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Seventh Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

Monday, March 14, 2011/ Phalguna 23, 1932 (Saka)

[Translation]

Pollution in Cities

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

**Massive earthquake and Tsunami in
Japan's North-Eastern Coast**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you all are aware, a massive nine magnitude earthquake struck off Japan's north-eastern coast on 11th March, 2011, triggering devastating tsunami in the region that swept away everything in its path, including houses, ships, cars; and in the process killing several thousands of people. It is reported that many more are still missing.

The House expresses its heart-felt condolences to the people of Japan for the tragic loss of life and large-scale damage to property wreaked by this catastrophe.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.01 hrs.

*The Members then stood in silence
for a short while*

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up Question Hour. Q. No. 241 - Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure

...(Interruptions)

†
*241. SHRI BHUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per a survey conducted by the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, the pollution level in 88 cities, is on the rise;

(b) if so, the major findings of the survey;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new pollution policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps/remedial measures taken by the Government to contain high levels of pollutants in these cities?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Under the Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) system of environmental assessment adopted by the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), 88 polluted Industrial Clusters in 20 States across the country were assessed by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with Indjan Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi and other 15 institutions. The survey was primarily conducted for assessing industrial pollution load and not relating specifically to cities.

CEPI has been assigned to the industrial clusters on the scale of 0 to 100. Based on the developed CEPI, 43 industrial clusters in 16 states having CEPI score of 70 or above are identified as Critically Polluted Industrial Clusters and remaining with CEPI < 70 are severely polluted. The list of critically polluted industrial clusters with CEPI score is provided at Annexure-I.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Environment & Forests has issued a moratorium on 13.1.2010 for 43 critically polluted industrial clusters restricting environmental clearances for

new polluting industries/ projects till 08.08.2010 which was further extended till 31.10.2010.

For restoration of environmental quality in these polluted clusters, State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) have prepared Action Plans. These Action Plans have been reviewed by CPCB. Based on the approval of action plans and initiation of implementation measures the moratorium has been lifted by the Ministry in 13 industrial clusters/areas. The list is provided at Annexure-II. For the remaining critically polluted industrial clusters the moratorium is currently effective till 31.03.2011.

Annexure-I

Critically Polluted Industrial clusters/ areas (CEPI Scores >70)

State	No. of clusters	Industrial clusters/areas	CEPI
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2	Vishakhapatnam	70.82
		Patancheru-Bollaram	70.07
Chhattisgarh	1	Korba	83.00
Delhi	1	Nazafgarh drain basin	79.54
Gujarat	6	Ankleshwar	88.50
		Vapi	88.09
		Ahmedabad	75.28
		Vatva	74.77
		Bhavnagar	70.99
Haryana	2	Junagarh	70.82
		Faridabad	77.07
		Panipat	71.91
Jharkhand	1	Dhanbad	78.63
Karnataka	2	Mangalore	73.68
		Bhadravati	72.33

1	2	3	4
Kerala	1	Cochin	75.08
Madhya Pradesh	1	Indore	71.26
Maharashtra	5	Chandrapur	83.88
		Dombivalli	78.41
		Aurangabad	77.44
		Navi Mumbai	73.77
		Tarapur	72.01
Odisha	3	Angul Talchar	82.09
		Ib valley	74.00
		Jharsuguda	73.34
Punjab	2	Ludhiana	81.66
		Mandi Gobind Garh	75.08
Rajasthan	3	Bhiwadi	82.91
		Jodhpur	75.19
		Pali	73.73
Tamil Nadu	4	Vellore	81.79
		Cuddalore	77.45
		Manali	76.32
		Coimbatore	72.38
Uttar Pradesh	6	Ghaziabad	87.37
		Singrauli	81.73
		Noida	78.90
		Kanpur	78.09
		Agra	76.48
		Varanasi-Mirzapur	73.79

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	3	Haldia	75.43
		Howrah	74.84
		Asansole	70.20

Annexure-II

List of Critically Polluted Industrial clusters where moratorium has been lifted

State	No. of clusters	Industrial clusters / areas
Andhra Pradesh	1	Patancheru-Bollaram
Gujarat	2	Vapi Bhavnagar
Maharashtra	4	Dombivalli Aurangabad Navi Mumbai Tarapur
Punjab	2	Ludhiana Mandi Gobind Garh
Tamil Nadu	2	Cuddalore Coimbatore
Uttar Pradesh	2	Agra Varanasi-Mirzapur

[English]

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Madam Speaker, I want to know whether any comprehensive study on pollution, including air, water and noise pollution, has been or proposed to be conducted on a continuous basis in major cities and towns in the country, apart from the survey conducted on industrial clusters. ...*(Interruptions)* If so, the details thereof. If not, the reasons therefor. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI RAM RAMESH: The CPCB along with the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi conducted a survey in 88 industrial clusters of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* The hon. Member wants to know whether a similar survey

will be ijppjconducted in various cities of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDER KUMAR: Madam Speaker, there is nothing like law and order in Uttar Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.02½ hrs.

At this stage Shri Tufani Saroj and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, the police has used force on the roads of Chandigarh and as many as 1000 workers of Bhartiya Janata Party have been arrested ...(Interruptions) Section 144 has been imposed ...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please go back.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may raise this issue during zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. You may speak during zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen, the Question Hour will run only for three days, let it function and raise this issue during zero hour. There will be no question hour from 17th onwards of this month and then you may speak as you want. It is my request to let the question hour function for three days.

...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will allow you during zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

11.4½ hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

RE: Reported involvement of a Cabinet Minister in alleged irregularities in / allocation of booths in Chandigarh.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, what you said is quite valid but the notice for the suspension of question hour given by us is not an ordinary issue. That is a very serious issue. The name of a Minister has not ever figured in any report till date and it has been said that booth mafia is operating in Chandigarh. That booth mafia enjoys the protection of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. It has been said in the report that this case should be referred to CBI and the CBI should conduct an inquiry as to how much money was paid in the election fund of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister wants to say something.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, this is in the report, I am not saying this. The BJP is also not saying this. A report has been submitted in which it is mentioned that a CBI inquiry should be conducted into this to find out the amount of election fund paid to the Mayor and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs? Therefore, it is my request that Question Hour be suspended and permission be granted to raise this issue ...(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: What is going on, this is not zero hour ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This is not a matter of zero hour. This is related to a report ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the hon'ble Minister speak.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam Speaker, undoubtedly, there have been many political experiences in my political life ...*(Interruptions)* Sushmaji, you made your point, I shall be thankful if you will listen to me, after that you may present your point of view. First listen to me. I am having this type of experience for the first time and I am getting strange information ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: First listen him.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The leader of opposition is also a good pleader about which I was not aware of ...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, they are instigating me for this. They should not take advantage when the leader of opposition has already presented her point of view and then they signed and some hon. Members stand up. This should not be done. I have listened to her. Now let me make my point. I want to give point-wise clarification about the conspiracy.

Madam Speaker, after being defeated three-four times continuously, people may stoop so low point to become an hon. Member of Parliament. They mention about which report? I would like to tell ...*(Interruptions)* Sidhuji making a noise will serve no purpose. I know you have been doing this there also. They have tried to instigate people.

You should take the prevalent mood into consideration. You cannot hold oil in your hand. Are you trying to do so? I would like to say one thing clearly that I have also asked for an inquiry. Let the CBI inquiry be conducted but all the people and all the Members of Parliament who are levelling accusations should give an affidavit ...*(Interruptions)* is the matter. Madam, this is the matter.

Madam, I would again like to say that

[English]

there was no magisterial inquiry.

[Translation]

No inquiry was conducted at the level of the magistrate. There was an officer who used to harass people all the time and these people talk about him. He used to harass and abuse the people all the time. If I talked of taking action against him. ...*(Interruptions)* Not a single line was written, there was no magisterial inquiry. He kept the file, for more than one year the work which he should have completed within one week ...*(Interruptions)* and on their say so, it was done as per the conspiracy hatched by them.

[English]

Madam, it is a mendacious allegation against me.

[Translation]

I would like to say that I did not know that the leader of the Opposition would, without knowing the facts, without seeing the report. ...*(Interruptions)* and without knowing what is there in the report. ...*(Interruptions)* but Madam he stooped to such a low level ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is quite enough.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, they can stoop to such low level. Look at it, what is it? If you call it a report then you have big lawyers on your side ...*(Interruptions)* You have lawyers ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, ...*(Interruptions)* In court records ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I am saying it is not ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It is. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: What is it? ...*(Interruptions)* I know what you are calling the report. I know, I have seen it. This report had come in your hands first ...*(Interruptions)* It went into the hands of the officers later. ...*(Interruptions)* The thing you are calling the report

had come into your hands first. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a bundle of lies and false accusations ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I would like to say that ...*(Interruptions)* First I wanted to say ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats. I want the Question Hour to start now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Wakchure, kindly ask your second supplementary.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: What action has been taken against the polluting industries? The Minister's reply does not say anything about action against industrial clusters having more pollution levels than the permissible index. Is there any permanent mechanism in place to assess industrial pollution?
...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Workers in Unorganised Sector

*242. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board constituted under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 has made certain recommendations for the welfare of workers of the unorganised sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon; and

*Not recorded.

(d) the extent to which the workers of the unorganised sector are being protected?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Social Security Board constituted in the Ministry of Labour & Employment made recommendations for providing basic minimum social security cover in the form of life and disability insurance, health and maternity benefit and old age pension to all unorganised workers/ occupational groups in a phased manner

(c) and (d) As a follow up, the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has been extended to building & other construction workers, licensed railway porters, vendors and hawkers, who are from the unorganised sector and are socially challenged and street vendors. The Government is planning to extend the scheme to such Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MNREGS) workers who have completed 15 days or more during previous financial year, beedi workers and also to unorganized sector workers in hazardous mining and associated industries like slate and slate pencil, dolomite, mica and asbestos etc. The Government has constituted Task Force for suggesting social security schemes for (i) domestic workers (ii) street vendors, rickshaw pullers, auto rickshaw/taxi drivers & rag pickers and (iii) sanitation workers and leather workers. The Task Force for Domestic workers in its first report has recommended extension of health insurance scheme, namely, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to domestic workers in first phase. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Contractual Labourers

*243. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

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

(a) whether a number of organisations in the private/public sector prefer engagement of contract labour over employment on regular basis and thereby deny the social security benefits to such employees;

- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the number of regular and contract labour engaged in various Ministries/Departments during the last three years;
- (d) whether steps have been taken for protection of contract labour;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the number of complaints/reports of exploitation of workers received by the Government and the action taken thereon during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Organisations in public and private sector engage both regular and contract workers but they have to provide such benefits as are mandated under various legislations.

(c) No data of regular labour & Contract labour is maintained centrally. However, the number of regular civil employees in various Ministries as on 31st March, 2006

was estimated to be 3116337 as per the Census of Central Government Employees conducted by Directorate General of Employment and Training. The number of contract workers covered under the licenses issued by the field offices under the organisation of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) during the past three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) In the Central sphere, the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) has been entrusted with the responsibility of enforcing the provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder, through Inspectors, Licensing Officers, Registering Officers and Appellate Authorities appointed under the Act. Details of action taken in the Central sphere are also given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition to above, Central Government has issued 79 Notifications under Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 on the recommendations of the Central Advisory Contract/Labour Board from time to time prohibiting the employment of contract labour in the jobs and establishments specified in the Notifications.

Statement

The details of enforcement of the Act and number of contract workers covered by licenses in the Central sphere are as under:

Sl. No.	Activity	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	No. of Inspection conducted	6843	6925	9428
2	No. of Irregularities detected	104401	94162	94832
3	No. of Prosecutions launched	3675	3573	5181
4	No. of convictions	1228	733	2318
5	No. of contract labourers covered by licenses	1313742	1377610	1373430
6	No. of licenses revoked/cancelled	5657	7419	6017
7	No. of registration certificates revoked/cancelled	14	35	23

[Translation]

Encroachments of Forest Areas

*244. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR

BWISWMUTHIARY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area of forest land encroached upon in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to remove all types of encroachments from forest areas;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the status of action taken by the State Governments in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per information collected from the 16 States/Union territories, about 8.34 lakhs hectare of forestland has been encroached upon by the people living in and around such forest lands. However, about 3.58 lakhs hectare of Forest land has been regularized by granting title deeds in favour of tribals and other traditional forest dwellers under the provision of the Scheduled tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition-of Forest Rights) Act 2006. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The protection of forest areas is primarily the responsibility of the concerned ' State /Union Territory Governments under the relevant provisions of various Central/State Acts, Rules. Regulation etc. However, this Mmistry provides financial assistance to the State Forest Departments under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Intensification of Forest Management' to strengthen their forest protection machinery by way of infrastructure development, use of modern technology, improved mobility by way of deployment of new field vehicles improved communication and providing arms ammunition to the front-

line forestry force. This infrastructural support provided to all State/UT Governments help them in creation of boundary pillars, demarcation of forest areas and boundary clearances which are keys in inhibiting forest encroachment. Apart from this improved mobility and better communication equip the forest officials/ staff in checking the forest encroachment more effectively.

On the issue of settlement of claims over forest lands and eviction of ineligible encroachers from forest lands, the State/ UT Governments, as an interim measures, have been requested to not resort to eviction of tribal people and forest dwellers other than ineligible encroachers. Apart from this the provision of section of 4(5) of Traditional Forest Dwellers (recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 says "save as otherwise provided, no member of a Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribe or Other Traditional Forest Dwellers shall be evicted or removed from forests land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete".

(d) There are various efforts made by the State/UT Governments right from the policy of regularization of encroachments to physical eviction of encroachments, which varies from the State to State. These include demarcation of forest boundaries, erection of boundary pillars, delegation of powers of Collectors to Divisional Forest officers (DFOs) under Public Premises and Land Recovery Act, constitution of special eviction squads with the help of Police and Revenue departments, and expediting the cases of - forest encroachments under trials in various Courts, etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	(In Hectare)	
		Forest land under Encroachment	Forest land regularized under FRA 2006
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,56,000.00	.1,90,184.00
2	A&N Islands	3,326.63	Nil

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	2,59,700.00	Nil
4	Chhattisgarh	1,18,494.60	1,18,494.60
5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	613.30	Nil
6	Daman & Diu	87.83	Nil
7	Gujarat	34,791.00	34,219.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	1,855.68	Nil
9	Karnataka	74,210.22	14,848.00
10	Meghalaya	9,378.00	Nil
11	Mizoram	12,057.90	Nil
12	Nagaland	2,671.86	Nil
13	Tripura	47,758.14	Nil
14	UT Chandigarh	14.00	Nil
15	UT Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
16	West Bengal	12,603.88	Nil
Grand Total		8,33,563.04	3,57,745.60

[English]

**Environmental Clearance
to Projects**

*245. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major developmental projects viz; irrigation, power, housing, mining, etc pending with his Ministry for clearance, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the reasons for the pendency alongwith the period since when these are pending, project-wise;

(c) the number of projects cleared during each of the last three years and the current year; State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) the number of projects rejected during the above period, State/Union Territory-wise alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/strategy proposed for early clearance of the pending projects so as to harmonise the environmental concern with the developmental plank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The details of the developmental projects covering irrigation, power plants, mining, and infrastructure sector which includes construction projects pending with the Ministry of Environment & Forests for environmental clearance, State/Union Territory-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Many projects are perceived to be pending for environmental clearance but the reason is non-submission of complete information by the project proponents in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) required for the projects submitted for environmental clearance under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006.

(c) The details of developmental projects covering irrigation, power plants, mining and infrastructure sectors granted environmental clearance by the Ministry of Environment & Forests during each of the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The details of developmental projects covering irrigation, power plants, mining and infrastructure sectors rejected environmental during each of the last three years and during the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The steps taken for expediting appraisal of proposals for grant of environmental clearance include:

- i. Regular meetings of the Expert Appraisal Committee covering the various sectors.
- ii. Regular updation of project status on Ministry's website for the benefit of all stakeholders.

- iii. Sector specific Manuals have been prepared and uploaded on the Ministry website to facilitate better preparation of

EIA-EMP Reports by the project proponents.

Statement-I

Sector-wise break-up of projects of various sectors received from various States/UTs pending environmental clearance

State/UT	Mining	Thermal Power	Hydro Power & Irrigation	Infrastructure
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	02
Andhra Pradesh	02	01	-	07
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	04	01
Assam	01	-	-	07
Bihar	-	-	01	06
Chhattisgarh	10	03	-	04
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	-
Goa	01	-	-	02
Gujarat	07	02	-	01
Haryana	-	-	-	02
Himachal Pradesh	01	-	02	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	15	03	-	01
Karnataka	04	-	01	-
Kerala	-	01	-	20
Madhya Pradesh	04	01	-	04
Maharashtra	08	05	02	03
Meghalaya	-	-	-	01

1	2	3	4	5
Odisha	30	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	01
Punjab	-	-	-	07
Rajasthan	22	02	01	-
Sikkim	-	-	02	-
Tamil Nadu	02	05	-	02
Tripura	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	13	01	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	09	02	-	03
West Bengal	-	01	-	-
Others (Offshore)	-	-	-	-
Total	129	27	13	74

Statement-II*Details of Sector-wise and State/UT-wise break-up*

State/UT	Thermal Power	Hydro Power	Mining	Infrastructure
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	1
Andhra Pradesh	25	2	66	34
Arunachal Pradesh	-	4	-	-
Assam	1	-	1	6
Bihar	2	-	-	6
Chhattisgarh	16	1	36	4
Chandigarh	-	-	-	5
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
Delhi	1	-	-	63

1	2	3	4	5
Goa	1	-	50	25
Gujarat	11	-	25	28
Haryana	3	1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	-	5	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir	-	1	2	3
Jharkhand	6	-	44	2
Karnataka	5	2	53	19
Kerala	-	-	-	83
Madhya Pradesh	9	3	56	14
Maharashtra	22	6	53	34
Manipur	-	1	-	-
Meghalaya	-	7	1	1
Odisha	15	2	96	16
Punjab	4	-	-	47
Pondicherry	-	-	-	1
Rajasthan	7	-	81	25
Sikkim	-	3	-	-
Tamil Nadu	21	-	9	124
Tripura	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	2	4	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	4	2	1	19
West Bengal	4	1	14	3
Others (Offshore)	-	-	-	-
Total	159	38	599	577

Statement-III

Details of proposals rejected environmental clearance during 2008-2010 and during the current year

State/UT	Non Coal Mining	Thermal Power	Hydro Power & Irrigation	Infrastructure
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Assam	-	-	-	-
Bihar	-	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	01	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-
Delhi	-	-	-	02
Goa	02	-	-	-
Gujarat	03	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	01	-	-	01
Karnataka	02	01	-	-
Kerala	-	-	-	01
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	01	-	-	01
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-	-
Puducherry	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	-	-	-	01
Rajasthan	01	-	-	01
Sikkim	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	01
West Bengal	-	-	-	-
Others (Offshore)	-	-	-	-
Total	11	01	0	08

Disposal of E-waste

*246. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of e-waste produced in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any policy for recycling of e-waste;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to issue guidelines for the management of e-waste; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is estimated

that 1.47 lakh MT of e-waste was generated in the country in the year 2005, which is expected to increase to about 8.00 lakh MT by 2012.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes including e-waste. As per these Rules, units handling e-waste are required to obtain an authorisation and registration from the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) concerned. The segregated waste is required to be sent or sold to an authorized and registered recycler or re-processor or re-user.

In addition, Industries involved in recycling or reprocessing the e-waste are required to obtain Consent to Operate as per the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. The compliance status for conditions laid down in these environmental clearances

is monitored by the respective SPCB/PCC. The Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste published by CPCB provide the approach and methodology for environmentally sound management of e-waste.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has published the draft notification of e-waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2010. The concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has been enshrined in these draft rules to make EPR a mandatory activity associated with the production of electronic and electrical equipments. The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is an environment protection strategy that makes the producer responsible for the entire life cycle of the product, especially for take back, recycling and final disposal of the product.

[Translation]

Mines Safety

*247. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken on the suggestions/ recommendations of the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) in the field of mines safety, especially coal mines during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases relating to mines safety investigated during the said period and the details of action taken against the guilty persons;

(c) the details of inspections made by the DGMS to ensure safety and security in mines during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the number of cases registered against the companies/persons, for violation of norms relating to safety and security in mines during the said period, State-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against such companies/ persons during the above period alongwith the number of cases pending in this regard, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) organizes National Conference on Safety in Mines which is attended by all the stakeholders. They review the status of safety in mines and the adequacy of existing measures in a spirit of mutual cooperation. Last Conference on Safety i.e. 10th Conference on Safety in Mines was held in November 2007 and their recommendations and the status on compliance on the major recommendation are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The number of cases relating to mines safety investigated and action taken against the guilty persons is given in the enclosed Statement-II

(c) The details of inspections made by the DGMS to ensure safety and security in mines during each of the last three years, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) State-wise number of cases registered against the companies/persons for violating norms relating to safety and security in mines and action against them for the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Information in respect of action taken on the recommendations of 10th safety conference
in mines of Coal Companies are as follows:

Sl. No.	Item	Required									Availability								
		BCCL	ECL	WCL	CIL		MCL	NCL	SC	Pvt.	BCCL	ECL	WCL	CIL		MCL	NCL	SC	Pvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
01	Roof bolting machines Company-wise	158	96	110	229	20	11	NA	384	32	109	02	38	78	01	11	NA	144	NA
02	Statutory supervisory strength Company-wise	1493	1613	1444	2477	863	556	271	2098	188	1253	1259	1218	2250	667	332	156	2038	177
	(i) Mining Sirdar	944	1180	1083	1520	663	537	462	1148		800	1134	963	1126	439	361	308	1099	
	(ii) Overman																		
03	Man riding facility	02	08	09	19	02	05	NA	31	NA	01	02	02	03	NIL	04	NA	31	NA
04	Contractor's worker Company-wise	1010	2093	1498	2512	3000	274	4237	8112	5695	1010	418	1498	529	623	67	2265	3505	5576
	(i) Initial medical examination	00	00	00	1731	0	0	70	0	195	0	0	00	1101	2743	0	25	30	130
	(ii) PME	1560	2093	1707	5595	2800	274	5807	8112	5775	1571	2093	1707	4960	24450	274	5565	3447	5664
	(iii) Vocational Training																		
05	Occupational health Company-wise	09	14	10	32	26	02	13	13	06	10	14	10	32	32	02	16	13	02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	(i) Doctor' s trained in ILO Classifications	09	14	10	17	13	02	13	13	06	09	14	10	16	13	02	14	01	04
	(ii) OHS centers																		
06	No. of PME centres where IME and PME are conducted as per the standards recommended in Safety Conference in Mines	09	12	10	17	13	02	14	10	06	09	12	10	17	13	02	15	10	04
07	No. of Occupational disease Board Company-wise	01	01	01	01	01	01	04	01	06	01	01	01	(11	01	01	02	01	01
08	Gas Monitoring Instrument	04	04	06	21	00	04	01	05	01	02	00	03	Nil	00	03	00	05	00
	(i) Continuous tele-monitoring system	107	90	87	235	38	25	07	116	05	94	85	68	115	38	29	02	116	03
		556	715	463	447	218	60	13	213	21	595	714	426	443	218	70	06	213	14
	(ii) Toximeters																		
	(iii) Methano meters																		

Abbreviations:

1. BCCL— Bharat Coking Coal Limited.
2. ECL— East Coalfields Limited.
3. WCL— West Coalfields Limited.
4. SECL— South Coalfields Limited.
5. CCL- Central Coalfields Limited.
6. MCL- Mahanadi Coalfields Limited.
7. NCL— Northern Coalfields Limited.
8. SCCL— Singareni Collieries Company Limited.
9. Pvt.— Private.

Statement-II

Details of accidents in coal mines during 2008 - 2010

Sl. No.	Year	State	Names of Mine	Date of Accident	Owner	Killed	S/Injured	Brief Cause	Name of persons held responsible	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2008	Maharashtra	INTEGRATED RARAW O/C MINE	04-Jan-08	KECML	1	0	Overhead Lines	Mukul Bhaskar, Mech. Co-Worker Saheed Khan, Dumper Operator	Prosecution no approved by H.O. Prosecution no approved by H.O,
2	2008	Andhra Pradesh	RAMAGUNDAM OCII1	09Jan-08	SCCL	1	0	Dumpers	Gorrla Ravi, Tipper Operator	Removed from service
3	2008	Jharkhand	BLOCK II OCPCO	14-Jan-08	BCCL	1	0	Shovel, Draglines, Frontend Loader, etc.	Rajendra Prasad, Foreman Inchr P.K. Singh, Executive Engineer R.A.K. Sharma, S.E. (Excavation) Ranjan Ghosh, Dy. C.E. (Excavation)	Suspension Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management
4	2008	Madhya Pradesh	NIGAHI PROJECT	16-Jan-08	NCL	1	0	Dumpers	Ram Kewal Dusad, Dumper Operatr Raj Kr. Jaiswal, Contr. Sec. Guard	Suscension (Deceased) No action
5	2008	Maharashtra	DURGAPUR RAWTWARI	22-Jan-08	WCL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Bimal J.Banik, Sirdar P.W. Wasade. Overman V.K. Mahore, Under Manager	Suspension Suspension Warned by Management
6	2008	West Bengal	MOHAN PUR	23-Jan-08	ECL	1	0	Dumpers	Gorakhnath Maharaj, Asst Managr Kalicharan Chatterjee, Sirdar	Increment withheld Increment withheld
7	2008	Madhya Pradesh	JAMUNA OC	25-Jan-08	SECL	1	0	Dumpers	P.K.Chakarborty, Overman Bhim Sen Yadav, Tipper Operator	(Deceased) No action Removed from service
8	2008	Uttar	KHADIA	01-Feb-08	NCL	1	0	Fall of Objects	N.N.S. Chouhan. Dragline Operator	Suspension

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Pradesh	PROJECT					incl. Rolling Objects	Nand Lal Singh, Mining Sirdar Bishnu Prasad, Foreman Mahesh Ch. Srivastava, Engineer Dilip Kumar Rajak, Overman S. Amreshwar, Asstt Manager	Suspension Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management
9	2008	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASHAM KHANI OPEN CAST-II	02-Feb-08	SCCL	1	0	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	P.Ravichandra, Engineer	Warned by Management
10	2008	Jharkhand	JARANGOIH	J.0-Feb-08	CCL	1	0	Rope Haulage	Lakshnran Smgh. Foreman Shibu Sao, Trammer	Suspension Suspension
11	2008	Gujarat	PANANDHRO LIGNITE MINE	16-Feb-08	GMDC	1	0	Dumpers	A.K.Makadia, Manager B.K.Ranjan, Asstt Manager G.N. Rathwa, Dumper Operator	Increment withheld Increment withheld Increment withheld
12	2008	Chhattisgarh	GEVRA PROJECT	17-Feb-08	SECL	1	0	Crushing & Screening Plants	Dev Narayan Yadav, Operator Rohit Kumar Gavel, Asst. Foreman	Suspension Suspension
13	2008	West Bengal	CHORA 7 & 9 PIT COLLIERY	17-Feb-08	ECL	1	0	Fails of Persons from Cages, Skip etc.	Kanhailal Bhadhyakar, Banksman	Suspension
14	2008	Andhra Pradesh	MEDAPALU OC MINE	23-Feb-08	SCCL	1	0	Drowning in Water	Eppalapalli Padmakar. Chorghand G.Oavid, Engineer	Increment withheld Increment withheld
15	2008	Gujarat	PANANDHRO LIGNITE MINE	24-Feb-08	GMDC	1	0	Other Electrical Accidents	Arvind S.Bhai Patel, A.E.(Elec)	(Deceased) No action
16	2008	Maharashtra	NANDGAON INCLINE	26-Feb-08	WCL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Ranjit Kr.Singh, Overman V.K.Singh, Agent K.K.Sinha, Manager	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	2008	Orissa	ORIENT NO 4	28-Feb-08	MCL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Nand Dulal Dalal, Overman Ramashanker, Sirdar Gurucharan Bhaisa, Bolt Fitter	Suspension Suspension Warned by Management
18	2008		LAJKURA OC	30-Mar-08	MCL	1	0	Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	Dharu Singh, Crane Operator	Suspension
19	2008	Jharkhand	BARAREE	07-Apr-08	BCCL	1	0	Fall of Persons on the Same Level	Gana Manjhi, Miner Loader Kalia Munda, Miner Loader Yudhistir Modi, Miner Loader Joginder Bhagat, Miner Loader Bisheshwar Gope, Mining Sirdar	(Deceased) No action Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management Suspension
20	2008	Chhattisgarh	USHAA	18-Apr-08	JNL	1	0	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	Arun Kumar Verma, Overman Lt. Phaganu, Workman	Increment withheld (Deceased) No action
21	2 2008	Maharashtra	DURGAPUR OC	18-Apr-08	WCL	1	0	Dumpers	Cyril Brown, Contractor Prahlad Keshav, Contractor Bhagwan Singh, Contractor N.P, Singh, Engineer Satish Waman Kulmethe/Tipp. Drv K.K. Sharan, Owner	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
22	2008	Assam	BARAGOLAI	23-Apr-08	NEC	2	0	Energized Machines	Indreswar Borgchai, SE(E&M) M.P.Gupta, Colfiery Engineer Ashok Kumar Goggai, Etec. Supvsr.	Promotion withheld Increment withheld Suspension
23	2008	Andhra Pradesh	GODAVARI KHANI NO.8	24-Apr-08	SECL	1	0	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	Gaddam Rajaiah, SMCK	Suspension

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	2008	Maharashtra	DHORWASA OC	27-Apr-08	WCL	1	0	Dumpers	Satwant Singh Mangat, Agent Rajesh Sharma, Agent Ashok Kr. Tiwari, Under Manager P.S. Bhatti, Manager P.Chanda, Agent	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
25	2008	Chhattisgarh	MILUPARA U/G COAL PROJECT	01-May-08	MIL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Laxman Bhagat, Contractor Worker	(Deceased) No action
26	2008	Andhra Pradesh	KAKATIYA KHANI NO.5 INCLINE	03-May-08	SCCL	1	1	Fall of Roof	Misadventure (no action required)	
27	2008	Madhya Pradesh	NAHERIYA UG MINE	11-May-08	WCL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Banshilal, Sirdar	Suspension
23	2008	Chhattisgarh	GEVRA PROJECT	17-May-08	SECL	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Daya Ram, Water Tanker Operator Vishwakarma D. Mahant. W.T.O. G. Krishna Mohan, Foreman	Suspension (Deceased) No action Suspension
29	2008	Madhya Pradesh	VISHNUPURI U/G MINE NO.II	19-May-08	WCL	3	0	Fall of Roof	S.B. Yadav, Agent V.P. Ghattuvar, Manager Nirmal Kumar, Under Manager Md. Riaz Ansari, Overman Tapas Kumar Pal, Sirdar O.P. Singh, Agent B.K. Saxena, Nominated Owner	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
30	2008	West Bengal	PARASCOLE WEST	21-May-08	ECL	1	0	Rope Haulage	S.K.Gupta, Agent N.R.Mitra, Manager Tokon Gope, Trammer Saran Paswan, Trammer Nandu Bhuia, Trammer	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31	2008	Maharashtra	PADAMPUR O/C	22-May-08	WCL	1	0	Dumpers	V.K.Singh, Asstt. Manager Z.A Ansari, Manager Gauri Shaokar Ram, Dumper Optr.	Warned by Management Warned by Management (Deceased) No action
32	2008	Madhya Pradesh	PINOURA PROJECT	26-May-08	SECL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Ashok Kr.Gond, Under Manager Ravi Kr. Pathak, Overman Kamleshwar Pd. Tiwari, Sirdar Nanhe Lal, Dresser	Warned by Management Suspension Suspension (Deceased) No action
33	2008	Madhya Pradesh	BIJURI	05-Jun-08	SECL	1	0	Dumpers	Chunnilal, Deceased Son Sai, Operator Brahma Yadav, Security Guard	(Deceased) No action Removed from statutory post Suspension
34	2008	West Bengal	PARASEA 6&7 INCLINE	07-Jun-08	ECL	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Sadhan Bouri, Driver	Removed from service
35	2008	Jharkhand	BURRAGARH	10-Jun-08	BCCL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Abhiram Bawri, Mining Sirdar Rambilas Sah, Overman Samu Murmu, Asstt. Manager	Suspension Suspension Warned by Management
36	2008	West Bengal	JAMBAD	17-Jun-08	ECL	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Nagendra Pd. Singn, Loading Clrk Kundan Routh, Truck Driver Satru Swai, Wagon Loader	Suspension Removed from servis (Deceased) No action
37	2008	Chhattisgarh	CHURCHA	18-Jun-08	SECL	71	0	Drilling Machines	Randhir Singh, Roof Bolter Upendra Mandal. Asstt. Foreman Goreial, Asstt. Foreman R.M.Singh, Colliery Engineer	Demoted by Management Increment withheld Increment withheld Warned by Management
38	2008	Orissa	SAMLESWARI OCP	18-Jun-08	MCL	1	0	Dumpers	Shivnatn Pandey, Dumper Driver	Suspension

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
39	2008	Madhya Pradesh	NIGAHI PROJECT	20-Jun-08	NCL	1	0	Dumpers	Arvind Singh. Contractor Optr	Removed from service
40	2008	West Bengal	PARBEUA	20-Jun-08	ECL	1	0	Energized Machines	Sana tan Dey, Engineer	Increment withheld
41	2008	West Bengal	KHOTTAMH	25-Jun-08	ECL	1	0	Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	Bansi Swain. Driller Sunil Tanti. LHO Operator	(Deceased) No action Increment withheld
42	2008	Jharkhand	LOYABAD	27-Jun-08	BCCL	1	0	Fall of Overhangs	Subedar Bhar, Miner/Loader Rambilash Saw. Mining Sirdar Shiv Shakti Bhui, Overman M.P. Singh, Asstt. Manager	(Deceased) No action Suspension Suspension Warned by Management
43	2008	Madhya Pradesh	UMARIAI	01-Jul-08	SECL	2	0	Fall of Roof	Jagieet Singh, Mining Sirdar Abdul Rahim Khan, Overman R.K. Khare, Under Manager K.P. Dubey, Acting Mine Manager	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
44	2008	Andhra Pradesh	GODAVARI KHANI NO. 2 & 2A INCLINE MINE	03-Jul-08	SECL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	T. Radha Kistaiah. Mining Sirdar Y.Venkat Reddy, Overman K. Suresh Kumar, Under Manager P. Somnadhham, Colliery Manager	Suspension Increment withheld Warned by Management Increment withheld
45	2008	West Bengal	BANSRA	04-Jul-08	ECL	1	0	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	Raju Karnakar, Singer	Removed from service
46	2008	Madhya Pradesh	TANDSI MINE NO 3/4	08-Jul-08	WCL	1	0	Conveyors	Arvind, Beif Operator M.L.Yadav, Sirdar Md. Nazim Under Manager	(Deceased) No action Warned by D.G.M5. Warned by D.G.M.S.

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47	2008	Jharkhand	WEST MUOIDIH	12-Jul-08	BCCL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Misadventure (no action required) Upendra Prasad Sahoo, Agent Manoj Kumar, Asstt Manager S.K.Sundray, Asstt. Manager M.Sidarath Mahto, Overman Sanitcher Rawani, Mining Sirdar	Warned by D.G.M.S. Warned by D.G.M.S. Warned by Management Suspension Suspension
48	2008	Jharkhand	JAMUNIA OCP	16-Jul-08	BCCL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Upemra Prasad Sahoo, Agent Manoj Kumar, Asstt. Manager S,K.Sundray, Asstt Manager M.Sidarath Manto, Overman Sanitcher Rawan Mining Sirdar	Warned by D.G.M.S. Warned by D.G.M.S. Warned by Management Suspension Suspension
49	2008	Madhya Pradesh	PATHAKHERA NO 1	18-Jul-08	WCL	1	0	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	Ashok Ram, Conveyor Belt Optr.	(Deceased) No action
50	2008	Andhra Pradesh	RAMAGUNDAM OC-I	20-Jul-08	SECL	1	0	Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	K. Ramachandram, Dozer Operator Abdul Subhani, Overman	Increment withheld Increment withheld
51	2008	Jharkhand	SELECTED DHORI QUARRY NO.3 / TARMI	24-Jul-08	CCL	1	0	Deep Hole Blasting Projectiles	Lakshmi Ram, Shotfirer P.K.Singh, Asstt Manager Madanjit Singh, Manager	Suspension Warned by Management Warned by Management
52	2008	Jharkhand	K.D. HESALONG PROJECT	25-Jul-08	NLC	1	0	Other Accidents due to Dust/ Gas/Fire	Rameshwar Pd. Singh, Min.Sirriar Manish Mohan, Asstt.Manager Chandra Prakash, Asstt.Manager A.K. Ojha, Manager	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
53	2008	Tamil Nadu	NEYVELI NO 1	21-Aug-08	NLC	1	0	Unclassified	C.Vijay Kumar, SME Operator A.Sengamalai, Dy. Chief Engg. K.Subramanian, Chief Manager	Increment withheld Warned by Management Censured

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54	2008	Orissa	ANANTA O/C	24-Aug-08	MCL	1	0	Dumpers	B.K.Goswami,Dumper Operator	(Deceased) No action
55	2008	Tamil Nadu	NEYVELI NO 2	04-Sep-08	NLC	1	1	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker,etc.)	R. Kolanchiappan, Sr. Exec. Engg.	Censured
56	2006	Chhittigarh	DIPKA MINE NOJA	12-Sep-08	SECL	1	0	Dumpers	Pramod Kumar, Tipper Driver Md. Nasim,Mech. Supervisor Devendra Choubey, Foreman I/C D.V.Singh, Engineer I/C	(Deceased) No action Fine Suspension Warned by Management
57	2008	Andhra Pradesh	RAMAGUNDAM OC-III	24-Sep-08	SECL	1	0	Dumpers	Bheerka Rajaiah,Driver Pidugu Sheemaiah, Cleaner G.Venkati, Incharge G. Madhukar, Supervisor Ch. L. Narasimha Under Manager Balapamuletl, Engineer	Removed from service Removed from service Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management
58	2008	Jharkhand	BASTACOLA	25-Sep-03	BCCL	1	0	Fall of Roof	A.N Jha,Asst.Colliary Manager S.K. Jha, Manager K. Singh, Agent	(Deceased) No action Prosecution Prosecution
59	2008	Jharkhand	AMALGAMATED KESHALPUR- WEST MUDIDIH	03-Oct-08	BCCL	1	0	Loading Machines	Sachidanand Kumar, Fitter Kuldip Bhuiyan, Fitter Bishun Mahato, Tyndal Laxman Ram. Asstt. Foreman	Increment withheld Increment withheld Increment withheld Increment withheld
60	2008	West Bengal	SODEPUR	03-Oct-08	BCL	1	0	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	S.K.Ghosh.Suptd, Engineer S.N. Singh, Colliery Engineer A.X.Roy,Manager S.N. Kapri, Agent	Warned by D.G.M.S. Warned by D.G.M.S. Warned by D.G.M.S. Warned by D.G.M.S.
61	2008	Andhra Pradesh	TVR-OC-I	06-Oct-03	SCCL	2	0	Dumpers	G Hamadha Reddy Supervisor D. Venkateshwara Rao, Overman	Removed from service Increment withheld

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62	2008	Maharashtra	PADAMPUR C/C	06-Oct-08	WCL	1	0	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	S.K. Srivastav, Agent B.C. Pant, Dy. Chief Engineer Sanjay Prabhakar Konere, Foreman	Warned by Management Suspension Suspension
63	2008	Andhra Pradesh	SKIRAMPUR NO.1	17-Oct-08	SCCL	1	0	Overhead Lines	D.Venkateshwar Rao, Elec. Chrgn	(Deceased) No action
64	2008	Chhattisgarh	NCPH/NCPH (R-6)	03-Nov-08	SECL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Pradeep Kr. Saha, Mining Sirdar Maruty Algamkar, Overman Bhusan Dagawkar, Overman D.K. Pal, Asstt. Manager B.S. Nishad, Safety Officer Dhanraj Akhare, Manager	(Deceased) No action Suspension Suspension Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management
65	2008	Jharkhand	MANDAMAN	04-NOV-08	ECL	1	0	Fall of Roof	S.P.Singh, Asstt Mines Manager B.M. Prasad, Overman Din Dayal Pandey, Mining Sirdar	Warned by Management Suspension Suspension
66	2008	Assam	LEDO	05-Nov-08	NEC	5	14	Explosion/ Ignition of Gas/Dust etc.	N.C. Jha, Director(Tech.) was satisfactory A.K. Bora. CGM Debasish Sarkar, GM & Agent Maḷay Das, Manager Tapan Kr. Baitha, Under Manager Uttarm Kr. Mukherjee, U/Manager	Exonerated Explanation Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
67	2008	Jharkhand	MOONIDIH PROJECT	05-Nov-08	BCCL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Dibakar Prasad Singh, M.Sirdar	Suspension
68	2008	Jharkhand	JARANGDIH	07-Nov-08	CCL	1	0	Shovel, Draglines, Frontend Loader, etc.	Sanjeev Kumar, Asstt. Manager	Prosecution

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69	2008	Andhra Pradesh	GODAVARI KHAKI NO.10	09-Nov-08	CCL	1	0	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	Misadventure (no action required)	
70	2008	Chhattisgarh	JAINAGAR 586 INCLINE	09-Nov-08	SECL	1	0	Fall of Roof	N.K.Tripathi,Agent A.K.Singh, CGM Banarash Prasad, Mining Sirdar Brajesh Kumar Tiwan, Overman G.K.Sahu, Asstt Manager Shambhu Mishra, Asst/Manager N.K.Rai,Safety Officer H. Dash, Manager	Warned by Management Warned by Management Suspension Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management
71	2008	Maharashtra	GOURI O.C MINE NO.II	12-Nov-08	WCL	1	0	wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Ram Choubey,Truck Driver M.P. Nawale, Mine Manager S.P.Tripathy, Deemed Agent	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
72	2008	Jharkhand	LODNA	19-Nov-08	BCCL	1	0	Rope Haulage	Govind Chamar, Trammer	(Deceased) No action
73	2008	Jharkhand	MURAIIDIH	21-Nov-08	BCCL	1	0	Dumpers	Rati Turi,Dumper Driver (Contr.) Rajmal Singh, Contr. Supervisor Ramji Saw, Acting Foreman Gourav Sharma, Contr. Represent.	Suspension Suspension Warned by Management Suspension
74	2008	Andhra Pradesh	SRIRAMPUR NO.1	27-Nov-08	BCCL	1	0	Rope Haulage	Chapadi Shanker,Rope Splicer P. Rajmallu, Under Manager M. Parmeshwar. Pit Engineer	Suspension Warned by Management Warned by Management
75	2008	Chhattisgarh	PANDAVPARA	10-Dec-08	SECL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Raj Kumar. Contractor's Mazdoor S.K. Shukla, Mining Sirdar Bhojrao Sabre, Asstt. Manager A.S. Tupkar, Asstt Manager	(Deceased) No action Increment withheld Warned by Management Warned by Management

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76	2008	Madhya Pradesh	JAYANT COLLIERY	17-Dec-08	NCL	5	0	Landslide	R.K.Shukla, Executive Engg. Murli Ram, Agent P.K. Sinha, Manager Om Prakash Prasad, Asst. Manager Satish Kr. Sinha, Under Manager Raj Kumar Singh, Asst. Manager R.L.Rana, Chief Engineer P.K. Saxena, Nominated Owner A.K.Tiwari, Dy. Chief Engineer	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Warned by D.G.M.S. Prosecution Prosecution
77	2008	Andhra Pradesh	NO. 21 INCLINE	21-Dec-08	SCCL	1	0	Wagon Movements	Kathi Anthara Ramulu, Gen. Maz.	(Deceased) No action
78	2008	West Bengal	KHOTTADIH	22-Dec-08	ECL	1	0	Shovel, Draglines, Frontend Loader, etc.	B.D. Chatterjee, Colliery Engg. B.K. Karmakar, Manager M.Sen, Agent Joginder Singh, Shovel Operator	Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management (Deceased) No action
79	2008	Gujarat	KHADSAUYA LIGNITE	27-Dec-08	BA	1	0	Dumpers	Deepak Kumar Soni, Helper Vikhu S.T.S. Makhwana, Tipper Op.	(Deceased) No action Removed from service
80	2008	Uttar Pradesh	KAKRI PROJECT	27-Dec-08	NCL	1	0	Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	Jai Ram Kahar, Mining Sirdar	(Deceased) No action
1	2009	Jharkhand	LODNA	05-Jan-09	BCCL	3	0	Unclassified	S.N.Singh overman Ramanand Bhuia, Mazdoor Kongress Bouri, Mazdoor	(Deceased) No action (Deceased) No action (Deceased) No action
2	2009	Andhra Pradesh	MOTILAL KHANI NO.4	10-Jan-09	SCCL	1	0	Rope Haulage	G.Muthaiah, Lineman	(Deceased) No action
3	2009	Jharkhand	BHAGABAND	20-Jan-09	BCCL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Idrish Meah, Mining Sirdar Sarwanj Kumar, Overman	Suspension Suspension

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	2009	Uttar Pradesh	KAKRI PROJECT	25-Jan-09	NCL	1	0	Dumpers	Prabhat Kr. Tiwari, Tipper Optr.	(Deceased) No action
5	2009	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASHAM KHANI OPEN CAST-I	02-Feb-09	SCCL	1	0	Wheeled Trackless Truck, Tanker, etc.)	R.Srinu, Driver	(Deceased) No action
6	2009	Chhattisgarh	JINDAL OPENCAST	02-Feb-09	JINDAL	1	1	Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	Pradeep Yadav, Excavator Optr. Umashankar Chakravarty.Helper Bhairo Yadav, Dozer Operator G.K. Mukherjee, Overman Pradip Singh, Site Supervisor Rajiv Kumar.Asstt. Manager T.C Saraf, Manager	(Deceased) No action Removed from service Removed from service Suspension Removed from service Suspension Warned by Management
7	2009	Jharkhand	SIMLABAHAL	02-Feb-09	BCCL	1	1	Fall of Roof	Misadventure (no action required)	
8	2009	Chhattisgarh	CHURCHA WEST	03-Feb-09	SECL	1	0	Fall of persons on the Same Level	Mohe Lal, General Mazdoor Ram Awdhesh, Overman	(Deceased) No action Suspension
9	2009	Orissa	BALRAMOCP	03-Feb-09	MCL	1	0	Power Cables Other Than Trailing Cables	Sansar Pradhan, Foreman Srikant Das, Collery Engineer K.D.Prasad, Manager M.B.Pappular, Agent	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution

