37.	Korea (North)	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.43	18.62	3.79	20.65	4.22
38.	Lebanon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
39.	Korea (South)	404.10	99.52	494.92	114.64	530.60	113.09	1,429.62	327.25
40.	Kuwait	0.97	0.24	0.69	0.14	40.23	8.35	41.90	8.74
41.	Latvia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.00
42.	Luxembourg	81.80	20.33	133.51	30.20	150.93	31.77	366.24	82.30
43.	Malaysia	98.27	24.74	420.34	89.43	179.30	37.22	697.91	151.39
44.	Mauritius	44,483.14	11,095.92	50,899.31	11,229.26	45,484.90	9,470.68	140,867.34	31,795.87
45.	Mexico	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.02	0.18	0.04
46.	Maldives	0.42	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.85	0.40	2.27	0.50
47.	Nepal	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.12	6.37	1.32	6.86	1.44
48.	Netherlands	2,779.94	694.86	3,921.52	883.19	3,850.90	804.64	10,552.36	2,382.69
49.	Nevis	0.24	0.06	61.57	13.89	0.00	0.00	61.81	13.95
50.	New Zealand	20.17	4.79	37.77	9.22	61.06	13.18	119.00	27.18
51.	Nigeria	0.02	0.01	10.34	2.14	4.95	1.02	15.31	3.17
52.	Norway	49.86	12.27	12.21	2.86	38.58	8.18	100.64	23.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
53.	Oman	125.68	31.65	33.55	7.69	10.98	2.29	170.21	41.63
54.	Panama	24.64	6.17	8.34	1.91	44.68	9.24	77.66	17.32
55.	Phillipines	0.60	0.15	0.17	0.03	0.92	0.20	1.69	0.38
56.	Poland	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.05	124.43	26.13	124.65	26.18
57.	Portugal	27.67	6.93	3.22	0.73	9.47	2.02	40.36	9.68
58.	Qatar	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01
59.	Russia	5.20	1.29	1,489.58	306.33	26.82	5.74	1,521.60	313.36
60.	Saudi Arabia	28.71	7.10	2.85	0.67	64.01	13.27	95.57	21.05
61.	Singapore	12,319.34	3,072.73	15,726.67	3,454.05	8,748.29	1,828.80	36,794.30	8,355.58
62.	Scotland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
63.	South Africa	22.96	5.76	18.28	4.09	137.33	28.64	178.58	38.48
64.	Slovakia	8.50	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.03	8.64	2.05
65.	Spain	265.13	65.87	1,203.70	281.89	547.85	115.78	2,016.68	463.54
66.	Sri Lanka	14.88	3.73	17.86	3.87	3.81	0.80	36.55	8.40
67.	Sweden	505.90	125.33	263.22	56.86	1,161.16	240.31	1,930.28	422.50
68.	Switzerland	1,008.54	247.85	790.95	170.16	410.79	85.34	2,210.28	503.35
69.	Taiwan	33.87	8.53	15.97	3.80	68.70	14.08	118.53	26.41
70.	Thailand	50.92	12.52	11.34	2.44	103.80	22.00	166.06	36.96
71.	Turkey	0.00	0.00	3.08	0.72	27.88	5.98	30.96	6.70
72.	U.A.E.	1,038.98	257.84	1,133.33	257.05	2,889.54	601.20	5,061.84	1,116.10
73.	U.K.	4,689.57	1,175.88	3,840.41	863.97	2,307.81	485.50	10,837.80	2,525.35
74.	U.S.A.	4,376.59	1,089.10	8,001.78	1,801.98	8,582.37	1,802.51	20,960.73	4,693.59
75.	Ukraine	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76.	Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77.	Uruguay	0.00	0.00	2.24	0.53	0.24	0.05	2.48	0.58
78.	British Virginia	632.17	155.57	548.39	127.56	653.18	135.76	1,833.75	418.88
79.	West Indies	35.80	8.78	44.01	10.28	85.03	17.88	164.85	36.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
80.	Iran	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
81.	Tanzania	0.00	0.00	1.73	0.43	2.06	0.44	3.79	0.87
82.	Georgia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
83.	Gibraltar	28.24	6.83	5.87	1.38	0.65	0.14	34.76	8.34
84.	Sudan	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.04
85.	Jordon	0.00	0.00	4.51	0.92	0.22	0.05	4.72	0.97
86.	Vietnam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01
87.	Ice Land	0.09	0.02	9.42	1.90	0.50	0.10	10.01	2.03
88.	Kenya	4.59	1.13	4.89	1.12	18.95	4.05	28.43	6.29
89.	Egypt	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.21	0.99	0.21
90.	Yaman	5.90	1.48	1.55	0.33	0.25	0.05	7.70	1.87
91.	Liberia	2.94	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.05	3.19	0.80
92.	ST. Vincent	0.00	0.00	28.63	6.67	0.00	0.00	28.63	6.67
93.	Mayanmar	34.68	8.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.68	8.73
94.	Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.21	0.04
95.	Moracco	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.42	6.08	28.42	6.08
96.	Columbia	0.81	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.19
97.	British Isles	2.57	0.64	3.16	0.74	33.31	6.95	39.04	8.33
98.	Vanuatu	0.65	0.16	3.42	0.70	0.34	0.07	4.41	0.94
99.	Virgin Islands	1.34	0.34	8.27	1.69	0.00	0.00	9.61	2.03
100.	Uganda	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.04
101.	Seychelles	0.87	0.21	3.49	0.87	67.44	13.91	71.80	14.99
102.	West Africa	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.10
103.	Fiji Islands	0.79	0.20	7.88	1.84	0.00	0.00	8.67	2.03
104.	East Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
105.	Libya	0.26	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.06
106.	Dgibouti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107.	Congo (DR)	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
108. Nicosia		0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01
109. Kyrgyzstan		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
110. Mangolia		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.06	0.27	0.06
111. Island JE 24WA		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	1.03	5.00	1.03
112. NRI		6,762.85	1,695.49	7,314.18	1,603.82	1,684.06	353.01	15,761.09	3,655.32
113. Fil's		0.25	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.06
114. Unindicated Country		5,701.20	1,415.50	9,499.07	2,216.07	8,870.15	1,843.26	24,070.42	5,474.83
Sub. Total		98,642.09	24,575.43	123,024.88	27,330.82	109,667.54	22,909.05	331,334.61	74,816.30
Stock Swapped		21.90	5.42	0	0	258.13	53.78	280.03	59.20
Grand Total		98,663.99	24,580.86	123,024.85	27,330.82	109,925.67	22,962.83	331,614.54	74,874.60

[Translation]

Compensation for Land Acquired for PMGSY

4976. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of villagers are losing their land on account of the acquisition of land for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total areas of land acquired for the purpose in each State and the number of villagers affected thereby;

(c) the existing policy of the Government with regard to the compensation to the villagers in lieu of acquiring their land for constructing roads under PMGSY;

(d) whether the Government is also aware that the villagers in several States are not being paid compensation in lieu of their land acquired for construction of roads under PMGSY; and

(e) if so, the action being taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure payment of compensation to the affected villagers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (e) 'Rural Roads' is a State subject and accordingly as per the provisions under programme guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), it is the responsibility of the State Government/District Panchayat to ensure that lands are available for taking up the proposed road works. PMGSY does not provide funds for land acquisition. The State Government can lay down guidelines for voluntary donation, exchange or other mechanism to ensure availability of land.

Compensation to Landmine Affected People

4977. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has paid compensation to the people of border villages falling in Bikaner and Shri Ganganagar districts of Rajasthan which were vacated for laying landmines during the Kargil war;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of affected villages; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY) :
 (a) No mines were laid in villages falling in Bikaner and Shri Ganganagar districts of Rajasthan during Kargil War and no villages were vacated from these districts of Rajasthan. As such the question of paying compensation does not arise.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Charges on Mobile Messages

4978. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) charge the subscribers even though they were not able to convey the messages in mobiles;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (c) Madam, BSNL and MTNL are charging their postpaid customers on delivery of Short Messaging Services (SMS). However, the prepaid customers are charged on submission of messages to the network due to technological limitation associated with the Protocol used for prepaid charging, although system makes multiple attempts to deliver the message.

In case of verified complaint for charging without delivery of messages, refund is given to the concerned subscriber.

[Translation]

Shortage of Skilled Workforce

4979. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
 SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
 SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

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

(a) whether there is a huge shortage of skilled manpower/workforce in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment in this regard;

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

(e) whether a number of mega infrastructure projects during the last one decade failed to meet deadlines as a result thereof; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to create and augment the skilled manpower/work force in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) to (d) According to last survey conducted in 2004-05 by National Sample Survey Organization, there is a workforce of 459 million in the country. Every year 12.8 million persons enter labour force in the country whereas training capacity is only for 3.1 million. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) – a Company set up under Companies Act 1956 as a Non profit company (where Government of India of India holds 49% of share), has carried out study on incremental human resource requirement by 2022 in 19 high growth sectors as 198.7 million. Incremental human requirement as identified by NSDC is as per enclosed statement.

(e) and (f) According to information available with the Government, no mega infrastructure project has failed to meet deadline due to shortage of skilled manpower.

Statement

Details of incremental requirement of labour workforce by the year 2022

Sl. No.	Name of sector	Requirement by the year 2022 (In Million)
1	2	3
1.	Auto and Auto Components Industry	35.2

1	2	3
2.	Building construction Industry and Real estate services	4.7
3.	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sector	1.9
4.	Banking and Financial Services Industry	4.2
5.	Construction Material and Building Hardware Sector	1.4
6.	Health Services Industry	12.8
7.	Education and Skill Development Service	8.7
8.	Electronics and IT Hardware	6.5
9.	Food Processing Sector	9.3
10.	IT & ITES sector	5.3
11.	Furniture and Furnishing Industry	0.8
12.	Gems and Jewellery Industry	4.6
13.	Leather and Leather goods industry	4.6
14.	Media and Entertainment Industry	2.9
15.	Organised Retail sector	17.3
16.	Textile and Clothing industry	2.6
17.	Transportation, Logistics, Warehousing and Packaging sector	17.7
18.	Tourism, Travel, Hospitality & Trade sector	17.2
19.	Unorganised sector	41
Total		198.7

Inclusion of Areas under DPAP

4980. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed for the inclusion of areas under the

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) being run by the Government;

(b) whether there is any provision to include the areas with identical geographical conditions and receiving equal rainfall under the DPAP; and

(c) if so, the time by which the entire such area in the country including Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh is likely to be included therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI) : (a) On the basis of the recommendations of a Technical Committee chaired by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, Ex. Member, Planning Commission, the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is being implemented on watershed basis since 1995-96. This committee has adopted scientific criteria like moisture index and extent of irrigated area in identifying the blocks for coverage under DPAP. Following norms have been used for identifying blocks under DPAP:

Moisture Index	Ecosystem	Percentage of irrigated area of net cultivated area
– 66.6 to – 33.3	Semi arid	upto 40%
– 33.2 to 0	Dry sub-humid	upto 30%

(b) and (c) Three watershed programmes namely, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert, development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) are being implemented by the Department of Land Resources. These three programmes have been consolidated into a single programme namely Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) since 26.02.2009. The coverage of IWMP extends to all the districts of all the States including Rajgarh District of Madhya Pradesh. The projects under IWMP are implemented as per Common Guidelines for Watershed Development Projects, 2008.

Under IWMP, the projects are sanctioned by the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) as per the appraisal of the Steering Committee on IWMP. The funds are being released by the Department of Land Resources as per the projects sanctioned by the SLNA. Madhya Pradesh SLNA has already

sanctioned 116 projects in 32 districts under IWMP during 2009-10 covering an area of 6.711 akh ha with a total cost Rs. 805.21 crore. In the Rajgarh District, SLNA, Madhya Pradesh has not sanctioned any project for implementation under IWMP during the year 2009-10.

Rent of Telephone Instruments

4981. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has discontinued to levy telephone instrument rental for the various categories of subscribers;

(b) if so, whether various private telecom companies especially Tata Indicom and Reliance have also discontinued the said rental;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of Landline telephone subscribers of the BSNL/MTNL and other private telephone companies in the country, State-wise and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Madam, BSNL and MTNL have not been charging separate telephone instrument rental from any category of subscribers. Fixed monthly charges (previously termed as rent) is a part of tariff package for rendering service to the subscribers.

(b) and (c) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(d) The number of Landline telephone subscribers of the BSNL/MTNL and other private telephone companies in the country, License area-wise and company-wise is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

License area-wise, Company-wise landline telephone connections as on 28.02.2010

Sl. No.	Name of the license area.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	Tata Tele Services Ltd.	Sistema Shyal Teleservices Ltd.	HFCL Infotel Ltd.	Reliance Telecom Ltd. & Communications Ltd.	BSNL	MTNL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	116936	154426	0	0	83547	2086552	0
2	Assam	0	386	0	0	0	325912	0
3	Bihar	0	6320	0	0	3025	1371745	0
4	Gujarat	46870	51666	0	0	114995	1862645	0
5	Haryana	22169	9569	0	0	3419	781233	0
6	Himachal Pradesh	0	1222	0	0	3370	353135	0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	0	50	0	0	8	231310	0
8	Karnataka	464388	106976	0	0	100056	2086186	0
9	Kerala	51719	9436	0	0	53553	3374331	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	Madhya Pradesh	305183	3484	0	0	32414	1229165	0
11	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	60744	164343	0	0	80201	2706476	0
12	North East	0	79	0	0	0	325721	0
13	Orissa	0	4929	0	0	3347	604245	0
14	Punjab	95779	11976	0	171583	40521	1285673	0
15	Rajasthan	36083	3668	52625	0	21589	1416881	0
16	Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	141718	5472	0	0	36264	1935294	0
17	Uttar Pradesh (East)	45425	8390	0	0	34112	1406244	0
18	Uttar Pradesh (West)	23193	4599	0	0	7387	1288596	0
19	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	0	1858	0	0	2192	914048	0
20	Kolkata	75656	21974	0	0	93947	1312606	0
21	Chennai	307948	45847	0	0	99,508	1002876	0
22	Delhi	943770	43464	0	0	172127	0	1536329
23	Mumbai	303132	476570	0	0	187301	0	1945946
Total		3040713	1136704	52625	171583	1172883	27900874	3482275

**Unique Identification Authority
of India**

4982. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create a Unique Identification Authority of India in order to provide the people in rural areas and towns the same facilities as provided in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details and nature of work proposed to be got done through the said authority; and

(d) the time by which the said authority is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) The Government has set up "Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)" in January, 2009 with the mandate to issue Unique Identification (UID) Numbers to all residents in India. UIDAI has the responsibility to lay down plan and policies to implement the UID scheme, shall own and operate the UID database and be responsible for its updation and

maintenance on an ongoing basis. The UID number will only guarantee identity, not rights, benefits or entitlements.

[English]

Construction of Strategic Road

4983. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given clearance of Army's long pending proposal to construct a strategic road near tri-junction of Tibet, Bhutan and Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Court has put certain conditions including payment of five per cent of the estimated project cost to the Sikkim Government for compensatory afforestation; and

(d) if so, the total cost involved in this project and time by which the work is likely to start?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has been entrusted with the construction of two strategic roads namely Track junction-Bheem Base-Dokala for a length of 13.48 Km and Flag Hill-Dokala for a length of 33.80 Km near tri-junction of Tibet-Bhutan and Sikkim.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Cost of work on Track Junction-Bheem Base-Dokala road is approximately Rs. 15.12 crore. Work has commenced and probable date of completion (POC) is 2012. Cost of work on Flag Hill-Dokala is approximately Rs. 81.81 Crore. Hon'ble Supreme Court has cleared the alignment in March, 2010. The work on this road will start after getting clearance of National Board of Wild Life (NBWL) and Forest clearance. Completion of work will take five years after commencement of work.

[Translation]

Setting up of Postal Development Corporation

4984. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed to set up Postal Development Corporation and Post Bank in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said corporation will be able to use its real estate under this proposal;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (f) Not Applicable.

[English]

Amendment in Labour Laws

4985. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO :

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM :

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend/revamp the existing labour laws in consultation with labour organisations and various stakeholders;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of suggestions received by the Government in this regard and number out of them incorporated so far;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any draft in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the existing labour laws are likely to be amended/revamped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) :
 (a) to (e) Review/updation of labour laws is a continuous process in order to bring them in tune with the emerging needs of the economy. The Government receives suggestions from various stakeholders from time to time. The required changes in the labour laws are accomplished by the Government after detailed consultation with the stakeholders with a view to harmonize their interests, where these suggestions are also considered.

Accordingly, amendments to Acts like the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Apprentices Act, 1961, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 have been carried out and a new Act, namely, the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has been enacted. Besides, Bills to amend Acts like the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 have been introduced in the Parliament.

Vacant Posts in Labour Courts

4986. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR :

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY :

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

(a) whether some posts of presiding officers and judges are lying vacant in Labour Courts and Tribunals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes quota out of these vacant posts, State-wise and category-wise; and

(c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) :
 (a) and (b) Out of the 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts set up by Central Government, the posts of Presiding Officers are lying vacant in the following three CGIT-cum-Labour-Courts:

- (i) CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Ahmedabad
- (ii) CGIT-cum-Labour Court-I, Mumbai
- (iii) CGIT-cum-Labour Court-II, Dhanbad.

The Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) have been set up by the Central Government as per the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication of industrial disputes arising in the Central Sphere. The Presiding Officers are appointed as per Sections 7, 7A, 7B and 7C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. A serving judicial officer is appointed on deputation basis and retired judicial officer on re-employment basis. As per Section 7(c) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, they can continue upto the age of 65 years. There is no provision of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for appointment to the post of Presiding Officer in the Act. The State Governments have their own Labour Courts and Tribunals to adjudicate on disputes arising in the State Sphere. Information regarding Labour Courts and Tribunals falling under the State sphere is not maintained centrally.

(c) The process of filling up of these vacancies of the Presiding Officers is at various stages of processing. There is a stipulated procedure to be followed for appointment of Presiding Officer and, therefore, a specific time frame can not be indicated.

Construction of Passenger Halls

4987. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct Passenger Halls at jetties of all islands in Lakshadweep; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) : (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, small passenger shelters at all islands, except Bitra Island, have been constructed and are presently being used by passengers.