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10	2009	Chhattisgarh	BARTUNGA HILL	04-Feb-09	SCCL	1	0	Loading Machines	Manga Ram,Cableman of SDL Sheo Mangal,SDL Operator Jagat Pal,Shift Electrician Dinesh Pd.Tripathi,Foreman I/C Harish Chandra, Mining Sirdar Sohan Dehariya, Under Manager J.P.Achyutanand,Coll, Engineer	(Deceased) No action Demoted by Management Suspension Increment withheld Suspension Warned by Management Warned by Management
11	2009	Maharashtra	NEW MAJRI NO.3	09-Feb-09	WCL	1	0	Buried in Sands, etc.	Kande M. Durgaiaya Loader Sheikh Hassan Hussatn, Overman	(Deceased) No action Suspension
12	2009	Andhra Pradesh	RAVINDRA KHANI NO.5	11-Feb-09	SCCL	1	0	Fail of Roof	Madasi Linga Rao,Mining Sirdar	Suspension
13	2009	Arunachal Pradesh	NAMCHIK COAL PROJECT	12-Feb-09	APMDTC	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Tikenderjit Gogoi, Engineer	Increment withheld
14	2009	Andhra Pradesh	SRI RAM PUR NO.1	14-Feb-09	SCCL	1	0	Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	P.Sathi Balu,Motor Grader Optr	Removed from service
15	2009	Tamil Nadu	NEYVEL1 NO 1	15-Feb-09	NLC	1	0	Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	S. Jayaraman, SME Operator R. Dhanasekaran, Tech.Gr.III (C)	Increment withheld (Deceased) No action
16	2009	Andhra Pradesh	PADMAVA-THIKHANI NO. 5 INCLINE	17-Feb-09	SCCL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Vijay Kumar, Mining Sirdar K. Eswaraiah, Mining Sirdar M. Kanaka Rajaiah, Overman P. Ravi Kiran, Asstt Manager A. Manohar, Coiliery Manager	Increment withheld Increment withheld Increment withheld Increment withheld Increment withheld
17	2009	Jharkhand	JAMADOBA	24-Feb-09	TISCO	1	0	Fall of Roof	Manoj Kumar Singh, Min.Sirdar D.P. Singh, Asstt Manager	Removed from service Increment withheld

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18	2009	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASHAM KHANI NO.1	26-Feb-09	SCCL	3	2	Fall of Roof	K. Srinivas Shootfirer P.Ch.Venkateshwarlu, Sirdar M.A. Khadeer, Overman S.Surender Reddy, Under Manager M. Madhusudhan Rao, U/Manager Sd. Habeeb Hussain, Manager	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
19	2009	Jharkhand	RAJMAHAL OCP	28-Feb-09	ECL	1	0	Drilling Machines	Shiv Kumar Bania, Mining Sirdar Sheikh Abdulla Biswas, Dril. Opt Ram Pd.Pandit, Sr. Drill Optr. Chota Bans Marandi, Gen. Maz.	Suspension Suspension Suspension (Deceased) No action
20	2009	West Bengal	BHANORA WEST BLOCK	03-Mar-09	ECL	1	0	Rope Haulage	Debnarayan Shah, Elec. Helper Arun Kr. Mondal, Electncian Prasun Smrity, Manager	(Deceased) No action Suspension Warned by Management
21	2009	Jharkhand	JARANGOIH	13-Mar-09	CCL	1	0	Dumpers	Mahesh Kr.Pasi, Manager	Prosecution
22	2009	Jharkhand	BASTACOLA	17-Mar-09	BCA	1	0	Fall of Roof	Abbas Khan. Pump Operator	(Deceased) No action
23	2009	Orissa	HINGULA OPENCAST MINE	17-Mar-09	Ma	1	0	Loading Machines	P.K.Mishra, Suptd. Engineer Baikuntha Sahoo, Supervisor	Transferred by management Suspension
24	2009	Madhya Pradesh	NANDAN NO.1	19-Mar-09	WCL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Jeewan Gadre,Asstt Manager Dilawar Khan, Overman Santram Chowdhury, Sirdar Bhura,Oresser	Warned by D.G.M.S. Suspension Suspension (Deceased) No action
25	2009	Gujarat	AMOD LIGNITE MINE	31-Mar-09	GMDC	1	0	Wheeled Trackless O'ruck,Tanker, etc.)	Jan Mohammadruck Driver Mangal Bhai.Truck Driver	(Deceased) No action Removed from service

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26	2009	Chhattisgarh	JINDAL POWER O/C MINE	01-Apr-09	JPL	1	0	Conveyors	Nirekha Patta, Contractor Maz. Pareshwar Sidar, Supervisor Ganesh Maraskoihe, Site Suprv. Anil Kumar, Shift Engineer Shishir Siitha, Engineer I/C	(Deceased) No action Suspension Suspension Suspension Warned by Management
27	2009	West Bengal	HARIPUR (R)	02-Apr-09	ECL	1	0	Loading Machines	Raju Karmkar, Cableman Shambhu Yadav, SDL Operator	(Deceased) No action Increment withheld
28	2009	Chhattisgarh	MILUPARA U/G COAL PROJECT	07-Apr-09	MIL	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Johan Yadav, Exptostve Carrier Lokeshwar, Expbsive Van Driver Randhir Sharma, Shotfirer V.K. Shrivastava Agent Dinesh Shrivastava Agent	(Deceased) No action Removed from service Suspension Advised to ensure safety Warned by D.G.M.S.
29	2009	Jharkhand	DIGWADIH	10-Apr-09	TISCO	1	0	Fall of Roof	Vijay Prasad, Mining Sirdar Samsad Khan, Overman Biplab Rana, Asstt Manager	Suspension Suspension Warned by Management
30	2009	Andhra Pradesh	DORLI-1 OPENCAST PROJECT	13-Apr-09	SCCL	1	0	Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	Pendli Ramaiah, E.P. Operator	Increment withheld
31	2009	Jharkhand	NORTH TISRA	16-Apr-09	BCCL	1	1	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Bharat Mahato, HEMM Operator	(Deceased) No action
32	2009	Andhra Pradesh	GOOAVARI KHANI NO.10A	17-Apr-09	SECL	1	1	Fall of Roof	K.Gangadhar, Sirdar Kola Srinivas, Overman G.Kalyan Ram, Under Manager	Increment withheld Increment withheld Warned by Management
33	2009	Chhattisgarh	DIPKA MINE NO.IA	18-Apr-09	SECL	1	0	Dumpers	Anil Kr.Kaushik, Dumper Operatr B.L. Chandra, Dumper Operator S.R.Tiwad, Engineer	(Deceased) No action Suspension Warned by Management

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34	2009	Tamil Nadu	NEYVELI NO 1	23-Apr-09	NLC	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	A.Sakthivel, Sr.Tech. Gr.I	(Deceased) No action
35	2009	Maharashtra	MANNA INCLINE	03-May-09	WCL	2	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Gaddam Vasudeo, Sr. Overman R.B. Singh, Manager	Suspension Suspension
36	2009	Andhra Pradesh	RAMAGUNDAM OC-III	05-May-09	SCCL	1	1	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	K.Shiv Kumar. Head Overman M. Narayana. Mining Sirdar	Increment withheld Suspension
37	2009	Jharkhand	BLOCK II OCP	05-May-09	BCCL	1	0	Wagon Movements	Anand Mahato, Shale-picker Suresh Permanik, Loading clerk Ramdeo Singh, Loading Supervisor	(Deceased) No action Suspension Suspension
38	2009	Jharkhand	SJJUA	06-May-0	TISCO	1	0	Fall of Roof	Lalu Singh, Supervisor(Contr.) Mahendra Singh, Overman Lalan Kumar Jha, Asstt Manager	Removed from service Suspension Warned by Management
39	2009	Madhya Pradesh	NAVGAON UG MINE	06-May-09	SECL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Bal Chand Gupta, SDL Cableman Ramnath Rajak, Mining Sirdar Ratcesh Kumar, Under Manager B.T.Sarkar, Actg. Mine Manager Uma Shankar Singh, Mine Manager	(Deceased) No action Suspension Warned by D.G.M.S. Warned by Management Warned by Management
40	2009	Jharkhand	JARANGDIH	15-May-09	CCL	1	0	Fall of Objects Incl. Rolling Objects	N.Maity. Mining Sirdar	Suspension
41	2009	Jharkhand	PIPARWARA PROJECT	17-May-09	CCL	1	0	Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	Misadventure (no action required)	

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42	2009	Jharkhand	KUSUNDA	23-May-09	BCCL	1	0	Dumpers	Daleshwar Mahato, Dumper Driver	Removed from service
43	2009	Madhya Pradesh	RAWANWA- RAKHAS	30-May-09	WCL	1	1	Fall of Overhangs	P.K. Mishra, Agent S.R.Manjhi, Manager Narinder Singh, Asstt Manager	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
44	2009	Maharashtra	SASTIOC	04-Jun-09	WCL	2	0	Landslide	K.Prasad, Under Manager Navaneet Khare, Under Manager Sameer G. Puranik, Under Manager P.K. Singh, Engineer B.V. Bhaskar Reddy, Manager Sunil Kumar Agent H.S. Khare Agent/CGM	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
45	2009	Chhattisgarh	DIPKA MINE NO.IA	09-Jun-09	SECL	1	0	Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	Mahettar Singh, EPGH Rassul Mohammad, Dozer Operator R.K. Pal, I/C Shovel Section Chandan Pradhan, Mining Sirdar Sanjay Kr. Singh, SE(Excv.) P.K.Singh, SE(Excv.) Manish Mahajan, Asstt. Manager	(Deceased) No action Suspension Suspension Suspension Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management
46	2009	West Bengal	KUNUSTORIA	26-Jun-09	ECL	1	0	Loading Machines	Gafur Mia, SDL Operator Dashtali Mia, Trammer	Suspension (Deceased) No action
47	2009	Jharkhand	AKASHKINARI	09-Jul-09	BCCL	1	0	Dumpers	Jitendranath Mishra, Tracer	(Deceased) No action
48	2009	Andhra Pradesh	RAVINDRA KHANI NO.8	12-Jul-09	SCCL	1	0	Conveyors	K.Venu Kumar, Collery Engineer	
49	2009	Madhya Pradesh	DAMUA	12-Jul-09	WCL	1	0	Rope Haulage	S.K. Hamid, Sirdar Babulal, Trammer Zuber Ahmed, Trammer Laik Ahamad, Clipman	Suspension Increment withheld Increment withheld (Deceased) No action

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50	2009	Jharkhand	GANHOOOIH	15-Jul-09	BCCL	1	0	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	Paramatma Nand Singh, Foreman T.N. Banerjee, Engineer Awadh Kishore Singh, Coll. Engg.	Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management
51	2009	Madhya Pradesh	SARNI	15-Jul-09	WCL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	R.K. Tripathi, Asstt. Manager	Warned by Management
52	2009	Jharkhand	NICHITPUR	24-Jul-09	BCCL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Sukumar Das, Mining Sirdar Umesh Kumar, Overman Sajay Kumar, Asstt. Manager	(Deceased) No action Suspension Warned by Management
53	2009	Jharkhand	KARMA O.C.P	24-Jul-09	CCL	1	2	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	K.K. Nagalkar, Project Engineer Sekhar Kumar Dutta. SR.EE (Excv)	Prosecution Prosecution
54	2009	Madhya Pradesh	DUDHICHUA PROJECT	26-Jul-09	NCL	1	0	Dumpers	Deepak Kumar Bhardwaj, Engineer Rambhushan Prasad, Engineer	Warned by Management Warned by Management
55	2009	Jharkhand	SENDRA BANSJORA	28-Jul-09	BCCL	3	1	Other Accidents due to Dusty Gas/Fire	P.K.Singh, Overman M.C. Jha, Overman Vijay Kumar, Sirdar Indermani Yadav, Sirdar	Suspension Suspension Suspension Suspension
56	2009	Jharkhand	RAJMAHAL OCP	10-Aug-09	ECL	1	0	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	Misadventure (no action required)	
57	2009	West Bengal	KUMARDIHI "A"	10-Aug-09	ECL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Trinath Nunia, Sirdar Narayan Ch. Dey, Overman Ram Suresh Ram, Asstt Manager Karan Das Chatterji, Manager	Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited

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58	2009	West Bengal	SATGRAM PROJECT	27-Aug-09	ECL	2	0	Fall of Roof	Annada Prasanna Maji, Overman	Suspension
59	2009	Madhya Pradesh	AMLAIOCM	02-Sep-09	SECL	1	0	Dumpers	Ram Jeet Giri, Dumper Operator Ram Naresh Sharma, Min. Sirdar	Demoted by Management (Deceased) No action
60	2009	Uttar Pradesh	BINA PROJECT	02-Sep-09	NCL	1	0	Dumpers	Munni Lal, Dumper Operator	(Deceased) No action
61	2009	Jharkhand	SIRKA OCP	04-Sep-09	CCL	1	0	Dumpers	K.L.Kundu, Agent Rajesh, Manager W.R. Pander Asstt Manager	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
62	2009	West Bengal	NORTH SEARSOLE	17-Sep-09	ECL	1	0	Drowning in Water	L.M.Sarkar, Under Manager Barun Lala, Overman	Suspension (Deceased) No action
63	2009	Jharkhand	P.B.PROJECT, U12 PIT	19-Sep-09	BCCL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Raj Kumar Singh, Asstt. Manager N.C. Chowdhary, Overman Madnu Banerjee, Mining Sirdar Hari Pandey, Driller	Warned by Management Suspension Suspension (Deceased) No action
64	2009	Andhra Pradesh	RAMAGUNDAM OC-II	20-Sep-09	SCCL	1	0	Dumpers	N.Shankar Reddy, Dumper Operatr	Increment withheld
65	2009	Orissa	ANANTAO/C	22-Sep-09	MCL	1	0	Loading Machines	Balaram Sahoo, Contract Worker	Removed from service
66	2009	Tamil Nadu	NEYVEU NO 1	25-Sep-09	NLC	1	0	Switch Gears. Gate End Boxes. PommeLete.	B.V. Chandrasekharan, Engineer	Increment withheld
67	2009	Jharkhand	BANSDEOPUR	22-Oct-09	BCCL	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Utmi Devi. General Mazdoor Ramashray Upadhyay, Jeep Driver	(Deceased) No action Police prosecution, hence no action

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68	2009	Chhattisgarh	GEVRA PROJECT	27-Oct-09	SECL	1	1	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Sohan Singh Yadav, Contr. Driver Manoranjan Ekka. P.L. Operator Kamar Singh, Supervisor (Contr.) Tufei Ram Yadav, Overman Umesh Dhar Deewan, Min. Sirdar Kanhaiya Patel. Contr. Driver	(Deceased) No action Removed from service Removed from service Warned by Management Warned by Management Removed from service
69	2009	Chhattisgarh	KUSMUNDA OCP	30-Oct-09	SECL	1	0	Other Accidents due to Dust/ Gas/Fire	Hemant Nayak, Contractor Driver Rajiv Singh, Collery Manager	(Deceased) No action Final action awaited
70	2009	Andhra Pradesh	RAVTNORA KHANI NEW TECH	03-Nov-09	SCCL	1	0	Fall of Roof	L.Bhaskar, Under Manager N. Yellaiah, Overman Kab Gopaiah, Mining Sirdar	Increment withheld Increment withheld Increment withheld
71	2009	Madhya Pradesh	MATHANI U/G PROJECT	12-Nov-09	WCL	1	0	Fall of Roof	S.Garhewal, Asst Manager Rajendra Kr. Sankhla, U/Manager Sitaram Baitha, Sirdar P.N. Rewatkar, Overman	Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management (Deceased) No action
72	2009	Jharkhand	JHARKHAND OCP	18-Nov-09	CCL	1	0	Shovel, Draglines, Frontend Loader, etc.	Jaleshwar Munda, EP Fitter S.N. Singh, Overman Surendra Singh, Asst Manager	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
73	2009	Andhra Pradesh	GODAVARI KHANI NO.10	24-Nov-09	CCL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Kamarapu Ravindar, Min. Sirdar Hanumantha Rao, Under Manager A.Ashok, Engineer A.Ajay Kumar, Pit Engineer J.Kumaraswamy, Coil. Engineer	Increment withheld Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management
74	2009	Chhattisgarh	CHURCHA WEST	25-Nov-09	SECL	1	0	Fall of Persons on the Same Level	Sukhlal, Support Mistry Amarnath Mishra, Mining Sirdar Devi Prasad, Overman	(Deceased) No action Increment withheld Suspension

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75	2009	Andhra Pradesh	KALYAN KHANI NO.5	03-Dec-09	SECL	2	2	Fall of Roof	Senigarapu Rajaiah, Sirdar G. John Manohar, Overman	(Deceased) No action Increment withheld
76	2009	Andhra Pradesh	KAKATIYA KHANI NO.6 INCLINE	12-Dec-09	SCCL	1	0	Rope Haulage	Bonagiri Rajalah, Trammer	(Deceased) No action
77	2009	Uttar Pradesh	BINA PROJECT	15-Dec-09	NCL	1	0	Dumpers	Kamlendra Singh. Sr. Dumper Optr	(Deceased) No action
78	2009	West Bengal	BEGUNIA PROJECT	16-Dec-09	BCCL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Gunamoy Ghoshal, Mining Sirdar Rabindra Singh. Overman	Suspension Suspension
79	2009	Madhya Pradesh	SHOBHAPUR	17-Dec-09	WCL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Rajaram Dandade. Mining Sirdar Somnath Rai, Overman	Suspension Suspension
80	2009	Maharashtra	GOURI O.C. MINE NO.1	23-Dec-09	WCL	1	0	Dumpers	Srinivas Pocham, Tipper Driver Bholenath S. Padwekar. L. Clerk	Removed from service (Deceased) No action
81	2009	Maharashtra	MAHAKAU	23-Dec-09	WCL	1	0	Conveyors	U.K. Mehta, Manager Indrajeet Singh, Coli. Engineer	Final action awaited Final action awaited
82	2009	Andhra Pradesh	KHAIRAGURA OC	25 Dec-09	SCCL	1	0	Dumpers	A.Venkateswarlu, Dumper Opetr.	(Deceased) No action
83	2009	Andhra Pradesh	KAKATTYA LONGWALL PROJECT	31-Dec-09	SCCL	1	0	Rope Haulage	U.Nageshwar Rao, Gen. Mazdoor L. Venkateswarlu, SDL Operator K.Rajaiah, Trammer M.Ram Reddy. Mining Sirdar	(Deceased) No action Increment withheld Increment withheld Increment withheld
1	2010	Maharashtra	UMRER O/C	02-Jan-10	WCL	1	0	Dumpers	H.s.Dange, Dumper Operator Suresh Kr.Verma, Sr. U/Manager	Increment withheld Warned by Management

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2	2010	West Bengal	SHANKARPUR	02-Jan-10	ECL	1	0	Fall of Roof	ManoJ Kumar, Manager M.K.Choubey, Agent	Prosecution Prosecution
3	2010	Uttar Pradesh	KHADIA PROJECT	11-Jan-10	NCL	1	0	Dumpers	Suresh Pd. Ram. Dumper Operator K.B. Singh, Foreman Incharge N. Dubey. Dumper Incharge Suresh Chandra, Engineer Inch. Hart Prasad, Colliery Engineer	(Deceased) No action Warned by D.G.M.S. Warned by D.G.M.S. Warned by D.G.M.S. Warned by D.G.M.S.
4	2010	Madhya Pradesh	AMLOHRI OCP	24-Jan-10	NCL	1	0	Dumpers	Pram Bahadur Singh, Dumper Optr	(Deceased) No action
5	2010	Andhra Pradesh	KAKATTYA KHANI NO 1 80A INCLINE	26-Jan-10	SCCL	1	0	Switch Gears, Gate End Boxes, Pommel etc.	G.Saralah, Engineer E. Rambabu, Electrical Charge G.Vijay Kumar, Electrician	Increment withheld Demoted by Management Demoted by Management
6	2010	Jharkhand	JARANGOIH	27-Jan-10	CCL	1	1	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Bhim Lal Mondal, Driver	(Deceased) No action
7	2010	Jharkhand	SELECTED DHORI QRY. NO.1 (KALYANI PROJ.)	28-Jan-10	CCL	1	0	Dumpers	Bhula Ram, Dumper Operator	Suspension
8	2010	Madhya Pradesh	BLOCK 'B' PROJECT	09-Feb-10	NCL	1	0	Dumpers	Md. Hakimuddin, LMV Driver Deo Chand, Dumper Operator Anrind Kumar, Under Manager Rajesh Priyadarshi, Under Mngr.	(Deceased) No action Suspension Warned by D.G.M.S. Warned by D.G.M.S.
9	2010	Madhya Pradesh	JAMUNA 1&2 MINE	09-Feb-10	SECL	1	0	Drowning in Water	Nagendra Singh, Contractor Ganesh Pd.Mishra, Attend. Clerk K. A. Joseph, Manager P.Sahoo, Agent	(Deceased) No action Warned by Management Warned by Management

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10	2010	West Bengal	KUMARDIHI "B"	13-Feb-10	ECL	1	0	Dumpers	Durgadas Mukherjee, Con. Worker	(Deceased) No action
11	2010	Andhra Pradesh	GODAVARI KHANI NO.10A	15-Feb-10	SCCL	2	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Md. Abdul Wakil, Operator Rama Rajeshwar, S.E. OC-II Proj M.A. Tahir Basha, Proj. Engineer Lolla Sudhakar, Mines Manager Ramesh Rao, Agent	Demoted by Management Increment withheld Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by D.G.M.S.
12	2010	Jharkhand	MURAI DIH	17-Feb-10	BCCL	1	0	Dumpers	K.C. Mishra, Agent R.N. Ojha, Engineer	Prosecution Prosecution
13	2010	Uttar Pradesh	KAKRI PROJECT	20-Feb-10	NCL	1	0	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	Manoj Singh, Contractor Suprv. Chiranjeev Singh, Engg. Asstt	Removed from service Promotion withheld
14	2010	Tamil Nadu	NEYVEU No. 2	22-Feb-10	NLC	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	S. Suresh, Contractor Worker	(Deceased) No action
15	2010	Madhya Pradesh	BARTARAI	24-Feb-10	SECL	1	0	Fall of Roof	E.Husen, Agent Vijay Kr. Katheria, Manager D.P. Tanti, Asstt Manager Rajesh Kumar, Under Manager N.K. Garg, Overman Sunderial Sharma, Overman Sitaram Ram. Mining Sirdar	Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management Suspension Suspension Suspension
16	2010	West Bengal	SARSHATAU	26-Feb-10	ICML	1	0	Other Accidents due to Dust/ Gas/Fire	Misadventure (no action required)	

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17	2010	Madhya Pradesh	BANGUI	10-Mar-10	WCL	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Md. Sk. Nazar, Driver Anil Singh Powar, Supervisor R.S.Yadav, Contractor Panjab Rao Patankar, Overman S.P.Singh, Asst. Manager	Removed from service Removed from service Removed from service Increment withheld Warned by Management
18	2010	Madhya Pradesh	NIGAH PROJECT	14-Mar-10	NCL	1	0	Dumpers	S.P. Dutta Mazumdar, Agent Singheshwar Singh, Manager A.Pathak, Asstt. Manager Jitendra Kr. Singh, U/Manager K.K.Singh, U/Manager	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
19	2010	Chhattisgarh	BALGI PROJECT	20-Mar-10	SECL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Dhani Ram.Explosive Carrier Patthar Das, Dresser Sachin Suryawanshi, Shotfirer Lax man Choudhary, Mining Sirdar J.N. Mishra, Overman	(Deceased) No action Suspension Suspension Suspension Warned by Management
20	2010	Jharkhand	KAROI	02-Apr-10	CCL	1	0	Dumpers	Suresh Rao Dumper Operator Deoraj Ram, Dumper Operator	(Deceased) No action Suspension
21	2010	Madhya Pradesh	BIRSINGHPUR	03-Apr-10	SECL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Ram Awatar Singh, Sirdar Shaubhi Gouya, Overman Vinod Kr. Prasad, Under Manager Ram Charan Gupta, Manager	Suspension Suspension Warned by Management Warned by Management
22	2010	Jharkhand	BHURKUNDA MINE-B	05-Apr-10	CCL	2	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Shyam Sundar Prasad.Overman Ramakant Patnaik, Asstt Manager K.M. Sharma, Manager	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
23	2010	Andhra Pradesh	PRAKASHAM KHANI OPENCAST-II	13-Apr-10	SECL	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Gunda Satyanarayana, Operator V. Srinivas Rao, Dy. S.E.	Increment withheld Warned by Management

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24	2010	Madhya Pradesh	CHHATARPUR MINE NO.1	15-Apr-10	WCL	1	0	Loading Machines	Uday Narayan.SDL Helper S.P. Singh, Engineer	Final action awaited Final action awaited
25	2010	Chhattisgarh	RAJGAMAR 1 &2 (PAWAN INCLINE)	16-Apr-10	SECL	1	1	Fall of Roof	Sukh Ram, Dresser Shivshankar Das, Mining Sirdar S.K. Palaria, Overman Janardan Singh, Asstt Manager S.S. Chauhan, Asstt. Manager K.P. Dutta, Manager	Suspension Suspension Suspension Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management
26	2010	West Bengal	JAMBAD OCP	16-Apr-10	ECL	1	0	Dumpers	Misadventure (no action required).	
27	2010	Jharkhand	CHASNALLA	20-Apr-10	IISCO	1	0	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	A.K.Singh, Manager Dipak Kumar, Safety Officer Ram Uday Singh, Asst Manager Amresh Kumar, Asst Manager Vijaykant Mehta, Overman	Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited
28	2010	West Bengal	SODEPUR	22-Apr-10	ECL	1	0	Overhead Lines	Binoy Kr. Ghosh, S.B. Attendant	(Deceased) No action
29	2010	Chhattisgarh	PALKIMARA	23-Apr-10	SECL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Murari Lal, Mining Sirdar Anirudh Singh, Overman Guman Singh, Dresser	Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited
30	2010	Madhya Pradesh	DAMUA	23-Apr-10	WCL	1	1	Fall of Roof	Masheudding, Support Person BishunuPrasad, Support Person Sundertal Pawar, Sirdar Bhagwandas Patil, Overman Pradip Kumar Agarwal, Overman Omprakash Malviya, U/Manager	Increment withheld Increment withheld Suspension Suspension Suspension Warned by Management

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31	2010	Andhra Pradesh	INDARAM KHANI 1A	24-Apr-10	SCCL	1	0	Fall of Roof	MD. Iqbal Hussain, Sirdar S. Laxminarayana, Overman V. Venkataiah, Under Manager	Increment withheld Increment withheld Warned by Management
32	2010	Madhya Pradesh	DHANPURI OPENCAST MINE	24-Apr-10	SECL	1	0	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	Arvind Kumar, Engineer Pankaj Kumar, Mine Manager	Final action awaited Final action awaited
33	2010	Madhya Pradesh	NIGAHI PROJECT	30-Apr-10	NCL	1	0	Dumpers	Vijay Kr. Sharma, Dumper Optr. Niranjan Das, Nominated Owner R.K. Sharma, Agent S.Singh, Manager	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
34	2010	Chhattisgarh	ANJAN HILL	06-May-10	SFCL	14	5	Other Explosive Accidents	Final enquiry report pending as area of accident is sealed off.	
35	2010	Chhattisgarh	DIPKA MINE NO.IA	19-May-10	SECL	1	0	Overhead Lines	Deoial Sahu. Eect Supervisor	
36	2010	Jharkhand	AMLO PROJECT	21-May-10	CCL	2	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Awadhesh Singh, Mining Sirdar Joga Singh, Mining Sirdar B.C. Shukla, Asstt. Manager R.A. Ekka, Manager	Prosecution no approved by H.O. Prosecution no approved by H.O Prosecution no approved by H.O. Prosecution no approved by H.O.
37	2010	Maharashtra	GHUGHUS OC	01-Jun-10	WCL	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	S.K. Gupta, Coiliery Engineer Shreekanta, S.H.Roy, Manager Shantilal Shamjil Dholu, Agent Dineshbahi M.Senghani, Agent	Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management Warned by Management

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38	2010	Rajasthan	BARSINGSAR LIGNITE MINE	01-Jun-10	NLC	1	0	Dumpers	Dilawar S. Solanki, Mech. Helper P.A. Senthil Kumar, Manager M.S. Ravindranath, Agent B. Surendra Mohan, Owner	(Deceased) No action Warned by Management Warned by D.G.M.S. Warned by D.G.M.S.
39	2010	Andhra Pradesh	KALYAN KHANI NO.I	03-Jun-10	SCCL	1	0	Rope Haulage	Pandi Kumaraswamy, Gen. Mazdoor	(Deceased) No action
40	2010	Jharkhand	6&7 PITS (JAMADOBA)	03-Jun-10	TISCO	1	0	Unclassified	Misadventure (no action required)	
41	2010	Orissa	BALRAMOCP	04-Jun-10	MCL	1	0	Dumpers	K.D. Prasad, Manager Kalakar Sahoo, Tipper Driver	Prosecution Prosecution
42	2010	Jharkhand	RAJMAHAL OCP	05-Jun-10	ECL	1	0	Overhead Lines	Pradeep Kr. Mondal, Elec. Foremam	Suspension
43	2010	Madhya Pradesh	PATHAKHERA NO 2	07-Jun-10	WCL	2	0	Fall of Roof	U.P. Singh Agent D. Uma Maheshwar, Manager Tapas Kr. Mohanty, Asst. Manager G.P. Shukla, Safety officer Abdul Samad, Overman Md. Iqbal, Overman Sheshrao Kose. Overman	Warned by Management Warned by Management Censured Censured Suspension Suspension Suspension
44	2010	Orissa	SAMLESWARI OCP	09-Jun-10	MCL	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	A. Kr. Mishra, Dispatch Officer Raju Rai, Truck Driver management	Warned by Management Blacklisted by
45	2010	West Bengal	JHANJRA 3/4 INCLINE	12-Jun-10	ECL	1	0	Conveyors	Sk. Noor Alam, Security Guard	(Deceased) No action
46	2010	Chhattisgarh	BARTUNGA HILL	22-Jun-10	SECL	1	0	Fall of Overhangs	Karimullah/ Timberman Ravi Shankar Soni, Min. Sirdar	(Deceased) No action Final action awaited

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									Raj Karan Singh, Overman	Final action awaited
									Himanshu Pradhan, Under Manager	Final action awaited
									Simar Jit Singh, Asst Manager	Final action awaited
									A.Tarafdar, Manager	Final action awaited
47	2010	Andhra Pradesh	GODAVARI KHANI NO.10	28-Jun-10	SCCL	2	7	Rope Haulage	K. prakash, Foreman M.Kashi Viseshwara Rao, S.E. B.Chakravarty, Coilliery Er. D.B.R.Prasad, Group Engineer A.Ramesh Rao.Mines Manager P. Pratap Kumar, Area Engineer M. Railingu, Rope Slicer M. Madhusudan, Fitter S. Peda Laxmaiah, Trammer K.R.C. Reddy, Head Overman	Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution Prosecution
48	2010	Chhattisgarh	BHATGAON	03-Jul-10	SECL	1	0	Unclassified	Motilal, Asstt. Foreman Akshay Ojha, Contractor Suprv. Sajal Ghosh, Contrctor Suprv.	Suspension Fine Fine
49	2010	Madhya Pradesh	NIGAHl PROJECT	11-Jul-10	NCL	1	0	Drowning in Water	Sanjay Kumar, Suptd. Engineer	Final action awaited
50	2010	Jharkhand	MUDIDIH	13-Jul-10	BCCL	1	0	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	Mantoo, Truck Driver	Final action awaited
51	2010	Maharashtra	UMRER O/C	20-Jul-10	WCL	1	0	Shovel, Draqiines, Frontend Loader, etc.	Digambar Pustole, Foreman	Suspension
52	2010	Uttar Pradesh	BINA PROJECT	20-Jul-10	NCL	1	0	Dumpers	Manoj Kr. Singh, Tipper Maint. IC T.P.Rao. Asstt. Foreman B.P.Yadav, Asstt. Manager	Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited

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53	2010	Madhya Pradesh	DUDHICHUA PROJECT	21-Jul-10	NCL	1	0	Overhead Lines	Rakesh Singh Khairwar, Con. Work Jasvinder Singh, Dumper Operatr Kishori Harijan, Sirdar	(Deceased) No action Suspension (Deceased) No action
54	2010	Chhasttisgarh	SURAKACHAR	01-Aug-10	SECL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Chandrasakhar, Blast Crew Membr Bhog Sai, Dresser Gosai Ram, Mining Sirdar R.K. Pradhan, Under Manager	(Deceased) No action Suspension Suspension Warned by Management
55	2010	Jharkhand	NORTH TISRA PROJECT	08-Aug-10	BCCL	1	0	Overhead Lines	Dilip Choudhary, Foreman Zahoor Ansari, Contractor K.M. Gjha. Colliery Engineer Adish Yadav, Manager S.Mitter, Agent A.K. Dutta, General Manager Rakesh Sinha, Nominated Owner	Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited
56	2010	Madhya Pradesh	RAJNAGAR R.O.	12-Aug-10	SECL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Ram Chandra Yadav, Sirdar Manoj Kr. Paswan, Overman	Final action awaited Final action awaited
57	2010	Jharkhand	BHURKUNDA MINE-A	21-Aug-10	CCL	1	0	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	Misadventure (no action required)	
58	2010	Andhra Pradesh	NO. 21 INCLINE	23-Aug-10	SCCL	1	0	Rope Haulage	A. Mangaiah, Gen.Mazdoor Md.Afzal, Mining Sirdar	Final action awaited Final action awaited
59	2010	Andhra Pradesh	SRIRAMPUR NO.3 & 3 A	25-Aug-10	SCCL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	G.Shankar Rao,Sirdar E.Papi Reddy, Overman A.Srinivas Rao, Under Manager M.V.Bhaskar Reddy, Manager	Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited

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60	2010	Madhya Pradesh	DUDHICHUA PROJECT	26-Aug-10	NCL	1	0	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	Surendra Kr. Sinha, Proprietor S.KJha, Manager G.K. Gorain, Colliery Engineer P. Dutta, Engineer	Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited
61	2010	West Bengal	KHAS KAJORA	02-Sep-10	ECL	1	0	Fall of Persons on the Same Level	Misadventure (no action required)	
62	2010	Jharkhand	CHITRA-A	04-Sep-10	ECL	1	0	Drilling Machines	Gajen Bouri, Drill Operator	Increment withheld
63	2010	Jharkhand	JAMADOBA	04-Sep-10	TISCO	1	0	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	Enquiry Report awaited	
64	2010	Jharkhand	BHOWRA (NORTH)	06-Sep-10	BCCL	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker. etc.)	Enquiry Report awaited	
65	2010	Andhra Pradesh	GODAVARI KHANI NO.1	08-Sep-10	SCCL	1	0	Conveyors	Erte Ravalingu, Signalman	(Deceased) No action
66	2010	Assam	TTRAP	08-Sep-10	NEC	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Santosh Singh, Truck Driver Parimal Gope, Deceaset	Final action awaited (Deceased) No action
67	2010	Chhattisgarh	KATKONA 3&4	12-Sep-10	SECL	1	0	Other Non-Transportation Machinery	Dharam Pal.Dresser Jai Masih, SDL Operator Raj Shan Singh, Mining Sirdar Asha Ram Verma, Overman	(Deceased) No action Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited

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68	2010	Jharkhand	SARUBERA EAST	12-Sep-10	CCL	1	0	Overhead Lines	Mannu Munda, Foreman (Elect.) M.K.Basu, Colliery Engineer	Final action awaited Final action awaited
69	2010	West Bengal	KHAS KAJORA	12-Sep-10	ECL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Prasanta Kr.Sahana.Overmaii Susil Kr.Panda, Mining Sirdar	Suspension Suspension
70	2010	Maharashtra	SAONER MINE NO.1	21-Sep-10	WCL	1	0	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	Mihir Kr. Majzumdar, Agent Himmatial Agarwal, Contractor	Final action awaited Final action awaited
71	2010	Jharkhand	MOONIOIH PROJECT	24-Sep-10	BCCL	1	0	Other Heavy Earth Moving Machinery	Enquiry Report awaited	
72	2010	Maharashtra	SILEWARA	27-Sep-10	WCL	2	1	Fall of Roof	B.D.Neekhre, Manager Anurag Khare, Asstt. Manager C.B.Gujjerwal, Overman Nageshwar Prasad, Mining Sirdar	Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited
73	2010	Maharashtra	UMRER O/C	29-Sep-10	WCL	1	1	Landslide	R.K.Singh. Agent Rajiv Das, Deemed Agent B.K. Saxena, Nominated Owner	Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited
74	2010	Jharkhand	BHELATAND	02-Oct-10	TISCO	1	0	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	Ashish Chatterjee, Mining Sirdar Dineshwar Yadav, Overman A.K.Sil, Coll. Engineer Niraj Srivastava, Safety Officer Gcvind Kumar, Asst.Manager V.K.Dubey, Manager Sanak Ghosh, Agent	Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited
75	2010	West Bengal	KUMARDIHI "B"	14-Oct-10	ECL	1	0	Dumpers	Enquiry report awaited	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
76	2010	Andhra Pradesh	RAMAGUNDAM OC-II	15-Oct-10	SCCL	1	0	Unclassified	Enquiry report awaited	
77	2010	Maharashtra	GONDEGAON O.C	16-Oct-10	WCL	1	0	Deep Hole Blasting	Vijay Sahay, Manager M.B.Deshpandey, Safety Officer	Final action awaited Final action awaited
								Projectiles	Suresh D.Gharade, Blasting Off. Indrasen Singh, Shotfirer	Final action awaited Final action awaited
78	2010	West Bengal	PARASEA	27-Oct-10	ECL	1	0	Fall of Objects incl. Rolling Objects	Sudama Singh, Mining Sirdar	Final action awaited
79	2010	Chhattisgarh	SINGHALI PROJECT	29-Oct-10	SECL	1	0	Unclassified	Enquiry Report awaited	
80	2010	Madhya Pradesh	NOWROZABAD WEST	30-Oct-10	SECL	1	0	Fall of Roof	C.K.Parate, Under Manager	(Deceased) No action
81	2010	Madhya Pradesh	CHHATARPUR MINE NO H	30-Oct-10	WCL	2	1	Fall of Roof	Hirajee Nagle, Sirdar Ramdas Harode, Sirdar Ram Madan Ram, Overman S.B.Singh, Sr. Overman Sukhendra Kr. Goutam, U/Manager	Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited Final action awaited
82	2010	Jharkhand	CHASNALLA	09-Nov-10	IISCO	1	0	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	Enquiry Report awaited	
83	2010	Chhattisgarh	DIPKA MINE NO.IA	11-Nov-10	SECL	1	0	Wheeled Trackless, Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Enquiry Report awaited	
84	2010	Maharashtra	NAVIN KUNADA	17-Nov-10	WCL	1	0	Fall of Person from Height/into Depth	Enquiry Report awaited	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
85	2010	Chhattisgarh	GEVRA PROJECT	19-Nov-10	SECL	1	0	Dumpers	Enquiry Report awaited	
86	2010	Andhra Pradesh	SRI RAM PUR NO.I	29-Nov-10	SCCL	1	0	Conveyors	Enquiry Report awaited	
87	2010	Jharkhand	KARMA O.C.P	29-Nov-10	CCL	1	0	Dumpers	Enquiry Report awaited	
88	2010	Andhra Pradesh	SRI RAM PUR NO.I	09-Dec-10	SCCL	1	0	Fall of Sides (Other than Overhangs)	Enquiry Report awaited	
89	2010	Chhattisgarh	NCPH OLD MINE	09-Dec-10	SECL	1	0	Fall of Roof	Enquiry Report awaited	
90	2010	Jharkhand	RAJMAHAL OCP	14-Dec-10	ECL	1	0	Drowning in Water	Enquiry Report awaited	
91	2010	Jharkhand	GONDUDIH	15-Dec-10	BCCL	1	2	Unclassified	Enquiry Report awaited	
92	2010	Madhya Pradesh	AMLOHRI OCP	15-Dec-10	NCL	1	0	Wheeled Trackless (Truck, Tanker, etc.)	Enquiry Report awaited	
93	2010	Madhya Pradesh	RAJNAGAR	18-Dec-10	SECL	1	0	Wagon Movements	Enquiry Report awaited	
94	2010	Jharkhand	Muddih	21-Dec-10	BCCL	1	0	Dumpers	Enquiry Report awaited	
95	2010	Jharkhand	AMALGAMATED KESHALPUR-WEST MUDIDIH	26-Dec-10	BCCL	1	0	Dumpers	Enquiry Report awaited	
96	2010	Jharkhand	CHASNALLA	27-Dec-10	IISCO	1	0	Dumpers	Enquiry Report awaited	
97	2010	Tamil Nadu	NEYVEU NO 2	30-Dec-10	NLC	1	0	Conveyors	Enquiry Report awaited	
98	2010	Jharkhand	SUUA	31-Dec-10	TISCO	1	0	Drowning in Water	Enquiry Report awaited	

Note: Data for the year 2009 & 2010 are provisional.