**Delay in Implementation of
MNP Services**

4988. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA :
 CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH :
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV :
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN :
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR :
 SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR :
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI :
 SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA :
 SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV :
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI :
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM :
 SHRI JAYARAM PANGI :
 SHRI RAMESH RATHOD :

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

(a) whether there is delay in implementation of Mobile Number Portability (MNP) Services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for implementation of MNP in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the measures adopted for security consideration in this regard;

(e) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recommended that only one operator may be licenced to provide MNP service in the country;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether licensing two operators to implement MNP service will create more complications in terms of cost for the operators as compared to the original recommendations of TRAI; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA) : (a) to (d) Madam, as per the conditions of License for Mobile Number Portability (MNP) Service, awarded to the MNP

Service Providers, the MNP Service was to be implemented in the first phase in Metro cities and Category 'A' Service Areas (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu including Chennai, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Service Areas) in September 2009 and in the rest of the country thereafter by March, 2010. Later, the Government has decided to implement the MNP in one go in the whole country. For MNP implementation, all networks in the country are to be ready and tested before the MNP Service is implemented. Various activities are required to be carried out by the operators including technical augmentation and upgradation of their existing networks, carrying out required installation verification tests, establishing links with MNP Operators and conducting inter operator tests. All these are time consuming processes After the service providers are ready with their own inter-operator test results, a complete Acceptance Test (A/T) is to be carried out by Department of Telecommunications (DOT) across the networks of all the concerned service providers in all the service areas before MNP Service is implemented so that no network problem in call processing/completion, surfaces out after MNP Services are launched. The Government has reviewed the preparedness of the all Access and International Long Distance (ILD) Service Providers Substantial progress has been made in augmentations and upgradation of the networks of the operators. The Department is making all efforts to get the MNP implementation at the earliest. The Access and ILD Service Providers have been instructed to complete the Inter Operator Test (IOT) by 15th May, 2010 after which Acceptance Test (A/T) shall be carried out by Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DOT. TERM Cells have been asked to closely oversee the progress of call flow test Based on successful completion of A/T, DOT will decide the date for launch of MNP Services in the country, expected by 30th June, 2010. The main security concerns of the Security Agencies with regard to implementation of Mobile Number Portability are seamless lawful interception of messages/call related information in case the ported number is already under lawful interception. The views of Ministry of Home Affairs on porting process for numbers under lawful interception is awaited. Thereafter, necessary instructions regarding porting process for numbers under lawful interception shall be issued.

(e) to (h) Madam, TRAI in its suo-moto recommendation dated 8th March, 2006 originally had, *inter alia*, recommended that:

- (i) Mobile Operators through neutral third party shall establish logically centralised database with not more than 5 regionally located databases. Cost of this database shall be borne proportionately based on subscriber base by each operator. This database shall be depository for ported numbers
- (ii) Any other issues relating to creation of database, interfaces, performance parameters, service levels shall be resolved by discussion and coordination among all the stakeholders. A steering committee consisting of operators, industry association and TEC under the aegis of TRAI shall be constituted to workout the details of these implementation issues.

Later, based on the interim report of the Steering Committee, TRAI intimated that for MNP implementation in India, the neutral third party should own and operate MNP Clearing house and logically centralized data base. The MNP Clearing House Administrator (MCHA) and Number Portability Data Base (NPDB) will be owned and operated by one legal entity. However, such entity will be licensed by the DoT.

Subsequently, a Standing Committee on MNP was constituted in DoT to finalise the modalities for implementation of MNP. The Standing Committee deliberated the recommendations of TRAI on various issues including number of operators required to implement MNP in India. It came out that for large country like India with large mobile subscriber base, comparison should be made with similarly situated countries like USA having multiple clearing houses. Having multiple clearing houses in the country will provide alternative arrangement for dealing with the situations arising in case of eventuality of any unforeseen technical or commercial/corporate failure of one clearing house. It will also bring competition and will be beneficial to customers

Therefore, the Government decided to induct one experienced neutral licensed operator each in the two zones of the country. Most of Access Service Provides and

International Long Distance Operators have established their centrally located system in the country for MNP service instead of separate systems in each Licensed Service Area (LSA) and connected from their central systems to each of the MNP clearing houses in the two zones. Thus it appears that there are no complications in terms of cost for the operators in licensing two operators to implement MNP service as compared to the original recommendations of TRAI.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Agricultural and Industrial Sectors

4989. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recommendations of Dr. Arjun Sen Gupta Commission any draft/scheme has been formulated by the Union Government to modernise the agricultural and industrial sectors so as to create new employment opportunities therein; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) As per the recommendations of Dr. Arjun Sen Gupta Commission, a scheme for Technology Upgradation for Enterprises In the Unorganised Sector is under formulation by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

[English]

Dredging Work at Palk Strait

4990. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dredging work of navigable channel through the Palk Strait between India and Sri Lanka is keeping pace with the schedule fixed for its completion; and

(b) if so, the cost of the project and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) : (a) and (b) The dredging work at Palk Strait is presently not keeping pace with the schedule fixed for its completion as the feasibility of an alternative alignment for the proposed channel is yet to be decided. The cost of the Project can be firmly estimated only after a decision is taken with regard to the alternative alignment.

**Job Cards to Minorities
under MGNREGS**

4991. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of job cards issued to the people belonging to minority communities in the country and the amount of wages disbursed to them under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is under implementation in all rural areas of the country. The Act uniformly applies to all rural households irrespective of the community they belong to. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is demand based. Job cards are issued to the households who register themselves for issue of the same. Ministry maintains data in respect of the total job cards issued and job cards issued to households belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Separate data for job cards issued to people belonging to minority communities is not maintained.

Provision of Telecom Services

4992. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to give special emphasis for providing Telecom services in North-Eastern Regions in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) to (c) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has launched various schemes for provision of telecom services in rural and remote areas of the country including North Eastern Region (NER). Out of 40,377 inhabited villages in NER, 34,396 villages have been provided with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility as on 31/03/2010 and the remaining VPTs will be provided by February, 2011. Schemes for providing subsidy support for Rural Household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) and for setting up and managing 608 infrastructure sites (towers) in NER for provision of mobile services in specified rural and remote areas are such other schemes. Telecom services under these schemes are being commissioned in a phased manner.

In addition to the above, under the special component plan, BSNL makes provision for development of telecom facilities in North Eastern Region (NER). During the 11th Five Year Plan, BSNL has made an allocation of Rs. 2,656.79 crore for development telecom infrastructure in NER. BSNL also fixes Telecom Circle-wise annual targets for development of telecom network including the North Eastern Region circles.

Impact of FTAs on Spice Industry

4993. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Spice Board have made any assessment about the impact of the recent Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) on the domestic spice producers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government took into account Board's opinion before concluding the FTAs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the issues raised by the Spice Board were accommodated in the FTAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. While negotiating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) Government takes a number of

steps to protect the interest of domestic as well as export oriented industry and farmers. These include keeping the items to which the domestic industry and farmers are sensitive, in the Negative List. On such items limited or no tariff concessions are granted to the trading partner. Such lists are prepared after consulting all stake holders which include the Boards as well as the Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations, etc. In so far as India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement is concerned inputs were obtained from the Spices Board and considered while finalizing the Agreement. Most of the spices have been kept in India's exclusion List (Negative List).

Violation by Promoter Groups

4994. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding violations by the promoter group of various telecom companies including Bharti Airtel Limited in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

Strength of Submarines

4995. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS :

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the fleet strength of submarines available with Navy;

(b) whether submarine development project of second generation namely Project 75 India for Navy is delayed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has entered into agreement with foreign countries for procurement of submarines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Government constantly reviews the security environment and accordingly decides induction of appropriate equipment including submarines for Navy. This is a continuous process undertaken for the modernization of Armed Forces to keep them in a state of readiness to meet any eventuality. Acceptance of Necessity for the construction of additional submarines under Project-75 (India) has been accorded. The proposal is being progressed. A programme for construction of six submarines is currently underway at M/s. Mazagon Docks Limited. In addition, efforts are made to maintain force-level by upgrading/modernizing the existing assets.

Government has not entered into agreement with foreign countries for procurement of submarines in the recent past.

Shortage of Recharge Coupons

4996. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recharge coupons of various Telecom Companies including Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) are not available in the country including Delhi and Mumbai region;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) Madam, Tata Communications Limited, the erstwhile Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited, is a private company which is not engaged in

providing mobile services. However, the recharge coupons of both the Public Sector Undertakings, BSNL and MTNL, are available in the country including Delhi and Mumbai region.

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

Setting up of Single Exclusive Portal

4997. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a single exclusive portal for linking all universities in the country;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) to (c) Government has approved a Project on 25.03.2010 for the establishment of the National Knowledge Network (NKN); at an outlay of Rs. 5990 crore to be implemented by NIC over a period of 10 years.

The Objective of the NKN is to interconnect all Universities, Libraries, Laboratories, Hospitals and Agricultural Institutions to share data and resources across the country over the high speed information network.

NKN will facilitate creation, acquisition and sharing of Knowledge resources among the large participating Institutions in the country. It will bridge the existing knowledge gap in the country. It will help the country evolve as a Knowledge Society and spur economic activities in the Knowledge domain.

The applications that are identified for implementation and delivery on NKN are: Agriculture, Education, Health, e-governance and Grid Computing (High Performance computing).

Quinquennial Survey on Employment and Unemployment

4998. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether fresh quinquennial survey based data on the employment and unemployment has been available at the time of formulation of Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Results of 61st round of quinquennial labour force survey on Employment and Unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation during 2004-05 were available at the time of formulation of Eleventh Five Year Plan. The next survey (66th round) is currently in progress from July, 2009 and will be completed in June, 2010.

[Translation]

Improvement in Telecom Services

4999. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) or any other agency regarding mobile services provided by various service providers;

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereof;

(c) whether the quality of mobile/telephone services provided by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is deficient as compared to the services provided by private telecom companies; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the services of MTNL/BSNL in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has commissioned Independent Agencies to conduct Quality of Service (QoS) Audit and Customer Satisfaction survey for Cellular and Basic Services on Zonal basis. (North, South, West and East Zones).

TRAI has been monitoring quality of service provided by Cellular Mobile Service Providers against the notified quality of service standards from time to time, through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs). As per the performance monitoring report submitted by the service providers for the quarter ending December 2009, it is seen that the Quality of Service of the Cellular Mobile Telephone Service and Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) provided by MTNL and BSNL is comparable to the quality of service provided by the private telecom companies.

MTNL and BSNL are generally meeting the benchmarks for most of the quality of service parameters for Cellular Mobile Telephone Services in all the service areas. Non-Compliance with the benchmark, in some of the service areas, is observed in respect of the following parameters:

- i. Worst affected BTSs due to downtime, SDCCH/Paging Channel Congestion.
- ii. Call drop rate.
- iii. Worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH drop (call drop) rate.
- iv. Point of Interconnection (PoI) Congestion.
- v. Metering and Billing and Response time to the customer for assistance.

In respect of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline), MTNL and BSNL have not met the benchmarks of the following parameters in some of the service area:

- (i) Fault incidences per 100 subscribers per month
- (ii) Fault repaired by next working day
- (iii) Percentage of fault repaired within 3 days
- (iv) Percentage of fault repaired within 5 days
- (v) Mean Time to Repair
- (vi) Call completion Rate
- (vii) Point of Interconnection (PoI) Congestion
- (viii) Metering and Billing and
- (ix) Response time to the customer for assistance.

TRAI has been taking various steps to ensure quality of service by cellular mobile service providers. Some of these steps are given below:

1. TRAI monitors the performance of Cellular Mobile Service against the benchmark given for the various parameters laid in Quality of Service Regulations through Quarterly and Monthly Performance Monitoring Reports. In addition, POI congestion is also being monitored on monthly basis.
2. TRAI also undertakes objective assessment of the Quality of Service of Cellular Mobile Services through an independent agency. A customer satisfaction survey is also conducted quarterly through this agency. The results of these audit and survey are widely published for public/Stakeholders knowledge.
3. TRAI takes up with the Service Providers to address the issues in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks.

Quality of Assets Created under MGNREGS

5000. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prescribed any norms to ensure quality of the assets being created under Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these norms have been/are being followed in true sense;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the qualitative assets created under this scheme in each State since its inception;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for ensuring qualitative assets under MGNREGS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) Operational Guidelines for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, in para 10.1.2 provide that for every work sanctioned under the Scheme, there should be a local Vigilance and Monitoring Committee (VMC) to monitor the progress and quality of work while it is in progress. Para 10.3.1 of the Guidelines provide that 100% of works should be verified at . Block level, 10% at district level and 2% at the State level. The Guidelines also provide for verification and quality audit by external monitors

at the Central, State and District levels. In addition, State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are set up for monitoring of all rural development schemes including Mahatma Gandhi NREGA.

(c) As reported by the State Government, during 2009-10 (up to February, 10), out of the 42.95 lakh works taken up during the year, 32.24 lakh works had been inspected at block level and 4.08 lakh works had been inspected at the district level. The Ministry has issued guidelines for constitution of State and District level V&MC and has also nominated Chairman/Co-Chairman for 615 District level V&MC in the country.

(d) and (e) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing atleast 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. The focus of activities permissible under the Act is on water conservation and water harvesting. All these activities address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation, soil erosion so that the process of employment generation is on a sustainable basis. The year-wise break up of works taken up under the Act so far is as under:

(Figures in lakhs)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up to February, 10)
Total works taken up	8.35	17.88	27.75	42.95
Water conservation	4.51(54%)	8.73(49%)	12.79(46%)	21.71(51%)
Provision of irrigation facility on land owned by SC/ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries	0.81(10%)	2.63(15%)	5.67(20%)	7.12(17%)
Rural connectivity	1.80(21%)	3.08(17%)	5.03(18%)	7.20(17%)
Land development	0.89(11%)	2.88(16%)	3.98(15%)	5.98(14%)
Any other activity	0.34(4%)	0.56(3%)	0.28(1%)	0.92(2%)

(f) Same as given in reply to parts (a), (b) and (c).

*[English]***Establishments of DRDO**5001. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI :

SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS :

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV :

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of laboratories/institutes under the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), location-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of research works conducted by the laboratories, separately;

(c) whether the existing laboratories are adequate to cater to the defence requirements of the country;

(d) if not, whether the Government proposes to set up some new laboratories/institutes in various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and

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

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

(a) There are 50 laboratories/institutes functioning under the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). Their state-wise and location-wise numbers are given below:

No. of Laboratories/ Institutes	Location	State
1	2	3
12	Delhi	Delhi
6	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3
1	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
9	Bangalore	Karnataka
1	Mysore	Karnataka
3	Pune	Maharashtra
1	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra
1	Ambernath	Maharashtra
2	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
1	Mussorie	Uttarakhand
1	Haldwani	Uttarakhand
2	Balasore	Orissa
1	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
1	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
1	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir
2	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
1	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
1	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh
1	Tezpur	Assam
1	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
1	Kochi	Kerala

(b) The details of research works conducted by the laboratories is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Madam. The existing laboratories are adequate to cater the defence requirements of the country.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement

DRDO Laboratories/Institutes

Sl. No.	State	Names of Laboratories/Institutes and their Locations	Areas of research work
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	Centre for Fire, Explosives and Environment Safety (CFEES), Delhi	Fire Detection, Explosives and Environment Safety

1	2	3	4
2.	Delhi	Laser Science and Technology Centre (LASTEC), Delhi	Opto-electronics, Lasers
3.	Delhi	Institute of Nuclear Medicines and Allied Sciences (INMAS), Delhi	Nuclear Medicines
4.	Delhi	Institute for Systems Studies and Analyses (ISSA), Delhi	Systems Modelling
5.	Delhi	Defence Terrain Research Laboratory (DTRL), Delhi	Terrain research
6.	Delhi	Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences (DIPAS), Delhi	Physiology
7.	Delhi	Defence Institute of Psychological Research (DIPR), Delhi	Psychological research
8.	Delhi	Defence Scientific Information and Documentation Centre (DESIDOC), Delhi	Information Science
9.	Delhi	Solid State Physics Laboratory (SSPL), Delhi	Solid-State/Semi-conductor Materials
10.	Delhi	Scientific Analysis Group (SAG), Delhi	Cryptology
11.	Delhi	Recruitment and Assessment Centre (RAC), Delhi	Human Resource Development
12.	Delhi	Centre for Personnel Talent Management (CEPTAM), Delhi	Talent Management
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Research Centre Imarat (RCI), Hyderabad	Missiles
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Defence Research and Development Laboratory (DRDL), Hyderabad	Missile based Weapons
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Advanced Systems Laboratory (ASL), Hyderabad	Polymers and Composites
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Advanced Numerical Research and Analysis Group (ANURAG), Hyderabad	Computer Systems
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Defence Electronics Research Laboratory (DLRL), Hyderabad	Electronic Warfare
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Defence Metallurgical Research Laboratory (DMRL), Hyderabad	Materials and Composites
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Naval Science and Technological Laboratory (NSTL), Visakhapatnam	Underwater Weapons
20.	Karnataka	Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics (CAIR), Bangalore	Robotics

1	2	3	4
21.	Karnataka	Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE), Bangalore	Aerial Vehicles
22.	Karnataka	Centre for Air Borne System (CABS), Bangalore	Air-borne Early Warning
23.	Karnataka	Centre for Military Air-worthiness and Certification (CEMILAC), Bangalore	Air-worthiness functions
24.	Karnataka	Defence Avionics Research Establishment (DARE), Bangalore	Air-borne Electronic Warfare
25.	Karnataka	Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE), Bangalore	Gas Turbine Engines
26.	Karnataka	Electronics and Radar Development Establishment (LRDE), Bangalore	Radars
27.	Karnataka	Microwave Tube Research and Development Centre (MTRDC), Bangalore	Microwave Tubes
28.	Karnataka	Defence Bio-engineering and Electro-medical Laboratory (DEBEL), Bangalore	Life Support Systems
29.	Karnataka	Defence Food Research Laboratory (DFRL), Mysore	Food Sciences
30.	Maharashtra	Armaments Research and Development Establishment (ARDE), Pune	Armaments
31.	Maharashtra	Research Development Establishment (Engrs) (R&DE[E]), Pune	Weapon Systems/ Platforms
32.	Maharashtra	High Energy Materials Research Laboratories (HEMRL), Pune	Explosives
33.	Maharashtra	Vehicles Research and Development Establishment (VRDE), Ahmednagar	Wheeled Vehicles
34.	Maharashtra	Naval Materials Research Laboratory (NMRL), Ambernath	Corrosion Preventive Technology
35.	Uttarakhand	Defence Electronics Applications Laboratory (DEAL), Dehradun	Electronics
36.	Uttarakhand	Instruments Research and Development Establishment (IRDE), Dehradun	Opto-electronics
37.	Uttarakhand	Institute of Technology Management (ITM), Mussoorie	Training of Persons
38.	Uttarakhand	Defence Institute of Bio-Energy Research (DIBER), Haldwani	Bio-energy
39.	Orissa	Integrated Test Range (ITR), Balasore	Evaluating the performance of Rockets and Missiles

1	2	3	4
40	Orissa	Proof and Experimental Establishment (PXE), Balasore	Testing of Weapons
41	Uttar Pradesh	Aerial Delivery Research and Development Establishment (ADRDE), Agra	Parachute and other allied Delivery Systems
42	Uttar Pradesh	Defence Material and Stores Research and Development Establishment (DMSRDE), Kanpur	Textiles, Polymers and Composites
43	Jammu and Kashmir	Defence Institute of High Altitude Research (DIHAR), Leh	High Altitude Agro-animal research
44	Chandigarh	Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE), Chandigarh	Snow Science
45	Chandigarh	Terminal Ballistics Research Laboratory (TBRL), Chandigarh	Ballistics
46	Tamil Nadu	Combat Vehicles Research and Development Estt. (CVRDE), Chennai	Combat Vehicles
47	Madhya Pradesh	Defence Research and Development Establishment (DRDE), Gwalior	Chemical and Biological Warfare
48	Assam	Defence Research Laboratory (DRL), Tezpur	Health and hygiene
49	Rajasthan	Defence Laboratory (DL), Jodhpur	Camouflaging and Isotopes
50	Kerala	Naval Physical and Oceanographic Laboratory (NPOL), Kochi	Naval Technology

Upgradation of ITIs/ITCs

5002. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA :
SHRI VARUN GANDHI :
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI :

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

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from various States including Orissa regarding upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes/Centres (ITIs/ITCs) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in the States, State-wise;

(b) the present status of upgradation/modernisation of ITIs/ITCs with PPP mode, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated and released to States for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether there is a proposal to upgrade these ITIs/ITCs as Centres of Excellence comparable to world standards;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to provide free education to girls student in ITIs/ITCs?

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

(a) Proposals of 900 ITIs were received by the Union Government from various States/UTs including proposals of 12 ITIs from Orissa regarding Upgradation of ITIs under the scheme of "Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership" from 2007-08 to 2009-10.

(b) State-wise present status of upgradation of Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The funds allocated and released to the States/UTs for the purpose during each of the last three years and allocation for the current year, State wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Under this scheme the overall upgradation of ITIs is proposed. However, the Institute Management Committee (IMC) of the ITI may propose its upgradation

into Centres of Excellence depending on the requirement of the Industry in the region.

(f) So far there is no guide line from National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) regarding free education to girls students in the ITIs. ITIs are functioning under the administrative control of State Governments and fee is decided by them.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	Proposals received and approved						Total
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		
		Received	Approved	Received	Approved	Received	Approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	20	36	36	3	3	59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
3.	Assam	6	6	5	5	5	5	16
4.	Bihar	4	4	4	4	2	2	10
5.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	12	12	10	10	15	15	37
7.	Delhi	0	0	2	2	1	1	3
8.	Gujarat	19	19	22	22	25	25	66
9.	Haryana	13	13	13	13	10	10	36
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9	9	11	11	10	10	30
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	6	5	5	4	4	15
12.	Jharkhand	2	2	2	2	2	2	6
13.	Karnataka	26	26	26	26	23	23	75
14.	Kerala	5	5	5	5	10	10	20
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	21	16	16	19	19	56
16.	Maharashtra	62	62	55	55	60	60	177
17.	Orissa	4	4	3	3	5	5	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Punjab	20	20	19	19	22	22	61
19.	Rajasthan	17	17	15	15	22	22	54
20.	Tamil Nadu	12	12	5	5	11	11	28
21.	Tripura	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
22.	Uttar Pradesh	25	25	18	18	32	32	75
23.	Uttarakhand	10	10	10	10	9	9	29
24.	West Bengal	4	4	12	12	5	5	21
25.	Nagaland	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
26.	Goa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
28.	Mizoram	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
29.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
30.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		300	300	300	300	300	300	900

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Funds allocated and released						
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11
		Allocated	Released	Allocated	Released	Allocated	Released	Allocated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	50.00	90.00	90.00	7.50	7.50	5.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
3.	Assam	15.00	15.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	7.50
4.	Bihar	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	7.50
5.	Chandigarh	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Project Proposals under NCLP

5003. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA :
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN :
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU :
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA :

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various States including Madhya Pradesh regarding eradication, education and rehabilitation of child labour under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the present status of such proposals, State-wise;

(d) the details of assistance/grant-in-aid sought by the States from Union Government under NCLP during the said period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the time by which such proposals and assistance/grant-in-aid are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) :
(a) No, Madam. Under the National Child Labour Project Scheme, a detailed survey report containing the name of child, father's name, age, address and occupation/process from where the child would be withdrawn, etc., conducted by the District Administration duly recommended by the respective State Government is required for considering the feasibility for approval of the proposal. No such specific detailed proposal for rehabilitation of child labour has been received from State Governments including Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

**Connectivity between
Major Ports**

5004. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY :
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN :
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA :
Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to connect all major ports electronically and uniform web based Port Connectivity System (PCS);

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the initiatives and scheme formulated for the purpose;

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented;

(d) the extent to which the new scheme would reduce transaction costs, minimise delay and simplify procedures;

(e) whether it is proposed to extend such scheme to all the minor ports of the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) :
(a) Yes, Madam. Government is vigorously pursuing implementation of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) at Ports with the initiative of 'Centralized Web based — Port Community System (PCS) under 'e-trade' project in India.

(b) As a part of Electronic data Interchange (EDI), Centralized Web Based — Port Community System (PCS) is envisaged which is intended to integrate the electronic flow of information and function as the centralized hub for all the Indian Ports and other stakeholders like Customs, Shipping lines/Agents, Surveyors, Stevedores, Banks, CFS, Customs House Agents, CONCOR/Railways, etc. through a common interface.

(c) Initially, all 12 Major Ports have been identified for connecting electronically with PCS like Kolkata (Kolkata Dock System, Haldia Dock Complex), Paradip, Viskhapatnam, Chennai, Ennore, Tuticorin, Cochin, New Mangalore, Mormugao, Mumbai, Jawaharlal Nehru and Kandla. Implementation of PCS has been envisaged in following three Phases:

(i) The first phase consists of 33 messages covering vessel and container related messages among Ports, Shipping Agents, Shipping/Container Lines, Container Freight Station and Customs House Agents.

(ii) The second phase consists of 17 messages covering Transport, Cargo and Finance related and e-payments. Three additional stakeholders viz CONCOR/Railways/Pvt. Carriers, Stevedores and Banks also be covered.

(iii) The third phase consists of around 43 messages covering Customs and other regulatory agencies {Port Health Organization (PHO), Mercantile Marine Department (MMD)} related messages. Customs and other regulatory stakeholder be covered.

(d) The implementation of PCS in India is expected to transform Indian Ports from antiquated Ports to modern Ports by bringing in a paperless regime. It minimises transaction time and cost to Indian export-import trade. Contribution of PCS to Indian trade, though not quantifiable in exact terms, will definitely herald new chapter in India by way of e-trade. However, it is expected to reduce a transaction cost at ports at least by 10% and empower Indian Ports to join the premiere league of international technology advanced e-ports.

(e) Yes, PCS is now proposed to be extended to non-major Ports also as per the Schedule given by Customs.

(f) As per Customs List, following Non-major Ports will be covered initially:—

- Pondicherry
- Pipavav
- Dahej
- Nagapattinam
- Magdala
- Jamnagar
- Sikka
- Bedi
- Gangavaram
- Kakinada
- Mundra

Coverage of EPFO

5005. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO :
SHRI RAKESH SACHAN :
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN :
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR :

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

(a) the number and percentage of employees out of total workforce of the country are covered under Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);

(b) whether only a fraction of the total workforce of the country has taken the membership of EPFO;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to bring more establishments under the EPFO and extend the reach of benefits to all eligible workforce; and

(e) the details of other schemes prevailing and formulated for the welfare of labourers of both organised and unorganised sectors and the number of labourers being benefited therefrom?

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

(a) At present approximately 449 lakh members are covered by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as on 31.03.09 including those of exempted establishments, against the total workforce of 45.9 crore (43.3 in unorganized and 2.6 crore in organized) estimated by the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in the year 2004-05.

(b) and (c) The reasons for less number of memberships of EPFO is that the membership in the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (EPF and M.P. Act, 1952) is restricted by the following provisions:

- establishments which employ 20 or more employees and come under Government notified class of establishment are coverable by the EPFO under the Act.

- Cooperative Societies/ establishments employing less than 50 persons and working without the aid of power are not coverable [u/s 16(1) (a)].
- The employee under its fold having the wage ceiling upto Rs. 6500/- p.m.
- The Act is not applicable to the establishments belonging to or under the control of the Central or State Government whose employees are entitled to the benefit of Provident Fund and pension. Similarly all other establishments employing less than 20 employees are also not covered under EPF and M.P. Act, 1952.
- The Act is also not applicable to establishments whose business activity does not fall under notified schedule industries or class of establishments.

(d) New classes of establishments are notified by the Government from time-to-time, the last notification being SO 3456 dated 16.11.2007, covering:

- companies offering life insurance, annuities etc., other than Life Insurance Corporation of India;
- private airports and joint venture airports;
- electronic media companies in private sector; and
- lodging houses, services apartments and condominiums; under the Act.

(e) Details of other schemes prevailing and formulated for the welfare of labourers of both organized and unorganized sector is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Social Security Schemes

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948

The Act applies to non-seasonal establishments using power and employing 10 or more employees and non-power using establishment with 20 or more employees who are in receipt of wages up to Rs. 10000/- p.m. The

benefits provided under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIC) are: (i) Cash benefits; (ii) Sickness benefit; (iii) Maternity benefit; (iv) Disablement benefit; (v) Dependents benefit; and (vi) Rehabilitation allowance. At present the ESIC scheme covers about 1.29 crore employees in 783 industrial centres in the country and the total number of beneficiaries including family members is about 5.02 crore.

Maternity Benefit Act 1961

The Act prohibits the working of pregnant women for a specified period before and after delivery. It also provides for maternity leave and payment of certain monetary benefits for women workers subject to fulfilment certain conditions during the period when they are out of employment on account of their pregnancy. The services of a women worker cannot be terminated during the period of her absence on account of pregnancy except for gross misconduct. Maximum period for which a woman can get maternity benefit is twelve weeks. Of this, six weeks must be taken prior to the date of delivery of the child and six weeks immediately following that date. State Governments are the implementing agency for this Act.

Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

Every employee, other than apprentice irrespective of his wages is entitled to receive gratuity after he has rendered continuous service for five years or more. Gratuity is payable at the time of termination of his service either (i) on superannuation or (ii) on retirement or resignation or (iii) on death or disablement due to accident or disease. Termination of services includes retrenchment As per section 4(3) of the Act, the amount of the gratuity payable to an employee shall not to exceed Rs. 3,50,000/-. State Governments are the implementing agency for this Act.

Employees' Compensation Act, 1923

The Act applies to any person who is employed otherwise than in a clerical capacity, in railways factories, mines, plantations, mechanically propelled vehicles, loading and unloading work on a ship, construction, maintenance and repairs of roads and bridges, electricity generation, cinemas, catching or trading of wild elephants,

circus, and other hazardous occupations and other employment specified in Schedule II to the Act. Under Section 2(3) of the Act, the State Governments are empowered to extend the scope of the Act to any class of persons whose occupations are considered hazardous after giving three months' notice in the Official Gazette. The compensation has to be paid by the employer to a workman for any personal injury caused by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment (section 3 of the Act). The minimum amount of compensation has been enhanced to Rs. 1,20,000/- in case of death during employment and Rs. 1,40,000/- in case of permanent disability. State Governments are the implementing agency for this Act.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

The old age pension is provided to all citizens above the age of 65 years and living below the poverty line. The States have been asked to add on the Central Government per capita grant of Rs. 200 per month. 15346199 persons have been covered upto 31.03.2009.

National Family Benefit Scheme

The National Family Benefit Scheme provides a lumpsum grant of Rs. 10000/- in the event of the death of a primary breadwinner. Central assistance under the Scheme is available on the death of such primary breadwinner occurs while he or she is more than 18 years and less than 65 years of age and belongs to BPL household, 84.26 lakh persons have been covered upto 31.03.2009.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (National Maternity Benefit Scheme)

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. The scheme provides cash incentives in case of institutional delivery. The Coverage is 1742556 persons upto 31.03.2009.

Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

During the 2005-06 and 2006-07 the Government of India was implementing two separate schemes namely the

'Health Insurance Scheme' for providing health care facilities to the handlooms weavers in the country. 18.21 lakh weavers have been covered under the scheme upto 31.03.2009.

"Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana" is providing Life Insurance cover to the handloom weavers in case of natural/accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident. Coverage is upto 5.76 lakh weavers upto 31.03.2009.

Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana providing health and insurance cover to an artisan's family of four. Coverage is 19.34 lakh.

The Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans for providing Life Insurance Cover to the handloom weavers in case of natural/accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident. 12.47 lakh artisans have been covered upto 31.03.2009.

Pension to Master Craft Persons

Mastercraft person of 60 years or more age who are recipients of National Awards or Merit Certificate or State awards in handicrafts and whose private income is less than 15,000/- per year and who is not in receipt of similar financial assistance from any other source are eligible for the financial assistance is given pension @ of Rs. 1000/- per month.

National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension

(A) The 'National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen' (NSFW) includes 'Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishers' and 'Development of Model Fishermen Villages' respectively. A new programme called 'Saving-cum-Relief' was also added to the scheme. Coverage under Group Accident Insurance is 19,74,801 upto 31.03.2009 and 108573 have been covered under Saving cum relief upto 31.03.2009.

(B) Training and Extension:

A scheme providing for training facilities to fishery personnel, mainly from the State Governments.

Janshree Bima Yojana

Janshree Bima Yojana providing cover for natural death, accidental death and disability has been launched for BPL and marginally above BPL engaged in 43 notified occupations. Coverage upto 31.03.2009 is 81,42,412 persons.

Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana

Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana providing cover for natural death, accidental death and disability has been launched for landless rural household between 18 and 59 years. The coverage upto 31.03.2009 is 29,10,400.

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

The 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' was launched on 1st October, 2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000/- per annum to BPL families in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. As on date, 26 States/Union Territories have initiated the process to implement the scheme. Out of these 26 States/UTs, 22 States namely Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal have started issuing smart cards and more than 1.44 crore cards have been issued as on 20.04.2010.

[Translation]

**Employment Generation in Flood
Affected Areas**

5006. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any comprehensive policy to generate job opportunities for the people of flood affected areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the extent to which the said policy is likely to be helpful in providing job to the affected/poor people in various States;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any requests from various States for providing assistance for

implementation of various employment generation schemes in the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) There is no specific plan/scheme to generate employment opportunities for the people of flood affected areas. However, Government of India is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) as wage employment programme and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) as self employment programme in the rural areas including flood affected areas of the country, for poverty alleviation and employment generation.

[English]

**Release of Commemorative
Postal Envelope**

5007. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to release commemorative postal envelopes in the name of the great personalities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT) : (a) No, Madam. There is no such proposal in this connection.

(b) and (c) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

Irregularities under MGNREGS

5008. SHRI UDAY SINGH :

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the observations made by Supreme Court recently on the poor implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, the corrective measures the Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) and (b) In an article appearing in 'The Times of India' dated 8.4.2010, it has been reported that Government's ambitious rural employment project MGNREGA came under the scrutiny of the Supreme Court which said that money was not reaching real beneficiaries and in many cases going to wrong hands.

(c) Minister of Rural Development has advised the States to strengthen social audit, inspection of works, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees and ensure timely payment of wages to the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers.

Welfare Scheme for Older Women

5009. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for the welfare of older women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, financial assistance is also inter alia, provided to NGOs for running and maintenance of Multi Facility Care Centres for Older Widowed Women.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing two shelter based schemes namely "Swadhar"

and "Short Stay Homes" under which financial assistance is provided to the implementing agencies for providing support services to women in difficult circumstances.

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS). Under IGNWPS, Central assistance is given towards pension @ Rs. 200/- per month to widows below the poverty line in the age group of 40-64. Other women below the poverty line of 65 years and above are covered under IGNOAPS wherein Central assistance is given towards pension @ Rs. 200/- per month, which is meant to be supplemented by at least an equal contribution by the States.

Investment in Port/Shipping Sector

5010. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed by the Government regarding investment in port/shipping sector during the year 2010-11; and

(b) the action plan prepared by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 630.00 crore as Gross Budgetary Support comprising Rs. 388.48 crore for Port Sector and Rs. 241.52 crore for Shipping Sector has been provided in the Annual Plan 2010-11 of Ministry of Shipping.

(b) In the Port Sector, budgetary support is primarily to be utilized for capital dredging projects in Cochin Port and Tuticorin Port (Rs. 242.97 crore), Post Tsunami Relief Works (Rs. 91.00 crore), Purchase of Survey Vessels by Ministry of Defence (Rs. 15.00 crore) and various Research and Development studies (Rs. 4.00 crore) etc. In the Shipping Sector, the budgetary support is to be utilized for Development of National Waterways (Rs. 115.00 crore), Expansion of Indian Maritime University (Rs. 40.00 crore), Establishment of Coastal Vessel Traffic Services in the Gulf of Kutch (Rs. 60.00 crore) and conducting various Research and Development schemes (Rs. 10.84 crore) etc.

Import of Items by MMTC

5011. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) undertook import of various goods/items on behalf of the State Governments during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details and value thereof, goods/item-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the total quantity and value of coal imported by the MMTC for Tamil Nadu Electricity Board from different countries during the above period, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes. MMTC has imported pulses, edible oil and steam coal for state governments and power utilities of State Governments during the last three years. The year wise import of items are as under:

Pulses and Edible Oil

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)	
	Pulses	Edible Oil
2007-08	NIL	NIL
2008-09	10.78	476
2009-10	100.62	443

Steam coal for the state power utilities

Year	Power Utilities	State	Quantity (Lakh MT)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	GSECL	Gujarat	5.45	119.23
	HPGCL	Haryana	2.15	80.08
	TNEB	Tamil Nadu	18.32	524.70
Total			25.92	724.01

1	2	3	4	5
2008-09	GSECL	Gujarat	8.11	345.33
	HPGCL	Haryana	5.42	237.02
	TNEB	Tamil Nadu	22.20	1090.35
	KPCL	Karnataka	3.00	195.39
Total			38.73	1868.09
2009-10	GSECL	Gujarat	9.31	410.47
	HPGCL	Haryana	4.88	223.34
	TNEB	Tamil Nadu	13.48	687.67
	UPRVUNL	Uttar Pradesh	3.52	162.00
Total			31.19	1483.48

(c) The country wise details of import of coal by MMTC for Tamil Nadu Electricity Board during last three years is as under:

Year	Quantity (lakh MT)	Value (Rs. in crores)	Name of the country from where coal imported
2007-08	18.32	524.70	Indonesia
2008-09	22.20	1090.35	Indonesia
2009-10	13.48	687.67	Indonesia

Proposals by FIEO

5012. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Export Organisation (FIEO) have submitted any proposals recently to exclude some sectors from the ambit of concessional export credit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken on each demand so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) No, Madam. FIEO has submitted proposal to include sectors such as textiles including garments, leather, gems and jewellery and marine products for the purpose of extending interest subvention benefit.