Statement-III*Number of Inspection & Enquiries*

Year	Coal Mines	
	Inspections	Enquiries
2008	4614	840
2009	4404	899
2010	3709	942
2011 (till February)	649	162

Sstate-wise number of Inspection & Enquiries

State	2008		2009		2010		2011 upto Feb.	
	Insp.	Enq.	Insp.	Enq.	Insp.	Enq.0	Insp.	Enq.000
Tamil Nadu	20	17	19	10	30	11	-	07
Gujarat	36	06	06	05	24	01	14	-
Madhya Pradesh	464	139	375	138	408	145	54	21
Chhattisgarh	369	100	284	112	263	100	55	5
Maharashtra	431	65	287	71	343	108	30	13
Andhra Pradesh	415	114	340	152	348	127	60	24
Jharkhand	1576	166	1470	237	1392	212	277	40
West Bengal	1202	212	926	221	631	154	144	37
Assam	93	19	67	17	56	19	12	04
J&K	14	-	12	1	8	-	-	-
Orissa	154	21	162	11	91	17	20	-
Rajasthan	3	-	9	-	7	4	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	22	33	1	5

Statement-IV

Details of Prosecution from 2008 to 2011 (Upto February) (Coal)

Year	State	Mine	Owner	Rules/Regulation	Accused	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008	Orissa	Lakhanpur OCP	M/s.MCL	Reg.119(2)(b)r/w Reg. 43(l)(a)of CMR 57 & Sec. 18(4) of the MA, 52 Punishable u/s 72A&72C(l)(a) of the Mines Act 52	S/Sh. 1. Jay Govind Singh, Agent/PO, 2. H.K. Saha, Manager, 3. Ravindra Prasad, Overman	Pending
2008	Jharkhand	Selected Dhori Quarry No. 3 Colliery	M/s CCL	Reg. 50(a), 190 r/w Reg.36(l)(a)(iii)of the CMR, 57, Punishable U/S 73 & 72C(l)(a) of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh. 1. KB Sharma, Executive Engineer, 2. Gendo Sao, Mech. Fitter Gr.I	Pending
2008	Maharashtra	Nandgaon Incline	M/s WCL	Permission letter granted under regulation 100(1) of the CMR, 57 r/w Sec. 18(4) of the M.A. 52, Reg. 166(3), 113(2), 36(1), 43(l)(e)of the CMR, 57, Punishable 72A &72C(1)9a) of the M.A., 52	S/Sh. 1. V.K. Singh, Agent, 2. K.K. Sinha, Manager, 3. Ranjit Kr. Singh, Overman	Pending
2008	Maharashtra	Dhorwasa Open Cast Mine	M/s WCL	Sec. 18(4) of the M.A. 52 r/w Rule 3(1) of the V.T. Rules, Sec. 40(1) of the M.A. 52, Reg. 42(1) of the CMR, 57 r/w Permission under regulation 98 of the CMR 57 also the Gazette of India dt. 28.6.75 Part III, Sec. 3(1) reproduced in DGMS Cir. No. 1/76 & Sec. 18(4) of the Mines Act & Reg. 36 of the CMR, 57 Punishable U/S 68, 72A, 73 & 72C(1)(a) of the M.A. 52	S/Sh. 1. K KSaran, N.O, 2. Satwant Singh Mangat, Contractor, 3. Rajesh Sharma, Contractor, 4. Ashok Kr. Tiwary, Under Manager, 5. P.S. Bhatti, Manager, 6. P. Chanda, Agent	Pending

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008	Madhya Pradesh	Vishnu Puri Under Ground Mine No. 2	M/s WCL	Reg. 108(5), r/w SSR & Reg. 44(3)(a), 43(1)(e), 42(1), 41(3) of the CMR, 57, Sec. 18(1)& 18(4) of the M. A. 52 Punishable U/S 73 & 72C (1)(a) of the Mines Act, 52.	S/Sh. 1. Tapas Kr. Pal, M.S., 2. Md. Riaz Ansari, Overman, 3. Nirmal Kumar, Under Manager, 4. V.P. Ghattwar, Manager, 5. S.B. Yadav, Agent, 6. B.K. Saxena, Nominated Owner., 7. OP Singh, GM	Pending
2008	Maharashtra	Durgapur Open Cast Mine	M/s WCL	Sec. 18(4) of the M.A. 52 r/w Sec. 30(1) of the M.A. 52 r/w Annexure of Exemption Letter granted under regulation 98(1) & (3) of the CMR, 57 Punishable U/S 72A & 72C(1)(a) of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh. 1. K.K. Sharan, Nominated Owner, 2. Cyril Brown, Contractor, 3. Prahlad Keshav, Contractor, 4. Bhagwan Singh, Contractor, 5. Satish Waman Kulmetue, Tipper Driver, 6. N.P. Singh, Engineer	Pending
2008	West Bengal	Parascole West Colliery	M/s ECL	Reg. 87 (a)(b), 84(1), 89(2)(a), 89(2)(e) of the CMR 57 Punishable U/S 73&72C(1)(a)of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh. 1. S.K. Gupta, Agent, 2. N.R. Mitra, Manager, 3. Token Gope, Trammer, 4. S. Paswan, Trammer, 5. Nandu Bhuian, Trammer	Pending

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2008	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria Under Ground Colliery	M/s SECL	Condition No. 9(b) of SSR of permission letter granted under regulation 108, 100(1) r/w Reg. 102, 108 (5), 41(1)(a) & (4), 42(1) (2), 43(1)(e) & 113(3) (b) of the CMR, 57 Punishable U/S 72A & 72C(1)(a) of the M.A. 52	S/Sh. I.K.P. Dubey, Mine Manager (Acting), 2. R.K. Khare, Under Manager, 3. Abdul Rahim Khan, Overman, 4. Jagjeet Singh, Sirdar	
2009	Jharkhand	KDH Open Cast Project	M/s CCL	Reg. 119(2)(b), 41,42(1), 44(1) of the CMR 1957, Punishable U/S 72A, 73 & 72C(1)(a) of the Mines Act, 1952	S/Sh. 1. Rameshwar Pd. Singh, Mining Sirdar, 2. Manish Mohan, Asstt. Manager, 3. Chandra Prakash, Asstt. Manager, 4. A.K. Ojha, Manager	Pending
2009	Jharkhand	Bastacolla Colliery	M/s BCCL	Sec. 18(4) of the M.A. 52 r/w Condition No. 2 of the Permission letter dt. 15.6.07 granted under Reg. 100(1) & 127(3) of the CMR, 57 also r/w Reg. 41(a), 108(5) of CMR, 57, Punishable U/S 72A & 72C(1)(a) of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh. 1. K. Singh, Agent, 2. S.K. Jha, Manager	Pending
2009	Assam	Ledo Colliery	M/s NECL	Condition No. 11 of Permission letter dt. 23.5.07 granted U/R 100A also clause No. 2, 20,21, 22,8.7 of the said Permission letter & DGMS Tech. Cir. No. 3/1988 Punishable U/S 72A, 72C(l)(a), 72C(1)(b)& 72C(1)(c) of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh. 1. Anil Kr. Bora, CGM 2. Dr. Debasish Sarkar GM, 3. Malay Das, Manager, 4. Tapan Kr. Baitha, Under Manager, 5. Uttam Kr. Mukherjee, Under Manager	Pending

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009	Assam	Ledo Colliery	M/s NECL	Sub Section 5 of Section 23 of Mines Act, 52, Punishable U/S 73 of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh.1. Anil Kr. Bora, CGM, 2. Dr. Debasish Sarkar, GM, 3. Malay Das, Manager	Pending
2009	Jharkhand	Jarandih Colliery	M/s CCL	Reg. 42(1)(a), 115(a) r/w Reg. 190 of the CMR 1957, Punishable U/S 73 & 72C(l) (a) of the Mines Act, 1952	Sri Sanjeev Kumar, Asstt. Manager	Pending
2009	Madhya Pradesh	Jayant Open Cast Mien	M/s NCL	Permission letter issued under regulation 98(1) & (3) bearing letter No. JR/010510/Prm-03/03/857 dt. 1.3.04, Punishable U/S 72A&72C(1)(a) of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh.1. P.K. Saxena, N.O., 2. Murli Ram, Agent/CGM, 3. P.K. Sinha, Manager, 4. Om Prakash Prasad, Asstt. Manager, 5. Satish Kumar Sinha, Under Manager, 6. Raj Kumar Singh, Asstt. Manager, 7. R.L. Rana, Chief Engineer (Excv.), 8. A.K. Tiwari, Dy. Chief Engineer (Excv.), 9. R.K. Shukla, Executive Engineer (Excv.)	Pending
2009	West Bengal	Ghusick (R) Colliery	M/s ECL	Reg. 173 (a) of the CMR 1957, Punishable U/S 73 of the Mines Act, 1952	S/Sh. 1. N.K. Tiwary, G.M., 2. S. Mondal, Agent, 3. M.P. Ghosal, Manager	Pending
2009	Maharashtra	Gouri-II Open Cast Mine	M/s WCL	Permission letter granted 98(1) & (3), 105, 126(1) of the CMR 57, Reg. 113(1)	S/Sh. 1. Sugandh Ram Choubey,	Pending

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				& 37(1) of the CMR, r/w Section 18(4) of the Mines Act, 52, Punishable U/S 73 & 72C(l)(a) of the Mines Act, 1952	Truck Driver, 2. Manoj Puniramji Nawale, Mine Manager, 3. Sarada Prasanna Tripathy, Deetned Agent	
2009	Jharkhand	South Govindpur Colliery	M/s BCCL	Permission letter U/R 105(4) of the CMR, 57, Punishable U/S 72A of the Mines Act 52	Sri Rakesh Sinha, Director (Tech.) OP, BCCL	Pending
2009	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasham Khan No. 1 Incline Mine	M/s SCCL	Reg. 102(2X 109(8)(b), 109(a) & H5(2) of the CMR, 57, Punishable U/S 72A, 72C(l)(a) & 72C(l)(b)	S/Sh. 1. Saiyed Habeeb Hussain, Manager, 2. M. Madhusudan Rao, Under Manager, 3. S. Surender Reddy, Under Manager, 4. M.A. Khadeer, Overman, 5. P.C. Venkateswara Rao, Sirdar, 6. K. Srinivas, Shot Firer/M.S	Pending
2009	Jharkhand	Pindra Colliery	M/s CCL	Rule 77(3)(a), 91(1) & 61(A) r/w Rule 110(1) of the I.E.R. 1956, Punishable U/S 146 of the I.E.A, 2003	S/Sh. 1. Iswar Dayal, Foreman (Electrical), 2. CP. Singh, Colliery Engineer, 3. B.K. Singh, Manager,	
2009	Jharkhand	Jarandih Colliery	M/s CCL	Permission letter granted under regulation 98 & 163 (4) of the CMR, 57 r/w Reg. 41(4 & 9) of the CMR 57, Punishable U/S 73 & 72C(l)(a) of the Mines Act, 1952	Sri Mahesh Kumar Passi, Manager	Pending

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009	Maharashtra	Open Cast Mine	M/s WCL	Section 18(1)(4) of the M.A. 52 r/w permission letter U/R 98(1)(3) of the CMR, 57 also Reg. 50(d), 114(3), 42(1) of the CMR, 57, Punishable U/S 73&72C(l)(a) of the M.A. 52	S/Sh. I.H.S. Khare, CGM, 2. Sunil Kumar, Agent, 3. B.V. Bhaskar Reddy, Manager, 4. P.K. Singh, Engineer, 5. S.G. Puranik, Under Manager, 6. N. Khare, Under Manager, 7. K. Prasad, Under Manager	Pending
2009	Madhya Pradesh	Rawanwara Khas Colliery	M/s WCL	Reg. 190, 108(5), 41(4), 42(1) of the CMR, 57/w Sec. 18(5) of the M.A. 52, Punishable U/S 73, 72C(l)(a) & 72C(l)(b) of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh. 1. P.K. Mishra, Agent, 2. SR Manjhi, Manager, 3. Narinder Singh, Asstt. Manager	Pending
2010	Orissa	Balram Open Cast Mine	M/s MCL	I.E.R 113(4), Punishable U/S 146 of the i.E. Act, 2003	S/Sh. 1. Sansar Pradhan, Foreman Incharge cum Electrical Supervisor 2. Sri Kant Das, Colliery Engineer 3. KD Prasad, Manager, 4. MB Pappular, Agent	Pending
2010	Jharkhand	Saunda D Colliery	M/s CCL	MA 18(4) r/w 77 & 78 of the Mines Rule 1955, Punishable U/S 66 & 73 of the Mines Act, 1952	S/Sh. 1. D.K. Pradhan, Agent 2. Sheo Shankar Prasad, Manager	Pending
2010	Jharkhand	Karma Open Cast Mine	M/s CCL	CMR 186(3). 190 & 50(e), Punishable U/S 73 & 72C(1)(a) of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh. 1. SK Dutta, Sr. E.E. (Excv.) 2. K.K.Nagalkar, Project Engineer (Excv.)	Pending
2010	Jharkhand	Sirka Open Cast Mine	M/s CCL	CMR 42(1), 41, 36(1), 37(1), 151(l)(a), 190, Punishable U/S 72 A of the Mines Act, 1952	S/Sh. 1. W.R. Pandey, Asstt. Manager, 2. Rajesh, Manager, 3. K.L. Kundu, Agent	Pending

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2010	Jharkhand	Jharkhand OCP	M/s CCL	CMR 190, 43(l)(e)r/wReg. 186(1), 42(1) r/w Reg. 186(1), Punishable U/S 72A & 72C(l) (a) of the Mines Act, 1952	S/Sh. 1. Jaleshwar Munda, EP fitter, 2. S.N. Singh, Sr. O/M, 3. Surendra Singh, Asstt. Manager	Pending
2010	West Bengal	Shankar Pur Colliery	M/s ECL	CMR 108 r/w Sec. 18, of M.A., CMR 41(1) Punishable U/S 72A & 72C(l)(a) of Mines Act, 1952	S/Sh. 1.M.K. Choubey, Agent, 2. Manoj Kumar, Manager	Pending
2010	Madhya Pradesh	Nigahi Open Cast Mine	M/s NCL	CMR 98(1) & (3) r/w Sec. 18(4) of M.A. CMR 42(1) as well as Technical Cir. No. 1 of 1989 Punishable U/S 72A, 73 & 72C(l)(a) of the Mines Act, 1952	S/Sh. I.S.P. Duttamazumdar, Agent/ CGM, 2. Singheshwar Singh, Manager, 3.A. Pathak, Asstt. Manager, 4.J.K. Singh, Under Manager, 5.K.K. Singh, Under Manager	Pending
2010	Jharkhand	Muraidih Open Cast Mine	M/s BCCL	Permission letter granted under Reg. 100(1), 170(IA)(a), 170(IB)(b), 168(5) & relaxation U/R 98(1) & 98(3) of CMR 57 r/w Sec. 18(4) of M.A. 52 & Reg. 50 of the CMR, 57 Punishable U/S 72A, 73 & 72C(l)(a) of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh 1. KC Mishra, Agent, 2.R.N. Ojha, Engineer (E&M)	Pending
2010	Jharkhand	Bhurkunda 'B' Colliery	M/s CCL	CMR 43(6), 102, 108(5), 42, 41, 108(6) Punishable U/S 72A, 73 & 72C(l)(a) of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh. 1. S.S. Prasad, O/M 2. Ramakant Patnaik, Asstt. Manager, 3. KM Sharma, Manager	Pending
2010	Madhya Pradesh	Nigahi Open Cast Mine	M/s NCL	CMR 98(1) & 93), 190 r/w Sec. 18(4) of the M. A. 52 Punishable U/S 72A, 73 & 72C(l)(a) of the M.A. 52	S/Sh 1. Niranjn Das, NO/Director 2.R.K. Sharma, Agent,	Pending

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					3.Singheshwar Singh, Manager, 4.Bijay Kr. Sharma, Dumper Operator	
2010	Jharkhand	Chasnala Colliery	M/s SAIL (ISP)	Sec. 18(1), 18(4) of the M.A,r/w Reg. 41(2), 41A, 42(1) & 43(l)(e), 111(2)& 112(2) of CMR 1957 Punishable U/S 72A & 72C(l)(a) of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh. 1. BK Sinha, Agent 2.A.K. Singh, Manager, 3.Dipak Kumar, Safety Officer, 4.R.U. Singh, Asstt. Manager, 5. Amresh Kumar, Asstt. Manager, 6 Vijay Kant Mehta, Overman	Pending
2010	Chhattisgarh	Anjan Hill Mine	M/s SECL	Reg. 9 r/w Sec. 23 of the Mines Act, 52, Punishable U/S 70(1) ofthe Mines Act 52	S/Sh. 1. P. K. Roy Choudhary, N.O. 2. K.C. Paul, Agent, 3. J.N. Das, Manager	Pending
2010	Orissa	Balram Pur Open Cast Mine	M/s MCL	1. Exemption letter granted U/R 98(1) & (3) & 113 of the CMR 1957 r/w Sec. 18(4) of M.A. 52.2. Reg. 38(l)(a) r/w 190 of the CMR 57 Punishable U/S 73 & 72C(l)(a) of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh. 1. Kapil Deo Prasad, Manager, 2. Kalakar Sahu, Contractual Tipper Driver	Pending
2010	Andhra Pradesh	GDKNo. 10 Incline	M/s SCCL	Reg. 182r/wPIL U/R 88(5), Reg. 190 of the CMR, 1957 Sec. 18(1) & (4) of the Mines Act, 52 Punishable U/S 73, 72A & 72C(l)(a) of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh. 1. P. Pratap Kumar, Area Engineer RG-III, 2.A. Ramesh Rao, Manager, 3.DBR Prasad, Group Engineer 4. B.Chakraborty,Engineer, 5. M.K.V. esheshwara Rao, Section Engineer, 6.K. Prakash, Foreman(Mech.),	Pending

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					7.KRC Reddy, Head O/Man, 8.S.P. Laxmaiah, Trammer (Mech.), 9.M. Madhusudan, Fitter (Mech.), 10. M. Railingu, Rope Splicer	
2011	West Bengal	Tirat Colliery	M/s ECL	CMR 71, 73, 74, 75(2), 75(3), 76(6), 76(10), 80, 81,75(4), 76(7), 74(2), 74(3), 73(4), Punishable U/s 73 of the Mines Act, 52	AccusedS/Sh. I.ND Sinha, Ex. Manager 2. Prabodh Manjhi, Colliery Engineer	Pending
2011	West Bengal	Ghusick (R) Colliery	M/s ECL	CMR 71, 74, 75(2), 120, 80, 73(4), 76(10), 81, 76(7), 76(6), Punishable U/S 73 of the Mines Act, 52	S/Sh. 1. A.Roy Choudhary, Agent, 2. C.K. Ghosh, Manager 3. T. Kushiari, Ex. Colliery Engineer	Pending

[English]

Protection of Child Rights

*248. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) Act, envisages constitution of State Commission for Protection of Child Rights in each State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Commissions have received complaints of alleged child abuse;

(d) if so, the follow up action taken on such complaints;

(e) whether the NCPCR has issued any guidelines for protection of children especially those participating in Reality Shows; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Section 17 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 provides for the constitution of a State Commission for Protection of Child Right (SCPCR) in each State. The SCPCR has been constituted in eleven States, namely, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Sikkim.

Section 13 (1) (j) requires the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and SCPCR to inquire into complaints of violation of child rights. NCPCR has received 767 complaints of child abuse since its inception in 2007. These have been referred to the concerned authority for remedial action.

(e) and (f) NCPCR has inquired into complaints of violation of child rights in the reality show, titled 'Pati, Patni

aur Won' and has made recommendations to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting under Section 15 of the CPCR Act to establish, inter alia, an effective mechanism for introduction of a 'pre-clearance system' for the reality show; Electronic Media Monitoring Centre and the Inter-Ministerial Committee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to make proactive interventions in taking cognizance of the reality shows affecting child rights and taking prompt measures to prevent their telecast; make special drives through electronic media to educate parents and the public about violation of child's right to health, psyche, safety, education, recreation, leisure, etc. and to formulate detailed guidelines for safeguarding the rights of children in the entertainment industry. The detailed recommendations are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Recommendations made by NCPCR to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting:

- (i) Programs, like, 'Pati Patni Aur Woh' should not be aired in future on the following grounds:
- a. The program violates the relevant rules of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994. Such Rules are:-
Rule 6 (1) (a) and Rule 6 (1) (I):
Rule 6 (1) (a) Programme Code — Programme that offends against good taste or decency; and
Rule 6 (1) (I): Programme Code — Programme that adversely impacts children and is in derogation to their rights to dignity.
 - b. The anxiety and stress, to which the infant children were exposed to, in the serial is unacceptable.
 - c. The focus of the programme was entertainment at the cost of the dignity of the children.
 - d. There were no exit provisions in the Contract so as to allow the parents of the children to take them out of the show at any time during production. The Contract was one sided with most of the obligations

- on the parents. The responsibilities and obligations placed on the production house and surrogate mothers, were comparatively less.
- e. The psychologists, engaged by the Production house for assessing the children involved in the show, only made physical and mental assessment (as against psychological, emotional assessment) of the child. The long-term effects of separation on infant children from the parents and participation in such shows were not addressed and/or communicated to the parents.
- f. On occasion, especially in the context of infant and/or very small children, even a parental consent is not a justification for a child's participation in a reality show. They must be protected from all forms of physical, physiological or mental trauma, anxiety, violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, mal treatment, or exploitation, including sexual abuse while in the care of parents, legal guardians, or any other person who have the care of them, (as required under Article 19 (1) of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 which has been acceded to by India on 11 December, 1992) and the Juvenile Justice Act. As mentioned earlier the separation of infants and young children involved in the programme from their parents (natural care givers) even for a few minutes, causes anxiety and impacts upon their emotional well being and psyche.
- (ii) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should establish an effective mechanism in terms of legal provisions and administrative structure for introduction of a 'pre-clearance system' for the reality show. This pre-clearance system may involve a multidisciplinary expert panel which would assess any reality shows using children, and also, issue guidelines on the cut off age limit for the participation of children in such shows. This would entail screening participation of children even before the production of a program is done. These guidelines should also detail the procedures and processes that would need to be adhered in order to protect the best interests of any child.
- (iii) The Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) and the Inter-Ministerial Committee of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should make proactive interventions in taking cognizance of the reality shows affecting child rights and taking prompt measures to prevent their telecast, instead of waiting for the public to lodge complaints.
- (iv) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should make special drives through electronic media (Doordarshan & All India Radio) and other available means for educating the parents and the public that the involvement/participation of children in reality shows to the extent it is violating their right to health and psyche, safety, education, recreation, leisure, etc. must be discouraged.
- (v) A detailed guidelines need to be in place for safeguarding the rights of children in the entertainment industry after having broad-based consultations with prominent psychiatrists, psychologists, family therapists, child rights groups, legal experts, child development experts, etc.
- (vi) The shooting sites / sets should be inspected by the multidisciplinary inspection panels constituted for the purpose by the Government and the producers and TV channels associations (for self-regulation). There should be a regulator to which the producers must provide prior information about the shooting of their programmes, especially, the place(s), schedules and particulars of the programme, the particulars of the persons (e.g., name, address, age, sex, qualification) proposed to be involved in the shootings and the safety measures / safeguards proposed to be taken.
- (vii) There is need for consultation with child psychologists and experts about the minimum age of participation of children in reality shows and like to protect children's rights even with a policy before production of the show

Anganwadi Centres

*249. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Anganwadi Centres/ Workers Training Centres set up during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether such Centres have basic infrastructure like pucca building, adequate playgrounds for children, toilets, drinking water and accommodation facilities etc.;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve infrastructural facilities of Anganwadi Centres in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) There were 10.13 lakh AWCs/ mini-AWCs as on 31.3.2008 which have increased to 12.42 lakh as on 31.12.2010. The State-wise details of the AWCs/mini-AWCs during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-I.

There are 498 Anganwadi Workers Training Centres (AWTCs) operational as on 31.12.2010. State-wise number of operational AWTCs during the last three years and current year (as on 31.12.2010) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Basic information is available in respect of 10.51 lakh AWCs/ mini-AWCs in 32 States/UT, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-III. According to this

- 80.24% AWCs/ mini-AWC are in pucca buildings which includes 22% rented pucca buildings
- 51.67% AWCs have drinking water facilities within the premises
- 41.38% AWCs have toilet facilities and
- 25.61 % AWCs have separate kitchen.

The ICDS scheme does not provide for construction of AWCs building except in the North Eastern States. The States/UTs have been advised to tap funds for construction of AWC buildings and amenities such as toilets/ drinking water through convergence with other Plan Schemes of Central Government and State Governments/ UT Administration.

Statement-I

Number of operational anganwadi centres (AWCs) / mini-AWCs during last 3 years and current year (as on 31.12.2010)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Operational Anganwadi Centres			
		As on 31.12.2010	As on 31.3.2010	As on 31.3.2009	As on 31.3.2008
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	80709	79546	73022	70534
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6028	6028	4277	4277
3	Assam	55642	52275	36849	36849
4	Bihar	80211	80211	80211	80211
5	Chhattisgarh	34646	36211	34915	29373

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Goa	1258	1212	1112	1112
7	Gujarat	48617	47726	43761	43195
8	Haryana	17445	17444	17444	17192
9	Himachai Pradesh	18352	18248	18248	18248
10	Jammu & Kashmir	25793	23375	18797	16409
11	Jharkhand	38310	38135	321.34	31468
12	Karnataka	63306	62521	54665	54260
13	Kerala	32928	32232	32225	32115
14	Madhya Pradesh	90999	81610	69155	68367
15	Maharashtra	106231	86187	82625	76198
16	Manipur	9883	9654	7621	7621
17	Meghalaya	5110	3825	3337	3195
18	Mizoram	1980	1980	1682	1682
19	Nagaland	3455	3455	3194	3194
20	Odisha	69572	56498	41785	41697
21	Punjab	26656	26648	20169	20169
22	Rajasthan	57268	50923	50939	48363
23	Sikkim	1157	1003	984	984
24	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	50433	47265
25	Tripura	9906	8895	7373	7351
26	Uttar Pradesh	170230	150986	150868	146769
27	Uttrakhand	11677	10713	9151	8909
28	West Bengal	111054	91247	89015	88086
29	A & N Islands	697	696	672	672
30	Chandigarh	420	370	370	370

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Delhi	6606	6606	6106	6106
32	Dadra & N Haveli	267	253	253	219
33	Daman & Diu	102	102	102	102
34	Lakshadweep	107	87	87	87
35	Puducherry	688	688	688	688
	All India	1241749	1142029	1044269	1013337

* Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/ UT Administration.

Statement-II

Number of Operational Anganwadi Workers Training Centres (AWTCs) during last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Operational AWTCs as on			
		31.03.2008	31.03.2009	31.03.2010	31.12.10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	66	66	67	64
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	5	5
3	Assam	40	45	45	26
4	Bihar	63	65	65	69
5	Chhattisgarh	9	9	15	15
6	Goa		0		0
7	Gujarat	18	17	17	19
8	Haryana	10	10	10	10
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	4	4
10	J&K	8	8	8	17
11	Jharkhand	12	16	15	15
12	Karnataka	19	20	20	20
13	Kerala	15	13	13	13

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Madhya Pradesh	25	25	25	25
15	Maharashtra	34	34	35	35
16	Manipur	4	4	4	4
17	Meghalaya	2	2	2	2
18	Mizoram	1	1	1	1
19	Nagaland	1	1	1	1
20	Odisha	27	26	26	26
21	Punjab	9	9	9	9
22	Rajasthan	12	12	12	12
23	Sikkim	1	1	1	1
24	Tamil Nadu	0			
25	Tripura	6	5	5	5
26	Uttar Pradesh	66	49	66	66
27	Uttarakhand	7	7	7	7
28	West Bengal	30	30	30	21
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	
31	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	
33	Delhi	5	5	5	5
34	Lakshdweep		0	0	
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
	India	500	490	514	498

Statement-II

State-wise details of Anganwadi Centres running from Kutcha/ Pucca buildings, AWCs having drinking water, toilet facilities and separate kitchen

Sl. No.	State	Total AWCs reporting	% AWCs running from Kutcha buildings	% AWCs running from Pucca buildings	% AWCs have Drinking Water m(6)	% AWCs have Toilet facility	% Kitchen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Andhra Pradesh	73140	69.72%	30.28%	13.03%	7.61%	0.00%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6028		100.00%	29.45%	50.48%	49.59%
3	Assam	36917	0.00%	100.00%	72.22%	45.13%	NA
4	Bihar	80211	93.98%	6.02%	6.02%	6.02%	6.02%
5	Chhattisgarh	38191	0.00%	100.00%	26.33%	13.70%	89.40%
6	Goa	1212	23.84%	76.16%	72.36%	21.12%	31.27%
7	Gujarat	43840	0.00%	100.00%	65.79%	44.57%	24.50%
8	Haryana	17253	0.00%	100.00%	38.91%	24.55%	7.15%
9	Himachal Pradesh	18248	20.74%	79.26%	54.55%	6.42%	6.42%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA
11	Jharkhand	37655	0.00%	100.00%	22.57%	21.48%	21.48%
12	Karnataka	54656	7.53%	92.47%	46.29%	42.67%	43.61%
13	Kerala	32230	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	55.37%	55.37%
14	Madhya Pradesh	69238	21.84%	78.16%	23.75%	15.89%	0.00%
15	Maharashtra	84854	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	NA
16	Manipur	9652	100.00%	0.00%	7.10%	28.28%	27.66%
17	Meghalaya	3544	0.00%	100.00%	56.60%	62.08%	38.18%
18	Mizoram	1980	0.00%	100.00%	7.07%	70.51%	70.51%
19	Nagaland	3294	0.00%	100.00%	96.96%	12.14%	96.96%
20	Odisha	48893	13.06%	86.94%	48.79%	36.31%	38.83%
21	Punjab	21505	0.00%	100.00%	78.59%	43.45%	47.05%

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
22	Rajasthan	48358	4.43%	95.57%	47.09%	24.74%	35.34%
23	Sikkim	709	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
24	Tamil Nadu	54439	0.00%	100.00%	36.60%	48.55%	92.64%
25	Tripura	7379	55.13%	44.87%	55.39%	36.73%	37.82%
26	Uttar Pradesh	151448	0.43%	99.57%	87.18%	80.71%	5.00%
27	Uttrakhand	9182	0.00%	100.00%	46.47%	47.54%	0.00%
28	West Bengal	89247	37.25%	62.75%	50.42%	30.25%	53.78%
29	A & N Islands	674	77.38%	22.62%	100.00%	70.62%	38.58%
30	Chandigarh	470	0.00%	100.00%	78.72%	78.72%	18.94%
31	Delhi	6604	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	NA
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	253	66.01%	33.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
33	Daman & Diu	97	0.00%	100.00%	92.78%	41.24%	100.00%
34	Lakshadweep	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA
35	Puducherry	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA
Total		1051401	19.76%	80.24%	51.67%	41.38%	25.61%

* Government of NCT of Delhi informed that all AWCs are running in rented AWCs and drinking water & toilet facilities are available at all AWCs.

NA: Not reported

**Conversion of Roads/State Highways
into National Highways**

*250. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals received from various State Governments for conversion of Roads/State Highways into National Highways (NHs) during the last three years. State-wise;

(b) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the reasons for the delay, if any, for conversion of the State Highways into NHs; and

(d) the details of the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) The State-wise details of the proposals received from various State Governments during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon

requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds. No separate provision of funds is specifically made for upgradation of roads/State Highways into National

Highways. However, the development of National Highways network is taken up under the continuing programmes.

Statement

Updated Details of proposals for declaration of new National Highways received from State Governments during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of Roads/Stretches	Length in Kms
1	2	3	4
I.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Nellore-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukure-Gooty	314
		2. Hyderabad-Ramagundam-Mancherial-Chanda	330
		*3. Hyderabad-Srisailem-Dornala-Atmakur-Nandyal	353.18
		4. Gundugolnu-Nallageria-Devarapalli-Vernagiri road	83
		5. Krishnapatnam port-Nellore-Chellakara near Chitradurg	470
		6. Hyderabad-Medak-Bodhan-Basar-Luxettipet	395
		*7. Kakinada-Dwarapuydi-Rajamundry-Kovvur-Jangareddygudem-Aswaraopeta-Khammam-Suryapeta	310
		8. Rajamundry-Maredurnilli-Chinturu-Bhoopalapatnam	400
		9. Kurnool-Atmatpur-Dornala-Thokapalli-Pericherla-Guntur	300
		10. Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Tandur-Chincholi	240
		11. Bellary-Adoni-Raichut-Mehboobnagar-Jadcherla	200
		12. Kalingapatnam-Srikakulum-Raygadh to NH 201	120
		*13. Sironcha-Mahadevapur-Parkal-Warangal-Tungaturthi-Nakrekal-Salgonda-Chalaturthi-Macherla-Erragondapalem-Thokapalli-Markapur-Besthavaripeta-Kanigiri-Rapur-Venkatagiri-Erpedu-Renigunta	725
		14. Anakapalli-Anadapuram	50
		15. Kuppam-Gundipalli-Kolar to NH 219	70
		16. Kodad-Khammam-Thorrur-Warangal-Jagityal	290
		17. Ananthapur-Uravakonda-Bellary	78

1	2	3	4
	18.	Puthalapattu-Naidupet road	117
	19.	Kurnool-Bellary road	126
	20.	Tadipatri-Raichur road via Ananthapur-Urvakonda road	146.17
	*21.	Road from Guntur-Vinukonda-Tokapalli-Nandyal-Banaganapalli-Owk-Thadapatri-Dharmavaram-Kodur.	530
	*22.	Adilabad-Utnoor-Khanapur-Korutla-Vemulawada-Siddipet-Janagon-Suryapeta-Miryalguda-Piduguralla-Narasaraopeta-Vodarevu.	530
	23.	Nizampatnam-Repalle-Tenali-Guntur-Vinukonda-Thokapalli-Nandyal-Banaganapalli-Owk-Tadapatri-Dharmavaram-Kodur	625
	24.	Krishnapamamport-Atmakur-Badvel-Mydukur-Proddatur-Jammalamadugu-Gooty	353
	25.	Visakhapatnam-Tallapalem-Narsipatnam-Chintapalli-Sileru-Uppersileru-Donkarai-Motigudem-Lakkavaram-Chinturu	238
	26.	Visakhapatnam-Pendurthi-Srugavarapukota-Anantagiri-Sunkaravarimetta-Araku-Orissa State Border.	126
	27.	Nirmal-Khanapur-Luxettipeta (extension of NH222)	108
	28.	Rajahmundry, Gokavaram,Rampachodavaram, Maredimilli, Chintoor, Bhadrachalam, Charla, Venkatapuram	293
	29.	Golaon-Asifabad-Mancheral-Peddapalli-Karimnagar-Warangal-Mahaboobabad-Kiamrnam-Kodad	390
	30.	Kodad-Miryalaguda-Devarakonda-Kalwakurthi-Mahaboobnagar-Raichur-Mantralayan-Adoni-Aluru-Uravakonda-Anantapur	580
	31.	Tada-Srikalahasi-Renigunta-Cuddapah	
	32.	Gudur-Rapur-Rajampet-Rayachoti-Kadiri-Hindupur-Madakasira	208
	33.	Penugonda-Madakasira-Hirayur	356
	34.	Sangareddy-Narsapur-Bhongir-Chityala-Shadnagar-Chevella-Sangareddy	133
	35.	Pamarru-Challa Palli road	367
	36.	Sangareddy-Nanded-Akola	27

1	2	3	4
		37. Hyderabad-Medak-Yellareddi-Banswada-Bodhan	141
		38. Tirupathi-Naidupeta Road	156
		39. Hyderabad-Bijapur road (via) Moinabad, Chevalla, Manneguda, Kodangal	59
		40. Nandyal-Atmakur-Nandikotkur-Alampur-Aiza road to meet NH in Karnataka	132.26
		Sub-Total	10756.61
II	Assam	1. Dhodar Ali	250
		2. Srirampur-Dhubri road	77
		Sub-Total	327
III	Bihar	1. Darbhanga-Kamtola-Madhvapur road	-
		2. Road linking Beriahi-Bangaon on NH-107(Dist. Saharsa) to NH-57 near Bhaptiahi via Supaul	58
		3. Sonebarsa-Baijnathpur	50
		4. Saraigarh Rly stn-Lalganj-Ganpatganj	11
		5. Araria-Galgalia (Kishanganj upto West Bengal Border)	93
		6. Muzaffarpur-Dewaria-Baruraj-Motipur	56
		7. Muzaffarpur-Pusa-Dholi-Kalyanpur	47
		8. Keotsa-Katara-Runni Saidpur-Belsand -Parsauni	61
		9. Jhapha-Minapur-Sheohar	47
		10. Darbhanga-Bahera-Biroul-Kusheswar Asthan	65
		11. Darbhanga-Baheri-Singhia-Rosera-Narhan-Cheria Bariarpur-Begusarai	110
		12. Hajipur-Mahanar-Mohiuddin Nagar-Bachhawara	75
		13. Manjhi-Darauli-Guthani	55
		14. Guthani-Mairwa-Siwan-Barhariya-Sarphara	90
		15. Mairwa-Kuchaikot	70

1	2	3	4
		16. Daronda-Maharajganj-Tarwara-Barhariya-Gopalganj	47
		17. Mirganj-Bhagipatti	39
		18. Siwan-Paigamberpur	52
		19. Chapra-Khaira-Salempur	70
		20. Manjhi-Barauli-Sarphara	115
		21. Bettiah-Chanpatiya-Narkatiaganj-Thori	70
		22. Sitamarhi-Riga-Dheng-Bairganiya	31
		23. Amour-Baysi-Bahadurganj	56
		24. Ara-Sasaram Road	97
		25. Bhojpur-Dumrao-Vikramganj-Nasariganj-Dehri-On-Sone	83
		26. Buxar-Chausa-Mahamya-Bhabhua-Adhaura-Garke (UP Border)	155
		27. Barbigha-Shekhpora-Sikandra-Jamui-Deoghar	175
		28. Shekhpora-Lakhisarai-Jamui	63
		29. Sultanganj- Deoghar	110
		30. Bhagalpur Hansdiha upto Dardmara	63
		31. Ghogha-Barahat	84
		32. Jamui-Laxmipur-Kharagpur-Bariyarpfir	59
		33. Akbar Nagar -Sahkund-Amarpur-Banka	30
		34. Gaya-Panchanapur-Baudnagar	70
		35. Barahat-Panjwara-Dhoraiya-Sanhaula-Ghogha Road	55
		36. Mehandia NH-98 Haspura-Pachrukha-Khundwan-Fesar-Aurangabad	49
		37. Bariyarpur-Kharagpur-Kundasthan	35
		38. Sasaram-Chausa via Kochas	65
		39. Pahari (NH-30) to Masaurhi (NH-83)	38
		40. Magadh Medical college to Rafiganj, Goh, Aurangabad	70

1	2	3	4
		41. Vajirganj (NH82) to NH-2 4-lane via Fatehpur, Paharpur, Amarpur, Dharhara	60
		42. NH-83 to Mahanpur Barachatti G.T. Road (NH-2) via Tekunafarm-Dubalnaili-Maranpur-Bodh Gaya through bank of river	50
		Sub-total	2749
IV	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Daman to Nasik via Vapi, Silvassa, Khanvel and Triambakeshwar	190
		2. Vapi-Silvassa-Talasari road	50
		Sub-Total	240
V	Gujarat	1. Malia-Jamnagar-Okha Dwarka	340
		2. Bhuj-Khavada-India bridge-Dharamshala towards India Border road	170
		3. Vadodara-Por-Sinor-Netrang-Vyara-Ahwa-Saputara-Nasik Road	245
		4. Mehsana-Chansma-Radhanpur Road	165
		5. Rajkot-Morbi-Navlakhi Road	109
		6. Palanpur-Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad Road	150
		7. Rajpipla-Vapi Road	339
		8. Vasad-Padra-Karjan Road	40
		9. Nadiad-Kapadwanj-Modasa joining NH 8	135
		10. Ahmedabad-Dholka-Vataman	80
		11. Bhavnagar-Karjan Road	210
		12. Porbandar-Porbandar Port Road	05.50
		13. Jamnagar-Bedi Pot Road	04.20
		14. Trapj-Alang Port Road	08.00
		15. Jkhau Port Road	13.00
		16. Gandhinagar-Gozaria-Visanagar-Vadnagar-Kheralu-Danta-Ambaji-Abu road	170
		17. Himatnagar-Vijapur-Visnagar-Unjja Road	120

1	2	3	4
18.	Ahmedbad-Viramgam-Sankheshwer-Radhnapur Road		151
19.	Palanpur-Chandisar-Dantiwada-Gujarat Border Road		65
20.	Bhabhar-Shihori-Patan-Siddhapur-Valasana-Idar-Himtnagar Road		200
21.	Bhabhar-Diodar-Khemana-Patan-Chansma-Mehsana Road		130
22.	Bhachau-Bhuj-Pandhro Road		130
23.	Chitrod-Rapar-Dhoiavira Road		120
24.	Suigam-Sidhada Road		40
25.	Jamnagar-Junagadh Road		130
26.	Rajkot-Amreli Road		72
27.	Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Dhasa-Amreli Road		180
28.	Vadoara-Dabhoi-Chhotaudepur Road		125
29.	Bharuch-Ankleshwar-Valia-Netrang-Sagbara Road		90.00
30.	Himatnagar-Ider-Khedbhrama-Ambaji to Abu Gujarat Border road		130
31.	Jafarabad-Rajula-Savarkundala-Amreli-Babara-Jasdan-Vichiya-Sayala-Surenderanagar-Patdi-Sami-Radhanpur Road		440
32.	Gandevi-Vansda-Waghai-Ahava-Chinchli upto Gujarat Border		120
33.	Valsad-Pardi-Kaprada Road		60
34.	Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Lunawada-Santrampur Road		200
35.	Una-Delvada-Ahmedpur Mandvi-Diu Road		11.00
36.	Vapi-Motapondha Road		09.00
37.	Vapi-Silvasa Road		11.80
38.	Bagodara-Dhandhuka-Bhavnagar Road		130
39.	Vanakabara-Kotda Road joining NH-8E		30.00
40.	Sarkhej-Sanand-Viramgam-NH N0.8A near Maliya		186
41.	Himatnagar-Mehsana-Radhanpur State Highway		165
42.	Shamlaji-Modasa-Godhara-Vapi State Highway No.5		506

1	2	3	4
		43. Vadodara-Dabhol-Chhotaudepur to MP border	125
		44. Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Jalod to Rajasthan border	220
		45. Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vailbhipur-Rajula-Jafarabad COASTAL ROADS	200
		46. Narayan Sarovar-Lakhpar	37.00
		47. Naliya-Dwarka	340
		48. Bhavnagar-Vataman-Padara-Karjan on NH 8	200
		Sub Total	6857.50
VI	Haryana		
		1. Ambala Cantt. (NH I) to Saha (NH 73)	15
		2. Saha(NH 73) to Sahabad (NH I)	16
		3. Uklana(NH 65)-Surewalchal to Tohna-Patran (NH 71)	29.40
		4. Between NH-7I and NH-71A in Rohtak city	2.60
		5. Gurgaon-Jhajjar-Beri-Kalanaur-Meham (between NH-8 and NH-10)	-
		6. Rohtak-Bhiwani-Lohani-Pilani-Rajagarh (between NH-10andNH-65)	-
		7. Sonapat-Gohana-Jind (between NH-1 and NH-71)	-
		8. Kaithal-Jind-Mundal (between NH 65 and NH 10)	-
		9. Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar-Kosli-Mahindergar-Narnaul-Kotutli (between NH 10 and NH 8)	-
		10. Kaithal (Titram Mor)- Jind (SH-11A & 12) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-71)	-
		11. Kaithal-Guhla-Punjab Border (SH-11) (Connecting NH-65 with NH-64 near Patiala in Punjab.	-
		Sub-Total	63.00
VII.	Himachal Pradesh		
		1. Hoshiarpur-Bhankhandi-Jhalara-Una-Bhota-Joha-Rewalsar-Mandi Road	180.00

1	2	3	4
	2.	Yamuna Nagar-Lal Dhank-Paunta-Daranghati Road	352.00
	3.	Kiratpur Sahib-Nangai-Una-Maclodeganj Road	207.50
	4.	Slappar-Tattapani-Luri-Sainj Road	120.00
	5.	Chandigarh (PGI)- Baddi- Ramshahar-Shalaghat Road	127.20
	6.	Sainj-Luri-Banjar-Aut (Bagitar) Road	97.00
	7.	Taradevi(Shimla)-Jubbarhatti-Kunihar-Ramshehar-Nalagarh-Ghanouli (SH NO. 6) (HP Boundary) road	106.400
	8.	Bharmour-Chamba-Dalhousie-Pathankot Road	133.00
	9.	Hamirpur-Sujanpur-Palampur Road	60.00
	10.	Brahampukhar-Bilaspur-Ghumarwin-Sarkaghat-Dharampur-Sidhpur-Lad-Bharol-Jogindernagar.	111.80
	11.	Slapper-Pandoh-Chailchowk-Karsog-Tattapani-Dhalli-Theog-Kotkhai-Jubbal-Hatkoti Road	300.00
	12.	Kishtwar (J&K)-Tandi(H.P).	-
	13.	Sujanpur-Sandhol-Mandap-Rewalsar-Nerchowk-Jaidevi-Tattapani-Dhalli.	-
	14.	Bharmour-Chamba-Sultanpur-Jot-Chowari-Lahru-Nurpur	142
	15.	Kiratpur-Nangal-Bhakra-Thanakalan-Bangana-Tutaru-Bhiambli-Manjhiar-Nadaun-Sujanpur-Sandhol-Dharamapur-Mandap-Rewalsar-New-Chowk road	250
	16.	Dhanotu-Jaidevi-Tohanda-Churag-Tatapani-Dhalli road	180
	17.	Narkanda-Baghi-Khadrala-Sungri-Rohru-Hatkoti road	115
		Sub-Total	2481.90
VIII.	Jammu and Kashmir		
	1.	Mughal (Pampore to Rajouri) road	164
	2.	Dunera(Punjab) to Pul Dada via Basholi-Bani-Bhaderwah-Doda linking NH-1B	212
	3.	Shopian-Kulgam-Quizgund Road	38

1	2	3	4
		4. Srinagar-Bandipora-Gurez Road	133
		5. Baramulla-Rafiabad-Kupwara-Tangdhar Road	126
		6. Kargil-Zanskar Road	234
		Sub-Total	912
IX.	Jharkhand		
	1.	Gobindpur-Jamtara-Dumka-Sahebgunj road	310
	2.	Chkradharpur-Jaraikela-Panposh road	140.55
	3.	Dumri-Giridih-Madhupur-Sarath-Deoghar(SH-14)	153
	4.	Deoghar-Choupa More-Jarmundi-Jama-Lakrapahari (SH-15)	62
	5.	Hansdiha on SH 16- Nonihat-Lakrapahari-Dumka-Shikaripara-Surichua-Jharkhand/West Bengal Border (part of SH-17)-Rampurhat (West Bengal)	95
	6.	SH-3 [Kolebira on NH 23 Kamdara-Torpa-Khunti (NH 75 Ex.)-Arki-Tamar on NH 33]	125
	7.	SH-16 [Deoghar (Mohanpur)-Choupa More-Hansdiha-Godda-Mahagama-Maharma-Sahebganj on NH 80]	139
		Sub-Total	1024.55
X.	Karnataka		
	1.	Mysore-Channarayapatna-Arasikere-Loop between Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura via Holenarasipura	187
	2.	Bilikere-Hassan-Belur-Tarikere-Shimoga-Honnali-H.P.Halli-Hoseet-Gangavathi-Sindanur-Manvi-Raichur	612
	3.	NH 48-Hassan-Gorur-Arakalgud-Ramanathapura-Bettadapura-Periyapatna-Gundlupt Road	249
	4.	Bantwal-Mudigere-Belur-Halebidu-Sira-Gowribidanur-C.B.Pura-Chintamani-Srinivasapura-Mulbagal.	487
	5.	Bangalore-Outer Ring road Dobaspet-Solur-Magadi-Ramnagaram-Kanakapura-Anekal-Attibnele-Sarjapura	194
	6.	Bangalore-Ramanagara-Channapatna-Mandya-Mysore-Mercara-Mangalore (to join NH-17)	385

1	2	3	4
7.	Bidar-Humnabad-Gulbarga-Siriguppa-Bellary-Hiriyur Chikkanayakanahalli-Nagamangala-Pandavapura-Srirangapatna		679
8.	Koratagere-Tumkur-Kunigal-Huliyurdurga-Maddur-Malavalli Road		140
9.	Belgaum- Bijapur- Gulbarga-Humnabad		144
10.	Belgaum-Bagalkot-Raichur-Mehaboobnagar-Andhra Pradesh		336
11.	Chitradurga-Holalkere-Hosadurga-Chikkamangalore-Mudigere- Belthangadi-Bantwal-Mangalore(to join NH-17)		250
12.	Padubidri-Karkala-Sringere-Thirthahalli-Shikaripura-Siralkooppa- Hubli-Bagalkot-Humnabad		665
13.	Malavalli-Bannur-Mysore Road		45
14.	Ginigere(Koppal)-Gangavathi-Kalmala(Raichur) Road		167
15.	Kumta-Sirsi-Thadasa-Hubli Road		140
16.	S.H-24 from Hiriyur on NH-4 linking Penugonda inAndhra Pradesh		115
17.	Jewargi-Bellari-Hattigudur-Lingasugur-Sindhanur-Siriguppa		248
18.	Doddaballapur-Kolar Road via Nandi Vijayapura, Vemgal		82
19.	Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Kudligi-Molakalmuru-Ananthapura		245
20.	Aurad-Bidar-Chincholi-Jewargi-Bijapur -Sedbal-Gatkarwadiin Maharashtra		480
21.	Hebsur-Dharwar-Ranagaram-Panaji Road		95
22.	Bagalkot-Guledagudda-Gajendragarh-Kukunur-Bhanapur		130
23.	Bangalore-Hindupur to join NH-7 (Somandenapalli) upto State Border		80
24.	Kadur-Kannanagada State Highway No.64		190
25.	Belgaum-Bagalkot-Hungund road		165
26.	Koppala-Jewargi road		216
27.	Navalgund-Kushtagi road		97
28.	Manadavady-H.D.Kote-Jaipura-Kollegal-Salem road		197

1	2	3	4
		29. Wanamarapalli-Aurad-Bidar (part of SH-15) and SH-105 from Bidar to Humanabad joining NH-9	109
		30. Tadas-Mundagod-Hangal-Anavatti-Shiralkoppa-Shikaripura-Shimoga	186
		31. Kumta-Sirsi-Haveri-Hadagali-Harapanahalli-Kudlgi	240
		32. Nanjangudu-Chamrajanagar	38
		33. Adavi Sornapura to Jaglur joining NH-13 viaMundargi-Huvinahadagalli-Ujjaini	151
		Sub-Total	7744

XI Kerala

1.	Tirur-Kottakkal-Malappuram-Manjeri-Gundalupet road	164
2.	Thiruvananthapuram-Nedurnangad-Chullimanoor-Madathara-Kulathupuzha-Themmala-Punalur-Pathanapuram-Ranni-Plachery-Manimala-Ponkunnam-Palai-Thodupuzha-Muvatthupuzha	246
3.	Chalaky-Athirapally-Vazhachal-Peringalakuthu (State boundary)-Pollachi.	70
4.	Kodungallur (NH 17-408/850) Irinjalakuda-Trichur-Vadakkanchery-Cheruthuruthy-Shornur-Pattambi-Perinthalmanna-Melattur-Pattikadu-Pandikadu-Vandoor-Vadapuram-Kaligavu-Nilambur State boundary (31.6) Gudaloor H (22,23,28,39,73).	181
5.	Kozhikodu-Cherupa-Oorakadavu-Areakkode-Edannan-Nilambur-Nadukani(97.7km)-Gudalloor-Ootty (60km.)	97.7
6.	Vadakara-Nadapuram-Kuttiyadi-Thottipalarr.-Pakramthalam-Tharuvanna-Nalammile-Mananthavady-Kaattikuaiam-Baveli (State boundary)- Mysore.	90.95
7.	Thalassery (NH-17)-Kuthuparamba-Mattanoor-Irutty-Kuttapuzha (State boarder) Virajpettah-Gonikoppa-Hunsur-Mysore (NH 212)within Kerala.	54
8.	Thalassery-Kuthuparamba-Kannavam-Nedumpol 1 - Manathavady-Pannarnaram-Sulthan Bathery	124
	Sub-Total	1027.65

1	2	3	4
XII	Madhya Pradesh	1. Harrai-Lotia-Tamia-Junnardeev-Betul-Khedi-Awaliya-Ashpur (excluding Shapur Khandwa stretch) Khandwa-Deshgaon-Bhikangaon-Khargon-Julwania	462.00
		2. Jablapur-Khundam-Hirapur-Dindori-Amarkantak-Chhattisgarh Border	222.00
		3. Bhandara-Tumsar(Maharashtra to Baraseoni-Balaghat-Baihar-Motinala via Mawai to Amarkantak	344.00
		4. After modification of earlier notified NH from Damoh-Hatta-Gaisabad -Simaria-Mohindra-Pawai-Nagod-Birsinghpur-Simriya-Sirmore -Shahganj	430.00
		Sub-total	1458.00
XIII	Maharashtra	1. Coastal Road	733.87
		2. Akola-Nanded-Dugulur-Raichur	
		3. Kolhapur-Solapur-Latur-Nanded-Yantol -Wardha-Nagpur	457.00
		4. Dhule Songir Dondaicha Shahada Molgi State Border MSH-1	190
		5. Wapi peth Nashik Niphad Yeola Vaijapur Aurangabad Jalna Watur Mantha Jintur Aundha Vasmath Nanded Biloli State Border, MSH-2	620
		6. Shyamiaji Waghaj Vani Nashik MSH-3	77
		7. Indor Janner Sillod Aurangabad Nagar Shirur Pune Roha Murud MSH-5	610
		8. NH-6 Kharabi Govari Rajola Pechkhedi Pardi Umrer Wardha Ami Umarched Waranga Nanded Loha Ausa Solapur Sangola Kolhapur MSH-6	870
		9. Akola Hingoli Nanded Narsi Karadkhed State border MSH-7	258
		10. Gujrat State Border Taioda Pathrai Chendvel Nampur Manmad Rahuri Nagar Tembhurni Mangalvedha Umdi Boblad to state Border MSH-8	644
		11. Nagpur Umrer Mul Gondpimpri Sironcha to State Border MSH-9	359
		12. Nanded Mudkhed Bhokar Kinvat to State Border Korpana Chichpalli Mul Savali Dhannora to State Border MSH-10	419

1	2	3	4
		13. State Border Gondia Sadak Arjuni Mor Gadchiroli Ashti MSH-11	240
		14. Ghoti Sinnar Kopargaon Lasur Jalna Mehkar Talegaon Wardha MSH-12	522
		15. Malkapur Buldhana Chikhali Ambad Wadigodri MSH-13	223
		16. Bamani Ballarpur Yavatmal Chikhaldara Khandava MSH-14	429
		17. Bankoti Mandangad Bhor Lonand Natepute Pandhrpur MSH-15	317
		18. JNPT To Gavan phata section of S.H. 54 (Km 6.400 to8 Km. 14.550)	
		19. Aamra Marg (Km 0.00 to Km 6/200)	6
		20. Ankleshwar-Burhanpur SH No. 4	243
		21. Missing link (SH-106) from Jaigad to Nri 17 (* under HO programme)	43
		Sub-Total	7268.870
XIV.	Meghalaya	1. Phulbari to Nongstoin via Tura road	334
		2. Agia-Medhipara-Phulwabri-Barengapara road	224
		Sub-Total	558
XV.	Manipur	1. Churachandpur to Tuivai via Singhat-Singzawl road	163
		2. Kangpokpi to Tamenglong via Tamei	120
		3. Bishnupur to Haflong via Rengpang Khongshang, Tamenglong and Tousem	
		4. Tadubi-Ukhrul via Paomata Block Hq. Tungjoy, Phaibung Block Hq. Tolloi	115
		Sub-Total	398
XVI.	Mizoram	1. Keitum to Zokhawthar via Khawbung road	179
		2. Lawngtlai-Myanmar road	
		Sub-Total	179
XVII.	Nagaland	1. Bokajan in Assam Rengmapani-Kiphire in Nagaland	278
		2. Halflong-Mahur-Laike-Kohima in Nagaland	182

1	2	3	4
		3. Tuensang in Nagaland-Naginimora-Sibsagar (Simulguri) in Assam	265
		Sub-Total	725
XVIII.	Orissa	1. Cuttack-Paradeep	82.00
		2. Sambalpur-Rourkella road	162.50
		3. Jagatpui -Kendrapara-Chandbali-Bhadrak road	152.18
		4. Phulbanakhara-Charichhak-Gop-Konark-Puri	104.00
		5. Berhampur-Koraput road	313.60
		6. Kaakhia-Jajpur-Ardi-Bhadrak road	92.50
		7. Joshipur-Rairangpur-Tiringi road	40.49
		8. Karamdihi-Subdega-Talsora-Luhakera	37.00
		9. Rourkella-Rainbahal-Kanibahal road	111.00
		10. Kukurbhuka-Lanjiberna-Salang Bahal road	31.00
		11. Jaleswar-Batagaon-Chandaneswar road	35.60
		12. Dhenkanal-Naranpur road	100.00
		13. Jeypore-Malkangiri-Motu road	323.00
		14. Madhapur-Kerada-Sarangad£-Baliguda-Tumidibandha-Durgapanga-Munigua- Komte-peta-Rayagada	292.6
		Sub-Total	1877.47
XIX	Puducherry	1. Karaikal-Nedungadu-Kumbakonam-Tanjore road	
		2. Karaikal-Peralam-Mayiladuthurai-Sirkali road	
		3. Karaikal-Peralam-Thiruvarur road	
		4. Sirkali-Sembanarkoil-Akkoor road link with Karaikal	
		5. East Coast Road from Chennai to Puducherry	
XX	Punjab	1. SH-25 Amritsar-Raja Sansi International Airport-Dera Baba Nanak-Gurdaspur	
		2. SH-22 Kiratpur Sahim-Anandpur Sahib-Nangal-Una (through Himachal Pradesh) Hoshiarpur.	