Export of Copra

5013. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether copra is exported in huge quantities to various countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of countries which copra is exported during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Madam, a very small quantity of domestic production of copra is being exported to some countries. The required details are as under:

(Qty: in Thousand Tons)
Value : In Rs. Crores

Year	Production	Export		Main Importing countries
		Qty.	Value	
2006-07	620	1.357	5.22	Nepal
2007-08	650	1.671	5.40	Nepal
2008-09	658	13.578	55.80	Bangladesh, Nepal
2009-10 (Apr.-Jun.)		6.606	29.95	Bangladesh, Nepal, UAE

TRIPS Agreement

5014. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain provisions of Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement reached with World Trade Organisation (WTO) member

countries provide for mandatory review from time to time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the developing countries have sought a delay in the implementation of TRIPS Agreement; and

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

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

(b) TRIPS Agreement provides four in-built mandatory Reviews by the Council for TRIPS:—

(i) Review of provisions relating to geographical indications under Article 24.2

(ii) Review of provisions relating to exclusion from patentability in Article 27.3(b);

(iii) Review of implementation of this Agreement under Article 71.1, after expiration of transitional period provided in paragraph 2 of Article 65; and

(iv) Review of laws and regulations and final judicial decisions and administrative rulings of general applications in respect of intellectual property rights covered under the TRIPS Agreement, notified under Article 63.2.

The intellectual property laws and regulations are subject to periodic reviews under the Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM) of WTO.

(c) and (d) Paragraph 2 of Article 65 of TRIPS Agreement provides that a developing country member is entitled to delay for a period of upto five years from the date of application of this Agreement, i.e. upto 1.1.2000. provisions of this Agreement other than provisions relating to National Treatment (Article 3), Most Favoured Nation Treatment (Article 4) and Multilateral Agreements on Acquisition or Maintenance of Protection (Article 5) of this Agreement.

MV Ramanujam Vessel

5015. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of days MV Ramanujam was utilised for passenger service during each of the last five years;

(b) the number of days the vessel was in repair during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the total funds released to Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) for maintenance of such vessel during the said period, yearwise;

(d) the revenue earned by the such vessel during the said period, year-wise;

(e) whether Andaman and Nicobar Islands proposes to surrender such uneconomical vessel to SCI; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No. of days the vessel remained in service during the last five years is as below:

Year	No. of days
2005	183
2006	140
2007	123
2008	263
2009	129

(b) No. of days the vessel was in repair during last five years is as below:—

Year	No. of days
2005	182
2006	225
2007	242
2008	102
2009	236

(c) The amount released to Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. during the last five years is as below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount released
2004-2005	343.52
2005-2006	381.35
2006-2007	468.28
2007-2008	386.73
2008-2009	374.56

(d) The revenue earned by the vessel during last five years is as below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount released
2004-2005	06.72
2005-2006	13.59
2006-2007	05.72
2007-2008	27.67
2008-2009	193.48

(e) and (f) The vessel has been surrendered to Shipping Corporation of India on 29.10.2009.

Misuse of Funds by Voluntary Organisations

5016. SHRI M. ANANDAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of voluntary organisations provided financial assistance under various schemes being run by his Ministry during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding misuse of funds during the said period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government against these organisations in this regard?

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

(a) The Ministry of Labour and Employment provides financial assistance to voluntary organizations under three schemes, namely, (i) Grants-in-aid to Research and Academic Institutions and Voluntary Organizations (VO)/ Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) for undertaking

research in approved labour related matters (ii) Grant-in-aid scheme for special schools for child labour withdrawn from hazardous work and (iii) Grants-in-aid Scheme for financial assistance to NGOs for the benefit of women labour. Details of financial assistance provided to Voluntary Organizations. Scheme-wise and State-wise during 2006-07 to 2009-10 are given in the Statement-I, II and III.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Grants-in-aid released in Scheme (i)

2006-07

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of VO/NGO	Amount released
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Noble Social and Educational Society, 303, Akhil Apartment, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	1,00,625
New Delhi		
2.	National Academy for Training and Research in Social Security, 30-31, Institutional Area, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058	14,500
3.	Centre for Media Studies (CMS), 9/1, Institutional Area, Opp. JNU, New Delhi	99,425
4.	Socio-Economic and Educational Development Society, RZF-754/29, Raj Nagar, Palam Colony, New Delhi-45	99,550
5.	Bhartiya Parivardhan Sanstha, UG-1, Plot No.C-8, Dilshad Colony, Delhi-95	99,750
6.	National Academy for Training and Research in Social Security, 30-31, Institutional Area, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058	1,00,000
7.	Socio-Economic and Educational Development Society, RZF-754/29, Raj Nagar, Palam Colony, New Delhi-45	98,388
2007-08		
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Noble Social and Educational Society, 303, Akhil Apartment, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	1,00,625

1	2	3
	Bihar	
2.	Advanced Research Institute for sustainable environment, (ARISE), Post Box No.5, Aurangabad, Bihar	25,700
	New Delhi	
3.	Centre for Research Action and Training (CREATE), 95, Panchsheel Colony, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi-110059	90,884
4.	Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Development, 4, Safdar Hashmi Marg, New Delhi-110001	1,55,780
5.	National Academy for Training and Research in Social Security, 30-31, Institutional Area, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058	76,732
6.	Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Development, 4, Safdar Hashmi Marg, New Delhi-110001	1,00,000
7.	P.R. Memorial Foundation, 210, Pocket-13, Dwarka Phase-I, New Delhi	99,550
8.	Indian School of Women's Studies and Development, 121, Vithal Bhal Patel House, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110001	95,824
9.	Socio-Economic and Educational Development Society, RZF-754/29, Raj Nagar, Palam Colony, New Delhi-45	99,550
10.	Bhartiya Parivardhan Sanstha, UG-1, Plot No. C-8, Dilshad Colony, Delhi-95	99,750
11.	Indian Society of Labour Economics R&D Trust, NIDM Building, 3rd Floor, IIPA Campus, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.	2,42,145
	Orissa	
12.	Development Initiative, HB Colony, PO: Ektali, via-K.M. Road, Distt. Jharsuguda, Orissa	99,750
	Tamil Nadu	
13.	Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, 5, Kamararasar Salai, P.B. No. 2955, Chennai-600005, Tamil Nadu	12,500
	Uttar Pradesh	
14.	Deep Shikh Sewa Samiti, 299, Asoda House, Western Kacheri Road, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	1,00,000
	West Bengal	
15.	Rajiv Gandhi School of Intellectual Property Law, I.I.T., Kharagpur, West Bengal	1,01,200

1	2	3
2008-09		
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Noble Social and Educational Society, 303, Akhil Apartment, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	1,00,625
New Delhi		
2.	Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Development, 4, Safdar Hashmi Marg, New Delhi-110001	2,00,000
3.	Socio-Economic and Educational Development Society, RZF-754/29, Raj Nagar, Palam Colony, New Delhi-45	98,388
4.	Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Development, 4, Safdar Hashmi Marg, New Delhi -110001	1,50,000
5.	Haryali Centre for Rural Development, 32/11, Zakir Nagar (West) New Delhi-110025	1,49,520
6.	National Academy for Training and Research in Social Security, 30-31, Institutional Area, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058	33,812
7.	Society for Environmental Awareness, Rehabilitation of Child and Handicapped (SEARCH), A-57, DDA Flats, (MIG), Qutab Enclave, New Delhi-110016	1,98,427
8.	Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Development, 4, Safdar Hashmi Marg, New Delhi-110001	1,50,000
Orissa		
9.	Centre for Development of Arts and Human Resources (CDAH), Madhuri Complex, Near Gosala, Kharlar, Distt: Nuapada- 766107, Orissa	89,575
10.	Development Initiative, HB Colony, PO: Ektali, via-K.M.Road, Distt. Jharsuguda, Orissa	99,750
Rajasthan		
11.	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Extension Counter Jaipur, 27 Malviya Nagar Industrial Area, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	1,24,286
West Bengal		
12.	Rajiv Gandhi School of Intellectual Property Law, I.I.T., Kharagpur, West Bengal	1,01,200
2009-10		
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Noble Social and Educational Society, 303, Akhil Apartment, Nehru Nagar, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	1,13,250
2.	Society for Promotion of Rural Environment and Development (SPREAD), Warangal, Andhra Pradesh	1,50,000

1	2	3
3.	Adarsha Rural Development and Trg. Society, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	1,49,330
	Haryana	
4.	Society for Regional Research and Analysis, 511/18, Civil Lines, Near Forest Complex, Gurgaon (Haryana)	94,875
5.	Society for Regional Research and Analysis, Gurgaon (Haryana)	1,49,625
6.	Socio-Economic and Educational Development Society, RZF-754/29, Raj Nagar, Palam Colony, New Delhi-45	1,06,095
	New Delhi	
7.	P.R. Memorial Foundation, 210, Pocket-13, Dwarka Phase-I, New Delhi	1,06,232
8.	Ehsaas Foundation, D-6, 6138, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	96,875
9.	Haryali Centre for Rural Development, New Delhi.	1,49,520
10.	Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Development, 4, Safdar Hashmi Marg, New Delhi-110001	1,49,500
11.	Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Development, 4, Safdar Hashmi Marg, New Delhi-110001	1,15,000
	Orissa	
12.	Centre for Development of Arts and Human Resources, Orissa	89,575
	Rajasthan	
13.	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Extension Counter Jaipur, 27 Malviya Nagar Industrial Area, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	1,24,286
	West Bengal	
14.	Rajiv Gandhi School of Intellectual Property Law, IIT Kharagpur, West Bengal	1,01,200

Statement-II*Grants-in-aid released in Scheme (II)***2006-07**

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of VO/NGO	Amount released
1	2	3
	Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Gram Vikas Parishad, Rangaloo, Jumarmur, Via Kathiatoli, Nagaon, Assam	4,57,650
	Jammu and Kashmir	
2.	National Development Institute. H. No.146, Vidhata Nagar, Bhatindee Road, Nerwal, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	3,43,238

1	2	3
	Madhya Pradesh	
3.	Gyanpath Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Sunder Nagar, Bhopal, MP	2,28,825
	Maharashtra	
4.	Sonali Shikshan Sansthan, Pushpak Comp., Shop No-4, Sai Mandir Road, Bandra, Mumbai, Maharashtra	2,28,814
5.	Ujjawal Gondwana Mahila Mandal, Adiwasi Nagar, Near Railway Gate, Nagpur-440013 (Maharashtra)	2,83,496
6.	Ansuaya Mata Mahila Khadi Aur Gramudhog Sanstha, 145, Jawahar Nagar, Manewada Rd., Nagpur (Maharashtra)	1,69,631
	Manipur	
7.	Urban Welfare Association, Imphal, Manipur	3,81,375
8.	CARE, Manipur, Central Road, New Checkon, Imphal-I (Manipur)	2,28,825
9.	Socio Oriental Fast Industrial Association (SOFIA), BPO-Phoden, Distt., Thoubal, Manipur	4,57,650
10.	Rural Development Society (RDS), RDS Bhawan, Wangzing Bazar, Wanzing, Manipur-795148	1,14,412
11.	People Development Society (PDS) Wangzing Hadamba, PO-Wangzing, Distt., Thoubal, Manipur	2,28,825
12.	Women Income Generation Centre (WIGC) Thoubal, Wangmataba, Thoubal Distt., Manipur.	3,43,238
13.	Society for Rural Development, (SRRDEV), Thoubal Bazar, Awang Leikai, PO., Thoubal, Manipur-795138.	1,14,412
	Nagaland	
14.	Nagaland Tea Plant Association 404, Kohima, Nagaland	2,28,825
15.	Agency for Integrated Rural Development, Litsung Colony, Longkhim Town, Tuensang, Nagaland	2,28,825
16.	Alongmen Multipurpose Co-Operative Society Ltd., Mokochung, Nagaland.	2,28,825
17.	Alongmen Multipurpose Co-Operative Society Ltd., Mokochung, Nagaland.	2,28,825
	New Delhi	
18.	Society for Promotion of Activities for National Deveopment, (SPANDAN), 143/9, Kishangarh, Vasantkunj, New Delhi	3,02,100
19.	Multi Vision Foundation, Narela, Delhi	3,02,610
	Orissa	
20.	Gania Unnayan Committee, Nayagarh, Orissa	1,19,480
21.	Association for Health Education and Development, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	2,28,825

1	2	3
22.	Jan Kalyan Sewa Sansthan. At-Jagati, Kendrapara, Orissa	2,28,825
23.	Gandhian Institute of Technical Advancement (GITA), Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Orissa	2,28,825
24.	Bharat Jyoti, New Colony, Distt-Koenjhor, Orissa.	3,80,590
25.	Narayani Mahila Mandal, At-Rajabazar, Khurda, Orissa	3,02,026
26.	Sharadhanjali, 106/5, Sailshree Vihar, Bhubneshwar, Orissa	2,15,485
27.	Association for Health Education and Development, (AHEAD) B-21, BJB Nagar, Bhubneshwar, Orissa	1,22,047
28.	Orissa Multe purpose Development Centre, 9/22, MIG-2, BDA Colony, Chadershekharpur, Orissa-16	2,28,825
	Rajasthan	
29.	Darshan Siksha Samiti, Kota, Rajasthan	2,02,635
30.	Academy of Education Society, Baran, Rajasthan	2,28,825
31.	Kota Shikshan Sansthan, Kota, Rajasthan	37,757
32.	Navodaya Bal Vidhayalaya Samiti, Kota, Rajasthan	38,138
33.	Mahila Yuva Vikas Foundation Society, Karoli, Rajasthan	2,28,825
34.	Karma Bal Vidhya Niketan Samiti, Mahavirngr Ext, Kota, Rajasthan	5,33,925
35.	Darshan Shiksha Samiti, 679-680, Keshavpura, Kota, Rajasthan	2,28,042
	Tripura	
36.	AKHANDA, Sidhi Asharam, PO-Sidhi Asharam, Agartala, Tripura (WEST)	2,28,825
	Uttar Pradesh	
37.	Harijan Vikas Avam Samajik Uthan Samiti, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	1,31,553
38.	Jan Priya Sewa Sansthan, 198, Paltan Bazar, Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh	4,12,050
39.	Navada Gramudhoyog Vikas Samiti, Mohalla-Bagla', Amroha, J.P. Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	5,57,367
40.	Jan Hitkari Sansthan, Vill-Narayanpur, Kusunagar, Uttar Pradesh	1,13,813
41.	M.M. Malviya Viklang Sewa Sansthan, NH-39, Petrol Pump, Gorakhpur Rd, Distt., Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh	1,14,412
42.	Samaj Kalyan Shikshan Sansthan, Sonahara Bazar, Basti, Uttar Pradesh	1,14,412
43.	Sardar Hameedi Taleemee Wa Samaji Mission, 196, Chilla, Amroha, JP Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	2,28,825

1	2	3
44.	Hitesh Gramudhyog Sewa Sansthan, 1/35, Bazaria Aliganj, Fatehgarh, Distt., Farukhabad, Uttar Pradesh	2,28,825
	West Bengal	
45.	Dum Dum Park Unnayani Samannay, 172, Lake Town, Block-A, Kolkata, West Bengal	2,28,825
46.	COSMOS, 24 Bosepara Rd, Mohit Colony, Kolkatta, West Bengal	3,77,845
47.	Comprehensive Area Development Service, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal	2,12,367
2007-2008		
	Assam	
1.	District Agriculture and Rural Devi. Association, Darang, Assam	1,14,412
	Chhattisgarh	
2.	Naveen Ankur Mahila Mandal, Raipur. Chhattisgarh	1,12,969
	Delhi	
3.	Chetna Janhit Society, Diishad Garden, Delhi	2,28,426
4.	SPANDAN Vasant Kunj, Delhi	46,350
	Jharkhand	
5.	Deep Jyoti, Deoghar, Jharkhand	5,57,641
6.	Gyan Niketan, Sahibganj, Jharkhand	5,58,985
	Madhya Pradesh	
7.	Gram Vikas Sangh, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	5,67,266
8.	Mahila Samaj Shiksha Samiti. Dist. Datiya, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	2,28,825
9.	Mahila Seva Mandal, Satna, Madhya Pradesh	4,57,685
10.	Ravindra Bhardwaj Samaj Kalyan Sansthan, Sheopur (Madhya Pradesh)	3,43,238
11.	Gayanpath Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	3,05,100
	Maharashtra	
12.	Ganpat Rao Nimbalkar Smruti Mukti Ashram, Latur, Maharashtra	3,71,573
	Manipur	
13.	CARE, Imphal, Manipur	76,275
14.	Centre of Rural Upliftment Service, Wangbal, Thoubal, Manipur	3,18,656
15.	Bright Ways, Dist Bishanapur, Manipur	3,43,238
16.	Hengul United Development Association, Imphal, Manipur	2,28,825

1	2	3
17.	United Rural Development Services, Wangbal, Manipur	5,14,856
18.	Urban and Rural Development, Imphal, Manipur	2,28,825
19.	Rural Education and Sports Development Assn., Thoubal, Manipur	5,72,625
20.	C.E.D.O, Imphal, Manipur	3,43,238
21.	Terakhog Maning Mahila Mandal, Bishnupur, Manipur	3,43,238
Nagaland		
22.	Alongmen Multipurpose Co-Op. Society Ltd., Nagaland	3,81,375
Orissa		
23.	Association for Health Education and Development, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	2,52,231
24.	Sakuntala Gramodyog and Social Action, Nayagarh, Orissa	4,75,244
25.	National Rural Development and Cooperation, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	3,43,238
26.	KASS, Orissa	2,28,825
27.	INDIA, Orissa	1,14,412
28.	Association for Voluntary Action, Puri, Orissa	2,28,825
29.	NISSA, Kendrapara, Orissa	2,28,825
30.	Project SWARAJYA, Bhakhrabad, Cuttack, Orissa	2,28,825
31.	Adarash Shiksha Kendra, Khurda, Orissa	2,28,825
32.	Narayani Manila Mandal, Khurda, Orissa	76,275
33.	Org. for Rural Development and Energy Resereach, Bhub, Orissa	3,55,438
34.	Gania Unmoolan Committee, Nayagarh, Orissa	5,30,440
35.	Saradhanjili, Bhubneshwar, Orissa	1,67,320
36.	Jan Kalyan Seva Sansthan, Kendrapara, Orissa	76,275
37.	Bharat Jyoti, Keonjhar, Orissa	3,05,100
38.	Gandhian Instt. of Technical Advancement Kendrapara, Orissa	76,275
39.	Institute for Communication and Development Action, Bhadrak, Orissa	2,29,325
40.	Anchalika Youva Parishad, Jagatsinghpur, Orissa	1,14,412
Rajasthan		
41.	Karma Bal Vidhya Nikatan Samiti Kota, Rajasthan	5,33,925
42.	Divya Jyoti Vidya Mandir School Samiti, Kota, Rajasthan	3,67,460