1	2	3	4
		3. Guru Gobind Singh Marg from Takhat Sri Damdama Sahib (Talwandi Sabo) to Sachkhand Sri Hazoor Sahib (Nanded)	2480
		Sub-Total	2480
XXI.	Rajasthan	1. Bundi (NH-12)-Bijolia-Ladpura-Bhilwara-Gangapur-Rajsamand (NH-8)	210
		2. Uniara (NH-116)-Nainwa-Hindoli-Satoor-Sakargarh-Jahajpur-Shahpura-Gulabpura (NH79)	213
		3. Pali-Desuri-via-Nadol	93
		4. Udaipur (NH-8)- Kumdal Naya Kheda -Jhadol-Som-Nalwa-Daiya (Gujarat Border)-Idar #	108
		5. Lambia-Ras-Beawar-Badnor -Asind-Mandal (NH-76)	148
		6. Mathura(NH-2)Bharatput-Banyana-Bhadoti-Sawaimadhapur-Palighat-Itawa-Mangrol-Baran(NH-76) .	332
		7. Mavji-Bhansol-Oden-Khanmnorr-Haldighati Loosing Kumbhalgarh Charbhuj (SH 49)	130
		8. Ratlam- Banswara-Sagwara- Doohgarpur- Khairwara-Kotra-Sawarupganj (NH-14) road	310
		9. Jaipur (NH-8)-Jobner-Kuchaman-Nagaur-Phalodi(NH-1)	366
		10. Ladnu (NH-65)-Khatu-Degana-Merta City-Lambia- Jaitaran-Raipur-Bheem (NH-8)	253
		11. Mandasaur (NH-79)- Pratapgarh(NH-I 13)-Dhariawad-Salumaber-Dungarpur-Bichiwada(NH-8)	226
		12. Sri Ganganagar-Hanumangarh-Tadalka Munda-Nohar-Bhadra-Rajgarh-Jhunjhunu-Udaipurwati-Ajeetgarh-Shahpura (NH-8)	474
		13. Fatehpur(NH-I 1)-Jhunjhunu-Chirawa-Singhana-Pacheri (Haryana Border)- Narnaul- Namol-Rewari(NH-8)	164
		14. Bharatpur(NH-I I)-Deeg-Alwar-Bansur-Kotputli-Neem Ka Thana-Chala-Sikar-Nechwa-Salasar (NH-65)	301
		15. Koshi (NH-2)-Kama-Deeg-Bharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur (NH-3)	139
		16. Swarupganj (NH-14)- Sirohi-Jalore-Siwana-Balotra (NH-112)-Phalodi	343

1	2	3	4
		17. Mathura-Bharatpur road	40
		18. Nasirabad-Devli road	95
		19. Kotputli-Sikar road	125
		20. Swarup-Ganj-Kotra-Som-Kherwada road	147
		21. Faludi-Nagore road	140
		22. Shridungargarh-Sardarshahar-Pulasar-Jasarasar	115
		23. Sawaimadhopur-Shivpuri (MP)	44
		24. Gaumti-Chauraha-Desuri-Sadri-Ahor-Jalore-Barmer	306
		25. Nagaur-Deedwana-Khur- Sikar	176
		26. Kirki chowki-Bhinder-Saiulumber-Aspur-Durgapur	146
		27. Hodel-Punhana-Nharatpur-Roopwas-Dholpur	202
		28. Chandwaji-Chomu-Bagru on NH-8	171
		29. Sirohi-Mandar-Deesa (Gujarat)	68
		30. Gurgaon-Alwar- Sariska- Dausa-Swai madhopur	248
		31. Barmer (NH-15)-Jalore-Ahor-Sadri-Desuri-Gaumati ka Chauraha-Kankroli-Bhilwara-Mandalgarh	446
		32. Jaipur(NH-12)-Diggi-Kekri-Shahpura-Mandal-Bhilwara(NH-79)	123
		33. Pali-Udaipur road	-
		34. Gomti Chauraha (on NH-8) to Pali city via Nodal (on NH-14) SH-16 and SH-67	45
		35. Bharatpur-Mathura road (SH-24, remaned SH-1)	15
		Sub-total	6462
XXII	Sikkim	1. Alternate National Highway from Nathula to Siliguri	-
		2. Lachung Valley through Singtham and Chungthang	-
		3. Rongli through Rangpo and Rorathang	-
		4. Pakyong through Ranipool and Rorathang	-

1	2	3	4
		5. Proposed Alternative Highway from Ranipool to Burtuk	23
		6. Indira Bye Pass-West, from Tashi View Point to Hanuman Tok and onwards to Nathula	64
		Sub-total	87
XXIII	Tamilnadu	1. Sathy-Athani-Bhavani road(State Highway No.82)	52.80
		2. Avinashi-Tiruppur-Palladam-Pollachi-Meenkarai road	99.60
		3. Trichy-Namakkal road	77.40
		4. Karaikudi-Dindugal road	86
		5. Thirucharapalii-Lalgudi-Kallagudi-Udyanpalya-Ganjaikonda-Chalapuri- Mee-Kattumannagady-Chidambaram	140.00
		6. Thanjavur-Adanakkottai-Pudukottai	60.00
		7. Dindigul-Natham-Singampunari-Thirupathur Devakottai Rastha road	120.40
		8. Cuddalore-Chittoor road	203
		Sub-Total	839.20
XXIV	Tripura	Kukital to Sabroom via Dharmanagar-Kailasahar-Fatikroy-Manu-Khowai-Amarpur-Jatanbari-Silachari-Rupaichari	310
XXV	Uttar Pradesh	1. Kuravali-Mainpuri-Karhal-Etawah road	73.158
		2. Sirsaganj-Karhal-Kishni-Vidhuna-Chobepur road	161.53
		3. Bareilly-Badaaun-Bilsi-Gajraula-Chandpur-Bijnaur road	262.39
		4. Jagdishpur-Gauriganj-Amethi-Pratapgarh road	79.00
		5. Fatehpur-Raibareilly-Jagdishpur-Faizabad road	181.960
		6. Lumbini Dudhi State Highway No.5	101.00
		7. Lucknow-Banda	148.52
		8. Pilbhit-Bareilly-Badaun-Kasganj-Hathras-Mathura-Bharatpur (Rajasthan Border)	283.03
		9. Padarauna-Kasia-Deoria-Doharighat-Azamgarh road	128
		10. Delhi-Yamnotri road	206

1	2	3	4
	11.	Fetehpur-Muzaffarabad-Kalsia road	20.725
	12.	Sitapur-Bahraech-Bairampur-Mahrajanj-Pandarona road	449.50
		Sub-Total	2094.813
XXVI	Uttarakhand	1. Himalayan Highway (Himachal Border-Tuni-Chakrata-Lakhwad-Yamuna -Bridge-A Imora-Lohaghat road)	706
		2. Badwala to Juddo (Harbartpur-Badkot Band)	18
		3. Buakhal-Ghurdauri-Devprayag	49
		Sub-Total	773
XXVII	West Bengal	1. Galgalia in West Bengal and Bihar border to Purnia	102
		2. Nandakumar-Contal-Gigha-Chandaneswar	90.700
		3. Tulin(West Bengal-Bihar Border)- Purulia-Bankura-Bishnupur-Arambag-Nardhman-Mogra-Isvar Gupta Setu-Kalyani-Haringhata-Petrapole on NH-35(West Bengal-Bangladesh Border)	390.90
		4. Radhamoni (on NH 41)-Panskura Ghatal-Rrambagh-Bardhaman-Muratipur-Phutisanko-Kuli-Moregram(on NH 34)	275
		5. Nandakumar-Digha-Chandeneswar (SH-4)	91
		6. Gazole-Buniadpur-Ostiram-Trimohani-Hilli	100
		7. Nayagram (Orissa border)-Fekoghat-Dharsa-Narayanpur-Silda-Benogonia-Fulkusom-Raipur-Simlapal-Taldanga-Bankura-Durgapur (SH-9)-Panagarh Dubrajpur (SH-14)	327
		Sub-Total	1376.60
		Total	61070.163

* Revised proposal received from State Governments after 25-04-08 according to Ministry's 11-point criteria.

(** All proposals)

**Rajiv Gandhi National
Scholarship Scheme**

*251. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned, released and utilised under the Rajiv Gandhi National Scholarship Scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of students benefited therefrom during the said period, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether there is a mismatch between the funds released and utilised thereof under the scheme;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to effectively implement the scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) Funds under the Scheme of "Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC students" are not released to State Govts but to the University Grants Commission (UGC) for awarding 1333 fellowships. Details of funds allocated, released and utilized by UGC during the last three years under the scheme are given below:

(Amounts in Crore Rs.)

Sl. No.	Year	Amount released to UGC	Amount utilized by UGC
1.	2007-08	78.35	63.17
2.	2008-09	87.94	103.12*
3.	2009-10	105.00	62.09

* By utilizing unspent balance from the previous year.

(b) State/Union Territory-wise number of SC students to whom new fellowships have been awarded by the UGC under the scheme during each of the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The position of release and utilization is depicted in the table above. Unspent balance, if any, in a financial year is carried forward to and utilized in the next financial year.

(e) UGC has been advised to prepare and implement an annual calendar of activities under RGNF scheme to ensure timely selection, award of new fellowships and renewal of old ones, fresh grants under the scheme are released to UGC only after it submits due utilization certificates in respect of previous grants.

Statement

State-wise details of new fellowships awarded under the Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) Scheme during last three years

Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	110	98	97
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	17	19	36
4	Bihar	58	81	88
5	Chandigarh	1	1	0
6	Chhattisgarh	17	18	25
7	Delhi	34	20	25
8	Gujarat	27	29	29
9	Himachal Pradesh	24	35	12
10	Haryana	45	35	34
11	Jammu & Kashmir	13	10	11
12	Jharkhand	11	19	19
13	Karnataka	79	69	67
14	Kerala	37	25	26
15	Madhya Pradesh	61	78	74
16	Maharashtra	90	80	78
17	Manipur	20	18	36
18	Meghalaya	0	4	2
19	Nagaland	0	3	0
20	Orissa	49	48	47
21	Punjab	23	58	54

1	2	3	4	5
22	Puducherry	13	1	1
23	Rajasthan	92	79	78
24	Tamil Nadu	118	97	97
25	Tripura	1	5	3
26	Uttar Pradesh	311	290	297
27	Uttarakhand	19	12	13
28	West Bengal	63	122	119
Total		1333	1333	1375*

* Out of these, only 1333 will be funded under the RGNF.

Schools for Visually Handicapped Children

*252. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

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

(a) the number of Visually Handicapped Children and Special schools for them in the country, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of funds allocated for the education of such children in the country, State-wise/Union Territory-wise during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect and safeguard the interests of such children in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, State-wise number of Visually Impaired Children of 6-14 years age group identified under the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and enrolled under SSA are at Statement-I. The Scheme of Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) aims to ensure that every child with special needs, irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability, is provided elementary education in an inclusive environment. The allocation of funds for inclusive education

of children with special needs under SSA during the last three years, State-wise, is at Statement-II.

The Central Government does not run Special Schools for Visually Impaired children. However, under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) of the Ministry, grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations for, *inter alia*, running Special Schools for Visually Impaired. Statement-II indicating State-wise number of Schools for Visually Impaired children for which grant-in-aid has been given during the last three years under DDRS is enclosed.

Further, the Scheme of inclusive education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) has been launched from the year 2009-10. This Scheme replaced the earlier Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) and provides assistance for the inclusive education of the disabled children in classes IX-XII. The details of grants released, State-wise, under the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) & the present Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme), as per the ADIP-SSA activity, assistive aids and appliances are distributed to the children below 14 years of age and attending school under the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The coverage under the ADIP-SSA activity for Visually Impaired Children during the last three years is as follows:

Financial Year	No. of Visually Impaired Children benefited	Value of Aids and appliances (Rs. In lakhs)
2007-08	1311	3.770
2008-09	2449	9.87
2009-10	2595	16.68

Statement-I

Total Number of Visually Impaired Children (6-14 yrs.) identified and enrolled under SSA in the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Low Vision (Identified)	Low Vision (Enrolled)	Totally Blind (Identified)	Totally Blind (Enrolled)	Total VI* (Identified)	Total VI* (enrolled)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	18025	17993	10587	7324	28612	25317
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1784	1784	0	0	1784	1784
3	Assam	13016	11092	2185	1564	15201	12656
4	Bihar	13366	8332	34030	28477	47396	36809
5	Chhattisgarh	9218	9134	908	798	10126	9932
6	Goa	332	326	0	0	332	326
7	Gujarat	17511	15580	3907	3231	21418	18811
8	Haryana	3740	3635	0	0	3740	3635
9	Himachal Pradesh	3795	3673	54	5	3849	3678
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	5107	0	0	0	5107
11	Jharkhand	14339	10373	2049	974	16388	11347
12	Karnataka	23675	23650	2726	2500	26401	26150
13	Kerala	45410	45341	496	335	45906	45676
14	Madhya Pradesh	13345	12935	2985	2562	16330	15497
15	Maharashtra	65858	65858	9224	7636	75082	73494
16	Manipur	562	300	998	142	1560	442
17	Meghalaya	1655	1119	459	444	2114	1563
18	Mizoram	0	0	2272	2272	2272	2272
19	Nagaland	815	750	349	0	1164	750
20	Orissa	17515	16663	2820	2426	20335	19089
21	Punjab	30769	27595	802	531	31571	28126

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22	Rajasthan	30589	29524	1651	928	32240	30452
23	Sikkim	98	84	132	99	230	183
24	Tamil Nadu	15627	15060	2140	1928	17767	16988
25	Tripura	0	0	451	411	451	411
26	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	25813	18937	25813	18937
27	Uttarakhand	1076	1045	171	100	1247	1145
28	West Bengal	39063	29204	1844	1244	40907	30448
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	170	155	14	9	184	164
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	14	11	0	0	14	11
33	Delhi	4885	4710	30	20	4915	4730
34	Lakshadweep	184	174	0	0	184	174
35	Puducherry	171	171	279	279	450	450
Total		386607	361378	109376	85176	495983	446554

* Visually Impaired Children

Statement-II*Allocations for Inclusive Education under SSA 2007-08*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.38	2.45	5.48
2	Andhra Pradesh	1745.18	1550.65	1091.994
3	Arunachal Pradesh	40.63	72.08	97.51
4	Assam	851.04	969.29	1026.91
5	Bihar	1455.62	1881.00	2194.5
6	Chandigarh	42.24	57.88	53.48

1	2	3	4	5
7	Chhattisgarh	192.6	500.06	553.836
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.58	1.84	2.75
9	Daman & Diu	1.32	1.75	1.692
10	Delhi	73.5	60.63	40.08
11	Goa	30	13.56	14.66
12	Gujarat	644.66	907.30	752.19
13	Haryana	350.36	300.90	240.19
14	Himachal Pradesh	245.07	305.71	264.48
15	Jammu & Kashmir	178.27	216.97	129.53
16	Jharkhand	190	406.03	331.184
17	Karnataka	1429.32	1567.13	1453.836
18	Kerala	1370.28	1112.43	1125.15
19	Lakshadweep	1.2	3.84	4.63
24	Madhya Pradesh	835.57	678.13	1114.92
20	Maharashtra	2384.15	3982.32	4971.324
21	Manipur	88.93	59.27	44.54
22	Meghalaya	102.86	70.74	83.016
23	Mizoram	62.32	65.14	76.68
25	Nagaland	42.62	42.72	44.064
26	Orissa	1057.44	1262.45	1496.892
27	Puducherry	21.61	35.80	29.26
28	Punjab	393.22	394.26	700.64
29	Rajasthan	2006.26	1606.78	2158.331
30	Sikkim	5.92	9.78	9.65
31	Tamil Nadu	1396.72	1262.26	1417.812

1	2	3	4	5
32	Tripura	15.1	21.65	19.16
33	Uttar Pradesh	4213.21	3185.05	4316.74
34	Uttarakhand	216.72	169.24	198.2
35	West Bengal	1155.65	1797.04	2244.34
	Total	22848.55	24574.13	28309.651

Statement-III

Number of Special Schools for Visually Impaired run by the Non Governmental Organisations funded, and the amount released under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme during the last three years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Special Schools			Amount released		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	8	5	222.60	172.06	39.84
2	Bihar	3	3	3	16.09	22.40	10.25
3	Chhattisgarh	2	2	2	20.19	14.46	8.60
4	Delhi	3	3	3	170.62	11.01	52.15
5	Haryana	3	2	2	37.60	19.92	14.52
6	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	1	0.00	11.94	2.30
7	Karnataka	15	12	5	206.70	118.59	110.72
8	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	2	32.13	37.80	8.29
9	Maharashtra	1	2	1	4.50	13.56	8.70
10	Mizoram	1	1	1	8.00	3.50	6.58
11	Orissa	8	8	6	41.64	60.67	98.21
12	Punjab	2	2	0	13.62	7.95	0.00
13	Rajasthan	2	2	2	53.18	6.81	41.27
14	Tamil Nadu	3	2	1	35.05	25.15	9.74
15	Uttar Pradesh	7	6	5	104.13	80.90	120.56
16	West Bengal	3	4	2	14.54	42.80	20.24
	Total	65	62	41	980.59	649.52	551.97

Statement-IV

*State wise details of funds released under Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC)
and Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2007-08 (IEDC) Amount released	2008-09 (IEDC) Amount released	2009-10 (IEDSS) Amount released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	134.85	403.17	7.06
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.19	-	-
3.	Assam	15.42	71.64	104.43
	Bihar	-	-	360.00
4.	Gujarat	1439.67	1700.62	713.66
5.	Goa	-	0.54	-
6.	Haryana	627.49	472.69	218.24
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.5	-	-
8.	Karnataka	861.72	188.67	702.11
9.	Kerala	796.33	1446.12	733.32
10.	Madhya Pradesh	821.97	710.74	4.85
11.	Maharashtra	633.67	169.25	1083.44
12.	Manipur	122.5	144.43	-
13.	Meghalaya	1.65	-	-
14.	Mizoram	41.76	133.44	-
15.	Orissa	782.43	95.00	491.84
16.	Punjab	4.73	9.72	433.67
17.	Rajasthan	193.25	116.65	43.41
18.	Tamil Nadu	340.42	294.15	400.48
19.	Tripura	-	4.53	-
20.	Uttar Pradesh	-	25.79	-

1	2	3	4	5
21.	West Bengal	606.47	515.74	-
22.	A&N Islands	23.74	9.68	2.85
23.	Delhi	127.34	-	167.47
24.	Puducherry	11.69	46.30	
	Total	7610.79	6512.57	5513.13

Employees Provident Fund*[Translation]*

*253. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invest a part of subscription accumulated in the Employees Provident (EP) Fund in the capital market in the form of equity;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has sought or received any feedback/opinion from other allied Ministries/ Departments including the Ministry of Finance in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund has decided not to invest any funds in the Capital Market.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Finance vide its letter dated 14th August, 2008 has recommended broadly the following pattern of investment:

Category	Amount
Government Securities	Upto 55%
Debt Securities and Term Deposits	Upto 40%
Money market instruments including units of money market mutual fund	Upto 05%
Shares of Companies or equity linked mutual funds	Upto 15%

Agri Export Zones

*254. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) the objectives for setting up of Agri Export Zones (AEZs);

(b) the number of AEZs functioning in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether certain deficiencies/irregularities have been noticed in the implementation of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Agri Export Zones (AEZs) were set-up with the following objectives:

- To develop processing and packaging of raw materials leading to final export.
- To upgrade or improve the infrastructure in the country to reduce post harvest losses, maximize shelf life of goods and upgrade the quality to international standards.
- To improve processing and packaging, better price realization of agriculture and food products in exports and value addition of goods.

- To increase the production of agriculture and food products by increasing productivity and improving quality.

(b) A list of AEZs sanctioned so far in the country is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) A peer evaluation of the existing AEZs was carried out in 2005 to assess the performance of AEZs. Some of the important findings of the peer evaluation include (i) Lack of ownership by Government Authority and their Agencies, (ii) Lack of awareness about the scheme and its conceptual framework among stakeholders including State Government field establishments, (iii) Lack of project orientation in the conceptual design of AEZ, (iv) Lack of coordination/ monitoring system in AEZs, (v) Non materialization of adequate public investment from Central

and State Governments, (vi) indiscreet proliferation of AEZs etc.

(e) The remedial action plan mainly aims at creating institutional/ administrative mechanism for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of AEZs and short listing of a few AEZs for special focus for their revival as well as to make them model AEZs.

Accordingly, the Department of Commerce selected 4 AEZs (Flowers in Sikkim, Mango in Andhra Pradesh, Pineapple in West Bengal and Ginger in Assam) for infrastructure development to boost exports from these states. The Department approved a financial outlay of Rs.48.85 crores for execution of 16 infrastructure projects under Assistance to States for Development of Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme in the 4 AEZs mentioned above.

Statement

List of Sanctioned 60 Agri Export Zones

Sl. No.	State	AEZ Project	Districts/Area	
1	2	3	4	
1	West Bengal	1	Pineapple	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Uttar Dinajpur, Cooch Behar, Howrah ;
		2	Lychee	Murshidabad, Malda, 24 Pargana(N) and 24 Pargana(S)
		3	Potatoes	Hooghly,, Burdhan, Midnapore (W), Uday Narayanpur, Howrah
		4	Mango	Maldah and Murshidabad
		5	Vegetables	Nadia, Murshidabad and North 24 Parganas
		6	Darjeeling Tea	Darjeeling
2	Karnataka	7	Gherkins	Tumkur, Bangalore Urban, Bangalore Rural, Hassan, Kolar, Chitradurga, Dharwad and Bagalkot
		8	Rose Onion	Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Kolar

1	2	3	4	
		9	Flowers	Bangalore (Urban), Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Tumkur, Kodagu and Belgaum
		10	Vanilla	Districts of Dakshin Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Shimoga, Kodagu, Chickamagalur
3	Uttranchal	11	Lychees	Udhamsingh Nagar, Dehradun and Nainital
		12	Flowers	Dehradun, Pantnagar, Udhamsingh Nagar, Nainital and Uttarkashi
		13	Basmati Rice	Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital, Dehradun and Haridwar
		14	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Dehradun, Nainital, Haridwar and Udhamsingh Nagar
4	Punjab	15	Vegetables (Cabbage Broccoli, Okra, Peas, Carrot, Baby Corn, Green Chillies, Green Beans, Tomato)	Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala, Sangrur, Ludhiana and Ropar
		16	Potatoes	Singhpura, Zirakpur Distt. Patiala and satellite centres at Rampura Phul, Muktsar, Ludhiana, Jullundur
		17	Basmati Rice	Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur & Nawanshahar
5	Uttar Pradesh	18	Potatoes	Agra, Hathras, Farrukhabad, Kannoj, Meerut, Baghpat and Aligarh, Janpad Badaiyun, Rampur, Ghaziabad, and Firozabad
		19	Mangoes and Vegetables	Lucknow, Unnao, Hardoi, Sitapur and Barabanki
		20	Mangoes	Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnaur, Meerut, Baghpat and Bulandshahr, Jyotifulenagar
		21	Basmati Rice	Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Rampur, Badaun, Bijnor, Moradabad, JB Phulenagar, Sharanpur, Mujjafarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Ghaziabad And Baghpat

1	2		3	4
6	Maharashtra	22	Grape & Grapevine	Nasik, Sangli, Sholapur, Satara, Ahmednagar
		23	Mangoes	Rantagiri, Sindhudurg, Raigarh and Thane
		24	Kesar mango	Aurangabad, Beed, Jalna, Ahmednagar and Latur
		25	Flowers	Pune, Nasik, Kolhapur and Sangli
		26	Onion	Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Jalgaon, Solapur
		27	Pomegranate	Districts of Solapur, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nasik, Osmanabad & Latur
		28	Banana	Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar, Buldhana, Parbhani, Hindoli, Nanded and Wardha
		29	Oranges	Nagpur and Amraoti
7	Andhra Pradesh	30	Mango Pulp & Fresh Vegetables	Chitoor
		31	Mango & Grapes	Rangareddy, Medak, Mehhoobnagar
		32	Mangoes	Krishna
		33	Gherkins	Districts of Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy, Mec Karimnagar, Warangal, Ananthapur and Nalgonda
		34	Chilli	Guntur
8	Jammu & Kashmir	35	Apples	Srinagar, Baramula, Anantnag, Kupwara, Kathua and Pulwatfla
		36	Walnut	Baramulla, Anantnag, Pulwama, Budgam, Kupwara, Srinagar, Doda, Poonch, Udhampur, Rajouri and Kathua
9	Tripura	37	Pineapple	Kumarghat, Manu, Melaghat, Matabari and Kakraban Blocks
10	Madhya Pradesh	38	Potatoes, Onion and Garlic	Malwa, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Dhar, Shajapur, Rattlam, Neemuch Mandsaur and Khandwa

1	2	3	4	
	39	Seed Spices	Guna, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Shajapur and Neemuch	
	40	Wheat(including sharbati wheat for Bhopal Zone)	Ujjain Zone (Neemuch, Ratlam, Mandsaur and Ujjain), Indore Zone (Indore, Dhar, Shajapur and Dewas) and Bhopal Zone (Sehore, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Harda, Narsinghpur and Bhopal)	
	41	Lentil and Grams	Shivpuri, Guna, Vidisha, Raisen, "Narsinghpura, Chhindwara	
	42	Oranges	Chhindwara, Jpsjamgabad, Betul	
11	Tamil Nadu	43	Cut Flowers	Dharmapuri
		44	Flowers	Nilgiri
		45	Mangoes	Districts of Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Virudhunagar and Tirunelveli
		46	Cashewnut	Cuddalore, Thanjavur, Pudukottai and Sivaganga
12	Bihar	47	Lychee, Vegetables & Honey	Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Hajipur, Vaishali, East and West Champaran, Bhagalpur, Begu Sarai, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Saran and Gopalganj
13	Gujarat	48	Mangoes & Vegetables	Ahmedabad, Khaida, Anand, Vadodara, Surat, Navsari, Valsad, Bharuch, Narrnada
		49	Value Added Onion	Districts of Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Amreli, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar Districts
		50	Sesame Seeds	Amerali, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar
14	Sikkim	51	Flowers (Orchids)— Cherry Pepper	East Sikkim
		52	Ginger	North, East, South & West Sikkim
15	Himachal Pradesh	53	Apples	Shimla, Sirmaur, Kullu, Mandi, Chamba and Kinnaur

1	2		3	4
16	Orissa	54	Ginger and Turmeric	Kandhamal
17	Jharkhand	55	Vegetables	Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Lohardaga
18	Kerala	56	Horticulture Products	Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Alapuzha, Pathanamthitta, Kollam, Thiruvanthapuram, Idukki and Pallakad
		57	Medicinal Plant	Wayanad, Mallapuram, Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kollam, Pathanamitha, Th iru vananthapuram
19	Assam	58	Fresh and Processed Ginger	Kamrup, Nalbari, Barpeta, Darrang, Nagaon, Morigaon, Karbi Anglong and North Cachar
20	Rajasthan	59	Coriander	Kota, Bundi, Baran, Jhalawar & Chittoor
		60	Cumin	Nagaur, Banner, Jalore, Pali and Jodhpur

Interest Rate on PF

*255. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN:

DR. BALI RAM:

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

(a) the rate of interest fixed/proposed in respect of Employees Provident Fund (EPF)/Contributory Fund for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to increase the rate of interest on these Funds;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of subscribers of the aforesaid Funds?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The rate of interest in respect of Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) had been declared @8.5% per annum for the year 2009-10 and

has been recommended by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund @ 9.5% per annum for the year 2010-11.

(b) and (c) The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund has recommended 9.5% interest rate for financial year 2010-11 as compared to 8.5% interest rate for the financial year 2009-10.

(d) The investment of the Employees' Provident Fund is made strictly as per the approved investment pattern and security of the investment is given utmost importance while taking investment decisions.

[English]

Impact of FTAs

*256. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) the details regarding Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) that have been concluded and those which are currently being negotiated;

(b) whether the Government has evaluated the impact of FTAs; and

(c) if so, the details of the findings thereof and the action of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Details regarding Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) / Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) that India has concluded and those which are currently being negotiated are given below:

I. Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) already concluded:

SL. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement	Highlights
1	2	3	4	5
1	India - Sri Lanka FTAV	28th December, 1998	March, 2000	Zero duty entry for Sri Lankan goods since March 2003, except for Negative List Items. FTA being expanded into CEPA for which, negotiations Completed. Agreement not signed yet.
2	Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)(India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives)	4th January, 2004	1st January, 2006 (Tariff concessions implemented from 1st July, 2006	Tariff concession extended to LDCs for all items except 480 Tariff line at HS6 digit level SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services (SATIS) was signed on 29th April, 2010.
3	Revised Agreement of Cooperation between Government of India and Nepal to control unauthorized trade	27.10.2009	27.10.2009	Zero duty entry of goods allowed [except 3 items in Negative List and 4 items under Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) * List]
4	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit	17.1.1972	Renewed periodically, with mutually agreed modifications	The current Agreement between the two countries on Trade, Commerce and Transit was renewed on 28th July 2006 and operational from 29 July 2006 for a period of 10 years. Zero duty entry of Bhutanese goods allowed.

1	2	3	4	5
5	India - Thailand ' FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)	1.9.2004	1.9.2004	The tariff concessions on 82 HS6 Lines began from 1.9.2004. The tariffs on these items have become zero for both sides from 1.9.2006.
6	India Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)	29th June, 2005	1st August, 2005	India's first Comprehensive Free trade Agreement covering Trade in, Goods, Services, and Investment, Movement of Natural persons, Intellectual Property Cooperation, Dispute Settlement etc. 2nd Review of India-Singapore CECA launched in May 2010.
7	India - ASEAN-CECA- Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13.8.2009	1.1.2010	The Trade in Goods agreement provides for elimination of basic customs duty on 80% of the tariff lines accounting for 75% of the trade in a gradual manner starting from 1st January, 2010. India has excluded 1297 items from the list of tariff concessions to address sensitivities in agriculture, textiles, auto and chemicals sectors. Negotiations towards Trade in Services and Investment are underway.
8	India - South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	7.08. 2009	1.1.2010	CEPA covers Trade in Goods, Investments, Services and Bilateral Cooperation in areas of common interest. Under the CEPA Agreement, tariffs will be reduced or eliminated on 93% of Korea's tariff lines and 85% of India's tariff lines.

1	2	3	4	5
				<p>It will facilitate Trade in Services through additional commitments made by both countries to ease movement of Independent Professional and Contractual Service Suppliers. Both countries have committed to provide national treatment and protect each other's investments to give a boost to bilateral investments in all sectors except those specifically exempted from it.</p>
9	India - Japan CEPA	16.02.2011	-	<p>India and Japan, on 16 February 2011 signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA).</p> <p>CEPA is a single undertaking covering goods, services, investment and other areas of cooperation. The Agreement will come into force by July 1, 2011</p>
10	India-Malaysia CECA	18.02.2011	-	<p>India and Malaysia, on 18 February 2011, signed a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA).</p> <p>CECA is a single undertaking covering goods, services, investment and other areas of cooperation. The Agreement will come into force by July 1, 2011.</p>

*Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ): A tariff quota is a two-tiered tariff. In a given period, a lower tariff (in-quota tariff) is applied to the first specified units of imports and a higher tariff (over-quota tariff) is applied to all subsequent imports. The higher tariff is often set so high that imports are not profitable beyond the limited volume.

II. Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) already concluded:

SL. No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing of the Agreement	Date of Implementation of the Agreement	Highlights
1	2	3	4	5
1	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka)	July, 1975(revised Agreement signed on 2nd November, 2005	1st Nov, 1976 Fourth Round of negotiations started. Modalities finalized. The Framework Agreements on Trade Facilitation, Services and Investments have been agreed upon. Negotiations are still underway in the areas of (i) tariff concessions and (ii) non-tariff measures. The 3rd Session of the Ministerial Council was held in Seoul, Republic of Korea on 15 December 2009.	India has granted tariff preference on 570 tariff lines with average Margin of Preference (MoP)* of 23.9% for Non-LDCs and additional 48 tariff lines with average MoP of 39.7% for LDCs. Under the Fourth Round, India has offered tariff concessions at an average MoP of 33% on 28.48% of tariff lines (at 6-digit level). The Fourth Round concessions have not yet been implemented.
2	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea,	April, 1988	April, 1989 Third Round of negotiations, which was launched in 2004, have been concluded. Participating States are offering an across the board tariff cut of 20% on 70% of their dutiable tariff lines. The Protocol giving effect to the Third Round of negotiations has been signed on 15th December, 2010 in Brazil.	In the third round, India has granted tariff preference on 70% of its tariff lines with MoP of 20%.

1	2	3	4	5
	Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe)			
3	India - Afghanistan	6th March, 2003	May, 2003	India has granted tariff preference on 38 tariff lines with MoP ranging from 10% to 100%.
4	India - MERCOSUR	25 January, 2004	PTA implemented w.e.f. June 1, 2009. Notified by WTO	India has agreed to tariff concessions on 450 tariff lines ranging from 10% to 100% to the MERCOSUR while MERCOSUR has given similar concessions on 452 tariff lines to India.
5	India - Chile	8th March, 2006	September, 2007	India has offered duty concessions on 178 tariff lines to Chile ranging from 10% to 5.0%. While Chile has, offered duty concessions on 296 tariff lines to India ranging from 10% to 100%.

*Margin of preference (MOP) - MOP is expressed as percentage of Tariff concession offered. 20% MOP would mean that imports will be charged 20% less than the prevailing duty

III. FTAs/PTAs which are currently being negotiated:

Sl. No.	Name of the Agreement	Status
1	2	3
1	India - EU BTIA (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)	Negotiations launched on 28th June 2007 in the areas of Goods, Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Facilitation and Customs Cooperation, Competition, IPR & GIs. etc Twelve rounds of negotiations have been held so far.
2	India - ASEAN CECA- Services and Investment	Negotiations on Trade in Services and

1	2	3
	Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	Investment are under way 9 meetings of Negotiating Groups have been held so far.
3	India - Sri Lanka CEPA	Already concluded but yet to be signed.
4	India - Thailand CECA	Negotiations are continuing.
5	India - Mauritius CECPA	10 rounds of negotiations have been completed.
6	India - EFTA BTIA (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)	7 Rounds of negotiations have been held so far.
7	India - New Zealand FTA/CECA	Three rounds of bilateral negotiations held so far.
8	India - Israel FTA	Second round of negotiations took place on February 27-28, 2011 in Jerusalem.
9	India - Singapore CECA (Review)	Second review was launched on May 11, 2010.
10	India - Southern African Customs Union (SACU) PTA (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)	4th round of negotiations have been held so far.
11	Indian - MERCOSUR PTA (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)	The PTA expansion by widening product coverage and deepening preferences Second meeting of Joint Administrative Committee on India-MERCOSUR PTA took place in June 2010.
12.	India - Chile PTA	The PTA expansion by widening product coverage and deepening preferences. Second meeting for expansion of the India-Chile PTA took place in August 2010.
13	BIMSTEC CECA (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)	Texts of the agreements on trade in goods, rules of Origin, customs cooperation and trade facilitation have been finalized. Negotiations on the agreements on service and investments are continuing. 19 meetings of the Trade Negotiation Committee (TNC) have taken place so far.
14	India - Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Yemen.)	2nd round of Negotiations was held in September, 2008.
15	India-Canada FTA	Inaugural round of negotiation took place in Nov 2010

(b) and (c) Impact evaluation of FTAs is a continuous process which starts even before FTA negotiations are entered into. Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken internally, as well as through the Joint Study Group (JSG) to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic industry and agriculture sector. Consultations are also held with the domestic stakeholders including the Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations as well as the Administrative Ministries and Departments. In order to protect the interest of the domestic industry and agriculture sector, these agreements provide for maintaining sensitive/negative lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted under the FTA. In addition, in case of a surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to the measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards. Every FTA has a joint review mechanism which monitors the implementation of the FTA. India's Trade Agreement with Singapore is currently under review. India's trade and economic relations with all its FTA partners have increased substantially.

Assistance under ADIP

*257. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

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

(a) the objectives behind the assistance extended under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP);

(b) the number of disabled persons benefited under ADIP scheme during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the details of camps organized to generate awareness among the disabled persons of the scheme;

(d) the details of the physical and financial achievements of the scheme during the above period;

(e) the details of artificial limbs and appliances distributed to the disabled persons during the said period, State-wise; and

(f) the mechanism in place to monitor the implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) The main objective of the Scheme is to assist needy persons with disabilities in procuring aids and appliances of good quality, so as to promote their rehabilitation.

(b) and (d) Details of funds released to Implementing Agencies and persons benefited under the scheme, during the last two years and the current year, are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	No. of beneficiaries
1	2008-09	60.22	2.10 lakhs
2	2009-10	67.35	2.50 lakhs (approximate)
3	2010-11	42.07 (till 10/3/2011)	Yet to be received

(c) The Scheme envisages use of mass media, exhibitions, workshops etc for promoting awareness. Implementing Agencies and State Governments use methods, as locally appropriate, for promoting awareness about the Scheme.

(e) The details of aids and appliances distributed by the Seven National Institutes and Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (PSU) under this Ministry, during the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively. The data in respect of other Implementing Agencies is being compiled. The details of current year are not yet available.

(f) Grants are released under the Scheme after receipt of Inspection Report and Test Check Report of beneficiaries of the Implementing Agency, from the concerned State Government/recommending authority, and the utilization certificate of previous grant. In addition, the seven National Institutes under the Ministry are also expected to carry out inspection to monitor implementation of the Scheme in the States/UTs. allotted to them.

Statement-I*Details of aids and appliances distributed for the year 2008-09*

Sl. No	Name of the State	Tricycle	Wheel Chair	All kinds of Crutches/ Rolators/ Braces/Walkers/ Walking Framers/ Cervical Collars	Hearing aid	Calipers	Braille writing Equipments and other assistive Low vision aids and other assistive aids for the blind	MR related assistive devices	Artificial limbs fitted (Lower and upper)	Corrective surgeries done	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	623	153	330	952	189	121	36	69		4
2	Bihar	3748	1004	4792	1359	143	12966		3		
3	Chhattisgarh	400	81	160	257						
4	Goa	0									
5	Gujarat	0									
6	Haryana				65						
7	Himachal Pradesh	0									
8	Jammu & Kashmir	230	179	22							
9	Jharkhand	8	12	6	3	15			2		
10	Karnataka	74	10	20	47		30	42			
11	Kerala	12	8	9	30		12	10	1		
12	Madhya Pradesh	182	98	223	229	156	9		7	130	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	Maharashtra				414						
14	Orissa	2553	903	1186	28	35				35	
15	Punjab	166	29	113	96	39	15				
16	Rajasthan	551	18	114	13	86					22
17	Tamil Nadu	575	563	804	1881	76	559	464			
18	Uttar Pradesh	2200	177	1720	282	126					10
19	Uttrakhand	144	196	612	721	286	384				
20	West Bengal	2108	1253	1659	3513	1	821	585		38	
21	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0									
22	Chandigarh	0									
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0									
24	Daman and Diu	0									
25	Delhi	0									
26	Lakshadweep	15	2	8	8		6	11			
27	Puducherry	8	5	2	10		6	31			
28	Arunachal Pradesh	151	160	431	1007		460				371
29	Assam	20	19	87	35		31				35
30	Manipur	20	62	108	136		16				136

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	Meghalaya	41	140	197	114		52				79
32	Mizoram	55	7	1	47						
33	Nagaland	19	192	366	209		17				201
34	Sikkim	1	75	312	123		1				123
35	Tripura	107	127	236	173		119				154
Total		14011	5473	13518	11808	1152	15625	715	546	203	1135

Head Quarter / Center Based Activity

NIMH, AP (HQ)

NIEPMD, HQ	19	23	164	97		711	30	108			
NIRTAR, HQ	311	426	656	26	1036	41		286	835	625	
IPH, HQ	1796	1523	293	1427		27		301		396	
NIVH, HQ	39	102	115	330	44	248		64			
NIHH, HQ				5103							
Total	2165	2074	1228	6983	1080	1027	30	759	835	1021	

Statement-II*Details of aids and appliances distributed for the year 2009-10*

Sl. No	Name of the State	Tricycle	Wheel Chair	All kinds of Crutches/ Rolators/ Braces/Walkers/ Walking Framers/ Cervical Collars	Hearing aid	Calipers	Braille writing Equipments and other assistive Low vision aids and other assistive aids for the blind	MR related assistive devices	Artificial limbs fitted (Lower and upper)	Corrective surgeries done	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	1117	2032	777	2708						985
2	Bihar	7417	1728	6775	122						3178
3	Chhattisgarh	65	16	30							
4	Goa										
5	Gujarat										
6	Haryana										
7	Himachal Pradesh		25	20	6						20
8	Jammu & Kashmir	54	47	20		46	1		6		29
9	Jharkhand	1351	126	1184	1262						1527
10	Karnataka	922	882	687	1299		7	33			545
11	Kerala							40			
12	Madhya Pradesh	2275	1455	1078	219						784

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	Maharashtra	1559	1870	1152	2338						246
14	Orissa	3024	2163	2338	833						1545
15	Punjab										
16	Rajasthan	1588	980	783	1549	202	61				1459
17	Tamil Nadu	542	1648	603	3533	4	564	330	209		613
18	Uttar Pradesh	10352	2329	8528	123	13	1		1		7098
19	Uttrakhand	463	558	1705	2154	864	4854				292
20	West Bengal	3493	3635	2136	4707	75			25		4939
21	Andaman & Nicobar Islands										
22	Chandigarh	18	8	19	46						4
23	Dadra & Nagar Haveli										
24	Daman and Diu										
25	Delhi	171	104	140	176		788	146			435
26	Lakshadweep										
27	Puducherry				28			50			
28	Arunachal Pradesh	171	248	699	526						
29	Assam	946	589	1139	1103						
30	Manipur	20	62	123	136						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	Meghalaya	41	239	348	218						
32	Mizoram	1	74	195	164						
33	Nagaland	24	264	491	309						
34	Sikkim	1	134	527	164						
35	Tripura	297	184	522	291						
	Total	35912	21400	32019	24014	1204	6276	599	241		23699

Head Quarter / Center Based Activity

IPH HQ	1148	945	1097	287	1092	64	319				128
NIVH HQ	58	200	278	279	126	11478	53				
NIHH, HQ	5133										16572
NIEPMD, HQ	72	69	447	99	44	325					316
Total	1278	1214	1822	5699	1218	11641	44	697			17016

Setting up of Orphanages

*258. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of orphanages set up during the last two years and the number of children including girls benefited therefrom;

(b) the details of the share of the Union Govt, and State Governments regarding grant-in-aid provided to orphanages and also the Non-Governmental Organisations engaged in this field;

(c) the details of alleged irregularities/misappropriation of funds by the juvenile homes and orphanages which came to light in the country including Delhi during the above period, and;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) State Governments/UT Administrations, as well as voluntary organisations are setting up and managing Homes for children under various Acts, mainly Women's and Children Institution (Licensing)

Act, 1956, Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act). The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development provides grants to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for setting up of and maintenance of various types of Homes for children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, including orphan children. The scheme also provides financial assistance for setting up of and maintenance of Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) for orphan, abandoned and surrendered children. The details of number of Homes and SAAs provided financial assistance through State Government/UT Administrations and beneficiaries covered, including girls, during the last two years under ICPS are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) The shares of the Central Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for setting up of and maintenance of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies [SSA] are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) No complaint of irregularities/misappropriation of funds has been received in the Ministry during the last two years.