1	2	3
43.	Navodaya Bal Vidyalaya Samiti, Kota Rajasthan	38,138
44.	Mahila Yuva Vikash Foundation, Bharatpuri, Rajasthan	1,90,687
45.	Academy of Education Society, Baran, Rajasthan	3,81,375
46.	Radha Swamy Mahila Mandal Society, Jaipur, Rajasthan	3,03,769
47.	Dayanand Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Baran, Rajasthan	3,81,375
Uttar Pradesh		
48.	Sant Kabir Das Sewa Sansthan, Sidharth Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	2,03,400
49.	Manav Samajothan Seva Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh	2,28,818
50.	Gram Vikas Sansthan, Gazipur, Uttar Pradesh	1,93,849
51.	National Women and Child care Society, Mau, Uttar Pradesh	3,05,021
52.	Sant Ravidas Shiksha Samiti, Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh	76,275
53.	Kanakpur Gram Vikas Sansthan Allahbad (Uttar Pradesh)	2,28,825
West Bengal		
54.	Badkulla Luna Silk Khadi Society, Nadia, West Bengal	4,57,368
55.	Dum Dum Park Unnayani Samannay, 172, Lake Town, Block-A, Kolkata, West Bengal	3,04,210
2008-2009		
1.	Vaishali Jan-Jagran Samiti, Hajipur, Bihar	2,28,825
Delhi		
2.	Multi Vision Foundation, Narela, Delhi	2,28,825
3.	All India Konark Education and Welfare Society, Delhi	3,05,100
Jammu and Kashmir		
4.	National Development Institute, Jammu and Kashmir	4,57,650
Jharkhand		
5.	Gram Samgra Vikas Parishad Dhanbad, Jharkhand	5,72,061
6.	Gyan Niketan, Sahibganj, Jharkhand	1,20,770
Madhya Pradesh		
7.	Sarjubai Goswami Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	4,57,650
8.	Mahila Samaj Shiksha Samiti, Dist. Datia., Madhya Pradesh	1,52,000

1	2	3
9.	Ravindra Bhardwaj Samaj Kalyan Sansthan Sheopur, Madhya Pradesh	2,28,725
10.	Gayanpath Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	50,850
Maharashtra		
11.	Sonali Shikshan Sanstha Nagpur, Maharashtra	75,570
Manipur		
12.	Association of People Action and Rural Dev. Imphal, Manipur	3,30,503
13.	Rural Voluntary Org. Pastoi Part-II Imphal (W), Manipur	3,80,625
14.	People Development Society(PDS), Thouble, Manipur	1,39,837
15.	Society for Rural Development (SORDEV), Manipur	2,79,675
Nagaland		
16.	Dzevi Society Kohima, Nagaland	3,81,375
17.	Alongmen Multipurpose Co-Op. Society Ltd., Nagaland	2,11,374
Orissa		
18.	Council for Awareness and Rural Development (CARD), Orissa	3,17,781
19.	Saradhanjili Bhubneshwar, Orissa	1,13,738
20.	Jan Kalyan Seva Sansthan, Kendrapara, Orissa	2,28,825
21.	Gandhian Instt. of Technical Advancement, Orissa	2,28,825
22.	Harijan Adovasi Mangal Samithi, Nayagarh, Orissa	4,70,357
Rajasthan		
23.	Darshan Shiksha Samiti, Kota, Rajasthan	2,25,164
24.	Shivam Shikshan Samiti, Karol, Rajasthan	3,28,625
25.	Mahila Yuva Vikash Foundation, Karoli, Rajasthan	1,14,413
26.	Dayanand Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Baran, Rajasthan	2,28,825
27.	Azad Navyuvak Mandal Samiti, Dausa, Rajasthan	3,43,238
28.	Manav Sewa Sanstha Jaipur, Rajasthan	3,43,238
Uttar Pradesh		
29.	Jan Hitkari Sansthan Khushinagar, Uttar Pradesh	1,14,560
30.	Jagriti Foundation, Sant Kabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	3,81,375

1	2	3
31.	Hitesh Grammuddyog Sewa Sansthan, Farukhabad, Uttar Pradesh	3,02,400
32.	Jan Hitkari Sansthan Khushinagar, Uttar Pradesh	2,28,825
West Bengal		
33.	Dam Dam Park Unnayani Sanabhay, Kolkata, West Bengal	26,318
2009-10		
Jammu and Kashmir		
1.	National Development Institute, 146, Vidhata Nagar, Bhatindi Rd. Nerwal, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir	4,57,650
Madhya Pradesh		
2.	Ravindra Smriti Samaj Kalyan Avem Sodh Sanstha, S-14, Mandi Campus, Bijaypur, Distt-Sheopur, Madhya Pradesh	4,57,650
3.	Mahila Samaj Shiksha Samiti, Thatipur, Distt-Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	1,52,550
Maharashtra		
4.	Gramin Vikas Sansodhan Va Prashikshan Sansthan, 6, Subham Apartment, Nagpur, Maharashtra	3,55,444
5.	Samajik Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Near – Kamal Talkies, Nagpur - 440017, Maharashtra	4,95,787
Manipur		
6.	Socio Oriental Fast Industrial Association (Sofia) Phouden, Distt. Thoubal, Manipur - 795138	6,08,382
7.	All Manipur Women's Voluntary Service, Sagalband, N.M. Lane, Imphal (West), Manipur - 1	572,062
8.	Rural Education and Sports Development Assnn. (RESDA), Wangbal-I, Distt-Thoubal, Manipur	6,40,764
9.	Urban Welfare Association, Near - MM Gas Godown, Imphal (West), Manipur	76,275
10.	Hangul United Dev. Association (HUDA) Mayang Imphal, Manipur	4,06,800
11.	Urban and Rural Dev. Agency (URDA) Imphal Manipur	6,48,336
Nagaland		
12.	Alongmen Multipurpose Co-op. Society, Alongmen Ward. Mokokchung, Nagaland	62,829
Orissa		
13.	Anchalika Yuba Parishad, Laxminarayan at. P.O.- Shankeshwar, Distt. Jagatsinghpur, Orissa	1,52,550

1	2	3
14.	Narayani Mahila Mandal, At-Padanpur, P.O.-Bhimpur, Via-Jatna, Distt-Khurda-752050, Orissa	2,41,538
15.	Institute for Communication and Development Action (ICDA) At-Naripur, Distt-Bhadrak-756100, Orissa	3,04,600
16.	Association for Voluntary Action (AVA) Distt Orissa	3,78,325
17.	Association for Health Education and Development (AHEAD) Pleet 216 Areelarn Bhubneshwar-751020, Orissa	4,32,225
18.	Natural Rural Development Cooperation (NRDC) Nidadri, Bhubneshwar, Orissa	4,57,649
19.	Project SAWARAJAYA, Ganesh Ghat, Cuttak, Orissa	3,30,507
20.	National Institute of Social Service and Advancement (NISSA), Near Matha Colony, Distt. Kendrapara, Orissa	3,30,375
Rajasthan		
21.	Karma Bal Vidhya Niketan Samiti, 2F-43, Mahavir Nagar Ext., Kota, Rajasthan	25,425
22.	Academy Of Education Society, Nagarpalika colony, Near- Cloth Mata Mandir, Distt-Baran, Rajasthan	3,02,700
23.	Dayanand Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Siswali, Distt-Baran, Rajasthan	76,275.
Uttar Pradesh		
24.	Hitesh Gramudhyog Sewa Sansthan, 1/35, Bajaria Aligang, Fatehgarh, Distt-Farukhabad, Uttar Pradesh	3,04,791
25.	Jagriti Foundation, Banjaria Road, Khalilabad, Distt-Sant Kabir Nagar (Uttar Pradesh)	3,05,100
26.	Harijan Avem Nirbal Shiksha Vikas Samiti, 18/32, Judge Colony, Allhabad, Uttar Pradesh	2,28,825
27.	Sardar Hameedi Taleemi wa Samaji Mission, 196, Chilla, Amroha, J.P. Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	2,91,809
28.	Shanti Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Parishad, Vill-Nagwal, Distt- Balia, Uttar Pradesh	6,86,475
29.	Nawada Gramudhyog Vikas Samiti J.P. Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	1,27,950
30.	Manav Samajothan Sewa Sansthan. Ambedkar Nagar. Uttar Pradesh	2,28,825
31.	M.M. Malviya Viklang Sewa Sansthan. Uttar Pradesh	1,89,902

Statement-III*Grants-in-aid released in Scheme (iii)***2006-07**

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of VO/NGO	Amount released
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Suguna Mahila Mandali, 1-7-647/31/30, Gemini Colony, Zaminathanpur Hydrabad Andhra Pradesh	6,982
2.	Sandhya Mahila Mandali, Door No.1-9-6B, Ramnagar, Hydrabad, Andhra Pradesh	18,750
3.	Jeevan Saravanthi Drought Association, Door No.1-358, Dwarka Nagar, Anantapur Andhra Pradesh	68,062
4.	Needy Urban and Rural Social Encouragement (NURSES), Thenabanda (PO and Vill.), Chittoor (Mandal and Distt.), Andhra Pradesh	1,00,800
Chhattisgarh		
5.	Abhiyan, Rao's House, 1st Floor, Gondpara, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)	77,287
Gujarat		
6.	Kheda Jila Mahila and Bal Vikas Sangh, C-9, Ayojannagar, Paldi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	44,438
Manipur		
7.	Philanthropy Trust (PHIT), Wangjing Heitupokpi, P.O. Thoubal, Manipur	1,03,837
8.	Gandhian Inst. of Rural Development Thoubal Khunou, Manipur	1,11,375
9.	Sc/St Backward and Children Dev. Org. in Rural Area, Thoubal Khunou, Shamumannbi Tampak, Thoubal Bazar Thoubal, Manipur	1,11,375
10.	Centre for Rural Upliftment Service (CRUS), Wangbal Canal Maya Thoubal Distt. P.C. Thoubal, PB. P.O. Wangbal (Manipur)	46,875
11.	People Development Society, Mayai Leikai, P.O. Wangjing, Manipur	99,563
Nagaland		
12.	Lazami Welfare Society. PB No.337, HPO, Kohima, Nagaland	1,12,500
13.	Product Multipurpose Co-Operative Society Ltd., Kichilimi Village, P.O. Zunheboto, Distt. Zuneheboto, Nagaland	
Orissa		
14.	Basudeb Pathgar, AT/PO Nuagan, Via-Niali, Dist. Cuttack (Orissa)	37,500

1	2	3
	Rajasthan	
15.	Deep Vidya Mandir Samiti,, Sahar Gandhi Chowk, Dausa, Rajasthan	72000
	Tamil Nadu	
16.	Literates Welfare Association, Main Road, Kadamalaikundu (PO), Aundipattaluk, Theni Distt. Tamil Nadu	57375
17.	Social Education Economical Development Society, 202-D, Jayaram Nagar, Athipatty, Sempatti (PO), Aruppukottai, Virudhnager, Tamil Nadu	125887
18.	Society for Community Development Project Kumararasmypatti, Salem, (Tamil Nadu)	79650
19.	Social Action for Education and Development Organization (SAEDO), 1/92, Rajeevthi, Thirumanur Post, Salem, Tamil Nadu	69919
20.	Rural Educational and Agriculture Development, Vinnamangalam, Vaniyambadi T.K. Vellore, (Tamil Nadu)	57262
21.	Rural Institute for Community Health, 2nd Floor Sundram Complex, Near AEO Office, Main Road, Kariapatti, Virudhnagar, Tamil Nadu	98719
22.	VMMK, 51/23,Seethakathi Street, Virudhnagar Distt. (Tamil Nadu)	98719
23.	Amirtham Social Service Trust, 14/44-B, Bishop Tank Street, Puthur, Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu	22462
24.	Bharthamatha Family Welfare Foundation, No. 5A, Keezaveethi, Tiruturaipundi, Tiruvarur Distt. Tamil Nadu	19013
25.	Society for Community Organization and Rural Development, Alangottai, Mannargudi-Taluk, Thiruvarur Distt. Tamil Nadu	17119
26.	DON Public Welfare Association (DAWN). 6PVS Kovli Sannathi Street, Worur (Post), Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu	25162
	West Bengal	
27.	Right Track, 15/9, Braunfeld Row, Mominpore, Kolkata (West Bengal)	29813
28.	Seba Sangh, Vill. Kanatafully, P.O. Aryapara, Distt. South 24 Pargana (West Bengal)	45994
29.	Basirhat Women Development Society, Khanbahadur Road, P.O. Basirhat, Distt. North 24 Pargana (West Bengal)	31500
30.	Bankra Gramin Manila Samaj, Vill. and P.O. Bara Bankra, Distt. 24 Parganas-North (West Bengal)	30562
31.	Behala Pipilika, 133A/4, B.C. Road, Kolkata (West Bengal)	37500

1	2	3
32.	Garden Reach Bangla Basti Academic Development Society, G-38, Bangla Basti, Garden Reach Road, Kolkata	83,812
33.	Humanity Association, 39, Hem Chakervorthy Lane, Howrah, West Bengal	84,937
34.	Indian Rural Medical Association, 226, Bipin Bihari Ganguly Street, Kolkata	63,562
35.	Scotlane Poverty Eradication Centre, 27, Gokul Street, Kolkata (West Bengal)	83,812
36.	Nutanhate Hospitalpara Khadi Unnayan Samiti, P.O. Nutanhate, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal	1,59,412
37.	Kalitala Sishu Bikas Kendra, Kalital, Garulia Main Road, P.O. Gaurlia, 24 Pargana North (West Bengal)	33,938
38.	Subhaspally Basirhat Welfare Society, Vill. Subhaspally, P.O. Basirhat Railway Station, Distt. North Pargana (West Bengal)	42,781
39.	Barbasudevapur Deshpran Pragati Sangh, Vill. Barbasudevapur, P.O. Paikbheri Via Bhagwanpur, Distt. Purba Medinipur, West Bengal	1,24,031
40.	Centre for Social Development, 68, Barrack Road, Barrackpur, 24 Parganas North, West Bengal	56,813
2007-08		
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Society for Integrated Rural Improvement, Door No. 7/163-A, Prakash Road, Anantpur-Andhra Pradesh-515001.	26,719
2.	Sarvodaya Gram Sevak Sangh, Door No. 54-20/9-10, Thimmars Street, Sri Nagar Colony, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh	95,062
3.	Society for Awakening individuals (SAI), H.No. 12-4-855, Adarsh Nagar, Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh	83,250
4.	Scheduled Tribe and Backward Classes Forming Society, B.O. Bhupathipalli (Post) Markapur Mandal, Prakasam Distt, Andhra Pradesh	80,634
5.	Bethesda Homes, Door No.29-8-1A (Ground Floor), Chiluku Durgaiyah Street, Suryaraopet, Vijaywada-520002, Krishna Distt., Andhra Pradesh.	83,700
Assam		
6.	District Agriculture and Rural Development Association, P.O. Dhula, Darang, Assam	25,988
7.	District Agricultural and Rural Development Association, Dhula, Distt. Darrang, Assam	1,72,125
Chhattisgarh		
8.	Naveen Ankur Mahila Mandal, infront of Punjabi Gurdwara, Danteswari Chowk, Pandri, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	1,63,125

1	2	3
	Gujarat	
9.	Ahmedabad Jila Mahila and Bal Vikas Sangh, C-9, Ayojan Nagar, Shreyas Crossing Road, Paldi, Ahmedabad	78,300
10.	Social Women Education Economic Trust, B-3, Cellar, Anand Mangal-3, Complex, Ambawadi, Ahemadabad, Gujarat	1,23,750
	Karnataka	
11.	Bhagya Jyoti Rural Development Society, No. 224, 1st Floor, Gulur Road, Bagepalli-Kolar Distt. Karnataka	25,313
	Kerala	
12.	Kairali Rural Development Society, ANU Shoping Complex, Kozhinjampara, Distt. Palakkad, Kerala	1,16,437
13.	Jawaharlal Memorial Public Co-operation Centre, P.O. Thalayolaparabhu, Kerala	50,625
	Maharashtra	
14.	Umang Kala Niketan, 52, Layout Colony, Post Bezonbadh, Nagpur, Maharashtra	42,506
15.	Umang Kala Niketan,52, Nazul Layout Colony, Post Bezonbagh, Nagpur	1,50,694
	Manipur	
16.	Rural Industries Development Association (RIDA), Wangkhem, Thoubal Distt. Manipur	53,250
17.	Socio-Oriental Fast Industrial Association, BPO Phouden, P.O./Distt. Thoubal, Manipur	1,65,937
18.	Rural Education and Sports Development Association (RESDA), Wangbal Part-I, Thoubal, BPO Wangbal, Manipur	2,75,625
19.	Bright Ways, Terakhong, BPO Kumbi, PO-Moirang, Bishunpur Distt. Manipur	2,75,625
20.	Women's Income Generation Centre, WIGC Complex/Thoubal, Manipur	98,888
21.	Urban Rural Development Agency, Malom Tuliyaimea, PO, TulihaI, Imphal West Distt. Manipur	60,750
22.	South Eastern Rural Development Organisation (SERDO), Sangaiyumpham Pt.11, Idgah Road, Wangjing, Manipur-795148	1,04,203
23.	Integrated Rural Upliftment Service, Kayam, P.O. Thoubal, Distt. Thoubal, Manipur	54,000
24.	CARE, Central Road, New Lambulan, New Checkon, Imphal	39,609
25.	Wangjing Tentha Farmers Development Association, Thentha, Thumkhong Bazar, P.O. Wangjing, Distt. Thoubal, Manipur	38,250