Statement-I

State-wise details of no. of homes and specialised adoption agencies assisted and beneficiaries covered including girls under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme [ICPS] during 2009-10 & 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Numbers assisted during 2009-10				Numbers assisted during 2010-11			
		Homes		Specialised Adoption Agencies		Homes		Specialised Adoption Agencies	
		Homes	Beneficiaries	SAA	Beneficiaries	Homes	Beneficiaries	SAA	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	1564	23	230	102	6012	23	230
2	Assam	7	500	1	10	5	285	5	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Bihar	*	*	*	*	21	785	3	30
4	Chhattisgarh	13	415	0	0	*	*	*	*
5	Gujarat	57	2504	9	90	57	2490	9	90
6	Haryana	9	354	1	10	12	361	1	10
7	Karnataka	76	2902	4	40	62	2541	9	90
8	Kerala	30	834	2	20	31	1001	3	30
9	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Maharashtra	*	*	*	*	738	52688	12	130
11	Manipur	12	470	0	0	#	#	#	#
12	Meghalaya	*	*	*	*	#	#	#	#
13	Mizoram	*	*	*	*	4	225	4	40
14	Nagaland	2	100	0	0	*	*	*	*
15	Orissa	5	260	12	120	29	1598	19	190
16	Rajasthan	63	3800	2	20	*	*	5	50
17	Tamil Nadu	42	2772	0	0	41	2187	16	160
18	Tripura	0	0	0	0	9	328	3	30
19	West Bengal	39	2560	1	10	43	2807	20	200
20	Delhi	*	*	*	*	23	1904	0	0
21	Puducherry	*	*	*	*	6	217	0	0
Total		377	19035	55	550	1183	75429	132	1330

* Memorandum of Understanding not signed/Financial Proposal not received.

Financial proposal under consideration of the Ministry.

Statement-II

Details of shares of the Union Government State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for setting up of and maintenance of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies TSSAI

For States other than North-Eastern States and State of Jammu & Kashmir	Central Share		State Share		NGO Share	
	Homes	SSA	Homes	SSA	Homes	SSA
1. Government run	75%	75%	25	25%	-	-
2. Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) run	75%	90%	15%	-	10%	10%
For North-Eastern States and State of Jammu & Kashmir	Central Share		State Share		NGO Share	
1. Government run	90%	90%	10%	10%	-	-
2. Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) run	90%	90%	-	-	10%	10%

Capacity of Ports

*259. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the increase in the number and capacity of ports in the country, during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been a change in the nature of cargo handled by the various ports in the recent years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the quantum of cargo handled in the Indian ports was lower than the set target during the last year;

(d) if so, the reasons for this shortfall; and

(e) the corrective measures taken in this regard?

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

(a) Details of Capacity at Major Ports for last three years and Capacity of Ports in Maritime State for the year 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) There is no major change in the nature of cargo handled by the Major Ports in the recent years except reduction in POL traffic by 1% and fertilizer and raw material traffic by 2% and increase in other miscellaneous traffic by 1%. However, there have been major changes in the pattern of traffic handled at Non-major ports as increase in Coal traffic by 4%, POL Traffic by 14% and reduction in other miscellaneous cargo by 11%. The pattern of the cargo handled by broad commodity group and their respective share in the total cargo handled at major and non-major ports during 2007-08 and 2009-10 may be seen in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam. The cargo handled was around 3.5% less than the target fixed for Major Ports for 2009-10.

(d) Broadly the shortfall against the target was largely due to global recession.

(e) Government has already initiated various measures in this regard which include increase in draughts, mechanization, construction of new berths, hinterland connectivity etc. Government has also

formulated a perspective policy documents viz Maritime Agenda 2010-2020 for forthcoming decade for Indian Ports

sector to cope-up the future requirements through various policy initiatives for the future.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	State	Capacity at Maritime State Ports (2009-10)*	Capacity at Major Ports			
			Name *	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Gujarat	243.64	Kandla	62.60	77.24	85.00
2.	Maharashtra	28.28	Mumbai	44.70	43.70	43.70
			JNPT %	54.34	57.96	64.00
3.	Goa	13.90	Mormugao	33.05	33.05	37.05
4.	Tamil Nadu	1.20	Ennore	13.00	16.00	16.00
			Chennai	53.35	55.75	71.32
			Tuticorin (rename VO Chidambarnar)	20.75	22.81	23.72
5.	Karnataka	9.20	New Mangalore	43.50	44.20	44.20
6.	Kerala	0.17	Cochin	28.37	28.37	30.37
7.	Puducherry	4.30	-	-	-	-
8.	Andhra Pradesh	49.14	Visakhapatnam	61.15	62.23	62.27
9.	Orissa	23.00	Paradip	56.00	71.00	76.50
10.	West Bengal	-	Kolkata Dock System	14.56	15.76	15.90
		0.01	Haldia Dock Complex	46.70	46.70	46.70
11.	Daman & Diu	0.03	-	-	-	-
12.	Lakshadweep	3.23	-	-	-	-
13.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands					
Total		376.10	-	532.07	574.77	616.73

Statement-II

Commodity	Major Ports		Non-Major Ports	
	2007-08	2009-10	2007-08	2009-10
POL	32%	31%	46%	50%
Iron Ore	18%	18%	17%	17%
Coal	13%	13%	7%	14%
Fertilizers	3%	1%	2%	2%
Containers	18%	18%	5%	5%
Others	16%	17%	23%	12%

**Harassment of Women in
Armed Forces**

*260. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of alleged harassment of women officers reported in the Armed Forces during each of the last three years and the current year, service-wise;

(b) the number of officers found guilty after inquiry into each of these cases;

(c) the number of officers punished/penalized during the said period; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents?

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

(a) The total number of cases of alleged harassment of women officers reported in the Armed Forces during each of the last three years and the current year, service-wise is as under:

Year	Army	Navy	Air Force
1	2	3	4
2008	04	-	01

	1	2	3	4
2009	-	-	01	02
2010	-	-	-	-
2011	-	-	-	-

(b) The number of officers found guilty after inquiry into each of these cases is as under:

Army	03
Navy	01
Air Force	03

(c) The number of officers punished/penalized during the said period is as under:-

Army	03
Navy	01
Air Force	03

(d) The steps being taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents are as under:

Army:

(i) All commands have been directed by IHQ of MoD (Army) that all cases of sexual harassment will be

viewed very seriously and strict action taken against the perpetrators and commensurate punishment meted out to them so that the same acts as a deterrent for others. There will be zero tolerance for any case of sexual harassment/exploitation.

- (ii) The environment has been sensitized in order to maintain a healthy and respectful relation with fellow/superior lady officers.
- (iii) An Army order bringing about comprehensive instructions on the definition of the physical harassment and the procedure for taking action against defaulters has been issued to the environment for strict compliance at all levels.

Navy: There are well laid down regulations/procedures including Navy Order (18/06) on 'Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Places'. All Naval personnel are sensitized regularly on the issue at various fora.

Air Force: Various sensitization capsules and workshops on the subject have been introduced in the training institutions and the provisions in Air Force Order 10/2005 is strictly enforced.

[Translation]

Employment in Jammu and Kashmir

2761. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has constituted any Group of experts in view of creating employment in the country including Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has received the report of the said group of experts;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Madam. An Expert Group was constituted under the chairpersonship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, by PMO in August 2010 to formulate a Job plan for the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) to (d) The report has just been submitted to PMO and State Government. The report has made recommendations to enhance employment opportunities by boosting identified sectors with large employment generation potential and by human resource development initiative focused on improving skill sets through improving access to education and focused placement oriented training in J&K and other States. The Expert Group has also suggested strategies for development of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Tourism, Handicraft, Medium Scale and Micro Enterprises and IT sector to boost employment opportunities in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

[English]

National Action Plan on Climate Change

2762. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)'s Mission on Agriculture is proposing huge financial outlays for transgenic research, claiming it to be the solution for the climate crisis, despite opposition from farmers and civil society groups;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has received a number of petitions from eminent persons for a moratorium on GM crops/fields in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture aims at sustainable development of agriculture with a view to address risks associated with climate change, while ensuring food security, enhancing livelihood opportunities and contributing to economical stability. The Mission includes a Programme of Action for mainstreaming adaptation and mitigation strategies in ongoing research and development programmes including, inter-alia, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the National Horticulture Mission, and the National Food Security Mission.

(c) and (d) The Government organized several consultations with state governments, non governmental organizations and scientific and farming communities on the issue of genetically modified (GM) crops/fields in the country. In course of the consultations, a cross-section of views have been expressed by the stakeholders on issues inter-alia, including health, loss of biodiversity, dependence on multi national companies for seeds, loss of indigenous varieties through contamination of gene pool, sustainability of technology, consumer choice and labeling and adequacy of regulatory process in relation to GM Crops.

(e) The Government assesses on a case by case basis the merits and demerits of each genetically modified (GM) crop. A moratorium on commercialization of *Bacillus thuringiensis* Bt. Brinjal is currently in force. However, commercial cultivation of Bt. Cotton has been approved by the Government.

Forest Development Programme

2763. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated under Forest Development Programme including Assam in the country

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

(b) the details of forest villages developed so far in the country, State-wise including Assam;

(c) the number of families benefited by this programme; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to develop remaining forest villages in the country including Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests provides funds for forest development programme under National Afforestation Programme and Intensification of Forest Management Schemes. Details of the funds released under these schemes during last three years and the current year in the country including Assam are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II. The funds are also provided for development of forest villages by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. There are 2474 forest villages or habitations in the country and so far proposals covering 2413 forest villages or habitations in 12 States including Assam have been approved. The state wise details of projects approved by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the funds released during last three years and the current year are given in Statement-III. Under the programme for development of forest villages, infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach road, health care, primary education, minor irrigation, rain water harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community hall and activities related to livelihood are taken up for implementation which benefits all the families. The Government of India considers support to the development of forest villages on the basis of the proposals received from the state. The funding of the remaining forest villages would also be based on such proposals.

Statement-I

*Details of State-wise funds released under National afforestation
Programme from 2007-08 to 2010-11*

		Amount released (Rs. In crore)			
Sl. No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (as on 28.2.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.97	11.54	11.03	10.49
2	Chhattisgarh	42.71	25.66	25.12	30.89
3	Gujarat	30.93	25.75	24.44	26.76
4	Haryana	12.93	20.14	20.57	22.27
5	Himachal Pradesh	7.43	6.72	3.59	1.95
6	Jammu & Kashmir	8.13	8.47	9.81	3.99
7	Karnataka	31.02	15.46	11.95	8.12
8	Madhya Pradesh	13.84	22.55	22.53	30.39
9	Maharashtra	29.92	21.87	20.53	16.17
10	Orissa	19.01	21.63	8.82	6.67
11	Punjab	5.88	3.30	3.01	0.00
12	Rajasthan	2.50	7.32	10.67	2.47
13	Tamil Nadu	9.46	8.86	7.98	3.61
14	Uttar Pradesh	36.77	30.80	30.20	18.50
15	Uttarakhand	12.39	9.24	7.00	4.47
16	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Jharkhand	24.56	26.32	21.06	8.73
18	Bihar	6.92	6.48	7.74	2.77
19	Kerala	8.81	9.45	4.02	3.77
20	West Bengal	7.23	9.06	3.11	4.12
Total (Other States)		320.40	290.62	253.17	206.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Arunachal Pradesh	4.85	3.25	2.37	3.12
22	Assam	8.58	9.78	14.48	0.00
23	Manipur	12.37	9.51	5.93	9.94
24	Nagaland	7.75	6.64	10.67	10.11
25	Sikkim	11.28	6.63	8.86	6.00
26	Tripura	5.02	0.89	3.20	9.20
27	Mizoram	16.75	13.61	17.27	6.11
28	Meghalaya	5.94	4.69	2.21	4.40
Total (NE States)		72.55	55.00	65.00	48.88
Grand Total		392.95	345.62	318.17	255.02

Statement-II

Details of funds released under Intensification of Forest Management scheme from 2007-08 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	States	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (till 11.03.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rest of India					
1	Andhra Pradesh	179.772	270.00	-	136.94
2	Bihar	83.736	93.614	117.445	118.77
3	Chhattisgarh	613.012	463.695	460.07	345.83
4	Goa	18.53	27.366	24.567	25.00
5	Gujarat	568.825	461.66	501.81	322.27
6	Haryana	96.04	111.85	69.56	101.70
7	Himachal Pradesh	124.066	260.96	281.996	266.11
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	-	135.00	0.00
9	Jharkhand	221.875	276.622	260.14	150.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Karnataka	159.60	264.90	252.15	142.89
11	Kerala	283.72	467.00	490.99	257.16
12	Madhya Pradesh	665.02	565.50	715.027	334.69
13	Maharashtra	232.84	232.00	459.195	184.70
14	Orissa	180.61	234.00	122.46	195.34
15	Punjab	100.00	134.28	74.13	76.49
16	Rajasthan	99.692	150.408	149.98	103.76
17	Tamil Nadu	431.5775	389.68	143.99	
18	Uttar Pradesh	235.73	255.48	181.92	199.62
19	Uttarakhand	283.41	305.26	317.20	134.57
20	West Bengal	187.425	337.65	262.36	173.12
Total		4665.4805	5301.925	4876.00	3413.90
NE & Sikkim					
1	Assam	496.00	400.00	360.02	202.65
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30842	282.84	314.40	268.66
3	Manipur	143.55	206.843	198.42	168.21
4	Meghalaya	86.00	189.00	165.62	100.94
5	Mizoram	414.37	410.373	300.63	349.79
6	Nagaland	365.4264	222.479	274.05	147.52
7	Sikkim	120.6648	273.79	286.43	259.33
8	Tripura	98.593	156.00	138.15	188.81
Total		2033.0242	2141.325	2037.72	1685.91
Union Territories					
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	-	12.00	10.32
2	Chandigarh	Nil	-	-	51.26
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Daman and Diu	Nil	18.1464	8.00	
5	Lakshadweep	Nil	-		
6	New Delhi	Nil	-		
7	Pondicherry	Nil	-		
Total		0.00	18.1464	20.00	61.58
Grand Total		6698.5047	7461.3964	6933.72	5161.39

Statement-III

Details of State-wise funds released under Development of Forest villages Programme from 2007-08 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Forest Village	No. of Villages for which projects approved	Fund released (Rs. in Lakh)			
				2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Assam	499	498	0.00	4696.05	0.00	0.00
2	Chhattisgarh	425	422	1034.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00
3	Gujarat	199	199	593.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Jharkhand	24	24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Madhya Pradesh	893	867	2829.00	6502.50	0.00	0.00
6	Meghalaya	23	23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Mizoram	85	85	190.00	435.00	0.00	0.00
8	Orissa	20	20	0.00	180.00	0.00	0.00
9	Tripura	62	62	0.00	558.00	0.00	0.00
10	Uttarakhand	61	41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Uttar Pradesh	13	2	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
12	West Bengal	170	170	0.00	2550.00	0.00	0.00
Total		2474	2413	4646.62	14951.55	0.00	1500.00

Financial Health of NHAI

2764. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial health of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the context of a projected outflow of capital to the tune of Rs. 50,000 crores in the next three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NHAI will have to take a debt of Rs. 25,000 crores in addition to the Rs. 5,000 crores already taken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is an authority created by an Act of the Parliament i.e., National Highways Authority of India Act 1988 for the development, maintenance and management of National Highways and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. With regard to this objective, the Government of India from time to time entrusts to NHAI, such National Highways or any other stretch, for the development, maintenance and management thereof. The NHAI has not been granted/vested with any income generating assets as its own, and it functions purely as an execution arm of the Government of India. The funds to the NHAI are provided in various forms of capital through budgetary allocation by the Union Government of India. The other sources of the funds are the user fee charges (toll) collection, cess allocation provided to the NHAI as Grant by the Government, negative grant or premium received in case of projects awarded under Build-Operate-Transfer [BOT] (Toll) mode of delivery. Such capital provided, including reserves and surplus generated thereon, as on 31.03.2010 stands at Rs. 58,216.62 Crores, which has been entirely invested in the development, maintenance and management of the highways entrusted to it. Under the Central Road Fund Act 2000, statutory

provision has also been made for dedicated allocation of funds to enable and facilitate highway construction. The highway projects under the National Highways Development Program (NHDP) and other miscellaneous programs entrusted to NHAI by the Government of India are taken up and awarded by NHAI on the specific understanding and commitment that the required capital to meet the payment obligations there-under would be provided by the Government of India.

(c) and (d) As per the B K Chaturvedi Committee Report-I, it has been broadly assessed that for the execution of various projects under NHDP etc, outlay of Rs. 6,23,823/- Crores including that of private sector participants would be required. It has also been estimated that to bridge the resource gap, NHAI would have to make periodic borrowings, with peak outstanding debt standing at Rs. 71,449 Crores during the financial year 2019-20. A copy of the Report of the Chaturvedi Committee in this regard is available at the website of the NHAI which could be viewed by clicking at the following URL: http://www.nhai.org/Final%20Report%20of%20BKC%20committee%2027%2008%202009%20recd%20_%20from%20JS%20PPP_.pdf.

Social Security to Unorganised Sector

2765. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to extend social security scheme like EPF and ESIC, gratuity and pension facilities to all Construction, forest, agriculture and all unorganised sector workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation and Service Condition) Welfare Act and Cess Act, 1996 have already been implemented in all States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to extend the social security scheme like EPF and ESIC, gratuity and pension facilities to all construction, forest, agriculture and unorganised sector workers in the country. However, the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Act, 2010 enables the Government to formulate Scheme for other beneficiaries and members of

their families for providing medical facility in any hospital established by the Corporation in any area which is underutilized.

(d) and (e) The status of implementation of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 by States/ Union Territories is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Status of implementation of the building and other construction workers (regulation of employment and conditions of service) Act, 1996

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	Whether Rules notified under the Act.	Whether Welfare Board constituted	Whether Implementing/ Cess collecting authority notified	Whether State Advisory Committee constituted	Whether Schemes framed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Assam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.	Bihar	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
6.	Goa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
7.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.	Haryana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
11.	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12.	Karnataka	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
13.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
16.	Manipur	Yes	No	No	No	No
17.	Meghalaya	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
18.	Mizoram	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
19.	Nagaland	No	No	No	No	No
20.	Orissa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.	Punjab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Rajasthan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
23.	Sikkim	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
24.	Tamil Nadu*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.	Tripura	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
27.	Uttarakhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
28.	West Bengal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
29.	Delhi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
31.	Chandigarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
33.	Daman and Diu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
34.	Lakshadweep	No	No	No	No	No
35.	Puducherry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

*State implementing its own Act.

[Translation]

Uploading of Map on Websites

2766. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has uploaded on its website a map in which Arunachal Pradesh has been shown as a part of China to show the impact of Mega Dam Project of Arunachal Pradesh on environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No Madam, Ministry has not put up any such Map on its website.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) above.

[English]

Expansion Programme of National Highways

2767. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken up expansion programme of the National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof. State-wise and NH-wise, especially in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the present status of the expansion plan; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN

PRASADA): (a) to (d) Expansion of National Highways network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highways is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se-priority and availability of funds. No separate provision of funds for upgradation of roads/State Highways into National Highways is made.

[Translation]

Widening of NH-24

2768. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length in kilometres of the National Highways constructed in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise and NH-wise and District-wise;

(b) whether work on NH-24 from Indirapuram to Ghaziabad has not been started yet;

(c) if so, whether any guidelines have been issued for conversion of NH-24 into six/eight lane highway; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

FDI Policy

2769. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to make any administrative changes in regard to FDI policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

SCINDIA): (a) There is no proposal in this Department to make any administrative change in regard to Foreign Direct Investment Policy.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Linking of Route to NH

2770. SHRI K. D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any proposal to the Union Government in regard to linking the Bhandara-Tumsar-Varasivani-Balaghat-Baihar-Mawai-Amarkantak route with the National Highway;

(b) if so, the details and the current status thereof;

(c) whether the Government has given sanction in regard to linking this road with the National Highway;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time-limit fixed for the construction of this road; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent proposal for declaration of Bhandara-Tumsar-Waraseoni-Amarkantak as new National Highway (NH).

(b) to (e) Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process and requests of various State Governments, including Madhya Pradesh, for declaration of certain routes as NH are taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

[English]

Policy Framework for Ragpickers

2771. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of ragpickers in the country is increasing;

(b) whether ragpickers are not covered by any substantial labour laws in the country;

(c) the extent to which the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, helps in ameliorating the living conditions of ragpickers in the country;

(d) whether the Government has constituted a Task Force for evolving a policy framework for ragpickers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The exact number of rag pickers is not known.

(b) Rag pickers are covered by such labour laws as are applicable to them.

(c) The Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for the social security and welfare of unorganised workers which includes rag pickers.

(d) and (e) The Government has set-up a Task Force for rag pickers. The Task Force has yet to submit its report.

[Translation]

Conversion of NH-3 to Six Lane Road

2772. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles commuting daily on the NH-3, Mumbai-Agra four lane road as on date;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to convert the NH-3, Mumbai-Agra four lane road to six lane road according to the survey results/assessments;

(e) if so, whether any time-limit has been fixed for converting the said Highway into six lane Highway; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Mumbai - Agra section of NH-3 is not fully four laned. The number of vehicles commuting daily on Mumbai - Agra Section of NH-3 varies from place to place.

(b) and (c) A traffic study was conducted by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) I on Gwalior - Dewas Section (km 258 to km 560) of NH-3, details of which are enclosed as Statement-I.

(d) to (f) The status of Agra - Mumbai stretch is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Detail of traffic on Gwalior - Dewas section of NH-3

Location NH-3 (km)	Total Passenger Car Units (PCU's)
258 km	21089
295 km	17394
331.8 km	13017
365 km	17394
400 km	17301
430 km	15317
465 km	13438
495 km	16897
524 km	18344
560 km	18575

Statement-II

Status of Agra-Mumbai stretch of NH-3

Stretch	Length (km)	Remarks
1	2	3
Agra-Gwalior	85	Stretch is 4 laned except for Dholpur-Morena section - km 51 to km 61 (including Chambal Bridge) which is under 4 laning and scheduled for completion in June 2012. New 4 laning Agra bypass from km 13.03 of NH 3 to km 176.8 of NH 2 is also under 4 laning. Agra-Gwalior section is identified for 6 laning under NHDP Phase V.
Gwalior-Dewas	425.5	It is 2 lane at present and is proposed for 4 laning. RFQ invited.
Dewas-Indore	45	This section is 4 lane and has been taken up for 6 laning and concession agreement signed in May 2010.
Indore-Khalghat	80	Already 4 laned.
Khalghat to MP/MH Border	82.8	Four laning is in progress and anticipated to be completed in May 2011.
MP/MH Border to Dhule	98	4 laning is in progress and anticipated to be completed in June 2012.

1	2	3
Dhule -Pimpalgaon	125	Already 4 laned.
Pimpalgaon-Nasik -Gonde	60	Being 6 laned and anticipated to be completed in July 2012.
Gonde-Vadape	100	Being 4 laned (98 % completed) and anticipated to be completed in March 2011.

Non-payment of Minimum Wages

2773. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding nonpayment of minimum wages to the workers in the public as well as private sector companies during the last three years;

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

(c) the action taken against the said companies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The minimum wages, fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for different categories of workers engaged in different scheduled employments in the Central and State sphere are applicable to companies/establishments both in the

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

The details regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in the Central and the State sphere for the last three years i.e., 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, as available, are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III.

Statement-I

Details regarding Enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 2007-08

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Inspections made		Irregularities		Claims		Prosecution cases		Amount of Compensation Awarded (Rs.'000)	Amount of Fine (Rs. '000)	
		Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled	Pending	Filed	Decided	Imposed		Recovered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Central Sphere	14039	132496	140913	2005	2697	44389	2486	2538	7960	2191	-
	State Sphere											
1	Andhra Pradesh	83899	24232	15758	28373	27098	934	262	232	103533	1730	1732

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25	Tamil Nadu	105906	746	98	644	1134	7969	615	295	39349	176	122
26	Tripura	5989	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27	Uttarakhand	3804	1136	374	251	295	107	233	243	5904	90	88
28	Uttar Pradesh	37022	19227	842	4996	4716	7494	1225	909	2690000	247	-
29	West Bengal	16188	3838	3715	-	-	713	61	51	-	22	-
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	272	1088	1088	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Chandigarh	312	198	-	47	186	313	74	78	13	53	-
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	7	7	1	1	-	2	-	41	-	-
33	Daman & Diu*	397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35	Puducherry	9225	185	185	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.7	0.7

* Relates to the Calendar Year i.e. 2007

Statement-II

Details regarding Enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 2008 - 09

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Inspections made	Irregularities		Claims		Prosecution cases		Amount of Compensation Awarded (Rs.'000)	Amount of Fine (Rs.'000)		
			Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled	Pending	Filed		Decided	Imposed	Recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Central Sphere	14720	147815	153373	2015	2236	199721	4382	3591	8017	-	-
	State Sphere											
1	Andhra Pradesh	70911	13952	10234	18504	22337	827	451	418	61004	uo	127
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	35	7	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	15485	7207	5699	92	66	24	44	33	128	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27	Uttarakhand	3653	1158	585	112	93	167	401	281	2038	57	57
28	Uttar Pradesh	53581	26805	1324	5563	5143	7809	2147	4579	1398000	509	-
29	West Bengal	13749	5237	3941	-	-	716	253	40	-	28	-
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	168	672	672	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Chandigarh	248	145	7	9	31	724	-	25	-	-	-
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Daman and Diu	397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	10894	220	195	Nil	Nil	2	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Relates to the Calendar Year i.e. 2008

Statement-III

Details regarding enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Inspections made	Irregularities		Claims		Prosecution cases		Amount of Compensation Awarded (Rs.'000)	Amount of Fine (Rs.'000)		
			Detected	Rectified	Filed	Settled	Pending	Filed		Decided	Imposed	Recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Central Spheres	15951	161562	173225	2724	2046	51512	5599	3415	9801	2342	-
	State Sphere											
1	Andhra Pradesh	65115	7368	4461	8504	7723	356	720	186	3571	67	10
2	Arunachal Pradesh*	29	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Assam	8683	5589	3659	80	71	18	8	3	1018	Nil	Nil
4	Bihar	241509	49925	48258	25596	14361	1296	275	4	10704	2218	-
5	Chhattisgarh*	6522	1076	633	156	231	11721	1094	375	25	120	371

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6	Delhi	5522	5359	4365	263	132	N.A	876	87	7385	165	165
7	Goa*	971	7003	98	2	9	17	9	3	Nil	12	-
8	Gujarat	19462	81374	54209	0	0	46383	3514	4987	13566	5792	5792
9	Haryana	1612	316	316	231	175	1126	217	214	6602	79	-
10	Himachal Pradesh	3043	3043	2947	11	10	9	6	131	168	86	-
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1981	120	-	2	1	548	269	168	-	0.624	-
12	Jharkhand	39162	13206	4788	18252	728	56S	Zo	1	2327	1	-
13	Karnataka	21168	21168	2186	1480	1855	2028	1443	944	13994	1270	-
14	Kerala	32786	68861	24274	307	109	690	1567	1384	2412	1481	1481
15	Madhya Pradesh	6681	2307	2724	233	205	3218	1049	501	524	227	52
16	Maharashtra	50537	55774	41074	5	1	1808	230	tt->	n Am	148	38
17	Manipur	1284	g	OO	Nil	Nii	Nii	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18	Meghalaya	238	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
20	Nagaland	30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nii	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nii	Nii
21	Orissa	20751	16786	9999	97	1	10700	681	7	Nil	2	-
22	Punjab	14624	2818	2209	250	142	4996	335	211	130	143	-
23	Rajasthan	8577	146	88	348	193	838	45	43	7339	23	-
24	Sikkim	8250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Tamil Nadu	152084	3597	2	950	737	2557	163	107	19518	92	42
26	Tripura	19444	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	88	Nil	Nil	Nil	230	Nil
27	Uttarakhand	3398	1007	328	153	133	286	342	210	913	57	57
28	Uttar Pradesh	38683	13247	1081	4573	5361	5377	1224	1300	1864000	304	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
29	West Bengal	8695	2980	1896	-	-	1026	275	83	-	43	-
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48	240	240	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31	Chandigarh	375	77	56	26	21	-	21	27	29	11	-
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	4	4	1	1	2	1	-	9	-	-
33	Daman & Diu*	395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	7010	185	185	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	0.5	0.5

Provisional

* Relates to the Calendar Year i.e. 2009.

Housing Project for Mine Workers

2774. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for providing house to the mine workers in the country;

(b) if so, the locations of the said projects that have been approved; and

(c) the number of housing units likely to be constructed at these locations alongwith the amount of housing loan likely to be provided to the mine workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Yes, Mines managements are granted financial assistance of Rs. 40,000/- and Rs. 50,000/- per tenement for construction of Type-I and Type-II house respectively for constructing and providing accommodation to Limestone and Dolomite Mines (LSDM) and Iron Ore, Manganese Ore and Chrome Ore (IOMC) Mines workers on nominal rent under Type-I and Type-II scheme. Besides, Central subsidy of Rs. 40,000/- per worker is granted to these Mine workers for

the7 construction of individual houses by themselves, who have completed at least one year service with monthly income up to Rs. 10,000/-, under the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS), 2007.

State-wise approval of the house related proposals is placed as Statement.

Future location of the houses will be dependent upon the applications that would be received in this regard.

Statement

State-wise detail of approval of house related proposals under Type-I, Type-II Scheme and revised integrated housing scheme (RIHS) during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Name of the State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Himachal Pradesh	01	Nil	Nil
Rajasthan	243	Nil	256
Orissa	185	167	Nil
Karnataka	Nil	13	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	84	Nil	202

[English]

Welfare of Domestic Workers

2775. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Task Force constituted by the Government for domestic workers in the country has submitted its report;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to provide health insurance to domestic workers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there is any proposal to make registration of placement agencies mandatory to prevent the exploitation of domestic workers in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Government set-up a Task Force to evolve a policy frame work for domestic workers in the context of regulatory mechanism and providing social security. The Task Force has submitted its first report which makes the following recommendations:

- (i) Extension of the welfare schemes to the domestic workers including Health and Maternity benefit, Death and Disability benefit and old age benefits.
- (ii) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) should be the first welfare scheme to be extended to the domestic workers. The smart cards used under RSBY can later be used to load other welfare schemes rolled out for domestic workers.
- (iii) Domestic workers should be identified and registered by the State Labour Department.
- (iv) The domestic work should be included in the Central List of scheduled employment vide a notification under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

for fixation and enforcement of minimum wages in respect of domestic workers. The State Governments which have not fixed minimum wages for domestic work should fix minimum rates of wages for domestic workers.

- (v) Mandatory registration of all placement agencies and individuals providing placement, sourcing and recruitment service relating to domestic work under Shops and Establishment Act.
- (vi) Formulation of National Policy for the Domestic Workers.
- (vii) Scaling up of the skill and re-skill training programme initiated by International Labour Organisation.

(c) and (d) The proposal to extend health insurance scheme viz. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to domestic workers is under consideration of the Government.

(e) and (f) The State Governments have been asked to take necessary steps for registration of placement agencies providing domestic workers.

Un Organised Workers Social Security Act, 2008

2776. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to amend Unorganised Worker Social Security Act, 2008 to ensure old age pension, maternity benefits, livelihood loss compensation, accident and medical care to the unorganised workers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government also proposes to extend the facilities of Provident Fund under EPFO and Employees State Insurance under ESI Act to the workers in the unorganised sector;

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to amend the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. However, the Act already envisages formulation of social security schemes viz, health and maternity benefits, life and disability cover and old age protection.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal to extend the facilities of Provident Fund under EPFO and Employees State Insurance under ESI Act to the workers in the unorganised sector. However, the Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Act, 2010 enables to Government to formulate Scheme for other beneficiaries and members of their families for providing medical Facility in any hospital established by the Corporation in any area which is underutilized.

[Translation]

**Minimum Wages for
Unskilled Workers**

2777. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to increase the minimum wages fixed for unskilled workers by empowering them through development programmes in the rural and backward areas;
 (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the number of unskilled workers benefited in the country including Rajasthan during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Government has taken several measures including the enactment of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 to empower the rural, backward and disadvantaged section of the population including unskilled workers. The Government is also implementing a number

of other employment generation schemes, such as Swamajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMIEGP). Social Security Schemes like Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme and Aam Admi Bima Yojana also aim at improving the livelihood of the poor in the country.

Further, in order to protect the minimum wages against inflation, the Central Government and most of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have adopted the system of Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA), revised twice a year effective from 1st April and 1st October on the basis of increase in Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers.

(c) The total number of households provided employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 have respectively been 3.38 crore, 4.51 crore and 5.26 crore. The number of households provided employment in Rajasthan under MGNREGA during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 have respectively been 21.70 lakhs, 63.73 lakhs and 65.22 lakhs.

[English]

**Setting up of Coastal
Zone Management**

2778. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up of National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Zone Management (NCSCZM) with the support of a consortium of eleven institutions to focus on capacity building and research in Coastal Zone Management;
 (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry has established the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) under the World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project. A consortium of eleven research institutions covering all the coastal States and Union Territories, has been constituted to work along with NCSCM in the area of coastal zone management.

(c) On 24th December, 2010, a Memorandum of Association between the Ministry and Anna University, Chennai was signed to set up NCSCM.

Indian Companies in Egypt

2779. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Ministry has made any assessment on the Indian companies in Egypt in view of turmoil there;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which the Government of India is helping Indian companies to meet the crisis in Egypt;

(c) whether it is true that the industry associations are foreseeing blocking of Suez Canal which is the primary link between Asia and Europe;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the likely impact on Indian Industry and the corrective steps being taken in this regard; and

(f) the details of bilateral trade between India and Egypt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Embassy of India, Egypt, was operating a twenty-four hour Control ' Room and contacted all the companies partly or wholly owned by Indians or NRIs in Egypt to assess whether they had

suffered any damage. The Indian owners of those Companies who wanted to temporarily leave Egypt were helped by the Embassy by arranging special Air India aircraft. Further, the Embassy also took up the cases of those Indian Companies who had apprehensions about their security or unreasonable demands from disgruntled local elements with the Egyptian Trade & Industry Ministry, the Egyptian General Authority for Foreign Investment and also with the Egyptian Armed Forces. The Egyptian authorities deployed army vehicles and army personnel at the factory premises of few Indian Companies at the request of Indian Mission there. Some of the Indian companies temporarily shut their operations for lack of raw material or for the fear of labour unrest or out of security concern while some continued their operations at a reduced scale. Most of the Indian companies have restarted their operations by now.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

(f) The details of the bilateral trade between India and Egypt are as per the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Amount in US\$ Million)

Year	Export	Import	Total Trade
2005-06	672.43	220.44	892.87
2006-07	763.08	1739.74	2502.82
2007-08	1398.83	1985.52	3384.35
2008-09	1699.86	2121.33	3821.19
2009-10	1403.88	1692.36	3096.24
2010-11 (April- Sept.)	997.00	597.06	1594.06

[Translation]

Road Projects of BRO

2780. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the border road projects being undertaken by the Border Road Organisation (BRO) in Indo-Pak border areas;

(b) the length of Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan alongwith the status of road construction there;

(c) whether the Government has any new proposal under consideration in regard to this border area; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(a) 243 roads are planned for construction in Indo-Pak border areas under Long Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) with Probable date of completion 2022.

(b) The length of Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan is 1037 Km. Out of 64 roads planned for construction, 05 roads are completed, on 9 roads work is in progress and in respect of remaining 50 roads work is yet to commence.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

[English]

India Project in US University

2781. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether formal meetings and interactions are being conducted annually under the aegis of the India Project of the George Washington University Law School (GW Law), USA between the representatives of leading multinational Pharmaceutical companies and members of India judiciary, officials of India patent policy makers, patent law enforcers, in particular;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the stated objectives behind the exercise;

(c) whether the India Project of the GW Law is funded by multinational pharmaceutical co-operation; and

(d) if so, the rationale behind allowing the MNCs to attempt to influence our patent law enforcement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b): As per available information, Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) in association with George Washington University Law School and US India Business Council have been organizing Summits on intellectual property annually since 2004. As per CII, the objective of the Summit was, inter-alia, to build partnerships between overseas and Indian industries for collaborative Research and Development (R&D) projects and to disseminate information about international best practices in Intellectual Property (IP) protection. At the invitation of CII, the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks attended the programme held in February, 2010.

(c) and (d) Government has no information about the funding of this project.

[Translation]

Bridges on Seasonal Rivers

2782. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct bridges on seasonal rivers and rivulets flowing between Garjia to Chintakhal on the Ramnagar-Dhumakot stretch of National Highway No. 121;

(b) if so, the names of the locations which have been identified for construction of bridges and where bridges need to be constructed urgently;

(c) whether the bridges are proposed to be constructed on priority basis; and

(d) if not the manner in which the accidents taking place during the rainy season are likely to be avoided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The State Public Works Department (PWD) has identified locations for construction of bridges at km 41.700

(Local Nala), km 42.800 (Panod Nala-I), km 43.65 (Panod Nala-II) and km. 45.70 (Dhangari) between Garjia to Chintakhal on Ram Nagar-Dhumakot stretch of National Highway No. 121 (NewNHNo. 309).

- (c) Yes Madam.
(d) Does not arise.

Vacant Posts for Backward Classes in HAL

2783. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of various posts reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) lying vacant in the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) in the Ministry of Defence and its subordinate officers; and

(b) the time by which the aforesaid posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Unemployed Youths

2784. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) the State-wise number of educated unemployed youth in the country;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide gainful employment to the urban employed youth;

(c) the age at which an educated unemployed could be granted a loan;

(d) the interest rate charged by the nationalized banks for such type of loans;

(e) whether the Government proposes to reduce these interest rates in favour of the unemployed persons;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) State-wise number of youth job seekers including educated in the age group of 15-29, all of whom may not be unemployed registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31st December 2008 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (g) Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million job opportunities through normal growth process and by implementing various special employment generation schemes such as, Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swamajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). SJSRY and PMEGP cater to the needs of urban people by providing them opportunities for self employment and wage employment so as to increase their productivity and earnings. Eligible youth candidates are eligible for receiving loans/ subsidies under this scheme at prescribed rate of interest decided by the Government from time to time.

Statement

State-wise number of youth job seekers including educated in the age group of 15-29 as on 31st December, 2008

(In thousand)		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Unemployed Youths
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1473.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	28.4
3	Assam	1480.3
4	Bihar	591.7

1	2	3
5	Chhattisgarh	970.4
6	Delhi	391.6
7	Goa	82.6
8	Gujarat	607.0
9	Haryana	618.8
10	Himachal Pradesh	514.2
11	Jammu and Kashmir	55.4
12	Jharkhand	671.4
13	Karnataka	453.6
14	Kerala	2892.6
15	Madhya Pradesh	1415.0
16	Maharashtra	2338.3
17	Manipur	391.7
18	Meghalaya	20.9
19	Mizoram	47.6
20	Nagaland	38.6
21	Orissa	594.7
22	Punjab	283.7
23	Rajasthan	632.0
24	Sikkim*	
25	Tamil Nadu	3593.3
26	Tripura	339.1
27	Uttarakhand	359.1

1	2	3
28	Uttar Pradesh	2168.3
29	West Bengal	3689.7
(B) Union Territories		
30	A. & N. Islands	28.4
31	Chandigarh	30.5
32	D. & N. Haveli	5.5
33	Daman and Diu	7.6
34	Lakshadweep	10.1
35	Puducherry	139.9
Total		26965.3

* No Employment Exchanges is functioning in this State

Export of Potato

2785. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

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

(a) whether potato is being exported to many countries; and

(b) if so, the details of quantity and value of potato exported during last three years and current year, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of quantity and value of potato exported during last three years and current year, country wise is given below:

Value Rs. In lakhs; Quantity in thousand kgs

Sl. No.	Country	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 upto June, 2011	
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Australia	0.97	3.10	2.93	8.46	12.80	45.45	1.96	6.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Bangladesh	0.00	0.00	45.13	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Canada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.83	2.10	0.00	0.00
4	Germany	2.01	10.00	12.36	40.-00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Hong Kong	0.60	2.10	0.16	0.80	0.41	14.50	0.00	0.00
6	Kuwait	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.80	0.00	0.00
7	Malaysia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.56	177.94	5.79	60.00
8	Maldives	0.29	2.00	2.53	7.70	44.45	253.00	1.41	9.95
9	Mauritius	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Nepal	2.62	43.58	257.44	2344.64	56.27	201.18	10.14	139.00
11	New Zealand	1.71	12.00	2.47	14.00	1.05	7.19	0.00	0.00
12	Norway	2.42	12.53	1.73	11.49	2.09	16.86	0.00	0.00
13	Oman	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.30	0.00	0.00
14	Pakistan	0.00	0.00	334.21	3648.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Russia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.39	54.00
16	Saudi Arab	0.27	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Singapore	0.00	0.01	4.11	41.73	1.54	11.23	0.00	0.00
18	Sri Lanka	3.14	10.00	0.87	4.00	12.37	98.50	42.33	251.92
19	U Arab Emts	0.00	0.00	5.43	35.00	3.65	11.50	9.82	78.18
20	UK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.50
21	USA	0.82	4.40	0.16	2.00	2.06	9.77	0.00	0.00
Total		14.85	100.72	669.57	6459.12	162.43	850.32	87.95	599.86

Source: DGCI&S

Employment Generation

2786. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Expert Group has been constituted

for employment generation in the country including Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received the report of the said Group; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the follow up action?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Madam. An Expert Group was constituted under the chairpersonship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, by PMO in August 2010 to formulate a Job plan for the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) to (d) The report has just been submitted to PMO and State Government. The report has made recommendations to enhance employment opportunities by boosting identified sectors with large employment generation potential and by human resource development initiative focused on improving skill sets through improving access to education and focused placement oriented training in J&K and other States. The Expert Group has also suggested strategies for development of Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Tourism, Handicraft, Medium Scale and Micro Enterprises and IT sector to boost employment opportunities in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

[English]

Social Security Benefits

2787. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unorganised sector work-force of imore than 40 crore are deprived of the social security benefits in the absence of adequate National Social Security Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The Government has announced setting up of National Social Security Fund for unorganized workers. Necessary steps are being taken to constitute the Fund.

The Government is committed to providing social security to all unorganized workers. Recognizing the need to providing sociial security to unorganised workers, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the Central level and State Social Security Boards at the State level which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes for unorganised workers.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. More than 2.31 crore BPL families (a unit of five) have been covered as on 28.02.2010. The scheme has been extended to building and other construction workers registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996 and street vendors.

The Government has launched the Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) to provide insurance against death and disability. More than 1.67 crore lives have been covered under AABY as on 31.12.2010.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. All citizens above the age of 65 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. 1.73 crore persons have been covered as on 30.11.2010. To expand the old age protection cover, the Government has now proposed to reduce the age for eligibility of pension from 65 years to 60 years and for the persons above the age of 80 years the amount is proposed to be raised from Rs, 200 to Rs. 500 per month.

In addition to above, the Government is implementing various social security schemes viz as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Swarnjayanti Shahari Rojgair Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, National Social Assistance Programmes Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 which provides 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

The Government has constituted Welfare Funds for some categories of workers like beedi, cine and non-coal mine workers in the unorganised sector. The Welfare Funds are utilized to provide for financing of measures to promote the welfare of workers including women workers engaged in these occupations. The welfare measures include health & medical care, insurance, housing, education, recreation, water supply, maternity benefits, etc.

Education to Working Children

2788. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether full time formal education is still a distant dream for many children, especially working children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to avoid such situation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which provides for Free and Compulsory Education in a neighbouring school as per policy laid down by State Governments, is under implementation in all the States/UTs. The RTE Act mandates that every child must be in school; this presupposes elimination of child labour. As per national sample survey conducted in 2005 & 2009 through Social & Rural Research Instituted (SRI), a unit of International Marketing Research Bureau (IMRB) the number of Out of School Children in the country has reduced from 1.34 crore in 2005 to 81.5 lakhs in 2009. According to the

survey in Andhra Pradesh, the number of out of school children has reduced from 5,42,664 in 2005 to 1,72,354 in 2009.

[Translation]

Import of Scrap Metals

2789. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various scrap metals being imported alongwith the names of countries;

(b) whether the Government proposes to restrict such import to the minimum;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the pollution caused by use of Uranium-based weapons by neighbouring countries is spreading diseases in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes. As per these rules, metal scrap listed in Schedule III (Part D) can be imported in the country without any license or restriction by the actual user and by registered traders on behalf of the actual users. Metal scrap listed in Schedule III Part (B) can be imported after permission from this Ministry or from Directorate General Foreign Trade or from both.

(d) to (f) The aforesaid rules are not applicable to radioactive waste which are covered under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and rules made there under.

*[English]***Impact of Climate Change**

2790. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the impact of climate change on water resources in the country particularly in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the impact of climate change on country's water resources including major rivers and basins?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As a part of India's Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework for Climate Change Convention, impact of climate change on water resources is assessed at national level. Indian Network of Climate Change Assessment which was launched in October 2009 has analyzed the impact of climate change on water resources of Western Ghats region that includes Karnataka. However, specific study on water resources of Karnataka has not been done.

(c) The National Action Plan on Climate Change launched in June, 2008 includes the National Water Mission which has the aim of ensuring promotion of basin level integrated water resources management. The objective of the mission is to conserve water, minimize wastage and ensure more equitable distribution both across and within states. The Mission has been prepared keeping in view the provisions of National Water Policy, and the objective of optimizing water use and increasing water use efficiency by 20% through regulatory mechanism and differential entitlements and pricing. Studies have been undertaken to assess the water resources, under climatic scenario, of the river basin scales. Pilot studies on Godavari and Brahmani-Baitarni rivers have also been conducted.