1	2	3
Orissa		
26.	Orissa Multipurpose Development Centre, 9/22, MIG-II, BDA Colony, Chandrashekharpur, Bhubaneswar	51,648
27.	Modern Organisation for Truth, Harmony and Economic Reality, Plot No.94/6, Mahavir Nagar, Road No. 14, Samantarapur, Bhubaneswar	44,438
28.	SEVAK, at P.O. Binayakpur, via Sarankul, Distt. Nayagarh, Orissa	28,167
29.	Institute for National Development on Integral Assistance, Madana, P.O. Naindipur, Kendrapara, Orissa	36,661
30.	ESWAR, Kodapala, Naindipur, Kendrapara, Orissa	20,587
31.	Organisation for Rural Reconstruction and Social Service Action, Kantilo, Distt. Nayagarh, Orissa	58,809
32.	Institute for Social Action, at Olagada, P.O. Dhanua, PS Pir Tol, Distt. Jagatsingh Pur, Orissa	24,975
33.	Maa Durga Rural Women's Udyog, at Rajendra Nagar, P.O. Madhupatna, Distt. Cuttack, Orissa	18,938
34.	Biju Pattanaik Rural Reconstruction Yoyona (BPRRY) At. Deboyar Colony, P.O./ Distt. Nayagarh, Orissa.	69,863
35.	Ratnakar Rural and Urban Bikas Institute, at P.O. Kabara Madhapur, Via Mahimagadi, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa	90,113
36.	Centre for Rural Reconstruction and Social Solidarity (CROSS), Adaspur, Cuttack-754011	81,000
37.	Society for Human Advancement and Rural Education, at Kumdharsahi, Kanchan Bazar, P.O./Distt. Dhankenal, Orissa	24,975
Rajasthan		
38.	Aajad Navyuvak Mandal Sansthan, Ganesh Nagar, Dausa, Distt. Dausa, Rajasthan	75,000
39.	Deep Vidya Mandir Samiti, Sahar Gandhi Chowk, Dausa, Rajasthan	24,075
40.	Manav Seva Samita, Village Badi ka Kheda, via Bagru, Tehsil Sangner, Distt. Jaipur, Rajasthan	2,53,125
West Bengal		
41.	Dunlop Women Association for Action, P.O. Basirhat (R/S), North 24 Pargana, West Bengal	29,813
42.	Ichapur Brhampara Silpa Niketan, P.O. Ichapur Nawabganj, West Bengal	31,125
43.	Barrackpore Sahyogi Welfare Society, 5, Madhu Pandit Road, P.O. Talpukar, Barrackpore, North 24 Pargana, West Bengal	29,813

1	2	3
44.	Manbhoom Anand Ashram Nityanand Trust, Vill and P.O. Laulara, Distt. Purulia, West Bengal	43,781
45.	Ganesh Chandra Sarkar Smriti Sangha, Vill. Panchghara, P.O. Kakurdaha, Block-Joynagar-1 South 24 Pargana, West Bengal	59,625
46.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Kishore Seva Sangh, Village Gopalpur, P.O. Itaberia, Distt. Nadia, West Bengal	88,312
47.	Indian Rural Medical Association, 26, BB Gangoli Street, Kolkata	21,188
48.	Right Track, 15/9, Braunfeld Row, Mominpur, Kolkata	90,900
2008-09		
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Bathesda Homes, Door No. 29-6-1A (Grd Floor), Chiluku Durgaiyah Street, Suryaraopet Vijaywada-2, Krishna Distt. Andhra Pradesh	27,900
2.	The Rayalaseema Christian Harijan and Other Backward Classes Society Welfare Society, Vampalli, Andhra Pradesh	23,801
3.	Jeevana Sravantha Drought Association, Door No. 1-358, Dawaraka Nagar, Anantpur Distt., Andhra Pradesh-515004	22,688
Chhattisgarh		
4.	Abhiyan, Rao's House, 1st Floor, Gondpara, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh-459001	25,763
Gujarat		
5.	Kheda Jila Mahila and Bal Vikas Sangh, C-9, Ayojan Nagar, Nr. Shreyas Crossing, Paldi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-380007	14,812
6.	Epamlamdham Development, Wangjing, S.K. Leikai, P.O. Wangjing, Distt. Thoubal, Manipur-795148	47,250
7.	Centre for Rural Upliftment Service (CRUS), Wangbal Kanal Maya, Thoubal Distt. B.P.O. Wangbal, Manipur-795138	67,781
8.	Foundation of Rural Development (FORD), Wangjing, Heitupokpi Leikai, Thoubal Distt. Manipur-795148	67,781
9.	Centre for Women Development, Keishanthang Elangbam, P.O. Imphal, Manipur-795001	29,550
10.	Women in Action for Rural Development Organisation (WARDO), Wangbal Maya Leikai, BPO Wangbal, Thoubal Distt. Manipur-795138	73,406
11.	United rural Development Service, Heirolk Heitupokpi, Thoubal Distt., P.O. Wangjing, Manipur-795148	33,187

1	2	3
12.	People Development Society(PDS),. Wangjing Hodamba, Mayi Leikai, P.O. Wangjing, Manipur-795148	33,187
13.	Greenland Organisation for Women, Moirangkhom Sougalian Leirak, Imphal West Distt., Manipur-795001	45,000
Orissa		
14.	Biju Pattanaik Rural Reconstruction Yojana (BPRRY) At. Debottar Colony, P.O./ Distt. Nayagarh, Orissa-752060	20,787
15.	Bright Association for Noble and Decent Human Undertaking, At. Madhuban, 3rd Lane, P.O. Puri, Distt. Puri, Orissa-7522002	95,625
16.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Adibasi Harijan Gramya Unnayan Seba Parisad, Odagaon Block, At Arada, P.O. Panchirida via Sarankul, Distt., Nagagarh, Orissa-752028	1,58,536.
17.	Chtropala Luna Delta Coop. Khadi and Village Industry, At. Nagripara, P.O. Chanchal. Distt., Kendrapara, Orissa-754210	24,975
18.	Krushi Adivasi Self Help Society, At/PO Batira, Via Rahama, Distt., Kendrapara, Orissa-754140	35,100
19.	Anchalika Yuba Parishad, At. Ganakia, P.O. Ayaba, Distt. Kendrapara, Orissa-30	73,406
20.	Maa Durga Rural Women's Udyog, Rajendranagar, P.O. Madhupatna, Cuttack, Orissa	92,981
21.	Sakuntala Gramodyog and Social Action (SG&SA) At./P.O. Khanpara, Distt., Nayagarh, Orissa	61,988
Rajasthan		
22.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Prashikshan Sansthan, Prabhat House, Linke Road, Ratangarh, Distt. Churu, Rajasthan	56,419
23.	Azad Navyuvak Mandal Sansthan, Ganesh Nagar, Dausa, Rajasthan-303303	21,075
24.	Mahila Udyog Prashikshan Samiti, Baran, Rajasthan-325205	79,031
West Bengal		
25.	Humanity Association 39, Hemchakraverty Lane, Howrah, Kolkata-711101	28,298
26.	Garden Reach Bangal Basti Academy Development Society, G-38, Bangla Basti, Garden Reach Road, Kolkata-700024	27,938
27.	Centre for Social Development, 68, Barrack Road, Barrackpore, 24 Parganas (N), West Bengal-1	18,937
28.	Dum Dum Park Unayani Samanay, 172, Lake Town, Block-A, Kolkata, West Bengal-700089	47,531

1

2

3

2009-10**Andhra Pradesh**

- | | | |
|----|--|----------|
| 1. | Rural Integrated and Social Education Society (RISES), Near RCM Church, Adoni Road, Pattikonda, Kurnool Distt. Andhra Pradesh-518380 | 62,156 |
| 2. | Rural Girijana Welfare Society, Papireddypalli Village Somandpalli Mandal, Anantpur Distt., Andhra Pradesh-515122 | 1,24,369 |

Assam

- | | | |
|----|---|--------|
| 3. | Jaluguti Agragami Mahila Samity, P.O. Jaluguti,Block Kaili, Morigaon Distt., Assam-782104 | 92,813 |
|----|---|--------|

Kerala

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| 4. | Kairali Rural Development Society (KARDS), ANU Shoping Complex, Kozhinjampara (P.O.), Distt. Palakkad, Kerala-55 | 38,813 |
|----|--|--------|

Maharashtra

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| 5. | Umang Kala Nilketan, 52, Nazul Lay Out Colony, Post Bezonbagh, Nagpur, Maharashtra-4 | 50,231 |
| 6. | Umang Kala Nilketan, 52, Nazul Lay Out Colony, Post Bezonbagh, Nagpur, Maharashtra-4 | 82,181 |

Manipur

- | | | |
|----|--|----------|
| 7. | Upliftment of Human Resource and Vocational Training Institute, Wangjing, Sorokhaibam, P.O. Wangjing, Thoubal Distt., Manipur-795148 | 1,24,875 |
|----|--|----------|

Orissa

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| 8. | Participatory and Reconstruction Institute Action (PRIA), At. P.O. Lulai Via Goidia, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa-759016 | 1,01,869 |
| 9. | Bapu Yuvak Sangha At Kunja Kanta, Near A-I Broilere, P.O./Distt., Dhenkanal, Orissa-759001 | 1,41,244 |
| 10. | Basudeb Pathagar, AT/PO Nuagaon, Via Niali, Distt. Cuttack, Orissa-4 | 1,29,994 |

Rajasthan

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| 11. | Rural Environment Awareness Training Institute (REATI), Behind Haryana Dhram Kanta, Gayatri Nagar, Dausa, Rajasthan | 41,456 |
| 12. | Manav Sewa Samiti, Vill: Badi Ka Kheda, Post Bagru, Distt. Jaipur, Rajasthan | 84,375 |
| 13. | Rural Environment Awareness Training Institute (REATI), Behind Haryana Dharam Kanta, Gaytri Nagar, Dausa, Rajasthan-302303 | 1,24,369 |

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu		
14.	Literates Welfare Association (LAW). Main Road, Kadakalaikundu (P.O.), Aundipatti Taluk, Theni Distt., Tamil Nadu-625579	19,125
15.	SNEKITHI, V. Puthur, Sathiyamangalam Post, Kulithalia (TK), Karur Distt. Tamil Nadu-20	54,619
West Bengal		
16.	Friends' Association for Human Wefare, 59/C, Satyen Roy Road, Kolkata-34	89,438
17.	Nutanhate Hospitalpara Khadi Unnyan Samiti, Vill./P.O. Nutanhat, Distt. Burdwan, West Bengal	53,138
18.	Barbasudevpur Deshpran Pragati Sagha, Vill. Barbasudevpur, P.O. Paikheri, PS Bhagwanpur, Distt. Purba Medinipur, West Bengal-1	41,344
19.	Right Track, 15/9, Branfield Row, Mominpur, Kolkata-27	30,300
20.	Dum Dum Park Unayani Samanay, 172, Lake Town, Block-A, Kolkata, West Bengal-700089	15,844

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for Women Workers

5017. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI :
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the details of the welfare schemes for women workers under implementation in the country;

(b) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to the State Governments for improving the working conditions, regulating the timing of work, safety of the women maternity benefits and payment of equal wages in different sectors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of schools opened and those proposed to be opened for the education of the children of women workers in the country including Maharashtra during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) The Ministry is administering a grant-in-aid scheme under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organizations for taking up action programmes/projects for the benefit of women labour.

(b) and (c) No separate guidelines have been issued to the State Governments. However, adequate provisions already exist under various labour laws and rules made there under for improving the working conditions, regulating timings of work, safety of women, maternity benefits and payment of equal wages in various sectors.

(d) No separate schools have been opened/proposed to be opened for the children of women workers in the country.

[English]

Patent Opposition Cases

5018. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN :
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA :

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

(a) whether any investigation has been conducted in regard to the delayed orders in patent opposition cases, quality audit checking and ascertaining the reasons for the inordinate delays in issuing the final orders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of applications for trade mark and patent opposition cases received and pending in each of the Regional Patent Offices during the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to ensure speedy clearance of the pending cases?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The region-wise details of number of applications for opposition received and pending in the Patent Office and the Trade Marks Registry in the last three years are as follows:—

Patent Office (Region-wise)	Year	Pre-grant opposition		Post grant opposition	
		Received	Total Pendency at the end of each Financial Year	Received	Total Pendency at the end of each Financial Year
Delhi	2007-08	17	106	9	43
	2008-09	83	149	1	44
	2009-10	37	179	11	55
Mumbai	2007-08	12	63	3	18
	2008-09	39	99	17	35
	2009-10	35	123	7	31
Kolkata	2007-08	1	21	11	26
	2008-09	19	37	8	17
	2009-10	7	42	6	23
Chennai	2007-08	6	43	0	22
	2008-09	20	52	12	25
	2009-10	20	65	8	24

Trade Marks Registry (Region-wise)	Financial Year	Opposition cases	
		Received	Total Pendency at the end of each Financial Year
1	2	3	4
Delhi	2007-08	4615	23987

		1	2	3	4
Mumbai	2008-09		6527	29465	
	2009-10		4019	32652	
	2007-08	6013		12456	
	2008-09	5988		17450	
	2009-10	7082		24012	

1	2	3	4
Kolkata	2007-08	1685	5349
	2008-09	1654	4091
	2009-10	769	4392
Chennai	2007-08	3400	3964
	2008-09	5213	8403
	2009-10	1987	9636
Ahmedabad	2007-08	1763	9864
	2008-09	2024	11237
	2009-10	1796	12485

The patent and trademarks opposition proceedings are of quasi-judicial nature. The time taken for final disposal varies from case to case depending upon the complexity of the facts involved. Besides this, a large number of opposition cases in the Trade Marks Registry are also because of inadequate strength of hearing officers.

(d) The Government has taken the following steps for speedy clearance of pending cases:—

- (i) 414 posts have been created in the Patent Office and the Trade Marks Registry during the 11th Five Year Plan;
- (ii) The Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks has taken steps to clear the pendency in the opposition cases by streamlining the procedures in Patent and Trade Marks offices and by reorganizing the structure of the hearing officer-teams for the opposition cases.

Ban on Websites

5019. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to ban the websites still advertising 'simple methods for determination of sex of foetus' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the International Diagnostic Centres are encouraging couples to send the expecting mother's blood samples and providing them report about sex of the foetus through e-mail;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT) : (a) and (b) The Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA), an authority under the then section 69 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 had directed through letter dated 16th December, 2008 to M/s. Google India, M/s. Yahoo India and M/s Microsoft (MSN Search Engine) to ensure that no advertisements or sponsored links in respect of sex selection appear on search results on their websites. M/s. Google India, M/s. Yahoo India and M/s. Microsoft responded to such directions. M/s. Yahoo India and MSN Search Engine stated that their search engine do not provide any sponsored links within India on sex selection or determination. Also they take due diligence to enforce such restrictions. M/s. Google has responded that their search engine do not allow users from India to search websites relating to prenatal sex determination. In case of an inadvertent slippage, and upon being notified of the presence of a non-compliant advertisement, a prompt and effective action is taken in disabling such sites by them. M/s. Google has reinforced their commitment through their letter dated 10 February, 2010. They have very clearly stated that whenever an advertiser chooses to target users in India, the access to such advertisements is blocked to users with Indian IP address and users searching on the India domain loggers www.google.co.in. In addition, Google has developed technology that help to implement the advertisement policy by preventing advertisements from appearing on certain "keywords" on the Google website. The list of such keywords is constantly upgraded and there are on-going efforts to ensure that the list is

comprehensive. The list of such keywords which have been blocked from triggering or sponsored results include — sex determination, determination of sex/gender, male/female selection method, choose the gender of your baby, gender determination, gender pre-selection, gender prediction, gender selection, sex pre-selection, sex prediction, sex selection etc.

(c) to (e) The Customs Department has suitably alerted its field formations to seize the imported "Gender Testing Kits".

Further, it has been decided to amend the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC & PNDT) Act, 1994 and the Rules/Regulations framed thereunder suitably to provide for establishment of a Registration Mechanism in the matter of import of 'Gender Testing Kits' and other similar medical kits.

Amendment of Cantonment Act, 2006

5020. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Cantonment Act, 2006;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the provisions proposed to be amended; and
- (d) the present status of the amendment bill in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Benefits of MGNREGS

5021. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether propelling agriculture high growth is imperative for the success of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS);
- (b) if so, whether the MGNREGS is likely to safeguard natural resources and ensure equitable rewards for agricultural growth during second green revolution;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether MGNREGS would also be helpful in recharging the groundwater, improve soil fertility and conservation of bio-diversity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : (a) to (c) The primary objective of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing atleast 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a year to every household on demand for doing unskilled manual work. Creation of durable assets and strengthening the livelihood resource base of the rural poor is also an important objective of the Act. The focus of activities permissible under the Act is on water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing, flood control, micro and minor irrigation works and irrigation facilities on the individual land owned by SC/ST/BPL/IAY beneficiaries and small and marginal farmers. All these activities support the agricultural growth.

(d) and (e) Activities such as water harvesting and water conservation, drought proofing, flood control and afforestation which are permissible under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA are helpful in recharging the ground water and in improving soil fertility.

[Translation]

Impact of MNCs on Unemployment

5022. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

- (a) whether any study has been conducted or proposed to be conducted by the Government to assess the impact of entry of the Multi-National Companies (MNCs) on the unemployment problem;
- (b) if so, the details and outcome 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) No, Madam. No study/ survey has been conducted or proposed to be conducted by the Ministry of Labour & Employment to assess the impact of entry of Multi-National Companies (MNCs) on the unemployment problem.

[English]

Unemployment Allowance under RGSKY

5023. SHRI ANTO ANTONY :

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA :

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

(a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has implemented a scheme namely Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana (RGSKY) to provide unemployment allowance to retrenched workers;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) the details of unemployment allowance disbursed to retrenched workers under RGSKY during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the unemployment allowance to 50 per cent of the salary of one year to such workers;

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

(f) whether the Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)/workers who return to India after lost jobs in abroad are eligible for getting benefits under RGSKY;

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of NRIs/workers benefited therefrom and the amount disbursed to them under RGSKY during said period, year-wise; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Employee's State Insurance Corporation has implemented unemployment scheme called "Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana (RGSKY) with effect from 1.4.2005, under which Unemployment Allowance is paid for 12 months at the rate of 50% of average daily wages to such workers who have been in insurable employment for three years and are rendered jobless due to closure of factory/establishment or retrenchment or permanent invalidity not less than 40% arising out of non-employment injury. Further, there is provision for skill upgradation training for short duration through Advanced Vocational Training Institute to those Insured Persons who are desirous of upgrading their skill.

(c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (e) The unemployment allowance is being paid at the rate of 50% of average wages drawn during last two years.