ECHS in Kerala

2791. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Ex-servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) hospitals operating in Kerala;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up some new ECHS hospitals in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) At present 11 ECHS polyclinics are operating in the state of Kerala and under the expansion plan 12 additional polyclinics are being set up as approved by the Government. Details are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II and III respectively.

Statement-I*List of Polyclinics in Kerala*

Sl. No.	Polyclinics	District	State	Remarks
1.	Kochi	Ernakulam	Kerala	
2.	Kannur	Kannur	Kerala	
3.	Kozhikode	Kozikode	Kerala	
4.	Perintalmanna	Malappuram	Kerala	
5.	Thrissur	Thrissur	Kerala	
6.	Kottayam	Kottayam	Kerala	
7.	Alleppy	Alleppy	Kerala	
8.	Palakkad	Palakkad	Kerala	
9.	Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Kerala	
10.	Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	
11.	Quilon	Quilon	Kerala	

Statement-II*List of Additional Polyclinics in Kerala*

Sl. No.	Polyclinics	District	State	Remarks
1.	Thodupuzha	Iduki	Kerala	
2.	Moovattupuzha	Ernakulam	Kerala	
3.	Kanhangad	Kasargod	Kerala	
4.	Iritti	Kannur	Kerala	
5.	Kunnamkulam	Trichur	Kerala	
6.	Changanacherry	Kottayam	Kerala	
7.	Kalpetta	Wayanad	Kerala	
8.	Mavelikara	Alleppey	Kerala	
9.	Trivandrum (Medical College)	Trivandrum	Kerala	
10.	Kottarakara	Kollam	Kerala	
11.	Ranni	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	
12.	Kilimanur	Trivandrum	Kerala	

Huge Transport on NHs of Tamil Nadu

2792. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to large scale transportation of oil in Nagapattinam and Thiruvavur area in Tamil Nadu, the National Highways of the said area are badly damaged;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is considering to allocate some funds to the Tamil Nadu Government for taking up repairing and maintenance works of such roads;

(d) if so, the amount allocated for this purpose; and

(e) the time by which the amount is likely to be released to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) No, madam. The National Highways stretch from Nagapattinam to Thiruvavur which is part of Nagapattinam - Thanjavur section of NH-67 is being maintained in traffic worthy condition by the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

(c) to (e) During 2010-11 Rupees 62.62 Crore have been allocated to the Government of Tamil Nadu for maintenance and repair of National Highways in the State, which is released as per the demand raised by the State Government.

**Energy Efficiency and Emission
Reduction by Steel PSU**

2793. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps towards achieving energy efficiency and emission reduction through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) of United Nations Development Plan (UNDP);

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken thereto;

(c) whether the Government has directed all public sector steel companies to set up energy efficiency and emission reduction provisions under for modernisation and capacity expansion programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Steel in association with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is carrying out a project on 'Removal of Barriers to Energy Efficiency Improvement in Steel Re-rolling Mill Sector in India'. The project seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by providing technical assistance to small and medium sized steel re-rolling mills in the country to enable them to adopt more energy efficient

and environmentally friendly technologies. The estimated cost of the project is 14.03 Million US Dollars.

(c) and (d) At the time of granting Environment Clearance (EC) for the ongoing modernization-cum-expansion projects at the public sector steel plants, Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), Government of India has stipulated certain specific and general conditions to incorporate emission reduction technologies in the plants. The conditions are being complied with by the steel companies. Further, the steel companies have envisaged many state-of-the-art energy efficient technologies under their modernization plan for conservation of energy and energy efficiency improvement.

[Translation]

Army Service Corps

2794. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to re-locate Army Service Corps (North) centre from Gaya (Bihar) to Bangalore;

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

(c) the reaction of the Bihar Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Vide Government of India Order dated 3rd November, 2010, Army Service Corps (ASC) Centre (North) is being relocated from Gaya to Bangalore. This has been done for locating ASC Centre North with ASC Centre South at Bangalore for homogenous training and efficient monitoring. Further Officers Training Academy (OTA) is being set up at Gaya as the location has been found suitable. OTA will be a premier institute of national importance and a much larger organisation than ASC. Its staff strength, infrastructure, facilities and manpower would be on a larger scale than that of the ASC. OTA will provide far more employment opportunities in the region and would contribute more to the economy and the general security of the area.

(c) Chief Minister of Bihar has written to Raksha Mantri regarding the transfer of ASC Centre North from Gaya to Bangalore. He has been informed about the decision of Government which would protect the interests of the people of the region.

[English]

Bullet Proof Jackets

2795. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the availability of bullet proof jackets for the Army against the sanctioned number;

(b) the reasons for the shortage, if any;

(c) whether the Army proposes to acquire such jackets to meet its requirements;

(d) if so, whether the tendering process has been completed by the Army in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof and time by which these jackets are likely to be made available to the soldiers; and

(f) the total cost involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) to (f) Procurement of Bullet Proof Jackets (BPJ) is based on requirements assessed by the Army periodically and is an on-going process. There are sufficient Bullet Proof Jackets (BPJs) to meet the operational requirements of the Army. The process for procurement of modular Bullet Proof Jackets which are lighter in weight and provide better protection has been initiated in accordance with the provisions of the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP).

Child Labour

2796. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has asked the State Governments to take

immediate steps to check child labour and rehabilitation of rescued children in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has also asked the State Governments to evolve a code of conduct for the employees of public institutions, Government undertakings, Government funded institutions and Government offices for not engaging children as domestic workers or encourage child labour in any form at their work places;

(c) if so the other main points of instruction mentioned in the report; and

(d) the States that have followed these instructions and the extent to which it has been fully implemented by them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per the information received from the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, the Commission has asked the State Governments to take immediate steps to check child labour and rehabilitation of rescued children in the country.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Delimitation of Areas

2797. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has demarcated "Go and No Go Zones" for coal projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria adopted in this regard;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has urged for a careful delimitation of areas in the country in view of overall development perspective;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) and the Ministry of Coal (MoC) had jointly undertaken an exercise to overlay the forest cover map on the coal blocks boundaries in respect of 9 coalfields in the country and identified various coal blocks as category 'A' (No-Go areas) and Category 'B' (Go areas). As per the exercise, 449 coal blocks covering about 3,80,000 ha have been categorised as category 'B' out of total number of 602 coal blocks covering about 6,48,750 ha.

The criteria used for characterizing 'A' and 'B' has been based on following parameters:

(i) Gross Forest Cover (GFC) - under this category, the forest is defined as crop having density more than 10%. Anything below this is scrub, which is not included in the forest cover. Any proposed coal block having 30% or more area under forest cover is placed under non-available category, i.e., category 'A' or 'No-Go'.

(ii) Weighted Forest Cover (WFC) - to give appropriate weightage to different qualities of forest, a weightage of 0.85 was given to very dense forests, 0.55 to moderately dense forests and 0.25 to open forests in a coal block for calculating forest cover percentage over the whole block. The cut off for this parameter has been kept as 10%, i.e., if a block has WFC of more 10%, it is in category 'A' or 'No-Go'.

(c) to (e) The Member (Energy), Planning Commission, while reviewing the Policy Guidelines for allotment of alternative coal block to captive allottees, suggested that the issues of 'Go - No Go' areas need to be settled quickly. The entire issue of 'Go - No Go' is before a Group of Ministers (GoM), constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat on 03.02.2011, to consider the environmental and developmental issues relating to coal mining and other developmental projects.

NHs and Express Highways

2798. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual number of approved National Highways (NHs) and Express Highways in the State of Gujarat and the total length thereof;

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration for new National and Express Highways for the State of Gujarat, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any priority has been given to the non-sources districts viz, Patan, Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Amreli of the State; and

(d) if so, the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN

PRASADA): (a) The actual number of approved National Highways are N.H. No. 6, 8, 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E, 14, 15, 59, 113, 228 and National Expressway is NE-1. The total length of National Highways and National Expressways in the State of Gujarat is 3152 km and 93 km respectively.

(b) Proposals received for declaration of new National Highways in Gujarat are enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The details of proposals received for declaration of new National Highway in districts of Patan, Mehsana, Sabarkantha and Amreli are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Expansion of National Highway network is a continuous process. New NHs are declared from time to time depending upon the availability of resources and inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Road Passing through district	Length (km)
1	2	3	4
National Highways			
1.	Malia-Jamnagar-Okha- Dwarka	Rajkot, Jamnagar	340
2.	Bhuj-Khavada-India bridge-Dharamshala towards India Border	Katch	170
3.	Vadodara-Por-Sinor-Netrang-Vyara-Ahwa-Saputara-Nasik	Vadodara, Surat, Bharuch, Navsari, Dang	245
4.	Mehsana-Chansma-Radhanpur	Mehsana, Patan	165
5.	Raj kot-Morbi -Navlakh i	Rajkot, Jamnagar	109
6.	Palanpur-Gandh inagar-Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Banaskantha	150
7.	Rajpipla-Vapi	Narmada, Bharuch, surat, Navsari, Valsad, Tapi	339
8.	Vasad-Padra-Karjan	Valsad, Tapi, Surat, Navsari, Bharuch, Vadodara	40
9.	Nadiad-Kapadwanj-Modasa	Kheda, Anand, Ahmedbad, Sabarkantha	135
10.	Ahmedabad-Dholka-Vataman	Ahmedabad	80

1	2	3	4
11.	Bhavnagar-Karjan	Bhavnagar, Anand, Vadodara	210
12.	Porbandar-Porbandar Port	Porbandar	5.5
13.	Jamnagar-Bedi Port	Jamnagar	4.2
14.	Trapaj-Alang Port	Bhavnagar	8.0
15.	Jkhau Port	Kutch	13.0
16.	Gandhinagar-Gozaria-Visanagar-Vadnagar-Kheralu-Danta-Ambaji-Aburoad	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha	170
17.	Himatnagar-Vijapur-Visnagar-Unjja	Himmatnagar, Patan, Mehsana	120
18.	Ahmedbad-Viramgam-Sankheshwer-Radhnapur	Ahmedbad, Patan	151
19.	Palanpur-Chandisar-Dantiwada-Mandar-Zalore-Jodhpur	Banaskantha	65
20.	Bhabhar-Shihori-Patan-Siddhapur-Valasana-Idar-Himtnagar	Patan, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	200
21.	Bhabhar-Diodar-Khemana-Patan-Chansma-Mehsana	Patan, Mehsana	130
22.	Bhachau-Bhuj-Pandhro	Kutch	130
23.	Chitrod-Rapar-Dholavira	Kutch	120
24.	Suigam-Sidhada	Banaskantha	40
25.	Jamnagar-Junagadh	Jamnagar, Porbandar, Juriagadh	130
26.	Rajkot-Amreli	Rajkot, Amreli	72
27.	Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Dhasa-Amreli	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Amreli	180
28.	Vadoara-Dabhoi-Chhotudaipur	Vadodara, Narmada	125
29.	Bharuch-Ankleshwar-Valia-Netrang-Sagbara	Bharuch, Narmada	90
30.	Himatnagar-Ider-Khedbhrama-Ambaji to Abu Road	Sabarkantha, Banaskantha	130
31.	Jafarabad-Rajula-Savarkundala-Amreli-Babara-Jasdan-Vichiya-Sayala-Surenderanagar-Patdi-Sami-Radhanpur	Amreli, Surendarnagar, Patan	440

1	2	3	4
32.	Gandevi-Vansda-Waghai-Ahava-Chinchli upto Maharashtra Border	Valsad, Dang	120
33.	Valsad-Pardi-Kaprada	Valsad, Navsari	60
34.	Gandhinagar-Dehgam-Bayad-Lunawada-Santrampur	Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Panchmahal	200
35.	Una-Delvada-Ahmedpur Mandvi-Diu	Junagadh	11
36.	Vapi-Motapanda	Valsad	9.0
37.	Vapi-Silvasa	Valsad	11.80
38.	Bagodara-Dhandhuka-B havnagar	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar	130
39.	Vanakabara-Kotda Road joining NH-8E	Junagadh	30.00
Total			4878.50

Expressways

1.	Ahmedabad-Rajkot	215.00
2.	Bamanbor-Kandla	210.00
3.	Surat-Nagpur	750.00
4.	Ahmedabad-Ratlam	350.00

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Proposal	Districts	Length (km)
1	2	3	4
1	Mehsana-Chansma-Radhanpur	Mehsana, Patan	165
2	Palanpur-Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Banaskantha	150
3	Nadiad-Kapdwanj-Modasa	Kehda, Anand, Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha	135
4	Gandhinagar-Gozaria-Visanagar-Vadnagar-Kheralu-Danta-Ambaj i-Abu Road	Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha	170
5	Himmatnagar-Vijapur-Visnagari-Unjha	Himmatnagar, Patan, Mehsana	120
6	Ahmedabad-Viramgam-Sankheshwer-Radhnapur	Ahmedabad, Patan	151

1	2	3	4
7	Bhabhar- Shihori-Patan-Siddhapur- Valasana-Idar-Himatnagar	Patan, Mehsana, Sabarkantha	200
8	Bhabhar-Diodar-Khemana-Patan- Chansma-Mehsana	Patan, Mehsana	130
9	Rajkot-Amreli	Rajkot, Amreli	72
10	Bagodara-Dhanduka-Vallbhipur-Dhasa-Amreli	Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Amreli	180
11	Himmatnagar-Idar-Khedbharama-Ambaji- Abu road	Sabarkantha, Banaskantha	130
12	Jafarabad-Raj ula-Savarkundala-Amreli- Babara-Jasdan-Vichiya-Sayala- Surendranagar- Patdi-Sami-Radhanpur	Amreli, Surendranagar, Patan	440

Emission Norms

2799. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing emission norms are appropriate only for very old vehicles and not for those running on post Euro-II norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Mass emission norms such as Bharat Stage-III, Bharat Stage-IV etc. are applicable for new vehicles and not for old in-use vehicles. These norms are made applicable in different parts of the country in respect of various categories of motor vehicles, manufactured from a date notified by the Government. At present, Bharat Stage-IV Emission norms, in respect of four-wheeled vehicles, have been implemented in National Capital Region (NCR), Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad including Secunderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune, Surat, Kanpur, Agra w.e.f. 1st April, 2010, and in Sholapur and Lucknow w.e.f. 1st June, 2010. Moreover, Bharat Stage III Emission norms, in respect of

all categories of motor vehicles, have been implemented in the rest part of the country w.e.f. 1st October, 2010.

Special Court for Road Accident Insurance Claims

2800. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up special courts to award road accident insurance claims;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the budgetary allocations made for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Ministry had requested Ministry of Law and Justice to set up over 600 District Level Empowered Courts for Road Accident Claims only, which could award the insurance claims within 30-45 days, thereby bringing considerable relief to the affected families and to help in reducing the social trauma and family's despair by making an arrangement for early settlement of the insurance claims. The Ministry of Law and Justice has

asked the Ministry to make necessary budgetary provisions. At present, the Ministry has neither any approved scheme nor budget provision for this purpose.

[Translation]

Trade with Gulf Countries

2801. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) the details of trade between India and gulf countries during the last three years;

(b) whether trade between India and gulf countries have increased and India is hopeful of increasing country's bilateral trade during the current years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to promote the trade with gulf countries in the ensuing five year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of trade between India and Gulf countries during the last three years are as under:

(Values in US \$ Million)

Year	Total Trade
2007-08	66,850.03
2008-09	91,630.21
2009-10	83,977.39
2010-11	49,671.91 (Apr-Sept)

(b) and (c) The total trade between India and Gulf Countries during the first six months of the current financial year i.e. 2010 - 2011 has increased to US\$ 49,671.91 from US\$ 36,083.89 for the same period of the previous year. The trade turn over during 2009-10 from the previous year has declined due to global economic recession.

(d) All out efforts are being made to increase the bilateral trade between India and Gulf countries. Apex Industry Chambers such as Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) organize Joint Business Council Meetings and Business to Business Meetings for sensitisation of businessmen in Gulf countries. India also participates in major trade fairs / exhibitions organized by Gulf countries to popularise Indian products. Apart from this, India is negotiating a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, which aims to boost bilateral trade, services and investment with them.

Cargo Standards of Major Ports

2802. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian port cargo handling capacity, connectivity and processes still lag behind the global standards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of Indian ports in this regard; and

(d) the details about connectivity existing between major ports at present?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of Indian ports are (i) Capacity expansion by Dredging (ii) Construction of Berths (iii) Mechanization of ports (iv) Improving connectivity.

(d) There is no direct connectivity between the major ports. However, all the ports are connected to the nearby National Highways and Rail head.

National Manufacturing Policy

2803. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a new National Manufacturing Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the aims and objectives of such Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) A discussion paper on National Manufacturing Policy was put up on the website to elicit stakeholders views, after which a draft proposal has been circulated for inter-ministerial consultations.

- (c) The objectives of the proposed policy are:
 - i. To increase the sectoral share of manufacturing in GDP to at least 25% by 2022;
 - ii. To double the current employment level in the sector;
 - iii. To increase the level of domestic value addition;
 - iv. To enhance global competitiveness of the sector;
 - v. To make the country an international manufacturing hub.

Violation of Norms by Companies

2804. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has sent notices to some companies especially Jindal Steel for violation of forest and environment laws, recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of company; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the protection of environment of the surrounding areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Ministry of Environment and Forests based on the complaints received issued show cause notices to various companies including M/s Jindal Steel and Power Limited (JSPL), in Angul, Orissa for non-compliance of certain conditions stipulated while according environmental clearance.

(b) M/s JSPL in its response to the show cause notice issued on 22.11.2010 clarified that no construction activity was undertaken on the forest patches in the project site.

(c) Ministry of Environment and Forests issued final directions to M/s JSPL on 10.02.2011 stipulating additional environmental safeguard measures over and above that stipulated in the original environmental clearance accorded on 22.02.2007 for the 6 MTPA integrated steel plant and 1000 MW captive power plant at Kerjang in Angul District of Orissa. These conditions inter alia include adoption of energy efficient technologies, water conservation measures, use of fly ash for cement manufacturing and earmarking 2% of the net profit as CSR budget towards corporate social responsibility.

Noise Pollution

2805. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has decided to implement noise regulations in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the noise pollution particularly in the cities is increasing;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Government has notified The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 which have been amended in January, 2010. The said Rules require the State/UT Administration to designate an Authority' responsible for maintaining the ambient noise standards in respective States/UTs. The designated Authority' has to be an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(c) to (e) The Central/State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees have been carrying out noise monitoring in urban areas, mainly during festivals such as Deepawali. As per available data, the laid down noise norms for respective zones (Industrial, Commercial, Residential and Silence) are exceeded at many locations. However, a definite trend cannot be ascertained since data is available only for a limited period.

The Government is implementing the provisions of The Factories Act, 1948, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 to prevent and control noise pollution. The notified noise standards at manufacturing stage for generator sets, motor vehicles, select domestic appliances and firecrackers are implemented by the concerned authorities. The blowing of horns, bursting of sound emitting firecrackers, operation of sound emitting construction equipments, playing of bands, etc. have been restricted during night time (10.00 pm to 06.00 am) under the Noise Rules, 2000.

The Central Government has established a National Ambient Noise Monitoring Network in seven cities, namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad, to begin with, for systematic monitoring of ambient noise on 24 X 7 basis and for creation of baseline data. This NetWork is being managed by the Central Pollution Control Board.

Opening of Global Farm Trade

2806. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a revised draft for opening the global farm trade was circulated at a meeting of Trade Ministers of the key countries including India in 2008;

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

(c) the present status of the said draft paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) From time to time, the Chairman of the negotiating group on agriculture in the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has been bringing out draft proposals in the form of a modalities text, based on discussions among Members. In 2008, drafts were issued in February, May, July and December 2008. A draft brought out on 10 July 2008 formed the basis for discussion at a mini-Ministerial Conference of about 30 Ministers that took place in the WTO in July 2008. Subsequently, after further negotiations, another revised version was issued on 6 December 2008, which is the basis for the current negotiations.

The draft modalities contain proposals for cuts in customs duties and limits and other disciplines on domestic and export subsidies, for liberalizing agricultural trade.

India's position and strategy in the negotiations are guided by its concerns relating to the food, income and livelihood security of its farmers and the need to secure additional markets for agricultural products.

[Translation]

Schemes under Forest Conservation Act

2807. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes under consideration of the Government pertaining to the various States including Madhya Pradesh under the Forest Conservation Act;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for their immediate clearance; and

(c) the details of the work accomplished by the Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Presently, 327 proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are under consideration of the Central Government. State/Union Territory-wise details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) To facilitate early decision on the proposals, the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003, has delegated the powers to its regional offices located at Shillong, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal, Lucknow, Chandigarh and Bangalore to scrutinize and accord approvals to all proposals involving forest land up to 5 hectares, except for regularization of encroachments and mining. The diversion proposals involving forest areas above 5 ha. and up to 40 ha. are examined by State Advisory Groups (SAG) constituted at the State level. The proposals seeking diversion of forest land more than 40 hectare in each case are thus only examined by the Forest Advisory Committee constituted at the Central Government level in the Ministry.

To boost the development of rural and tribal areas, general approval has been accorded under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, for diversion of forest land for public utility development projects of area involving less than one hectare in each case, to be executed by Government Departments, namely, Schools, Dispensary/hospital, Electric and telecommunication lines, Drinking water, Water/rainwater harvesting structures, Minor irrigation canal, Non-conventional sources of energy, Skill up-gradation/vocational training centre, Power sub-stations, Communication posts and Police establishments like police stations/outposts/border outposts/watch towers, in sensitive areas.

As a special measures to boost development of basic infrastructure in 95 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected and Integrated Action Plan districts in nine States of the Country, the general approval for diversion of the forest land for the said public utility development projects has been further relaxed upto 2 hectares in each case, for a period of five years i.e. till 31.12.2015.

The Central Government is also taking all possible measures, such as timely convening of the meetings of the Forest Advisory Committee & the State Advisory Groups and periodic monitoring, and review of the pending proposals, to ensure early decision on the proposals seeking its prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Statement

State/ UT-wise details of the proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 under consideration of the Central Government (as on 08.03.2011)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	No. of proposals
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	03
2	Andhra Pradesh	20
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10
4	Assam	-
5	Bihar	08
6	Chandigarh	03
7	Chhattisgarh	10
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01
9	Daman & Diu	01
10	Delhi	-
11	Goa	01

1	2	3
12	Gujarat	03
13	Haryana	65
14	Himachal Pradesh	27
15	Jammu & Kashmir	-
16	Jharkhand	16
17	Karnataka	16
18	Kerala	-
19	Lakshadweep	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	18
21	Maharashtra	13
22	Manipur	-
23	Meghalaya	
24	Mizoram	-
25	Nagaland	-
26	Odisha	06
27	Pondicherry	-
28	Punjab	
29	Rajasthan	10
30	Sikkim	01
31	Tamil Nadu	06
32	Tripura	-
33	Uttar Pradesh	20
34	Uttarakhand	27
35	West Bengal	01
	Total	327

*[English]***Scorpene Submarine**

2808. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inordinate delay in finalizing the programme for construction of six Scorpene Submarines at Mazagon Docks Limited;

(b) if so, the details of time and cost over-runs caused by the delay;

(c) whether the Government has fixed responsibility for delay in the programme;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to fix responsibility and accountability for such delays in future?

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

(a) to (e) A Programme for construction of six submarines is currently underway at M/s. Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL) under Project-75. 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, absorptions[^] of complex technology, augmentation of MDL infrastructure and procurement of MDL Purchased Material (MPM). The 1st submarine is now scheduled to be delivered in the second half of 2015. Government has accorded approval for revision in the cost of the Project-75 on account of increase in the cost of MPM items, related subheads and additional MDL infrastructure.

To ensure that no such slippages occur in future, Defence Procurement Procedure-2011 envisages close monitoring of acquisition cases at appropriate level.

Work assigned to companies by NHAI

2809. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies assigned work by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) on discretionary basis;

(b) the procedure and mechanism of awarding such contract;

(c) the names of the blacklisted companies during the last three years alongwith the security money forfeited; and

(d) the company-wise amount of penalty imposed and the number of those against whom legal action has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) All projects under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) awarded by NHAI are on International Competitive Bidding (ICB) basis.

(c) and (d) No Contractor/Concessionaire has been black listed by NHAI during the said period. However, due to consistent poor performance some Contractors/Concessionaires have been placed in the list of poor performers and some of the contracts have been terminated. Details regarding penal action taken/penalty imposed are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

List of terminated contracts

Sl. No.	Stretch	Contractor	NH No.	Length km	Terminated Date	Details of penal action against contractors/ concessionaires
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Balasore - Bhadrak (OR-III)	Elsamex-TWS - Shanker Narayan Shetty (JV)	5	62.64	Dec-07	Performance security amounting to Rs. 19.52 cr. was encashed
2	Sunakhala - Ganjam (OR-VII)	Progressive Construction Ltd. -Sticco (JV)	5	55.713	Apr-08	Performance security amounting to Rs. 16.33 cr. was encashed
3	Tunikur Bypass	A. L. Sudershan & Co	4	13	May-08	In view of their poor performance, the contractor was expelled on 30.04.08. The contractor, M/s A L Sudershan Construction Co. had already been declared a non-performing contractor vide NHAI circular Technical (40/2004) dated 10.08.2004, After termination, BGs worth Rs, 19.60 Cr were encashed by NHAI. NHAI has also taken over the possession of all the plant, machinery, equipment and materials of the terminated Contractor as per the terms and conditions of the contract.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Bridges Section (WB-III)	Bhageeratha Engg. Ltd.	6	1.732	Aug-08	Performance guarantee amounting to Rs. 6.72 crs encashed. Contractor placed in the list of poor performers.
5	Eight laning of Haryana/ Delhi Border to Mukaraba Chowk (NS-18/DL)	BJCL Brite(JV)	1	12.9	Jan-09	The work of construction of balance work of 8 laning from km 16.500 to km 29.300 of NH 1 in the State of Delhi (Contract package NS-18/LS-Bal) was awarded to M/s BJCL-BRITE (JV) in Dec 2005. The work was terminated in Jan 2009 due to slow progress of work by the contractor. The BGs amounting to Rs. 13,26,90,245 were encashed and deposited in NHAI account. The material plant, equipment and machinery were confiscated.
6	Pathankot to Bhogpur (NS-38/PB)	Bridge & Roof	1A	40	Sep-08	No action has been taken as after termination the contractor approached the high court of Kolkata. Arbitration claims are under hearing and Hon'ble Supreme Court has ordered that confiscated equipment may be released to the contractor.
7	Wadner-Devdhari (NS-60/MI1)	HSCL-SIPL(JV)	7	29	Mar-09	Performance bank guarantee of Rs. 16.20 crs-enchased. Proposal for blacklist the contractor is submitted to NHAI
8	Deewapur- to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	Progressive Construction Ltd.	28	41.085	Feb-09	The termination was revoked in Sept 2010%
9	Haldia Port	CWHEC-HCIL(JV)	41	53	Apr-07	The work was terminated on the basis of the poor performance of the contractor. Competent Authority has approved the proposal to include the name of M/s. CWHEC-HCIL(JV) in the list of non performers list vide note dated 08.03.2010. A penalty of Rs. 46 47 cr was imposed on account of termination of the contract which has been recovered through encashment of BGs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Cochin Port	Mecon-GEA Energy System(I) Ltd.(JV)	47	10	May-07	The BGs amounting to Rs. 12.68 cr (Performance BGs Rs 7.95 cr + mobilisation advance BG Rs. 2.75 cr + retention money BG Rs. 1.98 cr) were encashed
11	Tuticorin Port	Mecon-GEA Energy System(I) Ltd.(JV)	7A	47.2	Nov-09	The work of M/s. MECON 8 Gea Energy (JV) was terminated on 08 May 2009 Competent Authority has approved the propoosal to include the name of M/s. Mecon -GEA Energy System (I) Ltd (JV) in the list of non performers vide note dated 08.03.2010. Performance Bank Guarantee of Rs. 26.66 crore encashed.
12	Chennai - Ennore Express Way	East Coast Construction& Industries Ltd.	SR	9	Jun-08	LA process by Government of Tamil Nadu delayed the work and contract terminated with mutual consent on 24.06.2008. No penal action was required
13	Chennai - Ennore Express Way	Engineering Projects (I)Ltd.	SR	15	Sep-08	As per meeting of Secretary RT&H and Secretary, DHI dated 13.08.08, SPV/NHA1 may close the contract with EPIL and settle all the disputes through DRB/Authority/Court. The clarification regarding termination of the contract was requested from the MoRT&H on 08.06.2009 which is still awaited Competent Authority has approved the proposal to include the name of M/s. Engineering Projects (I) Ltd in the list of non performers vide note dated 08.03.2010.

Road Connectivity to Tribal Areas

2810. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special proposal is lying pending to provide road connectivity to the tribal majority areas

of Madhya Pradesh which have not been connected yet;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) There is, no proposal pending in the Ministry, in the name of special proposal to provide road connectivity to the tribal majority areas of Madhya Pradesh which have not been connected yet.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Vehicular Registration

2811. SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is consistent in vehicular registration;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In terms of Section 39 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 a motor vehicle can not ply in any place without valid registration. Detailed procedure for registration of motor vehicles is given in chapter IV of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and chapter III of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. These provisions apply uniformly throughout the country.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Empowerment of Weaker Sections

2812. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism to assess the achievement of various programmes being run for empowerment of the weaker sections in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for implementation of various schemes being run for empowerment of the weaker sections during each of the last three years?

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

(b) In order to assess the effectiveness of implementation of its various schemes, the Ministry sponsors evaluation studies through independent evaluation agencies. Moreover, the impact of various schemes is also reviewed from time to time with State Governments and other implementing agencies. Besides, Nodal Officers have also been appointed for each State to regularly interact with State Governments and review the progress of the schemes of the Ministry.

(c) The plan funds allocated under various schemes of the Ministry implemented for educational, economic and social empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes during the last three years and current year are as follows:

(Rs. in Crores)

Schemes/ Programmes for welfare of:	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Scheduled Castes	1521.50	1815.50	1900.00	3327.00
Other Backward Classes	177.50	237.50	245.00	500.00

Urban Employment Security Scheme

2813. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to launch any urban employment security scheme on the lines of the rural employment guarantee scheme in the country; and

(b) if so, the outline of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Government of India has no proposal under consideration to launch any urban employment security scheme on the lines of the rural employment guarantee scheme in the country. However, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing an employment oriented Centrally sponsored Scheme for urban areas, namely, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all India basis with effect from 1st December, 1997. The Scheme has been comprehensively revamped in February, 2009 to address various issues arising from implementation.

Road Development Work in Orissa

2814. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of road development works likely to be undertaken in Orissa under the National Highways Development Programme (NHDP);

(b) the amount of money provided for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the said works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The roads identified for being undertakers up under National Highways Development Programme (NHDP) in Orissa are enclosed as Statement. These roads are proposed under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode of execution. Requirement of funds if any, will be known after the receipt of bids. The target to complete these roads is December, 2014.

Statement

Roads to be undertaken in Orissa under NHDP

Sl. No.	Name of NH stretch
1	2
1	Baharagora - Sambalpur section of NH-6.

1	2
2	Cuttack-Sambalpur Section of NH-42.
3	Baleshwar - Baripada- Jharpokharia Section of NH-5.
4	Birmitrapur to Barkote Section of NH-23.
5	Panikoili - Rimuli NH- 215.
6	Chandikhole- Dubari-Talcher section of NH- 200.
7	Six Laning of Chandikhole- Paradeep section of NH -5 A.
8	Six Laning of Ichapuram - Bhubaneswar section of NH-5.
9	Chandikhole to Baleshwar Section of NH-5.

[English]

Marine Colleges

2815. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) number of Marine colleges approved by the Government of India functioning in the country as on date, State wise particularly from Tamil Nadu and Kerala;

(b) whether all these colleges have fulfilled all the criteria and are having the necessary infrastructure facilities;

(c) whether any new requests have been received by the Government for permission for opening new marine colleges;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The number of Marine colleges approved by the Government of India functioning as on date including Tamil Nadu and Kerala are given below:

Sl. No.	State	Approved institutes	Suspended institutes	Total	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	9.	New Delhi	4	1	5
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	1	10.	Orissa	2	-	2
3.	Andhra Pradesh	4	-	4	11.	Pondicherry	2	-	2
4.	Bihar	1	-	1	12.	Tamil Nadu	27	1	28
5.	Goa	6	-	6	13.	Uttar Pradesh	6	1	7
6.	Gujarat	1	-	1	14.	Uttaranchal	0	2	2
7.	Haryana	1	-	1	15.	West Bengal	14	1	15
8.	Kerala	5	2	7	Total		122	9	131
9.	Maharashtra	48	1	49	(b) Yes, Madam.				
					(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. The details of requests seeking permission for opening new marine colleges and the action taken by the Government is given below State-wise:				

Sl. No.	State	New proposal [Name of the Institute/ Trust]	Details of proposal	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	National Inland Navigation Institute, Patna	Request for conducting basic STCW courses and simulate courses	In-principle approval for STCW courses granted. The institute has been called to give Presentation before the Collegium
2.	Gujarat	Royal International School	Request for starting 1 year Diploma in Nautical Science and 4 STCW courses.	Proposal examined. The Trust has been asked to submit revised proposal showing the requisite infrastructure segregated from the existing infrastructure of the school.
3.	Gujarat	U.V. Patel College of Engineering [Ganpat University], Kherva	Request for starting 4 years Marine Engineering degree course	Proposal examined. 2 Inspections conducted in which deficiencies observed. The compliance from the institute is awaited.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Karnataka	Shirdi Sai Nautical science Academy, Bangalore	Request for DNS course	Application rejected for not meeting clause 1.4.2. of DGS Order No. 2 of 2007. Institute filed W.P. in Madras High Court. Matter sub-judice
5.	Kerala	Kerala Maritime Institute, Kasargode	Request for conduct of GME course.	In-Principle approval granted for completing the infrastructure.
6.	Kerala	Kerala Maritime Institute, Kolam	Request for conduct of GME course.	In-Principle approval granted for completing the infrastructure.
7.	Maharashtra	Sandip Foundation, Nasik	Request for conducting post sea-competency/ modular courses	The proposal examined. And kept on hold due to issue of revised guidelines/ circular.
8.	Maharashtra	Setrac Maritime Training & Welfare Organisation	Request for conducting post sea courses for naval officers	Inspections conducted. Approval is under processed.
9.	Maharashtra	Swayam Maritime Academy, Navi Mumbai	Request for conduct of second mate function course	Proposal under examination.
10.	Maharashtra	Ocean School of Maritime Studies, Pune	Request for conduct of post-sea modular, competency, simulator courses.	Proposal under examination.
11.	Maharashtra	Torm Shipping India Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai	Request for conduct of ship manueuving simulator course	Proposal under examination.
12.	New Delhi	Ocean XV Education Trust	Request for conduct of GMDSS course	Inspection conducted. Report is under examination.
13.	Orissa	Swami Nigamananda Education Trust, Ganjam	Request for conduct of nautical courses	Rejected as per clause 1.4.2 of DGS Order No.2 of 2007.
14.	Pondicherry	Sai Ram Shipping Science Institute	Request for DNS course	Application rejected for not meeting clause 1.4.2. of DGS Order No. 2 of 2007. Institute filed W.P. in Madras High Court. Matter sub-judice.
15.	Pondicherry	R.V.S. College and Maritime Science and Engineering, Karaikal.	Request for DNS course, B.E.[ME], B.Sc.[NS]	Application rejected for not meeting clause 1.4.2. of DGS Order No. 2 of 2007. Institute filed W.P. in Madras High Court. Matter sub-judice

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry Maritime Acadmey	Request for conduct of tanker safety courses	Inspection ordered for 2 courses. Report awaited.
17.	Tamil Nadu	Sir ISSAC Newton Polytechnic College, Nagapattinam	Request for starting 2 years Pre-sea Training for Diploma holders	Proposal is being examined
18.	Tamil Nadu	Arignar Anna Maritime Academy, Sriperumudur	Request for DNS course	Proposal is being examined
19.	Tamil Nadu	The Sairam Shipping Science College, Tambaram, Chennai.	Request for DNS course	The proposal is under examination.
20.	Tamil Nadu	Perumthalaibvar Kamarajar Institute of Maritime Science and Engineering, Chidambaram	Request for DNS course, B.E.[ME], B.Sc. [NS]	Application rejected for not meeting clause 1.4.2. of DGS Order No. 2 of 2007. Institute filed W.P. in Madras High Court. Matter sub-judice
21.	Tamil Nadu	Rajalakshmi Engineering college, Chennai	Request for B.E. [Marine Engineering] degree course	The proposal is being examined.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Marine Officer's Training Academy, Chennai	Request for conduct of second mate function course	Proposal under examination.
23.	Tamil Nadu	Subbalakshmi Lakshipati college of Science	Request for B.Sc. [Maritime Hospitality]	Letter of Intent issued. Inspection conducted. The report is under examination.
24.	Tamil Nadu	Waves Maritime Academy, Chennai	Request for conduct of MEO Class 11 and basic STCW courses	The proposal is under examination.
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Sanmukh Institute of Marine Technology, Lucknow	Request for DNS and basic STCW courses	Proposal rejected as per 1.4.2. of DGS Order No.2 of 2007. The institute hasre-submitted the proposal which is being examined.
26.	West Bengal	Season Maritime Academy	Request for conduct of GP Rating course	The proposal is under examination.

International Size Shipyard

2816. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been forwarded by the Government of Tamil Nadu to the Union Government for setting up of an International size Shipyard;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the estimated cost and the locations identified for setting up of the same; and

(c) the time by which the work for the above shipyard is likely to be started and the expected time of completion and its features thereof ?

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

(a) to (c) Central Government had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Chairman, Indian Ports Association (IPA.) for facilitating setting up of two international size shipyards. Based on a request of the Chairman, I.P.A, to all coastal States, State Government of Tamil Nadu had recommended setting up of an international size shipyard in a location near Chithirapetai near Cuddalore.

However, the Committee recommended setting up of two international size shipyards at Mundra and Pipavav in Gujarat on West Coast and Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh and Tuticorin/Ennore in Tamil Nadu on East Coast.

Meanwhile, Private investors have already gone ahead with plans to create new international size shipyards. On the West Coast, Pipavav Shipyard has come up With sufficient capacity to build Very Large Crude Carriers (VLCC). On the East Coast, M/s L&T has announced plans and reportedly acquired land for a large shipyard near Chennai.

Re-plantation and Rejuvenation of Tea Sector

2817. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken a massive re-plantation and rejuvenation drive as the

average age of a tea-bush in Darjeeling is 80 years and the plants have lived their life; and

(b) if so, the complete details thereof and steps taken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A special Purpose Tea Fund Scheme (SPTF) has been launched for extending financial support for undertaking replanting, replacement planting and rejuvenation of senile tea bushes in all the tea growing states including Darjeeling. The fund comprises of both loan and subsidy components. A sum of Rs. 121.44 crores including Rs.1.06 crores for Darjeeling have been disbursed till February, 2011. This has resulted in renovation of an area of upto 21,160 hectares including 288.15 hectares in Darjeeling. The Tea Board, through various forums, has been urging the tea industry to undertake replanting and rejuvenation of old tea bushes. The efforts of the Tea Board have borne fruit resulting in almost doubling of the rate of replanting since the launch of the scheme as compared to the earlier rate before the scheme was launched.

Grievances of Personnel

2818. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grievances of armed forces personnel are not properly addressed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases pending with the Government in this regard; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Anti-dumping Mechanism for Steel Imports

2819. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representations from Public Sector steel companies to evolve a time-bound anti-dumping mechanism to curb the rising cheap steel imports;

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

(c) the plan formulated by the Government to strengthen the anti-dumping duty/mechanism on steel imports and to check its impact on indigenous companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Neither the Directorate of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) nor the Ministry of Steel has recently received any representations from Public Sector steel companies to evolve a time-bound anti-dumping mechanism to curb the rising cheap steel imports.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Anti-dumping investigations are conducted by DGAD normally on the basis of the applications filed by the domestic industry with prima-facie evidence of dumping of goods in the country, injury to the domestic industry and causal link between the dumped goods and injury to the domestic industry. Such applications submitted by domestic industry are processed as per the procedures and within the time limits specified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, as amended and the rules made thereunder. These laws are in consonance with WTO's Agreement on Anti Dumping. Under these laws, the Designated Authority has to complete the investigation within 12 months period from the date of initiation (extendable by another 6 months in special circumstances) and notify the final findings recommending to the Central Government, wherever appropriate, the amount and form of anti-dumping that is sufficient to remove injury to the domestic industry. As such, a time-bound anti-dumping duty/mechanism already exists.

Protection of Shishum Trees

2820. SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shishum trees grown on public and private land in various parts of the country particularly in Diu & Daman have been afflicted by an unknown disease resulting in drying up of the trees leading to revenue loss;

(b) if so, whether the Government has formulated/propose to formulate a special programme to protect the Shishum trees:

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide any special assistance to the farmers who have suffered losses as a result thereof;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The shisham (*Dalbergia sissoo*) trees grown on public and private land in various parts of the country are affected by wilt and root rot diseases which are caused by *Fursaram solani* and *Ganoderma incidum*, respectively. As informed by the Forest Department, Daman & Diu there is no report of mortality of shishum (*D. sissoo*) in the Union Territory.

(b) and (c) FRF Dehradun has formulated and proposed integrated disease management programme for shishum trees, which have been communicated to the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of affected States such as Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The same has been put up on the website of Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education. FRI is also educating the farmers and foresters for the management of shisham mortality through the training programmes conducted at FRI and its Van Vidyan Kendras.

(d) to (f) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

[Translation]

**Pension Claimed by
Retired Employees**

2821. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a constant rise in the number of claims in regard to pension of employees retired under the 1995 scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the pending claims regarding pension of retired employees;

(c) whether any demand is being made to bring proper amendment therein so that the retired employees could maintain their living standard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Taking into account the data for last five years there is an increase in receipt of pension claims during the year 2006-07 over previous year 2005-06 and during 2008-09 over previous year. But the receipt has decreased in the subsequent year i.e. it decreased in 2007-08 and 2009-10 respectively. However, when 2005-06 is compared to 2009-10 there is an increase in pension claims in absolute terms, approximately to the extent of 13.99%. The data on receipt, disposal and

pendency of pension claims for the last five years are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) There are 77,690 pension claims pending as on 31.01.2011. The details of pending claims state-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. 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, 95.
- 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.

In order to address the above issues, the Government of India had constituted an Expert Committee for reviewing the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995. The Expert Committee has submitted its report to the Central Government on 05.08.2010, which is under consideration of the Central Board of Trustees.

Statement-I

*Monthly Pension Claims (10A+10D)**

Year	Opening Balance	Received	Workload	Returned/ Rejected	Claims/ Settled	Pendency
2005-06	31524	528122	559646	182084	333724	43838
2006-07	43838	553323	597161	190814	362668	43679
2007-08	43679	543279	586958	178810	353783	54365
2008-09	54365	609020	663385	196141	410376	56868
2009-10	56868	602013	658881	172342	419800	66739

* The Monthly Pension Claims (10A & 10D) include Member's Pension, Widow/Widower Pension, Nominee Pension, Parent Pension, Orphan Pension and Children Pension.

Statement-II*The Pendency of Monthly Pension Claims (10A & 10D)**

(As on 31.01.2011)**

Regions	Workload	Returned/ Rejected	Net Workload	Claims Settlement			Pendency	
				Within 30 days	% within 30 days on Total claims settled	Beyond 30 days		Total Claims Settled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi	21452	1811	15143	10704	85.53%	2628	12515	2628
Haryana	12590	1149	7360	4708	80.38%	1503	5857	1503
HP	1614	20	807	539	96.42%	248	559	248
Punjab	11566	385G	6799	2298	37.34%	645	6154	645
UP	57845	38123	48713	5071	11.74%	5519	43194	5519
Uttrakhand	7205	1374	3417	1852	57.41%	191	3226	191
NORTH ZONE	112272	46333	82239	25172	35.20%	10734	71505	10734
Bihar	7830	4488	7106	1727	27.79%	891	6215	891
West Bengal	44932	12354	37377	13079	51.43%	11944	25433	11944
Jharkhand	10249	2659	7650	2267	46.02%	2724	4926	2724
Orissa	10821	2248	7053	3382	60.07%	1423	5630	1423
NER	5047	1282	3698	1216	48.68%	1200	2498	1200
EAST ZONE	78879	23031	62884	21671	48.48%	18182	44702	18182
Karnataka	50712	14518	36788	15381	51.44%	6889	29899	6889
AP	55551	13864	37655	17930	56.39%	5861	31794	5861
Kerala	25859	12489	17131	1711	12.05%	2931	14200	2931
Tamil Nadu	56690	12460	37818	13955	52.83%	11403	26415	11403
SOUTH ZONE	188812	53331	129392	48977	47.87%	27084	102308	27084

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chhattisgarh	4804	3137	3693	528	14.41%	28	3665	28
Goa	1782	621	1235	377	37.78%	237	998	237
Gujarat	31139	9345	22802	9347	50.01%	4110	18692	4110
Maharashtra	107154	15282	67610	39563	72.14%	12765	54845	12765
MP	14414	3891	8812	2700	40.96%	2221	6591	2221
Rajasthan	11925	2790	7195	2076	42.66%	2329	4866	2329
WEST ZONE	171218	35066	111347	54591	60.89%	23690	89657	21690
TOTAL	551181	157761	385862	150411	48.81%	77690	308172	77690

* The Monthly Pension Claims (10A & 10D) include Member's Pension, Widow/Widower Pension, Nominee Pension, Parent Pension, Orphan Pension and Children Pension.

** Provisional

Status of House Maids

2822. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has moved any resolution regarding the status of house maids at the International Labour Conference at Geneva; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Discussions on ILO-Report on Decent Work for Domestic Workers were held in the 99th Session of the International Labour Conference (ILC) in Geneva in June, 2010. The Report proposed the introduction of a new standard on Decent Work for Domestic Workers in the form of a Convention supported by a Recommendation. During the discussions, Government of India had introduced an amendment to replace the words 'Convention supplemented by a Recommendation' with the word "Recommendation". The amendment was seconded by the Employers' group.

[Translation]

Differene in Minimum Wages

2823. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the

Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great difference between the minimum and maximum monthly salaries of workers in the unorganised and organised public and private sectors in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) As per the report of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), 64th Round, during July, 2007 to June, 2008, the wage rate in the country varied from Rs. 60.65 per day for casual labour to Rs. 226.64 per day for regular/salaried persons. The disparity in wages of various sectors is due to differences in socio-economic and agro-climatic conditions, prices of essential commodities, paying capacity of employers in their respective sectors, productivity, bargaining power of workers and other local conditions influencing the wage rate.

The salaries/emoluments in the public and private sectors are regulated by the pay structure decided by the

respective industry/establishment. However, to safeguard the interest of workers engaged in unorganised sector who are vulnerable to exploitation due to illiteracy and lack of bargaining power, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 was enacted. Under the provisions of the Act, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review, revise and enforce the minimum rates of wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdiction.

In order to have a uniform wage structure and to reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country, a concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) was mooted. The NFLMW per day has been revised from time to time primarily taking into account the increase in the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers, which stands at Rs.100/- per day with effect from 01.11.2009. Since the NFLMW is a non-statutory measure, the State Governments are persuaded to fix/revise minimum wages in such a way that in none of the scheduled employments, the minimum wage is less than NFLMW.

[English]

Tyre Production and Exports

2824. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tyre production in India in the first half of this financial year increased by 28 percent while exports registered an increase of 18 percent; and

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

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

(b) A total number of 571.99 lakh tyres were produced during April-September, 2010 as against 446.33 lakh tyres during the corresponding period of 2009. The total number of tyres exported during April-September, 2010 was 29.19 lakh as against 24.81 lakh tyres exported during the same period of 2009. However, tyre exports

registered a lesser growth comparatively due to global economic slowdown and recessionary conditions of market.

Impact of FTA on Rubber and Tea Sector

2825. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber and Tea sector are facing negative impact on exports due to trade agreements with other nations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Trade Agreement between India and other nations are generally aimed at increasing bilateral trade. There is no negative impact of Trade Agreements on export of Natural Rubber and Tea in the present scenario. Tea is protected through high import duty while in FTA's no duty reduction has been allowed for Rubber.

[Translation]

Environmental Clearance for Pending Projects of NHs

2826. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects for construction of National Highways (NHs) are pending for want of environmental clearance;

(b) if so, the number of such highways;

(c) whether construction of highways are pending in Madhya Pradesh for want of environmental clearance;

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

(e) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some projects for construction of National Highways (NHs) are held up due to environment / forest / wild life clearances. The details of projects held up are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) In the State of Madhya Pradesh, 2 stretches, i.e. Lakhnadon to Seoni km 547.40 to km 596.75 of NH-7 and Seoni to Madhya Pradesh / Maharashtra border in km 596.75 to km 652.00 on NH-7 are affected due to non receipt of wild life / forest clearance and the proposal for diversion from wild life area is sub-judice with Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Statement

Details of National Highway (NH) projects which are affected due to forest / wild life clearance as on 28-2-2011

Sl. No	Name of the project
1	2
I	Environmental clearance
1	NH-8A from km 14/0 to 22/6 in Gujarat
2	NH-8A (Link road joining NH-8A and 8) km 0/0 to 6/720
3	NH-13 Chitradurga - Shimoga section
4	NH-212 Kollegal - Kozhikode section
II	Forest clearance
5	Chhattisgarh / Maharashtra border to Wainganga bridge section of NH-6 (Maharashtra)
6	South Seoni forest divisor, of NH-7 (Madhya Pradesh) Seoni to Madhya Pradesh / Maharashtra border km 596.75 to km 652.00
7	Madhya Pradesh / Maharashtra border to Mansar in Maharashtra

1	2
8	North Seoni forest division of NH-7 in Madhya Pradesh Lakhnadon to Seoni (km 547.40 to km 596.75 of NH-7)
9	Dehradun - Haridwar section of NH-58 and NH-72
10	Jhansi - Lalitpur section in Madhya Pradesh
11	NH-125 from km 51.00 to 198.00 in Uttarakhand
12	NH-109 from km 20.00 to 75.35 in Uttarakhand
13	NH-108 from km 30.00 to 57.00 in Uttarakhand
14	NH-108 from km 81.22 to 124.00 in Uttarakhand
15	NH-53 from km 145.00 to 221.00 in Manipur
16	NH-44A from km 0.00 to 3.50 in Tripura
17	NH-44A from km 15.00 to 22.50 in Tripura
18	NH-44A from km 96.00 to 133.00 in Tripura
19	NH-31A from km 0.00 to 4.00 in West Bengal
III	Wild life clearance
20	NH-7 from km 626.00 to km 635.00 in Pench Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh Seoni to Madhya Pradesh / Maharashtra border km 596.75 to km 652.00
21	NH-24 from km 86.00 to km 93.00 (Hapur - Garkhmukteshwar) (Uttar Pradesh)
22	Garkhmukteshwar - Moradabad section of NH-24 (Uttar Pradesh)

*[English]***Creation of No Development Zone**

2827. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to create no development zone to balance the development and environment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise including Konkan region of the country; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) For the purpose of conservation and protection of the coastal environment, the Ministry has issued the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011 for the main land and the Island Protection Zone (IPZ) Notification, 2011 for the oceanic Islands of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Laccadives. Under these notifications the area between 200 mts to 500 mts in Coastal Regulation Zone - III has been declared as No Development Zone (NDZ), where only certain activities are permissible after obtaining necessary approvals from concerned authorities.

(b) and (c) In the CRZ Notification, 2011 along Konkan region, Malwan and Achara have been identified as Critical Vulnerable Coastal Areas (CVCA) and time specified to finalize the integrated management plans in two years.

*[Translation]***Indore-Devas Bypass**

2828. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the upgradation of Indore - Devas bypass on National Highway-3 into six lane has been sanctioned;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to construct the service road along the whole stretch of this 6 lane bypass to cater to the local needs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the work is likely to be started and amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The six-laning of Indore-Dewas section of National Highway (NH)-3 from km 577.50 to km 610.000 & km 0.000 to km 12.600 has been awarded on Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT) basis and agreement has been signed on 17.05.2010. The total project cost is Rs. 325 crores and concession period is 25 years including 30 months of construction period.

(c) No Madam. The service road has been proposed in part length.

(d) The service road provisions have been made in bypass portion for 24.892 kms length (12.446 kms on LHS and 12.446 kms on RHS). The likely date of start of work is April, 2011 and the work is scheduled to be completed within 30 months. Service road is an integral part of the project for which the total project cost is Rs. 325 crores.

Welfare of Labourers

2829. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of centres for the welfare of the labourers in the country;
- (b) the amount of money taken per month as contribution from these labourers;
- (c) the manner in which the fixation of contribution is made; and
- (d) the funds spent for the welfare of the labourers in the year 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) As per the information made available by the respective State Governments, the statement showing the information in respect of number of centres, amount of money taken per month as contribution from the labourers, the manner in which the fixation of contribution is made, and the funds spent for the welfare of the labourers, by various States during the year 2009-10 is enclosed.

Statement

The information in respect of number of centres, amount of money taken per month as contribution from the labourers, the manner in which the fixation of contribution is made, and the funds spent for the welfare of the labourers, by various States during the year 2009-10 is as under:

State	No. of Centres	Amount of money taken per month	The manner for fixation of contribution	Funds spent during the year 2009-10 (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	5	Rupee one per worker per month	The fixation of contribution is made on the basis of minimum wage revision	8,60,408.00
West Bengal	51	Rs. 3.00/- (Rupees three) only per Labour per half-year has been taken.	As per provision u/s 9 of West Bengal Labour Welfare Fund Act' 1974 the contribution has been taken.	42,67,190.00
Maharashtra	232	For the labourers getting wages upto Rs.3,000/- per month, following amounts are collected for every six months:- (i) Contribution from each worker - Rs.6/- (ii) Employers' contribution - Rs.167- per worker (iii) Government's contribution - Rs.12/- per worker For the labourers getting wages more than Rs.3,000/- per month, following amounts are collected by the Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board under the Mumbai Kamgar Kalyan Fund Act, 1993 for every six months:- (i) Contribution from each Worker - Rs.12/- (ii) Employers' contribution - Rs.36/- per worker (iii) Government's contribution - Rs.24/- per worker	Amounts are collected by the Maharashtra Labour Welfare Board under Mumbai Kamgar Kalyan Fund Act, 1993 for every six months	11,64,85,942.87

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka	Karnataka Labour Welfare Board	Rs.3/- once in a year from the Labourers	The Government of Karnataka fixes the amount by notification.	82,15,949.00
Kerala	There are 27 Welfare Boards in Kerala.	NA	NA	NA
Uttar Pradesh	41	Nil	NA	1,43,000.00
Madhya Pradesh	21	Madhya Pradesh Labour Welfare Board is taking Rs.6/- half yearly from labourers.	Fixation is done as per provision of Madhya Pradesh Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1962.	1,12,00,000.00
Gujarat	34	The contribution of the employee is Rs.3/- and from Employer contribution of the Rs. 6/- and state Government contribution Rs. 6/-, total Rs. 15/- per employee for Half Year.	The fixation of contribution collected by cheque /demand draft and cash in name of Gujarat Labour Welfare Fund.	14,96,969.00
Jharkhand	General Labour Welfare Centre - 11(non -functional) Rural Labour Welfare Centre -23 (non -functional)	Nil	NA	Nil

*[English]***Provision of Welfare Schemes**

2830. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of various welfare schemes undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in the country including Maharashtra and especially for Mumbai;

(b) the amount allocated and utilized under the said programmes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the amount earmarked for Mumbai under these programmes;

(d) whether the Government has noticed any delay in the implementation of these programmes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Environment & Forests provides financial assistance to Animal Welfare Organizations/Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), local bodies etc. in the country under various animal welfare schemes. There are no specific state-wise allocations. During the last three years and current year, amount released (in Rupees) under these schemes are as follows:

Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
AWBI Plan	51706500	69720232	75925000	64578800
Provision for Shelter House for looking after stray animals	32935896	107921154	106381394	40339592
Animal Birth Control and immunization of stray dogs	30138385	36155030	39270465	31635405

1	2	3	4	5
Provision for Ambulance Services for animals in distress	10611937	119026.55	29943253	20351406
Relief to animals during natural calamities	2110000	2200000	3795790	1921953

Modifications in Fuel Efficiency Norms

2831. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to modify the fuel efficiency norms prevalent in the country at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objective behind the modification and the intended benefits;

(d) the proposed timeframe for the norms to come into force; and

(e) the contribution of the transport sector towards greenhouse emissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) There are no norms which have been prescribed for fuel efficiency at present. However, the Government has felt it appropriate to lay down fuel efficiency norms for various categories of motor vehicles under Energy Conservation Act, 2001, administered by Ministry of Power in order to save fossil fuel as well as to enable the consumers to select a fuel efficient vehicle of their choice. Finalisation of such norms involves in-depth examination and consultation with various stakeholders including concerned line Ministries/Departments. As such the Government has not fixed any target date for notifying the fuel efficiency norms.

(e) This Ministry does not maintain any data or record relating to the contribution of the transport sector towards greenhouse gas emissions.

[Translation]

Obsolete Guns for Army

2832. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guns being used by the Army have become obsolete;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to supply state-of-the-art guns to the Army?

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

(a) to (c) Modernization of the Indian Army is an ongoing process. While a number of weapons and equipment have already been inducted, procurement process for other weapons, including guns, is under way. Two new gun systems are expected to be inducted in the 11th Plan.

[English]

FTA with EU

2833. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details regarding FTA proposed to be concluded with EU and the negotiations held in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement with the European Union (EU).

The negotiations commenced in June 2007 covering areas of Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Remedies, Customs Cooperation & Trade Facilitation, Dispute Settlement, Competition and Intellectual Property Rights etc. So far, 12 rounds of negotiations have been held. Negotiations on both Text and Market access issues are ongoing.

UNCTAD Report on Investment

2834. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was listed as an underperforming country in the UNCTAD investment climate report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the response of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken to increase investments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) India is projected to become the second most attractive destination for FDI in 2010-12, as per UNCTAD's World Investment Report, 2010. The projection made in the report is based on the survey conducted among Trans National Corporations (TNCs).

(c) and (d) Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which 100% FDI, up to 100%, is permitted on the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. This policy is reviewed, on an ongoing basis, through a consultative process and significant changes have been made in the policy regime, in recent times, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly. The FDI policy is now available in the form of a consolidated document, as Circular 2 of 2010, effective 1 October, 2010, issued by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The circular is available in the public domain and can be accessed at the website of the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (<http://dipp.nic.in>).

The Government plays an active role in investment promotion, through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors about investment policies and procedures and opportunities. A number of joint commissions and joint working groups have been set up

to promote industrial, technical and scientific cooperation with select countries. The Government has also set up CEOs' /Business Leaders' Fora with some countries, for active business-to-business cooperation and for developing a road map for partnership and industrial cooperation. It also coordinates with apex industry associations in their activities relating to promotion of industrial cooperation, intended to stimulate flow of foreign direct investment into India.

Committee on Disabilities Act, 1995

2835. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to constitute a Coordination Committee to implement the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 for the benefit of the differently abled persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the aforesaid Committee is likely to be constituted; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement the provisions of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Section 3 (1) of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995 mandates the Central Government to constitute a 'Central Co-ordination Committee' to exercise the powers conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to it under the Act. The Central Coordination Committee was originally constituted by a notification dated 21.02.1997, which was superseded vide notification dated 09.09.1998.

(d) The PwD Act Casts several obligations on appropriate Governments and Local Bodies. The provisions of the Act are being implemented with multi sectoral collaborative approach. Several Schemes and

programmes are being implemented for the socio-economic empowerment and welfare of the persons with disabilities (PwDs). These programmes/Schemes include Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) for rehabilitation, Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP), Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA) to provide assistance for various activities relating to implementation of PwD Act, Scheme of Incentives to Employers in the Private Sector for providing employment, Scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) for inclusive education etc. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme ensures that every child in the age group of 6-14 years with special needs, irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability, is provided meaningful and quality education. Reservation is provided in employment and education. The Central Coordination Committee serves as the national focal point on disability matters and facilitates continuous evolution of a comprehensive policy towards solving the problems of PwDs. It, inter-alia, reviews and coordinates the activities of various Government Departments and others dealing with matters relating to PwDs.

Radio Active Materials

2836. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether highly radioactive isotopes of cesium 137 and cobalt 60 were stolen from inside the Durgapur Steel Plant under Steel Authority of India (SAIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the radioactive materials are kept under high security;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against those persons who are responsible for that;

(e) whether the stolen material has been recovered; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith effective steps taken by the Government to prevent these thefts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) As per information made available by the Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL), a total of fifteen disused and decayed Cobalt-60 isotopes, awaiting to be disposed, were stolen from the storage room near Research and Control Laboratory building of the Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP). However no Cesium 137 isotope was stolen from DSP. CISF personnel deployed on the Plant's premises reported the theft on the morning of 12.1.2011.

On preliminary enquiry, it was noticed that after breaking the wall from the outside, one lead shield transport assembly container containing 12 disused Cobalt 60 isotopes and 3 operation lead shields - each containing one disused Cobalt 60 isotope had been stolen from the storage room.

An FIR was lodged with the concerned Police Station. As per statutory requirement, the matter was also immediately brought to the notice of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board.

(c) Yes, the radioactive materials are kept in an exclusive storage room within the Plant premises. The Plant is guarded by CISF personnel round-the-clock.

(d) The report on the outcome of the investigation has not yet been received. Some arrests in this case are reported to have been made by the local Police which is taking further action in the matter.

(e) One lead shield transport assembly container in cut condition without the isotopes and two operational lead shields (one in intact condition with the isotope and the other in cut condition with the isotope) have since been recovered.

(f) DSP-SAIL have taken action to shift the recovered and the balance disused isotopes (awaiting disposal) to a more secured place. Moreover, guarding and patrolling by CISF have been intensified in all areas round-the-clock for preventing theft incidences in the plant. CISF personnel have also been advised to be more vigilant.

Losses to Public Sector Industrial Institutes

2837. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of public sector industrial institutes running in the country during the year 2009-2010;

(b) whether some of these institutes have suffered loss and some of them have earned profit during the year 2009-2010;

(c) if so, the number of institutes earning profit and the number thereof running in loss, separately; and

(d) the names of industries in which these profit earning institutes are involved and the profit earned by them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) Public Sector industrial institutes are running under various ministries. Information is being collected and shall be placed on table of House.

National Health Insurance Scheme

2838. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI HARSH VARDMAN:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

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

(a) the status of implementation of Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana, in the country including Punjab;

(b) the number of people enrolled and given smart cards under the scheme;

(c) the list of hospitals empanelled under the scheme in the country including Punjab;

(d) the names of insurance companies providing Health Insurance, under the scheme in the country including Punjab;

(e) whether the Government has launched a National Health Insurance Scheme which has been restricted to a particular strata of society;

(f) if so, the percentage of population benefited there-under till December, 2010; and

(g) whether the Government proposes to cover all the citizens of this country under this scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (g) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) providing for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector is being implemented in 25 States/ Union Territories including Punjab. More than 2.31 crore BPL families (a unit of five) have been covered as on 28.02.2010. The list of hospitals empanelled under the scheme is enclosed as Statement-I. The list of insurance, companies providing health insurance under the scheme in the country is enclosed as Statement-II.

The Government propose to cover all BPL families constituting around 27% of the population by 2012-2013. The scheme is also being extended to other occupational groups including Above Poverty Line (APL) population in a phased manner. It has been extended to building & other construction workers, licensed railway porters, vendors and hawkers who are from the unorganised sector and are socially challenged and street vendors. The Government is planning to extend the scheme to such Mahatima Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MNREGS) workers who have completed 15 days or more during previous financial year.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State Name	Number of Hospitals Empanelled
1	2	3
1	Assam	48
2	Bihar	623

1	2	3
3	Chandigarh	11
4	Chattisgarh	534
5	Delhi	111
6	Goa	2
7	Gujarat	1099
8	Haryana	558
9	Himachal Pradesh	181
10	Jharkhand	334
11	Karnataka	179
12	Kerala	289
13	Maharashtra	907
14	Manipur	4
15	Meghalaya	72
16	Mizoram	72
17	Nagaland	6
18	Orissa	116
19	Punjab	494
20	Tamil Nadu	29
21	Tripura	29
22	Uttarakhand	131
23	Uttar Pradesh	1709
24	West Bengal	302
Total		7840

The details about the Empanelled Hospitals are available on RSBY Website: www.rsbv.gov.in

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State Name	Insurance Company Name
1	2	3
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Royal Sundaram
2	Assam	National Insurance Co.Ltd
3	Bihar	Royal Sundaram Alliance Ins Co Ltd, ICICI Lombard, Cholamandalam MS General Ins. Co.Ltd., Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd., United India Insurance Co. Ltd., National Insurance Co. Ltd.
4	Chandigarh	National Insurance Co.Ltd ,ICICI Lombard
5	Chhattisgarh	TATA AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd., Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd.
6	Delhi	Oriental Insurance Company Ltd.
7	Goa	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
8	Gujarat	ICICI Lombard, Cholamandalam MS General Ins. Co.Ltd., Oriental Insurance Company, New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
9	Haryana	ICICI Lombard, Star Health and Allied Insurance Co. Ltd., National Insurance Co. Ltd.
10	Himachal Pradesh	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
11	Jharkhand	Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., Cholamandalam MS General Ins. Co. Ltd.
12	Karnataka	National Insurance Co.Ltd, United india Insurance Co. Ltd, TATA AIG General Insurance Co. Ltd, IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance Company Ltd.
13	Kerala	United india Insurance Co. Ltd.
14	Maharashtra	ICICI Lombard, Cholamandalam MS General Ins. Co.Ltd., New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd., APOLLO MUNICH HEALTH INSURANCE CO. LTD, National Insurance Co. Ltd.
15	Manipur	New India Assurance
16	Meghalaya	APOLLO MUNICH HEALTH INSURANCE CO. LTD
17	Mizoram	National Insurance Co. Ltd.
18	Nagaland	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
19	Orissa	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.

1	2	3
20	Punjab	National Insurance Co Ltd, Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd., United India Insurance Co. Ltd., ICICI Lombard, IFFCO-TOKIO General Insurance Company Ltd.
21	Tamil Nadu	United India Insurance Co. Ltd.
22	Tripura	National Insurance Co. Ltd.
23	Uttar Pradesh	ICICI Lombard, United India Insurance Co. Ltd., Oriental Insurance company Ltd.
24	Uttaranchal	United India Insurance Co. Ltd., Star Health and Allied Insurance Co. Ltd.,
25	West Bengal	United India Insurance Co. Ltd., National Insurance Co Ltd., Cholamandalam MS General Ins. Co.Ltd., New India Assurance Co. Ltd.

Computation of Interest on EPF

2839. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not yet completed computation of interest on the Provident Fund (PF) accounts of crores of subscribers;

(b) if so, the steps initiated by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to pay 9.5 per cent interest on all PF accounts for 2010-2011; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The total number of EPF members as on 31.03.2010 is 5.39 crore. 4.72 crore accounts were pending as on 31.03.2010 wherein interests were to be credited. However, 1.10 crore of members' accounts have already been up-dated during the period from 1st April to 31st December, 2010.

(b) Since the updation of accounts is largely dependent upon the submission of annual returns by the Employer, following measures have been taken to collect the same:

(i) Issue of press notes to impress upon the Employers to submit returns.

(ii) Submission of returns in electronic mode.

(iii) Deputing Enforcement Officers to collect the returns.

(c) and (d) For the financial year 2010-11, 9.5 per cent rate of interest on Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) has been recommended by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund [CBT,EPF] in the 190th meeting held on 15th September, 2010 based on the funds available in the interest suspense account. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has forwarded the recommendation of CBT to the Ministry of Finance for approval.

Classification of Plants

2840. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified bamboo as a tree under the Indian Forest Act, 1927;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total estimated annual turnover of Bamboo trade and the pace at which this trade is growing in this country;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to reclassify bamboo as a grass in order to boost the income of thousands of tribal in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes Madam. Bamboo has been defined as a tree under Section 2 (7) of Indian Forest Act, 1927.

(b) It has been estimated that at present trade in value added bamboo based products is Rs. 3500 crores, which is likely to grow manifold.

(c) to (f) No such decision has been taken in this regard.

Fish in Cauvery River Basin

2841. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahseer fish unique to the Cauvery river basin, has been killed by local villagers using crude bombs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases registered in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) During last 3 years, four cases have been booked for illegal poaching of Mahseer fish in Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary. Details of the cases, as received from the Government of Karnataka are as under:

Year	No. of cases	Remarks
1	2	3
2008-09	1	JFMC (Kanakapura) FOC No. 5/2008-09, Dated: 20.12.2008 CC No. 74/2008
2009-10	1	JFMC(Kanakapura) FOC No. 7/2009-10, Dated: 17.02.2010

1	2	3
2010-11	2	JFMC(Kanakapura) FOC.No. 2/2010-11, Dated: 26.05.2010 FOC No. 4/2010-11, Dated: 03.07.2010

(c) The steps taken by the Government in this regard are as follows:

- i. Declaration of complete ban on Mahseer fish angling inside the Protected Areas of Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary.
- ii. Stringent protection and surveillance measures inside the Protected Areas.
- iii. Establishment of anti-poaching camps inside the Protected Areas of Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary.
- iv. Round the clock forest force perambulation to check Mahseer related wildlife offenses thereby preventing occurrence of such cases.
- v. Strengthening telecommunication, supervision and wireless networking within the Protected Areas of Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary and across the Tamil Nadu Border.
- vi. Intensive patrolling is being carried out to prevent poaching of Mahseer fish.

Reservation for OBCs

2842. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of reservation fixed for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in respect of Group C and D posts under Direct Recruitment Quota in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the details of the Office Memorandum of Department of Personnel and Training dated 5th July 2005

which stipulates the percentages of reservation for OBCs in A&N Islands;

(c) the total percentage of reservation in actual practice for OBCs in Group C and D posts under Direct Recruitment in A&N Islands;

(d) the total number of persons who have been employed on the basis of reservation being provided under OBCs as on date; and

(e) the total number of OBCs posts currently lying vacant under A&N Administration and steps taken to furnish the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) 38%.

(b) 27%.

(c) 38%.

(d) 1115.

(e) At present, there are vacancy in 1774 posts reserved for OBC, action for filling up of which is at different stages.

Updating EPF Accounts

2843. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 50 million subscribers to the Employees Provident Fund are not likely to receive the 9.5 percent return they were promised five months ago;

(b) whether a recent audit by Comptroller and Auditor General of India revealed that 47.2 million EPF accounts are not updated;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government for updating these accounts;

(d) whether the Board of Trustees of EPF had approved a dividend rate of 9.5 per cent last year;

(e) if so, whether the C&AG contends that once

the EPF accounts are updated there could be liabilities far exceeding the accumulated surplus reserve;

(f) whether the EPFO which maintains the PF accounts of all formal sector employees does not know exactly who owns how much of the Rs. 36,000 crore of its corpus; and

(g) the present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) All the subscribers to the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) are to receive the 9.5% interest only after notification is issued by the Central Government. The Central Board of Trustees, EPF in its 190th meeting held on 15.09.2010 has recommended 9.5% rate of interest for EPF subscribers for the financial year 2010-11. Ministry of Labour & Employment has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Finance for obtaining their concurrence as per rules. During consultation with it Ministry of Finance has raised certain observations which were clarified by the Ministry of Labour & Employment. The approval from Ministry of Finance is yet to come.

(b) and (c) As per the C&AG report 4.72 crore accounts were pending as on 31.03.2010 wherein interests were to be credited. However, it does not mean that it involves 4.72 crore members, as one member may have more than one accounts pending.

Since the updation of accounts is largely dependent upon the submission of annual returns by the employer, following measures have been taken to collect the same:-

(i) Issue of press notes to impress upon the employers to submit returns.

(ii) Submission of returns in electronic mode.

(iii) Deputing Enforcement Officers to collect the returns.

(d) The Central Board of Trustees, EPF in its 190th meeting held on 15.09.2010 has recommended 9.5% rate of interest for EPF subscribers for the financial year 2010-11.

(e) C&AG has not mentioned in its audit report of 2009-10 that once the EPF account are updated there could be liabilities far exceeding the accumulated surplus reserve. However, it has only mentioned that the actual interest liability on 4.7 crore pending accounts is not ascertainable.

(f) and (g) EPFO is maintaining account for each member. In each account contribution received and withdrawals made are recorded and interest is credited wherever details as supplied in time by the employers. The total amount and its bifurcation into individual members account is only ascertainable after receipt of these details from employers. However, some establishments default in submission of details, so EPFO cannot credit into account of such members any contribution or interest thereon till such details are received. Efforts are made by EPFO to collect returns etc. from such employers by special campaign, newspaper advertisements and by deputing enforcement officers etc.

[Translation]

Promotion of Films on Environment

2844. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to promote the films made on a concept to conserve environment and forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far by the Government;

(c) whether the Government promotes such films in foreign countries also and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received foreign assistance for conservation of environment and forests; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and utilisation of the funds received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Government regularly encourages and supports production and dissemination of films and audio visuals materials aimed at enhancing awareness of issues relating to conservation and protection of environment and forests. Several documentary films on subjects, such as protection of environment, biodiversity, afforestation, forest conservation, man- animal conflict and better practices regarding use of environmental resources were made with support from government and disseminated through various public services including television channels, radio channels, educational institutions, non government organisation etc. A film titled "Negotiating Justice" prepared by the Ministry of External Affairs was premiered at the Copenhagen Climate summit.

(d) and (e) A memorandum of understanding has been signed with the United States Agency For / International Aid (USAID) in October 2010 with the objective of supporting adaptation to climate change and promoting sustainable management practices and activities in forestry sector.

Agreement by MMTC for Export of Iron Ore

2845. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether MMTC has undertaken a Long Term Agreement (LTA) with Japan, South Korea and China regarding export of iron ore;

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

(c) the rate at which MMTC has agreed to export iron ore under the said agreement alongwith the present rate of iron ore in the country;

(d) whether this agreement will impact supply of iron ore to the companies in our country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. With the approval of the Government, MMTC has entered into Long Term Agreements (LTAs) with Japanese, South Korean and Chinese Steel Mills for export of iron ore during 2006-11. The objective of the Government is inter-alia, to maintain historical / good diplomatic relationships with these countries which will enable technology transfers and investments, financial aid and soft loans for the development of various infrastructure projects in India.

(c) Under the LTA's for Japan and South Korea, prices are negotiated between mine-owners and steel mills on the basis of an annual benchmark pricing system which has recently given way to quarterly contracts which are index based on the basis of average spot market prices. A statement showing the prices applicable for Japan and South Korea against the LTAs is enclosed. As regards

sale price to China, both sides have agreed that prices will be finalized on spot price basis i.e. on transaction to transaction basis keeping in view demand and supply patterns. The present price of iron ore of 65% Fe in the country is as follows:

Bailadila Lumps Rs.4320/- per ton (ex-mines).

Bailadila Fines Rs.3419/- per ton (ex-mines).

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The LTAs have no adverse impact on the supply of iron ore to domestic steel mills in the country. Iron ore is exported only after meeting the requirements of the domestic steel industry. In fact, even after domestic consumption and export of iron ore from India, there has always been unutilized surpluses. Further, most big steel companies have their own captive mines. The LTAs provide a commitment for supply of iron ore in the range of minimum and maximum quantities negotiable on a year to year basis taking into account the quantitative ceilings'. However, the LTAs have always operated at the minimum of the range.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Benchmark prices of iron ore export against Long Term Agreements for Japan and South Korea

Year	Bailadila Lumps (65% Fe)		Bailadila Fines (Basis 65%)	
	Japan US \$/DLT FOBT	South Korea US \$/DMT FOB	Japan US \$/DLT FOBT	South Korea US \$ per DMT FOB
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	60.02	57.08	46.57	45.83
2007-08	65.72	62.51	50.99	50.19
2008-09	129.14	122.82	91.73	90.28
2009-10	71.71	68.20	61.50	60.53
2010-11 1st quarter	139.39	132.55	122.80	120.87

1	2	3	4	5
2010-11 2nd quarter	170.27	161.92	150.02	147.65
2010-11 3rd quarter	147.63	140.39	130.07	128.02
2010-11 4th quarter	158.95	151.16	140.04	137.84

[English]

Pending Disputes of National Highways

2846. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Highways disputes pending in courts/arbitration tribunals with status of each case, Statewise;

(b) the amount of money that has been locked in the process;

(c) the number of cases wherein the developers have asked for additional money indicating the total amount that has so far been asked for by the developers;

(d) whether it is proposed to work out some strategic action plan to control such kind of disputes and ensure proper execution of the road projects:

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the major recommendations of B.K. Chaturvedi Committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) There are 536 disputes pending in Hon'ble Courts and 1099 disputes pending in Arbitration Tribunals re'ating to National Highways Development Projects (NHDP) being implemented by NHA. State wise and project wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Amount involved in disputes pending in Hon'ble Courts is Rs.865.40 crore and amount involved in Disputes pending in Arbitral Tribunal is Rs. 10219.13 crore.

(c) There are a total of 1376 disputes amounting to Rs. 9236.03 crore where contractors/concessionaires have preferred claims against NHA.

(d) to (f) Yes Madam. Government has appointed a Committee headed by Mr. B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission. Recommendations of Chaturvedi Committee were legally vetted by Solicitor General of India (SGI). The major recommendations of B.K. Chaturvedi are as under:

- (i) One time settlement of pending disputes may be offered to Contractors adopting a bucket-based approach to drop all Category A cases (amount claimed is less than Rs. 10 Crores or 5% of contract price whichever is lower) after a review on case to case basis by an Independent Expert Group.
- (ii) NHA may carefully review the cases other than category A in general. The award of Arbitral Tribunal may be accepted in category B cases (amount involved is between Rs. 10 crore to Rs. 100 crore).
- (iii) Accountability and credibility of Dispute Resolution Board (DRB) recommendations may be ensured by way of a test check by a technical team.
- (iv) The time for DRB recommendation and that for referring DRB recommendation to Arbitration may be raised.
- (v) Review of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) may be made more intensive.
- (vi) Cost associated with time extension may be duly quantified.
- (vii) General conditions and COPA (Conditions of Particular Applications) may be standardized.

Statement*Cases Pending Before Courts*

Sl. No.	Detail of Package/ Name of Agency	No. of claims	Amount involved Rs. in crores	State
1	2	3	4	5
1	EW-15/UP - M/S Prakash-Atlanta (JV)	1	4.00	Uttar Pradesh
2	I-B - M/s Somdatt-NCC-NEC (JV)	20	5.03	Uttar Pradesh
3	III-C - Ms JSC Centrodorstroy	2	3.53	Uttar Pradesh
4	IV-A - Ms PCL-suncon (JV)	5	5.19	Uttar Pradesh
5	IV-B - Ms L.G.Engg	3	9.03	Uttar Pradesh
6	IV-C - M/s Som Datt Builders - NCC (JV)	5	3.08	Uttar Pradesh
7	IV-D - M/s Ssangyong-OSE (JV)	4	3.91	Uttar Pradesh
8	IV-D - M/s Ssangyong-OSE (JV)	4	3.13	Uttar Pradesh
9	II-A - M/s ITD-SDB (JV)	2	4.42	Uttar Pradesh
10	II-B - M/s Somdatt-NCC-NEC (JV)	5	7.02	Uttar Pradesh
11	II-C - M/s Centrodorstroy	3	3.57	Uttar Pradesh
12	II-C - M/s Centrodorstroy	2	2.09	Uttar Pradesh
13	ETAWAH BYPASS - M/s BEL-ACC JV)	6	0.61	Uttar Pradesh
14	I-A - Ms OSE-Gammon (JV)	6	1.11	Uttar Pradesh
15	III-C - M/s JSC Centrodorstroy	3	0.46	Uttar Pradesh
16	III-C - M/s JSC Centrodorstroy	3	1.13	Uttar Pradesh
17	III-C - M/s JSC Centrodorstroy	2	1.12	Uttar Pradesh
18	II-A - Ms ITD-SDB (JV)	2	1.17	Uttar Pradesh
19	II-B - M/s Somdatt-NCC-NEC (JV)	2	0.00	Uttar Pradesh
20	II-B - M/s Somdatt-NCC-NEC (JV)	3	1.39	Uttar Pradesh
21	COLLECTION OF USER FEE-SHIVA TRACTOR	2	1.44	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
22	EW-15/UP- M/S Prakash-Atlanta (JV)	2	18.40	Uttar Pradesh
23	ETAWAH BYPASS - M/s BEL-ACC JV)	10	18.86	Uttar Pradesh
24	I-A - Ms OSE-Gammon (JV)	5	19.65	Uttar Pradesh
25	ABP-2 - M/s HCC	6	52.25	Uttar Pradesh
26	II-B - M/s Somdatt-NCC-NEC (JV)	4	12.98	Uttar Pradesh
27	TOLL PLAZA MANOHARPUR	10	33.77	Uttar Pradesh
28	Bachau to Paadana Pkg-II - Ms Prakash Building Asso. Ltd.	1	7.83	Gujarat
29	Bachau to Paadana Pkg-II - M/s Prakash Building Asso. Ltd.	1	2.04	Gujarat
30	PS-1 - M/s ITD Cementation	1	5.29	Maharashtra
31	JNP-II - Ms Jog-Shirke (JV)	1	0.00	Maharashtra
32	PS-1 - Ms BirlaGTM	1	0.69	Maharashtra
33	Carriageway of Westerly Diversion outside pune city - M/s.Ashoka Buildcon Ltd. - Birla GTM Enterpose Ltd.	20	19.40	Maharashtra
34	NS-28/KL - M/s Tantia-TBL (JV)	8	8.02	Kerala
35	NS-24 - M/s Afcons	3	0.65	Kerala
36	TUMKUR-SIRA PKG-I - M/s L & T Ltd.	10	4.05	Karnataka
37	SIRA-CHITRADURGA - M/s UEM-ESSAR (JV)	1	2.57	Karnataka
38	CHITRADURGA-HARIHAR - M/s ESSAR	7	3.15	Karnataka
39	HARIHAR-HAVERI - M/s ESSAR	5	9.17	Karnataka
40	TUMKUR BYPASS - M/s A. L. Sudershan	1	1.23	Karnataka
41	DHARWAD-BELGAUM - M/s R. N. Shetty-Sunway	3	0.64	Karnataka
42	DHARWAD-BELGAUM - M/s R. N. Shetty-Sunway	2	0.68	Karnataka
43	BELGAUM BYPASS - M/s R. N. Shetty-Sunway	1	1.62	Karnataka
44	III-A - M/s Madhucon	2	3.45	Andhra Pradesh
45	AP-12 - M/s Ho Hup-Simplex	6	4.93	Andhra Pradesh
46	AP-4A - M/s ITD Cementation	4	8.79	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
47	AP-4A - M/s ITD Cementation	4	2.77	Andhra Pradesh
48	AP-4B - M/s ITD Cementation	4	8.99	Andhra Pradesh
49	AP-6 - M/s Navayuga Engg. Co. Ltd.	6	3.89	Andhra Pradesh
50	AP-18 - M/s LIMAK-SOMA (JV)	7	4.57	Andhra Pradesh
51	AP-16 - M/s Andhra Expressway Ltd.	1	4.65	Andhra Pradesh
52	AP-11 - M/s KNR-Patel (JV)	6	0.07	Andhra Pradesh
53	AP-11 - M/s KNR-Patel (JV)	8	0.44	Andhra Pradesh
54	AP-13 - M/s IJM Gayatri (JV)	1	0.00	Andhra Pradesh
55	AP-4A - M/s ITD Cementation	3	1.28	Andhra Pradesh
56	AP-4B - M/s ITD Cementation	3	1.38	Andhra Pradesh
57	AP-4B - M/s ITD Cementation	4	1.86	Andhra Pradesh
58	AP-2 - M/s SPCL-IVRCL (JV)	2	28.78	Andhra Pradesh
59	AP-2 - M/s SPCL-IVRCL (JV)	5	20.85	Andhra Pradesh
60	Kotputli-Kishanghar section - M/s Satya Prakash	12	4.18	Rajasathan
61	KU-I(Ist Ref.) - M/s Sadbhav Engineering	5	3.90	Rajasathan
62	KU-VI - M/s Sadbhav-Prakash (JV)	10	3.30	Rajasathan
63	HIMMAT NAGAR-CHANDIKHOLA PKG UG-IV - M/s Backbone Projects Ltd.	1	0.00	Rajasathan
64	JAIPUR BYPASS PHASE-11ZONE-D - M/s PLL-PCL (JV)	2	0.91	Rajasathan
65	HIMMAT NAGAR-CHANDIKHOLA PKG UG-IV - M/s Backbone Projects Ltd.	1	0.00	Rajasathan
66	KU-m - Ms ECSB-JSRC (JV)	3	0.12	Rajasathan
67	KU-m - M/s ECSB-JSRC (JV)	3	0.51	Rajasathan
68	KU-I - M/s Sadbhav Engineering	3	0.06	Rajasathan
69	KU-II - M/s PCL-PLL (JV)	2	0.33	Rajasathan
70	GURGAON-AMER - M/s Sricon Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	1	13.69	Rajasathan

1	2	3	4	5
71	Construction of toll Plaza At NH-8 (Udaipur)	1	30.90	Rajasathan
72	CWC-I - M/s BSC-RBM-PATI (JV)	12	17.38	Rajasathan
73	PARADIP PORT - M/s HCC	3	5.40	Orissa
74	OR-I - M/s Gammon-Atlanta (JV)	13	6.40	Orissa
75	OR-III - M/s Eisamex-TWS-SNC (JV)	41	3.41	Orissa
76	OR-V - Ms Gammon India Ltd.	6	4.08	Orissa
77	OR-VII - M/s PCL-STICCO (JV)	1	1.18	Orissa
78	HALDIA PORT - M/s CWHEC-HCIL (JV)	2	0.04	Orissa
79	O & M Contract of existing NH-6(Km.17.6 to km.60.0)	10	0.01	Orissa
80	OR-II - M/s L&T	10	10.16	Orissa
81	OR-IV - Ms L&T Ltd.	10	58.60	Orissa
82	HALDIA PORT - M/s CWHEC-HCIL (JV)	3	19.67	Orissa
83	KR-2 - M/s ITD Cementation	6	2.66	Tamil Nadu
84	KR-3 - Ms ITD Cementation	8	4.26	Tamil Nadu
85	NS-26/TN - M/s Bhageeratha	6	1.12	Tamil Nadu
86	TN-1 - Ms Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick (I) Pvt. Ltd.	1	0.00	Tamil Nadu
87	VII-A - Ms Agrawal-JMC (JV)	1	1.03	Tamil Nadu
88	VII-B - M/s Agrawal-JMC (JV)	1	1.68	Tamil Nadu
89	CHENNAI BYPASS PHASE-I - M/s IJM-SCL (JV)	37	65.48	Tamil Nadu
90	EW-7(AS) - M/s Valecha Engineering	18	3.38	Assam
91	NS/1(PB) - M/s Birla GTM	8	3.27	Punjab
92	NS/1(PB)-M/s Birla GTM	1	9.90	Punjab
93	NS-21 - Ms Backbone Projects Ltd.	13	2.71	Madhya Pradesh
94	NS/19(UP/RAJ) - M/s PNC Construction Co. Ltd.	7	6.74	Madhya Pradesh
95	ADB-II/C-7 - M/s B. Seenaiiah & Co. (Projects) Ltd.	1	25.35	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
96	V-A - Ms OSE-Gammon (JV)	4	2.38	Bihar
97	V-A - M/s OSE-Gammon (JV)	2	0.77	Bihar
98	V-C - Ms PCL-Suncon (JV)	1	0.68	3ihar
99	V-C -6 - M/s Lanco	3	3.24	West Bengal
100	EW-6 - M/s Lanco	4	7.33	West Bengal
101	Renewal work on NH-60(Stone Concern) - M/s Stone Concern	6	0.51	West Bengal
102	WB-II - Ms HCC	2	0.59	West Bengal
103	WB-III - Ms Bhagheeratha Engg. Ltd.	3	1.64	West Bengal
104	WB-III - Ms Bhagheeratha Engg. Ltd.	4	0.75	West Bengal
105	EW-12 - Ms Lanco-Rani (JV)	3	0.00	West Bengal
106	EW-12 - M/s Lanco-Rani (JV)	2	0.00	West Bengal
107	WB-IV - M/s B. Seenaiiah & Co.	5	48.81	West Bengal
108	OR/WB-I - Ms Gammon India	4	15.72	West Bengal
109	WB-II - M/s HCC	7	68.98	West Bengal
110	NS-3 - M/s Madhucon Projects	6	2.28	Haryana
111	AP-3 M/S Unitech-NCC (JV)	1	17.84	Andhra Pradesh
Grand Total		536	865.40	

Cases Pending Before Arbitral Tribunal

1	Nelamangala - Tumkur (BOT)- M/s JAS Toll Road Company Ltd.	1	1.40C	Karnataka
2	Mangalore Port	2	3.28	Karnataka
3	NS-24 - M/s Afcons Infrastructure	1	114.35	Karnataka
4	Tumkur Bypass - M/s A. L. Sudershan	17	137.13	Karnataka
5	Chitradurga - Harihar Section - M/s ESSAR	24	610.61	Karnataka
6	Harihar - Haveri Section - M/s ESSAR	27	426.59	Karnataka
7	Haveri - Hubli Section - M/s Afcons-Apil (JV)	5	300.44	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
8	Hosur - Krishnagiri Section - M/s Shaktikumar M. Sancheti Ltd. & Bholu Singh Jai Prakash Const. Ltd. (JV)	13	27.63	Karnataka
9	NS-24 - M/s Afcons Infrastructure	3	25.76	Karnataka
10	NS-24 - M/s Afcons Infrastructure Dharwad - Belgaum Section - M/s R. N. Shetty & Co.	4	13.98	Karnataka
11	Sunway Construction BHD (JV) Belgaum Bypass - M/s R. N. Shetty & Co.-Sunway	2	206.46	Karnataka
12	Construction BHD (JV)	2	96.28	Karnataka
13	O&MNH-2	2	0.308	West Bengal
14	O&M (2003) Barwa Adda - Panagarh - M/s Maheshwari Brothers Ltd.	1	7.43	West Bengal
15	OR/WB-I - M/s Gammon India	6	15.72	West Bengal
16	WB-12 - M/s Progressive-MVR (JV) Barwa Adda - Barakar Section (CWC-III) - M/s BSC	2	25.59	West Bengal
17	RBM-PATI	2	21.81	West Bengal
18	Palsit - Dankuni Section - M/s Emas Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	2	54.87	West Bengal
19	O&M (2006) Barwa Adda - Panagarh - M/s Maheshwari Brothers Ltd.	1	12.61	West Bengal
20	WB-IV - M/s B. Seenaiah & Co. (Projects) Ltd	7	50.41	West Bengal
21	EW/5 (WB) - M/s Progressive Constructions Ltd.	11	19.53	West Bengal
22	Raniganj - Panagarh Section - M/s BSE-RBM-PATI (JV)	2	118.28	West Bengal
23	Panagarh - Palsit Section - M/s Mapax Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	1	219.27	West Bengal
24	WB-III - M/s Bhagheeratha Engineering Ltd.	11	43.39	West Bengal
25	Mahuvan Toll Plaza - M/s Reliance Venture	1	0.809	Uttar Pradesh
26	Pkg. II-B - M/s Somdatt-NCC-NEC (JV)	1	0.350	Uttar Pradesh
27	Pkg III-C - M/s JSC Centrodorstroy	2	6.94	Uttar Pradesh
28	WB-6 - M/s B. Seenaiah & Co. (P) Ltd.	2	6.46	Uttar Pradesh
29	Pkg. IV-B - M/s L.G.Engg	2	4.86	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
30	Pkg. IV-C - M/s Som Datt Builders - NCC (JV)	7	6.84	Uttar Pradesh
31	Pkg. II-A - M/s ITD-SDB (JV)	5	5.67	Uttar Pradesh
32	Pkg. II-C - M/s Centrodorstroy	5	3.25	Uttar Pradesh
33	EW-3 - M/s Rana Projects	1	70.27	Uttar Pradesh
34	2W-3A - M/s Villayati Ram Mittal	1	53.00	Uttar Pradesh
35	BW-9 - M/S BRE-TRG-BHARAT(JV)	12	17.05	Uttar Pradesh
36	UP-3 - M/s OSE Pvt. Ltd.	6	13.45	Uttar Pradesh
37	Hapur Bypass - M/s NCC-KNR (JV)	12	42.26	Uttar Pradesh
38	ABP-3 - Ms OSE-KMC (JV)	20	62.91	Uttar Pradesh
39	Pkg. rV-A - Ms PCL-suncon (JV)	3	17.68	Uttar Pradesh
40	River Tapi	18	53.48	Uttar Pradesh
41	EW-15 - MS Prakash-Atlanta (JV)	9	309.28	Uttar Pradesh
42	O&M NH-2 (Intertoll) - M/s Intertoll ICS CECONS O & M Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	19	170.74	Uttar Pradesh
43	Pkg. IA - M/s OSE-Gammon (JV)	5	115.51	Uttar Pradesh
44	AP-1 (OW) - M/s Yon One-Maharia (JV)	17	297.53	Uttar Pradesh
45	ABP-2 - M/s HCC	5	202.35	Uttar Pradesh
46	NS-42/TN	1	1.160	Tamil Nadu
47	NS-25/TN - M/s JSR Constructions	4	4.512	Tamil Nadu
48	NS-26/TN - M/s Bhageeratha	4	2.897	Tamil Nadu
49	Chennai Bypass - M/s IJM-SCL (JV)	9	63.15	Tamil Nadu
50	KR.-2 - M/s ITD Cementation India Ltd.	2	94.72	Tamil Nadu
51	NS-43/TN	5	23.10	Tamil Nadu
52	KR-3 - M/s ITD Cementation India Ltd.	2	116.19	Tamil Nadu
53	TN-1 - Ms L&T	18	289.93	Tamil Nadu
54	RC-I - M/s Afcons Infrastructure Ltd.	4	156.30	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
55	Chennai-Ennore Port - Ms RDS Projects Ltd.	11	22.51	Tamil Nadu
56	AS-2 - M/s Madhucon Projects Ltd.	1	0.461	Assam
57	AS-08 - M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd.	3	3.95	Assam
58	AS-09 - M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd.	3	2.55	Assam
59	ADB-H/C-10-	2	0.445	Madhya Pradesh
60	ADB-n/C-11 - Ms CGGC-SOMA (JV)	2	0.500	Madhya Pradesh
61	Indore-Khalghat Section - M/s Oriental Pathways (Indore) Pvt. Ltd.	4	83.04	Madhya Pradesh
62	NS-20 - Ms Prakash Mahavir (JV)	10	14.06	Madhya Pradesh
63	NS-20 - M/s Prakash Mahavir (JV)	12		Madhya Pradesh
64	NS-21 - Ms. Backbone Projects Ltd.	7	26.94	Madhya Pradesh
65	ADB-II/C-14 - Ms CGGC-SOMA (JV)	3	1.974	Andhra Pradesh
66	AP-16 - M/s Andhra Expressway Ltd.	9	1.430	Andhra Pradesh
67	ADB-II/C-15 - M/s CGGC-SOMA (JV)	3	4.32	Andhra Pradesh
68	AP-5 - M/s Prasad & SEW (JV)	7	6.28	Andhra Pradesh
69	Nellore Bypass (BOT-Annuity) - UIRPL (Concessionaire)	4	5.78	Andhra Pradesh
70	Vizag Port - M/s M. Venkata Rao	8	26.32	Andhra Pradesh
71	AP-4A - Ms ITD Cementation India Ltd.	11	43.36	Andhra Pradesh
72	AP-4B - M/s ITD Cementation India Ltd.	11	43.58	Andhra Pradesh
73	AP-3 - M/s Swarup & Co.	10	83.38	Andhra Pradesh
74	AP-11 - MsKNR-Patel (JV)	6	48.35	Andhra Pradesh
75	AP-12 - M/s Ho Hup-Simplex (JV)	1	38.84	Andhra Pradesh
76	AP-13 - M/s IJM-Gayatri	3	26.13	Andhra Pradesh
77	O&M Chilikaluripet- Vijaywada - M/s MBL infrastructure Ltd.	4	17.33	Andhra Pradesh
78	Chilikaluripet-Vijaywada-Pkg. I - M/s IJM-Gayatri (JV)	14	27.17	Andhra Pradesh
79	Chilikaluripet-Vijaywada-Pkg. II - M/s IJM-Gayatri (JV)	12	26.33	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
80	Chilkaluripet-Vijaywada-Pkg. III - M/s IJM-Gayatri (JV)	14	27.11	Andhra Pradesh
81	AP-19 - M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	21	113.86	Andhra Pradesh
82	AP-20 - M/s Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	19	121.47	Andhra Pradesh
83	CWC-V - M/s Madhucon - Bina Puri (JV)	33	139.47	Andhra Pradesh
84	AP-15 - M/s Rajamundry Expressway ltd.	3	11.11	Andhra Pradesh
85	AP-2 - M/s SPCL-IVRCL (JV)	6	100.93	Andhra Pradesh
86	AP-17 - M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd.	33	28.98	Andhra Pradesh
87	WB-10 - M/s Progressive-MVR (JV)	2	0.140	Bihar
88	V-B - M/s L&T-HCC (JV)	2	8.04	Bihar
89	V-C - M/s PCL-Suncon (JV)	3	7.85	Bihar
90	BR-8 - M/s BSC-C&C (JV)	5	7.85	Bihar
91	EW/4 (BR) - M/s Progressive Constructions Ltd.	7	5.81	Bihar
92	V-A - M/s OSE-Gammon (JV)	2	84.91	Bihar
93	Jaipur - Amer (Toll Plaza)	3	0.887	Rajasthan
94	UG-IV - M/s Backbone Projects Ltd.	5	5.66	Rajasthan
95	RJ-07 - M/s CEC-HCC (JV)	3	5.539	Rajasthan
96	RJ-09 - M/s Sunway Construction	4	9.08	Rajasthan
97	Jaipur Bypass Phase II- Zone D - M/s PLL-PCL (JV)	25	42.34	Rajasthan
98	O&M NH-8 (Intertoll) - M/s Intertoll ICS CECONS O & M Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.	24	133.21	Rajasthan
99	UG-I - M/s KMC Constructions Ltd.	24	143.93	Rajasthan
100	NS-1 - M/s Birla GTM Enterpose Ltd.	3	0.930	Punjab
101	NS-1 - M/s Birla GTM Enterpose Ltd.	3	0.800	Punjab
102	NS-1 - M/s Birla GTM Enterpose Ltd.	3	0.280	Punjab
103	NS-1 - M/s Birla GTM Enterpose Ltd.	5	1.620	Punjab
104	NS-16-M/s Bumi-Hiway	7	5.84	Punjab