(f) to (h) No, Madam. The unemployment allowance under RGSKY is paid to only such workers who have been employees of factories/establishments covered under section 1(5) and 2(12) of ESI Act, 1948 for three years and rendered jobless due to closure of factory/establishment or retrenchment or permanent invalidity due to non-employment injury.

Statement

State	Unemployment allowance disbursed State-wise					
	2007		2008		2009	
	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount	Cases	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	73	1080180	—	—
Delhi	43	527739	12	173484	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	09	424325
Maharashtra	—	—	24	312158	69	1275491
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	18	802635
Uttar Pradesh	254	3851070	47	436588	201	4744365
West Bengal	6	41216	—	—	—	—
Kerala	14	176760	22	407700	—	—
Orissa	19	166977	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	1	14040	7	74130	7	152250
Total	337	4777802	185	2484240	304	7399066

**Indian Sign Language Research
Training Centre**

5024. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre for the benefit of the hearing impaired; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON) : (a) and (b) A proposal for establishment of Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre is under consideration.

MADAM SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1200 Noon.

11.14 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve
of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve
of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let the papers be laid. You will get a chance during zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI) : Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2211/15/2010]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) : Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and

English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Sethusamudram Corporation Limited, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sethusamudram Corporation Limited, for the year 2008-2009, Chennai, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2212/15/2010]

(3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 276(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2010, approving the Cochin Port Employees (Leave) Amendment Regulations, 2010, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2213/15/2010]

(4) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 847(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26 November, 2009, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2214/15/2010]

12.21 hrs.

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

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will call Mulayam Singh ji.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 305(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 2010, containing Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 443(E) dated the 23rd June, 2009 under the Tea Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2215/15/2010]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the India Trade Promotion Organisation and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2216/15/2010]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the MMTC Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2217/15/2010]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the State Trading Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2218/15/2010]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. M. PALLAMRAJU) : Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mazagon Dock Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2219/15/2010]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited and the Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence for the year 2010-2011
...*(Interruptions)*

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2220/15/2010]

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Gurudas Kamat, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and the Department of Telecommunication, Ministry of Communication & Information Technology for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2221 /15/2010]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, 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 V. V. Giri National Labour Institute, Noida, for the year 2008-2009.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2222/15/2010]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 466(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 24th February, 2010, regarding constitution of the Central Apprenticeship Council under the Apprentices Act, 1961, issued under sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2223/15/2010]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN) : Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri D. Napoleon, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2224/15/2010]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India, Kanpur, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2225/15/2010]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008,

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above ...*(Interruptions)*

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2226/15/2010]

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Please keep quiet.

12.01¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS

6th to 8th Reports

[English]

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani) : Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:

- (1) Sixth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers).
- (2) Seventh Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).
- (3) Eighth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals).

12.01 ½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT

221st Report

[English]

SHRI SURESH ANGADI (Belgaum) : Madam, I beg to lay the Two Hundred Twenty-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource

Development on Demands for Grants 2010-11 (Demand No.57) of the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

12.01¾ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

15th Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWANKUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.02 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Re.: Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 143rd Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Ministry of Shipping***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Madam, in pursuance of Rule 389 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Eleventh Edition) and Direction 73A issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin – Part II dated September 1, 2004, I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of Recommendations contained in the 143rd Report of the Departmentally-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

The Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture had held its meeting on 18th December, 2008 to consider 143rd Report. The Committee had also taken the Oral Evidence of officers of the Department. The 143rd Report was presented to the Rajya Sabha on 19.12.2008 and was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2008.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2227/15/2010

I am also laying down on the Table of the House a Statement giving the status of implementation of those recommendations contained in the 143rd Report.

...(Interruptions)

12.02½ hrs.

(ii) **Re: Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 90th Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Foreign and Domestic Investment in Retail Sector', pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry ***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA) : Madam, I beg to lay the statement on the status of implementation of recommendations, contained in 90th Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the subject 'Foreign & Domestic Investment in Retail Sector' on the directions of the Speaker, Lok Sabha in pursuance of the provisions of Rule 389 (New Direction 73 A) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha vide Bulletin Part II dated September 01, 2004.

All the recommendations of the Committee have been considered in the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion. The action as recommended by the Committee has either already been taken or has been initiated. The status of implementation of these recommendations is given in the Annexure.

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

PREVENTION OF TORTURE BILL, 2010*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Madam, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri P.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See L.T. 2228/15/2010
* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 26.04.2010.

Chidambaram, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide punishment for torture inflicted by public servants or any person inflicting torture with the consent or acquiescence of any public servant and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MADAM SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide punishment for torture inflicted by public servants or any person inflicting torture with the consent or acquiescence of any public servant and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I introduce the Bill.

12.04 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

Re: Alleged phone tapping of political leaders — Contd.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, what I am going to say has the reference of what hon. Member, Shri L.K. Advani, demanded in the morning. Shri Advani demanded in the morning that a statement should come (Interruptions) Madam, please ask them to listen to me for one minute, I am responding to their Leader. Shri L.K. Advani demanded that the Prime Minister should make a statement on the telephone tapping.

I checked up the matter from the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is ready to make the statement at 3.30 p.m. Because the President of Afghanistan is having a meeting with him ... (Interruptions) Please listen for a minute.

President of Afghanistan is having a meeting with him. As soon as that meeting, followed by lunch, is over, the Prime Minister will make a statement on the floor of the House. If the hon. Member agrees to it, we have no problem. Otherwise, if the hon. Member wants, immediately after this, the Home Minister will be in a position to make the statement.

...(Interruptions) I will request the Home Minister to make the statement because the issue will be clarified as soon as he makes the statement. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Home Minister is making a statement.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Home Minister make a statement.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO) is a technical organization of the Government, and I make the statement on behalf of the Government.

...(Interruptions)

A Group of Ministers had recommended for such an organization be set up. The Organisation was notified on April 15, 2004. ...(Interruptions) Government have seen the allegations against the NTRO contained in the story in Outlook magazine of May 3, 2010. I wish to state categorically that no telephone tapping or eavesdropping on political leaders was authorized by the previous UPA Government. Nor has the present UPA Government authorized any such activity. ...(Interruptions)

After the issue of the magazine was available late Friday, April 23, 2010, the allegations in the story were thoroughly enquired into. Nothing has been found in the records of the NTRO or elsewhere to substantiate the allegations.

...(Interruptions)

Our intelligence agencies function within the law. They are fully accountable to the Government. Under the Telegraphs Act and the Information Technology Act, each case of monitoring of telephone or electronic communications has to be approved by the Union Home Secretary personally and is subject to review by an Oversight Committee chaired by the Cabinet Secretary. ...(Interruptions) Such monitoring as may be necessary to fight crime, for national security, or for our counter-terrorism effort, is subject to multiple checks

and oversight. ...(Interruptions) Both this Government and the previous UPA Government have respected and upheld the laws of the land. We are committed to defending the rights of every Indian citizen including the right to privacy and will uphold the rights of the individual citizen enshrined in the Constitution of India. ...(Interruptions)

Further enquiries are being made into the allegations in the magazine. ...(Interruptions) If any evidence is forthcoming or discovered, the matter will be thoroughly investigated by the appropriate agencies. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now 'Zero Hour'. Shri Sharad Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam, what about the notice regarding IPL given by me. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak. You will also get an opportunity. You are in the list. I will call you.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Sharadji, speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh ji.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh Ji your name is in the list. Would you like to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, do you want to speak?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 pm.

12.11 p.m

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

...(Interruptions)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 shall be treated as laid on the Table of the House. Members are requested to send slips on the Table as per the practice.

...(Interruptions)

- (i) **Need to take up the issue of construction of dam by China on river Tsangpo in Tibet in the international fora**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): After incessant denial that no dam is being constructed by China on the river Brahmaputra, China has finally accepted that it is constructing a dam on the Tsang river Po, near Tibet, to generate 500 MW electricity. Earlier, it refused to acknowledge its construction. Now it is giving an assurance that the construction of the dam on Brahmaputra would not affect the its flow to India. Whereas, the reality is just the opposite. Construction of the dam would hamper the flow of water. It would affect irrigation in India. Earlier, China used to refute India's objections. Now, after its acceptance, the Government should lodge its protest at the appropriate forum, to ensure uninterrupted flow of water, so as not to affect India's interest.

- (ii) **Need to announce a special package to provide drinking water facilities in Telengana region particularly for Karimnagar Parliamentary Constituency, Andhra Pradesh**

[English]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Rural

*Treated as laid on the Table.

Development regarding the problems being faced by the people in getting the potable drinking water in the Telangana Region and especially in my Karim Nagar Constituency in Andhra Pradesh.

In my Karim Nagar Constituency, many areas are facing acute shortage even for drinking purpose. There are no proper pipelines, no borewells or any other alternative arrangements. People are giving many representations and suggestions to provide at least potable drinking water. Many hamlets are reeling under water crisis. The ground water has been completely depleted in all the areas of Telangana Region. The borewells have dried up. The worst sufferers are the women. People have to fetch the water from about 2 to 3 kilometers for their daily needs. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been making sincere efforts but due to inadequate funds, the genuine demands of the people have not been met so far. Sriram Sagar Canal had become dry and the areas dependent on the said canal are facing acute shortage. The Government must find an alternative to get the water from other sources to my Karim Nagar Constituency and other Telangana areas. Less rainfall and drought have added the problem more in my constituency.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development to intervene in the matter and provide at least potable drinking water in the backward areas like Telangana region in the remaining Eleventh Five year Plan by announcing a special package, particularly for my constituency Karim Nagar in Andhra Pradesh.

- (iii) **Need to allocate quota of Natural Gas from K.G. Basin to Tamil Nadu to meet requirements of fertilizer plants and upcoming power plants in the State**

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Tamil Nadu ranks fourth place in the overall development of our country and remains forefront in industrial development. The State is more dependent on coal and crude oil to meet its energy demand which is estimated as equivalent to 24 billion cubic metres of natural gas in 2010. Against the demand, the availability of natural gas to the State was mere 3 million Metric Standard Cubic metres of gas per Day (MMSCMD) from ONGC sources in the Cauvery basin which is only 2½% of the State's total energy demand. It estimated to grow at 9% per annum in the next 10 years.

The two major sources of natural gases in the country yielding more than 120 MMSCMD is fully consumed by a few States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat and not a single cubic metre of gas has been allocated to Tamil Nadu, which has a huge demand and the interests of the State has been totally neglected. Krishna Godavari (KG) basin gas is a national wealth and, therefore, it has to be distributed in an equitable way.

Power and fertilizer sectors require about 50% of the estimated demand for natural gas in the State. Two major fertilizer plants – Madras Fertilizers Ltd., and Southern Petrochemicals Industries Corporation Ltd using naphtha/fuel oil as feed stock to produce urea and di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) are struggling for survival.

SPIC stopped production of Urea and DAP for over a year ago due to rising prices of naphtha. This has an adverse impact on the production of Urea in Tamil Nadu, one of the largest fertilizer-consuming State. Unless gas is made available, these two plants may face closure resulting in huge deficiency of vital farm inputs in the State. Union Government has given approval for two projects to provide natural gas to Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu through pipeline from the KG Basin but the State is so far not getting any amount of gas.

I shall, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to allocate natural gas from KG basin to the State of Tamil Nadu to meet the immediate requirement of fertilizer plants and the upcoming power plants and also to take steps for equipment distribution of the same to all the States in the country.

(iv) Need to implement Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and Civil Liberties Act in letter and spirit

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool): Parliament had enacted the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. It specifies offences which are considered as atrocities and provides for deterrent punishments for commission of the same. Comprehensive Rules were also framed under the Act which among other things provides for relief and rehabilitation of the affected people.

The crimes against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes like murder, hurt, rape, kidnapping & abduction, dacoity,

robbery, arson and grabbing lands of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are increasing year after year in spite of having (i) Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955; (ii) the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in force.

If we look at the number of crimes committed against SCs from 2004 to 2008, it is seen that in 2004 it was 26887 which increased to 33,615 in 2008, having a variation of 11.9%. This is all because of non-implementation of the above Acts in letter and spirit. Though there is punitive clauses in the Act yet because of pressure from the offenders, politicians and apathy from the police officials in filing the cases, the Acts are not being properly used and the offenders are going scot free.

Through you Madam, I request the Government of India to implement the POA Act and Civil Liberties Act strictly and punish the culprits.

(v) Need to upgrade and develop the existing network of railways, roads and waterways in Assam

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Assam is located in a very strategic place from the defence point of view. North East Region is surrounded by international border i.e. China, Myanmar, Bhutan and Bangladesh. Assam is the gateway of North Eastern State. Assam caters to various needs of the North Eastern States. The road and rail communication systems are not sufficient to meet the increasing demand of defence personnel and civilians in this region. We should not forget the Sino-India war of 1962. In case of war, the existing network of roads & rails will not be sufficient to meet the eventuality. So, a developed and well planned network of rails & roads is necessary in Assam to meet the eventuality.

Alternative Highways Nos. 31 & 52 should be constructed for smooth movement in North Bank of Brahmaputra. Immediately, Government of India should construct double track rail line immediately to remove the bottleneck in the transport system. A new rail line touching Darrang District to Arunachal Pradesh should be constructed as an alternative route. The water transport through Brahmaputra and Barak rivers will provide very low cost transportation of goods in the region.

I urge upon the Government of India to take necessary steps in this regard.

(vi) Need to upgrade and bring Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh at par with I.I.T

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Gorakhpur is an important city of Uttar Pradesh. More than five crore people of eastern Uttar Pradesh, north-west Bihar and Terai region of Nepal depend on Gorakhpur for their education, health, business and employment. For a population of five crore, there is not even a single Central University, Central Health Institute, IIT or IIM, causing immense problems to the talented students. Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur, is a reputed institute run by the state Government. The college, situated on the national highway, which runs along Gorakhpur, is spread over 200 acres. Due to the paucity of funds the Engineering college is unable to make any remarkable contributions to the development of the region.

Kindly upgrade Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur to bring it at par with IIT in wider public interest.

(vii) Need to ensure transparency in transportation of coal from Central Coal fields Limited collieries

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Due to overloading, to the extent of thousands of tonnes of coal each month on private railway rakes in the various railway sidings of Central Coalfields Limited, CCL and Railway suffer huge financial loss in crores of rupees. Recently, incident of overloading in 33 box wagons of private rake from SDQ Tarmi railway siding, Dhori area of CCL came to light. In this incident about 100 tonnes of excess coal was unloaded at Tarmi siding.

The coal was being sent to Naini (Allahabad). On receiving information from local people, the excess coal was unloaded at Tarmi siding. The Government should take action at the earliest to bring transparency in the working of coal management of CCL and Railway to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future.

(viii) Need to provide basic facilities to the people living below poverty line in the country

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ (Mohanlalganj): Madam,

as per the poverty estimates of Planning Commission, the number of people living below poverty line is 6.52 crore as on March 2000. The Government provides foodgrains and other facilities to these people under various schemes.

On the other hand the Suresh Tendulkar Committee has put the population of people living below poverty line at 37.2 crore, and the same has been accepted by the Planning Commission. Whereas, the N.C. Saxena Committee constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development has stated the number of BPL population at 50 percent of the country's total population. On the other hand the National Sample Survey had mentioned the BPL population to be at 60 percent.

Most interesting thing is that the Arjun Sen Gupt Committee has stated the population of such poor people whose daily income is Rs. 20 or less at 77 percent. It is beyond our thinking as to how one can have enough food in these times of high inflation.

In the past, a number of people died in some villages of Allahabad district in Uttar Pradesh due to starvation. I would request the Government to ensure that adequate steps are taken to provide sufficient food and other facilities to the 77 percent population, mentioned by Arjun Sen Gupt Committee, which has been living on an income of Rs. 20 or less per day.

(ix) Need to provide houses under Indira Awas Yojana to people not included in BPL List and whose makeshift houses have been gutted in fire in Salempur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Sir, Indira Awas are given to people identified from the names listed in the BPL list of year 2002 whereas, due to natural calamity thousands of villages/houses are getting burnt in fire in my constituency every year but as per the guidelines of Government of India such victims are not being given houses under Indira Awas Yojana due to non-inclusion of their names in the BPL list of year 2002 as a result of which every year their makeshift houses are being gutted in fire. Thousands of Houses in District Belthra Road, Sikandarpur, Bansdeeh, district Baliya and Salempur, Bhatpar get burnt in fire and as a result of which these people are forced to live under the

open sky. I would request that the guidelines may be amended so that victim families may get houses constructed under the BPL list.

(x) Need to conserve site of historical and archaeological importance at Mahishi in district Saharsa, Bihar

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Madam, Mahishi and other nearby areas of Saharsa District in Bihar are very important from archaeological point of view. A number of Buddha statues have been found during soil excavation at famous Ugra Tara Peeth in Mahishi. Adjacent to it is 'Mandan Dham' the birth place of great Meemansak Mandan Mishra and his wife Bharati and on the north of it is situated the famous Sun Temple in Kandhara. Even today an inscription of 1453 is available at its entrance. This temple was built by Raja Narsingh Dev a ruler of Karnat scion. In view of the finding of ancient age rare articles, statues and coins near Mahishi Gorho Ghat, the Patna division of Archaeological Survey of India has taken keen interest in the nearby areas and had published a report to the Government of India in January, 2007 after conducting a survey under the leadership of the then Supritendent of Archaeological department. But the Standing Committee of Central Advisory Board of Archaeology ignored that as a result of which the people of that area have got deeply hurt.

Therefore, in view of the importance of these areas from historical, cultural, vastu-shashtra and archaeological point of view it should be declared as an archaeological site and proper arrangements may be made to preserve and maintain the remains found during excavation so that this historical place could be preserved.

[English]

(xi) Need to upgrade the existing Relay Centre at Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu as a full-fledged Radio Station

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri) : In 1993 a decision was taken to set up a Radio Station at Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu and a station came up in 2000 by spending a sum of Rs. 9 crore at Adhiyamankottai in Dharmapuri, and a trial broadcast was conducted on the Independence Day of Year 2000. This trial broadcast continued till 2007. However,

owing to pressure from the people, this station was linked with the Chennai Rainbow FM and programme is being broadcast from 6.00 a.m. to 12 Noon. The people of this area have been demanding that this station at Dharmapuri be made a full-fledged Radio Station and programme be broadcast 24 hours from this station itself rather than relaying from or depending on Chennai Rainbow FM Station. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take necessary action to make the Radio Station at Dharmapuri a full fledged Station by appointing staff, etc. and programme be broadcast for 24 hours as is being done in respect of all other radio stations across the country.

(xii) Need to construct Mannarkkad bye-pass and a new bridge in place of Kunthipuzha bridge on N.H. 213 in Kerala

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): N.H. 213- Kozhikode-Palakkad is one of the important Highways of Kerala. The bridge over the Kunthipuzha on this Highway was built by the British Government and the width and total span of the bridge is not sufficient for present requirements. Since, it is an important Highway all containers and LPG tankers from Kozhikode to Palakkad and Coimbatore are using this road for transporting goods and commodities. Due to the rapid increase in traffic volume and the sharp curve adjacent to the bridge, accidents are frequently happening. Traffic blocks may extend upto 24 to 48 hours in most cases. No alternative route is available. Hence, the only solution to solve this issue is to construct a new bridge in place of the old one. The concerned Ministry in 2006 had appointed an agency for feasibility study and presentation of DPR for the construction of Mannarkkad bye-pass. Now, the study is over and the report has been submitted. In view of the urgency of the situation, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to construct Mannarkkad bye-pass and also to build a new bridge.

(xiii) Need to undertake measures to eradicate Japanese Encephalitis in the country

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): While attention has been given to contain the outbreak of bird flu and swine flu, Japanese Encephalitis is an epidemic the Government has failed to address in the past decade. Bihar, Assam and Tamil Nadu are badly affected and Uttar Pradesh with 23

affected districts and Gorakhpur as the epicentre, accounts for the largest number of deaths, with 556 deaths in 2009.

Assurances in this House by the concerned Minister and a declared intention to form a special research group under the ICMR to study the virus and to undertake a campaign for its eradication have seen no visible impact on the ground. The vaccine for encephalitis should be administered around three months before Monsoons but no action has been taken and already hundreds of cases are being reported. I demand an urgent campaign including both NUHM and NRHM that includes PHC level neutralization of Japanese Encephalitis.

(xiv) Need to strengthen the river embankments with a view to protect it from breach and erosion caused by tidal waves in Sunderbans area particularly in Joynagar Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal

DR. TARUN MONDAL (Joynagar): Breach and erosion of river banks are a regular phenomenon in the riverine network of Sunderbans including my constituency Jaynagar, West Bengal. But after the wrath of AILA-2009 breach of embankments particularly in the blocks of Kultali, Basanti, Gosaba and Canning were many and grave in nature. The repair work done as an interim reinforcement measure by the West Bengal State Government, getting grant-in-aid from the Central Government was not upto the mark and tidal waves very often inundate the adjoining areas overflowing the low lying river banks.

We hear that a big project for permanently solving the problem is in the pipeline and more than 1000 crores of rupees has already been granted by the Central Government to West Bengal State Government but no progress so far is seen on the matter. As the monsoon is just ahead, I would urge upon the Central Government to take up the task seriously with the West Bengal State Government on top

priority in order to save lakhs and lakhs of people of Sunderbans from future catastrophe.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. Let the House run.

...(Interruptions)

14.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Lalu Prasad, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you please sit at your places. Let the House run.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not from here, you go there and then speak. I will give you time to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 27th April, 2010 at 11 a.m.

14.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April, 27, 2010/Vaisakha 7, 1932 (Saka).

* Not recorded.

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Anandan M.	440
2.	Shri Hedge, Anant kumar	427
3.	Shri Chauhan, Mahendrasinh P.	437
4.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	428
5.	Shri Chitthan N.S.V.	435
6.	Shri Choudhary Bhudeo	431
7.	Shrimati Dasmunsi, Deepa	426
8.	Shrimati Davidson J. Helen	433
9.	Shrimati Devi Rama	427
10.	Shri R. Dhruvanarayan	429
11.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	425
12.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	437
13.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	422
14.	Shri Mandal Mangani Lal	430
15.	Shri Mani Jose K.	436
16.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	425
17.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	426
18.	Shri P. Balram	424
19.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	429
20.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	434
21.	Shri Panda, Bijayant	439
22.	Kumari Pandey Saroj	423
23.	Shri Patel Devji M.	423

1	2	3
24.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	436
25.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	439
26.	Shri Rajendran, C.	432
27.	Shri Shetti Raju	433
28.	Dr. Singh Bhola	421
29.	Shri Singh Jagadanand	424
30.	Dr. Singh, Raghuvansh Prasad	438
31.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	435
32.	Shri Tewari Manish	434
33.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	428
34.	Shri Venugopal K.C.	438
35.	Dr. G. Vivekanand	440

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri A.K.S. Vijayan	4828, 5018
2.	Shri Acharia, Basu Deb	4923
3.	Shri Shivaji Adhalrao Patil	4823, 4988
4.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao	4845, 4858, 4890, 4903, 4998
5.	Shri Agarwal, Jai Prakash	4900, 4957, 5006
6.	Shri Agrawal, Rajendra	4861, 4975
7.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	4833, 4858, 4876, 4951, 4989
8.	Shri Ajmal, Badruddin	4999
9.	Shri Amlabe, Narayan Singh	4861, 4980
10.	Shri Anandan M.	4914, 5016

1	2	3	1	2	3
11.	Shri Hedge, Anant Kumar	4953	35.	Shri Deora, Milind	4824
12.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	4988, 4999	36.	Shri Dhanapalan K.P.	4872
13.	Shri Awale, Jaywant Gangaram	4821, 4992, 4999	37.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	4876
14.	Shri Baalu, T.R.	4831, 4973	38.	Shri R. Dhruvanarayana	4836, 4955, 4958, 4988
15.	Shri Babar, Gajanan D.	4845, 4858, 4890, 4903, 4997	39.	Shri Dubey, Nishikant	4857, 4858, 4881, 5004
16.	Shrimati Badal, Harsimrat Kaur	4885, 4975	40.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	4824, 4829, 4832, 4913
17.	Shri Bajwa, Pratap Singh	4885	41.	Shri Gadhvi, Mukesh Bhairavdanji	4901, 5007
18.	Dr. Baliram	4893, 4999	42.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	4857, 4858, 4944
19.	Shri Basheer, Mohammed E.T.	4931, 4951, 5017	43.	Shri Rajukhedi, Gajendra Singh	4880
20.	Shri Bavaliya, Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	5004	44.	Shrimati Gandhi, Maneka	4885
21.	Shri Bhagat, Sudarshan	4895, 4924, 5000	45.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	4812, 4958, 4863, 4876, 4948
22.	Shrimati Jhansi Lakshmi, Botcha	4838, 4899	46.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	4824, 4829
23.	Shri Sivasami, C.	4824, 4832, 4913, 4949, 4957	47.	Shri Gowda, Chandre D.B.	4828, 4904, 5011, 5018
24.	Shri Choudhary, Harish	4870, 4982	48.	Shri Hussain, Syed Shahnawaz	4894
25.	Shri Chauhan, Mahendrasinh P.	4962	49.	Shri Jadhav, Baliram	4896
26.	Shri Chauhan, Sanjay Singh	4899, 5005	50.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	4847, 4863, 4885, 4907, 5022
27.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	4915, 4937, 4975, 5003	51.	Shri Jakhar, Badri Ram	4999
28.	Shri Choudhary, Nikhil Kumar	4821	52.	Shrimati Jayaprada	4897
29.	Shri Das, Bhakta Charan	4824, 4921	53.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	4914, 4966
30.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	4839, 5001	54.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	4840, 4924, 4957, 4965
31.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	4858	55.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	4843, 4966
32.	Shrimati Dasmunsi, Deepa	4952	56.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	4836, 4858, 4951, 4975, 4999
33.	Shri Deka, Ramen	4876, 4957			
34.	Shri Singh Deo, Kalikesh Narayan	4876			

1	2	3
57.	Shri Karwariya, Kapil Muni	4811
58.	Shri Kashyap, Virender	4927
59.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	4802
60.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	4796, 4933, 4951, 4988
61.	Dr. Killi, Kruparani	4838
62.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	4847, 4967
63.	Shri "Commando", Kamal Kishor,	4889
64.	Shri Kumar, Mithilesh	4813, 4939
65.	Shri Kumar, Vishwa Mohan	4860, 4861, 4919
66.	Shrimati Kumari, Chandresh	4849
67.	Shri Kurup, Peethambara	4825
68.	Shri Laguri, Yashbant	4847, 4863, 4865, 4912, 5022
69.	Shri Lal, Pakauri	4852
70.	Shri Singh, Sukhdev	4807, 4858, 4968
71.	Shri Lingam P.	4858
72.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	4930, 4985, 4999
73.	Shrimati Mahajan, Sumitra	4848, 4874
74.	Shri Mahato, B.N. Prasad	4860, 4979
75.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	4800, 4985
76.	Shri Majhi, Pradeep	4817, 4940, 5002
77.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	4809, 4885, 4986
78.	Shri Mandal, Mangani Lal	4956
79.	Shri Mani, Jose K.	4950, 4958
80.	Shri Meghwal, Arjun	4856, 4968, 4977, 4999

1	2	3
81.	Shri Meghwal, Bharat Ram	4887
82.	Shri Mishra, Mahabal	4942
83.	Shri Mitra, Somen	4929
84.	Shri Munde, Gopinath	4956
85.	Shri Muttemwar, Vilas	4878, 4988, 4990
86.	Shri P. Balram	4804, 4848, 4876, 4938
87.	Naik, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh	4858, 4953, 4961, 4975
88.	Shri Rao, Nama Nageswara	4855, 4881, 5005
89.	Shri Kachhadia, Naranbhai	4808, 4975, 4993
90.	Shri Narayanrao, Sonawane Pratap	4853, 4879, 4975, 5020
91.	Shri Nirupam, Sanjay	4836, 4848, 4975
92.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	4848, 4914, 4956, 4983
93.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	4821, 4947
94.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	4964, 4975
95.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	4863, 4864, 4917
96.	Shri Pandey, Ravindra Kumar	4860, 4861, 4919
97.	Dr. Pandey, Vinay Kumar	4805, 4861
98.	Shri Pangi, Jayaram	4850, 4853, 4988
99.	Shri Paranjpe, Anand Prakash	4838, 4914, 4922, 4995
100.	Shri Patel, C.R.	4898
101.	Shri Patel, Devji M.	4934, 4975
102.	Shri Patel, R.K. Singh	4871
103.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	4877
104.	Shri Patel, Nathubhai Gomanbhai	4799

1	2	3
105.	Shri Patil, A.T. Nana	4854, 4861, 4975, 4976
106.	Shrimati Gawali, Bhavana Patil	4862, 4981, 5017
107.	Shri Khatgaonkar, Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	4857, 4858, 4944
108.	Dr. Patil, Padmasinha Bajirao	4846
109.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnarn	4804, 4848, 4905, 4960
110.	Shri Pradhan, Amarnath	4885
111.	Shri Pradhan, Nityananda	4964, 4975
112.	Shri Guddu, Premchand	4841, 5003
113.	Shri Purkayastha, Kabindra	4837
114.	Shri Radadiya, Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai	4847
115.	Shri Raghavan, M.K.	4882, 4957, 4972, 4975, 5021
116.	Shri Rajendran, C.	4957
117.	Shri Ram, Purnmasi	4810, 4956, 4968
118.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	4852
119.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	4914, 4920
120.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	4835, 4991
121.	Shri Rathod, Ramesh	4844, 4876, 4988, 5009
122.	Shri Rathwa, Ramsinh	4883, 5002
123.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	4850, 4914, 4958, 4972
124.	Shri Roy, Arjun	4852, 4912, 4916
125.	Shri Ray, Bishnu Pada	4911, 5015
126.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	4824, 4836, 4902, 4951, 5008

1	2	3
127.	Shri Reddy, Gutha Sukhender	4875, 4885
128.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	4858, 4975
129.	Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu	4830, 4840, 4975
130.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkata Rami	4815, 4829, 4975, 4986, 5014
131.	Shri Ready, K.J.S.P.	4798, 4899, 4943, 4975
132.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	4892
133.	Shri Roy, Nripendra Nath	4863, 4975
134.	Shri Roy, Mahendra Kumar	4873
135.	Shri S. Alagiri	4999
136.	Shri S. Semmalai	4925
137.	Shri S. Pakkirappa	4801, 4870, 4957, 4988, 5023
138.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	4908
139.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	4909, 4914, 4957, 5013, 5017
140.	Shri Sachan, Rakesh	4885, 5005
141.	Shri Saroj, Tufani	5001
142.	Shri Satyanarayana, Sarvey	4906, 4943, 5012
143.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	4869, 4987
144.	Shrimati Scindia, Yashodhara Raje	4827, 4956, 5003
145.	Shri Shanavas, M.I.	4853, 4858, 4887, 4995
146.	Shrimati Shantha, J.	4797, 4951, 4978
147.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	4860, 4953
148.	Shri Sharma, Madan Lal	4876
149.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	4868, 4975, 4984, 4988, 5024

1	2	3
150.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	4804, 4848, 4905, 4933, 4935
151.	Shri Shetti, Raju	4958
152.	Shri Basavraj, G.S.	4836, 4925, 4951
153.	Shri, Anto Antony	4918, 5023
154.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	4806, 4857, 4974
155.	Singh, Dr. Bhola	4941
156.	Shri Singh, Bhoopendra	4816, 4852, 4924
157.	Shri Singh, Dushyant	4932
158.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	4824, 4843, 4966
159.	Shri Singh, Ijyaraj	4839, 4965
160.	Shri Singh, Jagadanand	4945
161.	Shrimati Singh, Meena	4840, 5017
162.	Shri Singh, Radha Mohan	4926, 4971
163.	Singh, Raghuvansh Prasad	4996
164.	Shri Singh, Rajnath	4819
165.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	4876
166.	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	4836, 4886, 4994
167.	Shri Singh, Uday	4836, 4885, 4902, 4999, 5008
168.	Shri Singh, Yashvir	4824, 4826
169.	Shri Singh, Chaudhary Lal	4820, 4852, 4951, 4988, 5019
170.	Shri Singh, Dhananjay	4814
171.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	4953
172.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	4839, 4912, 4945, 4970
173.	Dr. Singh, Sanjay	4865, 4962, 4970, 4982, 4999

1	2	3
174.	Shri Siricilla, Rajaiah	4804, 4836, 4848, 4905, 5010
175.	Solanki, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai	4848
176.	Shri Sudhakaran, K.	4915
177.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	4910, 4988
178.	Shri Sugumar, K.	4842
179.	Shri Suklabaidya, Lalit Mohan	4891
180.	Shrimati Sule, Supriya	4851, 4858, 4953, 4961, 4975
181.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	4795, 4936
182.	Shri Swamy, N. Cheluvarayya	4848, 4914, 4969, 4975, 4999
183.	Shri Tagore, Manicka	4951
184.	Shri Taware, Suresh Kashinath	4867, 4979
185.	Shri Tewari, Manish	4959
186.	Shri Thakor, Jagdish	4803
187.	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	5005
188.	Shri Thamaraiselvan, P.	4848, 4899, 4945, 4951
189.	Shri Thomas P.T.	4818, 4945, 4946, 4975
190.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	4873, 4874, 4881
191.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shankar Alias Kushal	4839, 4846, 5001
192.	Shri Tomar, Narendra Singh	4799
193.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	4954
194.	Shri Venugopal, K.C.	4963
195.	Shri Verma, Sajjan	4802, 4857, 4928
196.	Shrimati Verma, Usha	5003

1	2	3
197.	Shri Virendra Kumar	4885
198.	Shri Vishwanath, Adagooru H.	4888
199.	Shri Viswanathan, P.	4823, 4988, 5004
200.	Shri G. Vivekanand	4899
201.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	4802, 4862, 4884
202.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	4975
203.	Shri Yadav, Anjankumar M.	4885, 4907, 4984

1	2	3
204.	Shri Yadav, Dharmendra	4845, 4890, 4903, 4975, 4988
205.	Shri Yadav, Dinesh Chandra	4953, 4979
206.	Shri Yadav, Om Prakash	4988, 5001
207.	Prof. Yadav, Ranjan Prasad	4834, 4971, 5017
208.	Shri Yadav, Hukmadeo Narayan	4866
209.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	4857, 4858, 4944
210.	Yogi Aditya Nath	4859

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Commerce and Industry	:	436, 437, 440
Communications and Information Technology	:	426, 429, 432, 435, 438
Defence	:	428, 434, 439
Labour and Employment	:	423, 425
Panchayati Raj	:	424
Rural Development	:	421, 430, 431, 433
Shipping	:	427
Social Justice and Empowerment	:	422.

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Commerce and Industry	:	4797, 4799, 4802, 4828, 4830, 4832, 4833, 4847, 4848, 4851, 4855, 4867, 4870, 4894, 4900, 4905, 4906, 4912, 4918, 4922, 4928, 4932, 4949, 4950, 4959, 4961, 4963, 4971, 4974, 4975, 4993, 5011, 5012, 5013, 5014, 5018
Communications and Information Technology	:	4812, 4815, 4824, 4826, 4834, 4836, 4838, 4841, 4842, 4844, 4857, 4879, 4886, 4892, 4893, 4896, 4902, 4907, 4930, 4953, 4965, 4967, 4969, 4978, 4981, 4984, 4988, 4992, 4994, 4996, 4997, 4999, 5007, 5019
Defence	:	4811, 4817, 4818, 4821, 4843, 4853, 4858, 4859, 4876, 4880, 4897, 4899, 4914, 4916, 4920, 4925, 4927, 4929, 4940, 4952, 4956, 4957, 4966, 4977, 4983, 4995, 5001, 5020
Labour and Employment	:	4795, 4696, 4798, 4807, 4809, 4827, 4835, 4840, 4852, 4863, 4872, 4873, 4875, 4881, 4883, 4890, 4901, 4919, 4921, 4923, 4926, 4931, 4936, 4943, 4951, 4958, 4979, 4985, 4986, 4989, 4998, 5002, 5003, 5005, 5006, 5016, 5017, 5022, 5023

Panchayati Raj	:	4915, 4945, 4946, 4954
Rural Development	:	4800, 4805, 4806, 4808, 4810, 4813, 4814, 4816, 4819, 4823, 4829, 4837, 4845, 4846, 4849, 4850, 4854, 4856, 4860, 4861, 4862, 4865, 4868, 4871, 4884, 4885, 4889, 4898, 4908, 4924, 4934, 4935, 4938, 4939, 4944, 4948, 4955, 4968, 4972, 4976, 4980, 4982, 4991, 5000, 5008, 5021
Shipping	:	4801, 4803, 4820, 4864, 4866, 4869, 4878, 4882, 4891, 4903, 4904, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4917, 4960, 4964, 4987, 4990, 5004, 5010, 5015
Social Justice and Empowerment	:	4804, 4822, 4825, 4831, 4839, 4874, 4877, 4887, 4888, 4895, 4913, 4933, 4937, 4941, 4942, 4947, 4962, 4973, 5009, 5024.

INTERNET

The original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