1	2	3	4	5
105	NS-38 - M/s Bridge & Roof Co.	10	137.27	Punjab
106	NS-38 - M/s Bridge & Roof Co.	12	183.92	Punjab
107	NS-16 - M/s Bumi-Hiway	6	14.91	Punjab
108	NS-3 - M/s Madhucon Projects Ltd.	11	5.72	Haryana
109	NS-17 (BAL) - M/s Valecha Engineering Ltd.	3	1.940	Haryana
110	NS-2 - M/s Nagarjuna Constructions Pvt. Ltd.	8	26.09	Haryana
111	NS-18 - M/s You One-Maharia (JV)	6	212.7	Haryana
112	NS-17- M/s Maharia - Raj (JV)	6	200.93	Haryana
113	NS-7 - M/s OSE	8	8.53	Maharashtra
114	NS-60 - M/s HSCL	1	8.00	Maharashtra
115	JNP-I - M/s Thakur-Mhatre-Unity (JV)	-3	91.76	Maharashtra
116	JNP-II - M/s Jog-Shirke (JV)	8	87.20	
117	PS-2 - B.G. Shirke Construction Technology Pvt. Ltd.	10	61.818	Maharashtra
118	PS-4 - M/s SMS Infrastructure Ltd.	8	65.30	Maharashtra
119	Amravati Bypass - M/s Nagarjuna Constructions Ltd.	8	40.3	Maharashtra
120	NS-23 - M/s You One-Maharia (JV)	8	26.07	Maharashtra
121	A-V Grade Separator - M/s Ranjit Constructions	-0-7	2.81	Gujarat
122	Pkg II (Bachau - Padana Section) - M/s Prakash Builders Asso. Ltd.	4	27.26	Gujarat
123	Pkg III(Padana-Gandhidham Section) - M/s Agarwal-Sadbhav-Backbone (JV)	7	16.48	Gujarat
124	Samakhiali-Gandhidham Section - M/s Agarwal-Sadbhav-Backbone (JV)	8	10.98	Gujarat
125	Manglej & Chalthan Toll Plaza - M/s Ideal Road Builder Ltd.	1	17.475	Gujarat
126	Boriach Toll Plaza - Ms Ideal Road Builder Ltd.	1		Gujarat
127	Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway Phase-II - Ms LGE & C-NCC (JV)	8	151.65	Gujarat

1	2	3	4	5
128	Pkg I (Surat Manor Tollway Project) - M/s Dodsai -SKEC	58	218.91	Gujarat
129	DPR for Walayar - Mannuthy Section - M/s SOWIL	5	3.26	Kerala
130	Cochin Port - and M/s Mecon Ltd.-GEA Energy System (I) Ltd. (JV)	14	121.41	Kerala
131	Consultancy NS-28/KL - M/s Tantia-TBI (JV)	1	10.50	Kerala
132	OR-VI - Ms SMJ-RK-SD (JV)	15	17.30	Orissa
133	OR-I - M/s Gammon-Atlanta (JV)	9	84.00	Orissa
134	OR-TV Pkg. - M/s L&T Ltd.	10	28.53	Orissa
135	Paradip Port - M/s HCC	7	13.05	Orissa
136	OR-VII - M/s PCL-STICCO (JV)	5	127.05	Orissa
137	OR-VIII - M/s Bumi Hiway-DDBL (JV)	17	164.39	Orissa
138	Haldia Port - M/s CWHEC-HCIL (JV)	9	1514.32	Orissa
139	OR-III - M/s Elsamex-TWS-SNC (JV)	6	188.85	Orissa
Grand Total		1099	10219.135	

[Translation]

Construction Work on NH-86

2847. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work is under progress on National Highway No. 86 passing through Sagar and Chattarpur districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total distance in kilometers that have been widened and the number of kilometers remaining to be widened between Chattarpur and Sagar;

(c) the number of culverts constructed so far and the number of culverts remaining to be constructed; and

(d) the funds allocated/released for the said purpose and the time by which this work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Length of NH-86 from Sagar to Chhatarpur is 153.2 kms out of which, 121.2 km length has been widened to 2-lane standard and balance 32 km is to be widened.

(c) 16 nos. of culverts have been constructed and 99 nos. of culverts remain to be constructed/widened.

(d) Funds are not allocated/released work-wise. Ongoing works are scheduled to be completed by March 2013 in phased manner.

Marriage age of Adult as per Muslim Laws

2848. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to make arrangement to amend Muslim Law as per the Child Marriage Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the provisions of the said law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Pak Nuclear Capabilities

2849. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI MANISH TEWARI:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has been augmenting its nuclear arsenal and has added 40 to 100 additional weapons in the last few years as reported recently;

(b) whether Pakistan has reportedly the fifth largest nuclear arsenal in the world;

(c) the manner in which it impacts the regional security situation in South Asia especially given the fluid political situation in Pakistan;

(d) whether these developments directly impact the minimum credible deterrent that India has put in place and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether India believe that as was with the US and USSR during the cold war there should be an interaction between Indian and Pakistani strategic force commanders; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (f) The Government have seen reports relating to the nuclear weapons programme of Pakistan. India's nuclear

doctrine and security preparedness is geared to meet all its current and future security needs and challenge. The Government remains committed to taking all necessary measures to meet any security threat.

Uniform Policy for Maintenance and Construction of NHs

2850. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted the uniform policy for maintenance and construction of National Highways;

(b) whether the National Highways are in dilapidated condition in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details of action plan formulated for their re-construction;

(d) whether in the absence of by-pass route, major accidents occur now and then on National Highway No. 75 passing through Satna city;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to construct by-pass on Satna National Highway No. 75; and

(f) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded for construction of said bypass?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NH) network in the country. The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and all the NHs in the country, including the NHs in the State of Madhya Pradesh, are being kept in traffic-worthy conditions based on the traffic density, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

(d) to (f) The proposed Satna Bypass is included in the Satna - Bela stretch of NH-75, which has been identified for development under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP)-Phase-IV-A. The feasibility report for this project has been prepared. The project

targeted to be awarded during the financial year 2011-12 subject to approval of the Government.

**Public Private Partnership
Appraisal Committee**

2851. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether certain road projects are pending for approval before the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) Appraisal Committee;
- (b) if so, the details of those projects;
- (c) the likely or proposed cost on these projects;
- (d) whether Eastern peripheral express is also included in these projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which it is likely to get approval from the PPP Appraisal Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) and (f) Seven road projects are under consideration of the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC). Details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement. These projects will be considered by the PPPAC after their appraisal by the Planning Commission and Department of Economic Affairs.

(d) and (e) No Madam. The Eastern Peripheral Expressway project has already been approved by the PPP AC at an estimated cost of Rs 2698.97 crore without any equity support from the Government.

Statement

Details of projects which are under consideration of Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC):

Sl. No.	Name of proposal	Project length in km	Total Project Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	4-laning of Obedullaganj Shahganj Budhani Betul Section of NH-69 in the State of Madhya Pradesh	121.36	1152
2	4-laning of Jabalpur Katni Rewa Section of NH-7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh	226.54	1906.83
3	6-laning of existing 4-lane stretch of Ichchapuram Anandpuram Section of NH-5 in the State of Andhra Pradesh	212.56	1763.5
4	4-laning of Orissa Border Aurang Section of NH-6 in the State of Chhattisgarh	150.4	1234
5	4-laning of Meerut Bulandshahar Section of NH-235 in the State of Uttar Pradesh	60.94	505
6	4-laning of Bela (Rewa) MP/UP Border Section of NH-7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh	89.30	670.82
7	4-laning of Bhopal Biaora Section of NH-12 in the State of Madhya Pradesh	105.60	704.26

Strengthening and Construction of Roads in Remote Areas

2852. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for strengthening and construction of roads in remote areas and regions deprived of development in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals for strengthening construction of Rajgarh-Piplodi road upto Rajasthan border, Talin-Eklera-Kurawar road, Suthalia-Lakhanwar-Narsinghar road in Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh under the Central Road Funds (CRF) and Inter-State Connectivity Scheme;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon so far; and

(e) if not, the time by which the said proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways (NH) network in the country. The State Governments are responsible for development of State roads. The development and maintenance of NHs including expansion of NH network is a continuous process. The works on NHs, including strengthening / upgradation of the NHs, are accordingly taken up from time to time as per the traffic and its density, inter-se priority and availability of funds. The expansion of NH network is also done from time to time depending upon the requirement of connectivity, availability of funds and inter-se priority based upon the proposals received from the State Governments to declare state roads as new NHs.

This Ministry has no specific schemes for development of road connectivity in remote / backward areas. However, the Government has taken up various programmes such

as Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in the North East (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package and Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas covering 34 districts in eight states (namely in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh). These programmes are, *inter-alia*, envisaged to promote socio-economic development in these regions.

Apart from this, the Government also provides funds to the States for development of State Roads under the Central Roads Fund (CRF) and Inter-State Connectivity (ISC) & Economic Importance (EI) Schemes.

(c) to (e) No such proposals have been received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh under the Central Roads Funds (CRF) and Inter State Connectivity (ISC) Schemes during the year 2010-11.

Repairing of NH-76

2853. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway-76 is in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard alongwith the details of the amount sanctioned for the purpose; and

(d) the likely time by which the repairing work of the said NH is to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) No, Madam. National Highway -76 passing through states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is generally in traffic worthy condition, except some stretches in Uttar Pradesh which have been damaged due to rains. Ministry has sanctioned estimates to the tune of Rs. 8.54 crore for overall repair and

maintenance of NH-76 in Uttar Pradesh including the stretches damaged during rains to State PWD during current financial year 2010-11. Maintenance and repair is a continuous process and is done as per inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

Scheme on Afforestation

2854. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Auditor General has passed strictures on irregularities in schemes relating to afforestation, bio-diversity and conservation of rivers under Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the projects under which the targets could not be achieved;

(c) the total amount of funds allocated to National Afforestation and Eco development and the departments related thereto for the above project during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the total number of voluntary organisations which have undertaken plantation work under the above scheme and the State-wise details of amount expended thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Controller and Auditor General Report No. 17 of 2010-11 has observed certain inadequacies and made recommendations regarding the schemes relating to afforestation, bio-diversity and conservation of rivers. The name of the project and recommendations are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Total funds allocated for the projects is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/ programme	Funds Allocated (Rs. in crores)			
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Grants-in-Aid for Greening India Scheme	11.70	4.20	1.78	1.00
2.	National Afforestation Programme in Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP), West Bengal	7.36	1.60	Nil	1.77

(d) The total number of voluntary organizations which have undertaken plantation work since 2003-04 under the Grants-in-Aid for Greening India scheme is 560. The state-wise detail of amount released is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Scheme should be addressed effectively in the proposed new Scheme for afforestation, so that the desired objectives of afforestation and increasing tree cover in India could be achieved.

Statement-I

Grants-in-Aid to Greening India Scheme regarding afforestation

1. A thorough investigation into the utilization of funds may be conducted by the MoEF and appropriate action taken against the defaulting agencies.
2. Deficiencies in the implementation of Greening India

National Afforestation Programme in Goa

1. Funds should be released to the implementing agencies in installments and before entrusting funds, MoEF should adequately assess the capacity of agencies in project implementation so that achievement of project objectives could be ensured.

Regulation of Biodiversity in India

1. In order to effectively protect and conserve species

that are on the verge of extinction or are likely to face extinction in the near future, National Biodiversity Authority and Ministry of Environment and Forests may intensify their efforts, after ensuring cooperation from the states, to prepare the list of threatened, endangered and endemic species and to recommend regulations for their conservation.

2. The National biodiversity Authority may develop guidelines for documentation of local biodiversity, bio-resources and associated traditional knowledge and document a few selected areas/fields of 'traditional knowledge' for commercial exploitation.
3. The National biodiversity Authority may urgently set up a monitoring cell to keep track of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) granted outside India.

Role of Botanical Survey of India in meeting India's Commitments to the Convention on Biological Diversity

1. Ministry of Environment and Forests needs to ensure that all necessary infrastructure is provided to The Botanical Survey of India (BSI) to effectively ensure conservation of precious biodiversity and also to meet its commitments to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).
2. Botanical Survey of India may strengthen its efforts to increase its survey and exploration activities so that the results can be disseminated for developing management plans and effectively conserving the Protected Areas.
3. In order to ensure that locally endemic species particular to a Hotspot are identified and conserved, it is recommended that special attention be paid to comprehensive survey and documentation of Hotspots.
4. The Botanical Survey of India needs to increase its activities and undertake more schemes for identification, exploration and documentation of phytodiversity of Fragile ecosystems so that the Fragile ecosystems can be effectively conserved.

Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Bantla, West Bengal

1. MoEF. may monitor execution of the project more closely to ensure its speedy completion and achievement of planned objectives in a time bound manner. MoEF may impose heavy penalties/close tanneries in case the tanneries do not route their effluents through Effluent Transportation System and Common Effluent Treatment Plant so that the damage to the environment is minimized.

Statement-II

State-wise funds released since 2003-04 of the Grants-in-Aids to Greening India Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total Releases (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3.
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.58
2	Chhattisgarh	0.15
3	Gujarat	1.57
4	Haryana	0.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.35
6	Jammu & Kashmir	0.55
7	Karnataka	1.54
8	Madhya Pradesh	1.77
9	Maharashtra	0.49
10	Orissa	4.40
11	Punjab	0.21
12	Rajasthan	1.91
13	Tamil Nadu	0.81
14	Uttar Pradesh	3.87

1	2	3
15	Uttarakhand	2.79
16	Goa	0.05
17	Jharkhand	0.25
18	Bihar	0.00
19	Kerala	0.27
20	West Bengal	1.03
	Total (Other States)	23.59
21	Arunachal Pradesh	2.48
22	Assam	1.18
23	Manipur	3.77
24	Nagaland	3.87
25	Sikkim	0.08
26	Tripura	0.00
27	Mizoram	1.06
28	Meghalaya	1.20
	Total (NE States)	13.65
	Total	37.23

[English]

Automobile Pollution in Cities

2855. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding automobile pollution in major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce automobile pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board had sponsored a study to the International Centre for Automotive Technology, Manesar on "Assessment of Aldehydes, Ketones and Methane Emission in Vehicles Exhaust Using Various Fuels". The objective of study envisages the characterization of aldehydes, ketones and methane emission from vehicular exhaust using different fuels like petrol Bharat Stage (BS) I and II, diesel BS II and III, Liquid Petroleum Gas, Compressed Natural Gas, 5% Ethanol blended with petrol and 10% bio-diesel blend with diesel. The report of the study has not yet been finalized.

(c) Some of the important measures taken for reducing vehicular pollution are as under:

- (i) Bharat Stage (BS) -IV emission norms have been implemented in 13 cities of the country from April, 2010, while BS-III emission norms have been implemented in the entire country from April, 2010 for four wheelers.
- (ii) Mass emission standards (Bharat Stage III) have been notified for two, three wheelers and diesel driven agriculture tractors from April, 2010 throughout country.
- (iii) Availability of pre-mix 2 T oil in petrol at all petrol outlets.
- (iv) Public transportation systems in several major cities are now running on clean fuels like Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).
- (v) Pollution Under Control (PUC) norms for diesel vehicles have been revised and made stringent from the year 2010.
- (vi) Expansion of Metro and rapid mass transport systems in major cities.
- (vii) Action plans have been prepared and are being implemented for 16 highly polluting cities as per the directives of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Funds for Roads and Highways

2856. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have not utilized a substantial amount of funds allocated for construction/repairs/widening of roads and highways;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development & maintenance of National Highways (NHs) including bridges. The development & maintenance of NHs is carried out on agency basis by the State Governments through Public Works Departments (PWDs), National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and Border Roads Organization (BRO). This Ministry has also taken up Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-Eastern Region (SARDP-NE) and Special Programme for development of roads in Left Wing Extremists (LWE) affected areas. This Ministry also allocates funds to State Governments for development of State Roads (other than Rural Roads) under the Central Road Fund (CRF) and Economic Importance and Inter-State Connectivity (EI&ISC) schemes as per provision of CRF Act, 2000. Funds for construction/repairs/widening of roads and highways are allocated to State Governments, NHAI, BRO under various schemes keeping in view of requirement and as per availability of funds. Funds allocated to States/Union Territories including State of Karnataka for development of NHs, SARDP-NE and LWE affected areas, for maintenance & repairs, CRF and EI&ISC and Jiniount utilized during the current financial year (upto 28/02/2011) are given in the enclosed Statements-I, II, III and IV respectively.

(c) State Governments are regularly requested to increase the pace of the progress of the works approved under these schemes and the utilization of funds is regularly monitored.

Statement-I

State-wise details of amount released and utilised for the development of National Highways in the country during the financial year 2010-11 (upto 28-02-2011)

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11 (upto 28-02-11)	
		Provisional	
		Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	261.40	196.25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7.00	0.00
3	Assam	175.18	103.32
4	Bihar	171.05	160.46
5	Chandigarh	11.00	8.38
6	Chattisgarh	54.78	39.07
7	Delhi	60.00	48.09
8	Goa	22.50	15.54
9	Gujarat	87.97	83.19
10	Haryana	145.00	95.55
11	Himachal Pradesh	86.00	81.04
12	Jharkhand	120.00	87.07
13	Karnataka	237.41	190.80
14	Kerala	73.02	73.02
15	Madhya Pradesh	118.61	111.06
16	Maharashtra	240.10	195.51

1	2	3	4
17	Manipur	45.17	36.78
18	Meghalaya	66.05	28.04
19	Mizoram	43.00	12.80
20	Nagaland	47.00	11.05
21	Odisha	222.32	174.28
22	Puducherry	5.00	2.59
23	Punjab	171.13	85.89
24	Rajasthan	140.61	119.08
25	Tamil Nadu	145.33	144.38
26	Uttar Pradesh	450.12	366.70
28	Uttrakhand	101.79	79.62
28	West Bengal	97.00	96.41
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7.00	3.33
30	NHAI*	10916.74	7608.69
31	BRO*	760.00	570.50
32	SARDP-NE*	1500.00	651.59
Special programme for LWE			
33	Bihar	10.00	0.11
34	Himachal Pradesh	3.00	3.00
35	Karnataka	11.90	0.00
36	Odisha	87.30	63.79
37	Rajasthan	27.80	22.18
38	West Bengal	14.20	2.67

Statement-II

State-wise details of amount released and utilised for the maintenance and repairs of National Highways in the country during the financial year 2010-11 (upto 28-02-2011)

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No. State/UT		2010-11 (upto 28-02-11) Provisional	
		Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	117.45	18.46
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25.87	14.14
3	Assam	92.15	47.48
4	Bihar	129.93	23.24
5	Chandigarh	0.66	0.12
6	Chhattisgarh	35.02	14.12
7	Delhi	0.77	0.00
8	Goa	4.65	0.04
9	Gujarat	112.32	24.99
10	Haryana	34.78	3.32
11	Himachal Pradesh	47.45	13.08
12	Jharkhand	39.12	20.70
13	Karnataka	87.56	37.07
14	Kerala	62.41	23.37
15	Madhya Pradesh	64.44	22.24
16	Maharashtra	145.25	30.40
17	Manipur	31.41	7.45
18	Meghalaya	59.98	8.74

1	2	3	4
19	Mizoram	54.93	3.61
20	Nagaland	43.68	5.95
21	Odisha	88.47	38.73
22	Puducherry	2.90	1.00
23	Punjab	34.42	2.38
24	Rajasthan	127.37	41.93
25	Tamil Nadu	62.62	9.70
26	Uttar Pradesh	146.28	46.88
28	Uttrakhandl	85.08	13.03
28	West Bengal	72.59	22.54
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.68	0.00
30	NHAI*	165.28	165.28
31	BRO*	65.00	25.24

*State-wise allocations are not made.

Statement-III

State-wise details of amount released and utilised for development of State Roads (other than Rural Roads) under CRF in the country during the financial year 2010-11 (upto 28-02-2011)

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11 (upto 28-02-11)	
		Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	172.20	161.52
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35.72	16.85

1	2	3	4
3	Assam	45.47	32.17
4	Bihar	48.30	25.84
5	Chhattisgarh	64.99	46.68
6	Goa	26.92	17.02
7	Gujarat	210.68	113.62
8	Haryana	112.43	50.57
9	Himachal Pradesh	30.74	17.44
10	Jammu and Kashmir	97.79	91.96
11	Jharkhand	40.88	24.79
12	Karnataka	103.79	96.01
13	Kerala	80.49	30.45
14	Madhya Pradesh	360.67	182.92
15	Maharashtra	268.83	256.82
16	Manipur	12.46	5.28
17	Meghalaya	18.68	10.24
18	Mizoram	10.91	2.02
19	Nagaland	9.74	0.00
20	Odisha	91.50	63.62
21	Punjab	83.40	71.57
22	Rajasthan	178.79	168.13
23	Sikkim	3.74	1.32
24	Tamil Nadu	209.57	103.52
25	Tripura	8.26	4.91
26	Uttar Pradesh	199.36	189.87
28	Uttrakhand	38.82	27.35

1	2	3	4
28	West Bengal	70.39	49.87
29	A&N Island	3.94	1.09
30	Chandigarh	4.23	0.00
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.98	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	1.50	0.00
33	Delhi	58.40	54.89
34	Lakshdweep	0.15	0.00
35	Pudducherry	9.15	3.14

Statement-IV

State-wise details of amount released and utilised for development of State Roads (other than Rural Roads) under EI&ISC in the country during the financial year 2010-11 (upto 28-02-2011) (Amount Rs. in crore)

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11 (upto 28-02-11) Provisional	
		Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	10.27	10.27
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.11	0.00
3	Assam	2.34	1.33
4	Bihar	2.47	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	3.41	3.16
6	Goa	0.15	0.00
7	Gujarat	22.62	19.73
8	Haryana	9.38	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	6.28	0.00

1	2	3	4
10	Jammu and Kashmir	12.95	7.03
11	Jharkhand	10.39	10.01
12	Karnataka	10.44	6.28
13	Kerala	7.58	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	24.78	0.00
15	Maharashtra	6.60	0.00
16	Manipur	5.32	3.51
17	Meghalaya	0.98	0.00
18	Mizoram	4.34	4.21
19	Nagaland	8.53	6.00
20	Odisha	9.77	5.00
21	Punjab	7.84	2.78
22	Rajasthan	5.40	3.67
23	Sikkim	14.06	13.96
24	Tamil Nadu	9.60	0.00
25	Tripura	0.39	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	1.17	0.00
28	Uttarakhand	8.27	4.48
28	West Bengal	0.83	0.00
29	A&N Islands	0.01	0.00
30	Chandigarh	5.00	0.00
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
32	Daman & Diu	2.50	0.00
33	Delhi	2.00	0.00
34	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00
35	Pudducherry	4.00	0.00

[Translation]

Work from Domestic Elephants

2857. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic elephants in national parks of the country which are used as working elephants, park-wise;

(b) the number of such domestic elephants which have crossed the age of sixty five;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any age limit of working elephants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the persons involving in taking work from the elephants which have crossed the set age limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) This information is not collated in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has issued non-statutory guidelines for care and / management of captive elephants. These guidelines inter alia recommend that an elephant shall normally be allowed to retire from its work on attaining an age of 65 years. These guidelines are advisory in nature. Therefore, the question of any action being taken against the persons taking work from elephants which have crossed the age of 65 years does not arise.

[English]

Living on Nominal Wages

2858. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether around 20 per cent of the people in the country are making their livelihood on a very nominal wages;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted State-wise survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any programme to improve the life style of these poor people; and

(e) the number of people in the country including Jharkhand who are making their livelihood on very nominal wages?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) According to the Consumer Expenditure Survey's of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in 2004-05, the Planning Commission has estimated poverty ratio at 27.5 per cent for the country as a whole. State-wise details of poverty ratio are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) In order to enhance the living standards of the disadvantage sections of the population, including workers, the Government has taken several measures including enactment of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005. The Government is also implementing a number of other employment generation schemes, such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY), Swam Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)., Social Security Schemes under the Unorganized workers Social Security Act, 2008, like Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme and Aam Admi Bima Yojana also aim at improving the livelihood of the poor of the country.

(e) According to the Planning Commission, the poverty ratio for Jharkhand during 2004-05 was 40.3 per cent.

Statement

*Percentage of Population below poverty
line by States - 2004-2005*

(Based on Uniform Recall Period (URP) - Consumption)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Percentage of Persons
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.6
3.	Assam	19.7
4.	Bihar	41.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	40.9
6.	Delhi	14.7
7.	Goa	13.8
8.	Gujarat	16.8
9.	Haryana	14.0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10.0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.4
12.	Jharkhand	40.3
13.	Karnataka	25.0
14.	Kerala	15.0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	38.3
16.	Maharashtra	30.7
17.	Manipur	17.3
18.	Meghalaya	18.5
19.	Mizoram	12.6
20.	Nagaland	19.0

1	2	3
21.	Odisha	46.4
22.	Punjab	8.4
23.	Rajasthan	22.1
24.	Sikkim	20.1
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.5
26.	Tripura	18.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32.8
28.	Uttarakhand	39.6
29.	West Bengal	24.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.6
31.	Chandigarh	7.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33.2
33.	Daman and Diu	10.5
34.	Lakshadweep	16.0
35.	Puducherry	22.4
All India		27.5

(Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.)

Source: Planning Commission

Losses to Timber due to Fire

2859. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Forest Survey of India (FSI) had estimated that timber worth Rs. 35 crore is lost in fires in 63 million hectares of Indian forest every day apart from unaccounted damage to bio-diversity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Satellite-linked Fire Alert System is turning out to be an effective tool in saving wild-life and bio-diversity from forest fires apart from saving time; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No. Forest Survey of India (FSI) has not made any study to estimate the loss of timber and damage to biodiversity, wildlife due to forest fires. However, generally the forest fires are ground fire, which do not cause damage to tree, but they do effect ground flora and micro-fauna.

(c) and (d) Forest Survey of India has set up a fire alert system based on information provided by MODIS satellite under which an sms/e-mail alert is generated for registered users of FSI website (www.fsi.nic.in). Although no specific study has been made of the effectiveness of this tool yet the feedback from the State and UT forest departments indicates that high accuracy of the fire reporting by the systems, which also facilitate quicker measures to control fire. Moreover, FSI has also identified State/UT wise forest fire seasons and forest fire prone areas which is likely to contribute to better forest fire management.

[Translation]

**Flyover from Agra Airport
to Taj Mahal**

2860. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct a flyover from Agra Airport to Taj Mahal in order to prevent foreign dignitaries from long hours of traffic jam;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development of National Highways in the country. The road from Agra Airport to Taj Mahal is not a National Highway and accordingly there is no proposal with Ministry to construct a flyover from Agra Airport to Taj Mahal.

[English]

Impact of CNG on Environment

2861. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study that diesel is the best fuel as compared to CNG;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board, an autonomous body of the Ministry of Environment and Forests had sponsored a study to the International Centre for Automotive Technology, Manesar on "Assessment of Aldehydes, Ketones and Methane Emissions in Vehicle Exhaust Using Various Fuels". The objective of the study envisages the characterization of aldehydes, ketones and methane emissions from different categories of vehicles using different fuels i.e. petrol BS II & III, LPG, CNG, 5% ethanol blend with petrol and 10% bio-diesel blend with diesel. The report of the study has not yet been finalized.

[Translation]

**Atrocities against Dalits
in Rajasthan**

2862. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding number of atrocity cases against the people of Scheduled Castes in the country during the last three years;

(b) the details of incidents of evicting the families of Scheduled Castes from their houses/beating in Rajasthan especially Alwar District in January 2011 and the action taken in this regard so far by the administration;

(c) the action taken by National Commission for Scheduled Castes in the said incident; and

(d) the details of present strength and vacancy of members in National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the time by which the vacancies are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) As per statistics provided by the National Crime Records Bureau, number of cases in regard to various offences of atrocities against Scheduled Castes, registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, in the country during years 2007-09, is indicated as under:

Year	No. of cases registered under PoA Act relating to offences of atrocities against SCs
2007	29825
2008	33367
2009	33426

– Data for 2010 is not available.

(b) Government of Rajasthan has apprised that on 19.01.2011, in a tractor accident, in Village Hussaipur, Police Station Bhiwari, Phase three, District Alwar, a hen was killed. This led to a conflict in which a member of Scheduled Caste shot dead a person from other community, and another was injured. In retaliation, members of other community abused members of Scheduled Castes, damaged and burnt their houses, and also took away their livestock and silver ornaments. Cases were registered under relevant sections of the IPC and the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Certain persons were also arrested and adequate police force deployed. 26 families were also provided financial assistance of Rs. 10.50 lakh and also provided food articles. The District Collector and Superintendent of Police also visited the area for maintaining peace and law & Order.

(c) The Commission has informed that the matter was taken with the concerned Police Authorities.

(d) Present strength of the Commission comprises of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and three Members, and presently there is no vacancy.

[English]

Impact of India EU FTA on Drug Industry

2863. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed India- European Union (EU) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) includes Intellectual Property related issue that will affect the prospects of domestic drug industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Association of Drug Manufacturing Units have voiced their opposition to the proposed inclusion of IP related issues in FTA with EU; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The negotiations on India-EU Broadbased Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) are ongoing and final positions have not emerged. Public health concerns and interests of domestic drug industry will guide our negotiating position.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) India's stand is based on comprehensive Inter-Ministerial consultations and inputs received from IP experts and stakeholders. India has clarified to the EU negotiations that it cannot accept provisions in the Agreement which are beyond TRIPS and domestic law.

**Repair/ Construction of New
Roads and Bridges**

2864. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dilapidated roads / over bridges across various rivers in the country, State-wise, river-wise and location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals for repair / construction of new roads / over bridges across various rivers in the country including Netravathi in Dakshina Kannada; and

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the action taken by the Government on pending projects, State-wise, NH-wise, location-wise and river-wise during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Evil Practice of Child Sacrifice

2865. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the evil practice of child sacrifices under blind faith is still prevailing in villages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of child sacrifice in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Land Acquisition/Alignment of
Bypassee and NHs**

2866. SHRI P.T.THOMAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of land acquisition, alignment of bypasses and widening works on the NH-220 and NH-49 in Kerala;

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to speed up the works; and

(c) the time by which the said works are likely to be completed alongwith the funds allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) The proposals for widening of NH-220 and NH-49 to 2 lane with paved shoulders are included under National Highway Development Programme (NHDP)-IVA, to be implemented on BOT basis through Kerala State PWD. The route to be notified for NH-220 is presently under finalisation in the Ministry. Feasibility study along with Land Acquisition (LA) for its development will be taken up thereafter. Feasibility study report for NH-49 is presently under preparation by Consultant. The Land acquisition for NH-49 including alignment of bypasses will be taken up on finalisation of the feasibility report.

The State Government of Kerala is being continuously pursued for expediting the feasibility studies and it may be too early to indicate the schedule of completion of the works.

[Translation]

Government Grants to Weaker Sections

2867. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme for depositing Government grants being provided under various heads directly in the accounts of disabled, old and people belonging to the weaker sections to avoid involvement of middlemen at various levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which shortcomings/lacunae in the system are likely to be dispensed with; and

(d) if not, the time by which such a scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Under the following schemes, the State Governments/UT Administrations have been advised by the Ministry to make payments to the beneficiaries directly into their individual accounts in banks/post offices:

- (i) Pre-matric Scholarship to children of those engaged in unclean occupations.
- (ii) Post-matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students
- (iii) Pre-matric Scholarship for OBC students
- (iv) Post-matric Scholarship for OBC students.

(c) and (d) The implementation of the above mentioned schemes is monitored from time to time.

National Accident Relief Services Scheme

2868. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from Government of Himachal Pradesh in September, 2010 to make available ten heavy duty cranes, ten small recovery cranes and eighteen ambulances under

the scheme to grant Central financial assistance under National Accident Relief Services Scheme;

(b) if so, the details and present status thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said cranes and ambulances are likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. Under National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme (NHARSS), this Ministry has provided 11 Heavy duty cranes, 17 small recovery cranes and 15 ambulances to Government of Himachal Pradesh till date. The proposals regarding Heavy duty cranes and small recovery cranes received from the Govt, of Himachal Pradesh along with others have been considered and the Ministry has decided to supply five small recovery cranes specially designed for Hilly areas, to the Government of Himachal Pradesh during the current financial year.

As regards ambulances, the Ministry is committed to supply 140 advanced life support ambulances to 140 identified Trauma Centers being upgraded under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's scheme 'establishment of an integrated network of Trauma Centres' along with the Golden Quadrilateral (GQ), North South-East West Corridor of the National Highways during the 11th five year plan. Therefore, it is not possible to provide ambulance to the Government of Himachal Pradesh during the current financial year.

[English]

DTA Trade with SEZs

2869. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether no customs duty are levied on domestic tariff areas trade with SEZs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As envisaged in the SEZ Act, 2005 and rules framed thereunder, supply from Domestic tariff Area (DTA) to SEZ is treated as physical exports and is entitled for all export incentives including DEPB and Duty Drawback. Sales into Domestic Tariff Area by SEZ Units attract all applicable duties.

**Difference between Upper/Lower Castes
in respect of Basic Amenities**

2870. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap still exists between the advanced communities and scheduled casts communities particularly of women and children on the social issues like literacy, infant mortality rate, poor health, drinking water, house etc.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes any concrete effort to bridge this gap so as to ensure no harassment or humiliation on castes identity and constitutional vision of equality is realized fully; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Comparative statement of literacy, infant mortality rate, health indicators and drinking water availability to households in respect of Scheduled Castes (SCs) vis-a-vis the overall/other population is enclosed as Statement-I. The details are as reported in 2001 Census and National Family Health Survey.

(c) and (d) Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) have been in operation for more than three decades with the principal aim to bridge the gap between the SCs and STs and the general population with respect to all socio-economic development indicators. In particular, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MOSJ&E) is implementing a number of schemes for the welfare and empowerment of SCs as indicated in the enclosed Statement-II.

In addition, the National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC) and the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) have been set up by MOSJ&E with the objective of financing income generating activities of SC beneficiaries and extending financial concessional financial assistance to Safai Karmacharis/Scavengers respectively.

Statement-I

1. Health Indicators

Social group	IMR	Under-weight Children (% of children under 5 years)	Child anemia (% of children age 6-59 months)	BMK 18.5 kg/m2 (% of women age 15-49 years)	Women Anemia. (% of women age 15-49 years)
Schedules Caste	66.4	47.9	72.2	41.1	58.3
Others(other than SC/ST/OBCs)	48.9	33.7	63.8	29.4	51.3

2. Literacy Rate (2001 Census)

Social group	Persons	Male	Female
Total	64.8	75.2	53.7
SC	54.7	66.6	41.9

3. Drinking Water Availability by location (2001 Census)

Social group	Percentage distribution of households.		
	Within premises	Near Premises	Away
Total	38.97	44.34	16.69
SC	26.96	53.50	19.54

Statement-II

List of Schemes/Interventions of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for the Scheduled Castes

Schemes of Educational Development

- Pre-Matric Scholarship to Children of those engaged in Unclean Occupations
- Post-Matric Scholarship
- Scholarship for "Top Class Education"
- National Overseas Scholarship
- Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship
- Upgradation of Merit
- Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana
- Coaching Scheme for SCs

Schemes of Economic Development

- Special Central Assistance to SCSP
- Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers
- State Scheduled Castes Development Corporation (SCDC)

Social Empowerment and Other Schemes

- Scheme for implementation of PCR Act, 1955 and SC and ST (POA) Act, 1989

- Assistance to Voluntary Organizations Working for the Welfare of SCs
- National Award for outstanding work in combating untouchability and atrocities against SCs

Scheme for overall development

- Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)

[Translation]

Four Laning of NH-57

2871. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be please to state:

(a) the time by which the road from Mujaffarpur to Forbisganj on four laned National Highways (NH) No. 57 located in Bihar on East-West Corridor is likely to be made operational;

(b) the present status thereof;

(c) whether commercial and residential encroachment on demarcated space left along both the sides of road after four laning of the National Highways No. 57 has begun which may cause serious road safety risks after making the road operational in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The Muzaffarpur-Forbesganj section of National Highway No.57 on East-West Corridor is targeted for completion and making operational by July 2012.

(b) The present status of works on this section as on 28.02.2011 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) At present, no new permanent encroachment within the Right of Way (ROW) acquired for the purpose of four laning has been noticed. However, regular drive for removal of encroachment in the ROW is undertaken with the help of District Administration of the State Government to make the road safe for the NH users.

Statement

Present status of the work of four-laning of Muzaffarpur-Forbesganj section of NH-57 as on 28.02.2011 is as under:

Section	Progress
From km 0.000 to km 70.000 of NH-57	Four laning has been completed.
From km 70.000 to km 155.000 (start of Kosi Bridge)	57.600 km four lane has been completed out of 85 km.
Kosi bridge and approaches (km 155.000 to km 165.000)	The progress is 74.13%.
From km 165.000 to km 190.000 of Kosi - Simrahi Section of NH-57	13.6 km four laning has been completed out of 15.15 kms
From km 190.000 to km 230.000 of Simrahi - Forbesganj Section of NH-57	14.5 km four laning has been completed out of 34.87 kms

Work on NH-28

2872. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to start work on 485 kms long stretch on NH-28 between Muzaffarnagar and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the same;

(c) whether any target was set for its completion; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) 4-laning of Lucknow - Muzaffarpur section of NH-28 is in progress. Details are placed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Contract Stretch (State)	NH No.	Length (km)	Date of Start (Actual commencement date)	Date of Scheduled Completion	Date of completion/ anticipated completion	4-lane completed (Km.)	Funded by	Total Project Cost (in crs)	Physical Progress; (%) Commulative upto Feb., 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ayodhya - Lucknow (LMNHP-1) Km. 45.00 - Km. 8.250	28	36.75	Oct. 2005	Oct. 2008	June, 2011	34.5	WB	193	89%
2	Ayodhya - Lucknow (LMNHP-2) Km 93.075 - Km. 45 00	28	47	Oct 2005	Oct 2008	June, 2011	45.5	WB	217	93%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Ayodhya - Lucknow (LMNHP-3) Km. 135.00-Km. 92.00	28	46	Nov 2005	Nov 2008	March, 2011	46	WB	212	93%
4	Gorakhpur - Ayodhya (LMNHP-4) Km. 164.00- Km. 135.00	28	27.24	Nov 2005	Nov 2008	March, 2011	27.24	WB	205	96%
5	Gorakhpur - Ayodhya (LMNHP-5) Km. 208 - Km. 164 00	28	44	Oct. 2005	Oct 2008	June, 2011	35.5	WB	227	73
6	Gorakhpur - Ayodhya (LMNHP-6) Km. 251.7- Km. 208	28	44.86	Oct. 2005	Oct. 2008	Feb., 2011	44 86	WB	239	Completed
7	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7) Km. 279.8 to Km. 319.8	28	40	Dec. 2005	Dec. 2008	June. 2011	34	WB	242	-f84.8
8	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8) Km. 319.8 to Km. 360 57	28	41.115	Dec. 2005	Dec. 2008	June, 2011	36	WB	227	85.2
9	Gorakhpur Bypass Km. 251.7 to Km. 279.80	28	326	April, 2007	Oct., 2009	June, 2011	20.5	BOT Annuity	600.24	71.50

Details of 4-laning work on Lucknow - Muzaffarpur section of NH-28 in Bihar

10	Gopalganj - Muzafarpur LMNHP 12 km 520.00 to 480.00	28	40	Sept 2005	Sept 2008	March. 2011	38	WB	275	77
11	Gopalganj-Muzzafarpur LMNHP 11 km 480.00 to km 440.00	28	40	Sept 2005	Sept. 2008	March 2011	38	WB	239	6648
12	Gopalganj-Muzzafarpur LMNHP 10 km 440.00 to km 402 00	28	38	Nov. 2005	Nov 2008	March 2011	33	WB	240	62
13	Gorakhpur-Gopalganj LMNHP 9 km 402.00 to km 360.00	28	41.09	Nov. 2005	Oct 2008	June, 2012	11	WB	300	23

[English]

Road Linking Programme

2873. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has selected several roads under its road linking programme in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the details of roads on which construction work is being carried out in the State, lane-wise;
- (d) whether any steps have been taken to allocate sufficient funds for such construction work;
- (e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the road-wise details of the expenditure incurred so far; and
- (f) the time by which construction on the said roads likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highway (NH) network in the country. The State Governments are responsible for development of State Roads. The development and maintenance of NHs including expansion of NH network is a continuous process and the works are accordingly taken up from time to time as per the traffic density, inter-se priority and availability of funds. The expansion of NH network is also done from time to time depending upon the requirement of connectivity, availability of funds and inter-se priority based upon the proposals received from the State Governments to declare State Roads as new NHs. The Government has taken up various programmes such as Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in the North East (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh package and Special Programme for development of roads in the Left Wing

Extremism (LWE) affected areas covering 34 districts in 8 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha & Uttar Pradesh. These programmes are, inter-alia, envisaged to promote socio-economic development in these regions.

(c) The State-wise details of number of on-going road projects are enclosed as Statement.

(d) Sufficient funds for the construction of these roads have been allocated during the 11th Five Year Plan.

The total outlay for SARDP-NE (including Arunachal Package) for the financial year 2010-U is Rs \ 500.00 crore and the expenditure incurred upto February, 2011 is Rs 651.59 crore. An allocation of Rs 750.00 crore has been made for development of roads in the LWE affected areas and the expenditure incurred is Rs 578.21 crore up to February, 2011.

(f) Phase-A of SARDP-NE is targeted to be completed by March, 2015. The Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads & Highways is targeted to be completed by June, 2015. The target for completion of works in LWE is March, 2014.

Statement

State-wise details of number of on-going road projects as on 28-2-2011

Sl. No.	State	Number of on-going projects
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30
3	Assam	35
4	Bihar	39
5	Chhattisgarh	31
6	Jharkhand	9
7	Madhya Pradesh	4

1	2	3
8	Maharashtra	24
9	Manipur	8
10	Meghalaya	3
11	Mizoram	8
12	Nagaland	1
13	Odisha	10
14	Sikkim	11
15	Uttar Pradesh	2

Legal Body for SEZ

2874. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to set up a neutral legal body for deciding the nature of land involved in SEZ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such body is to be set up?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Visa Fee for Skilled Workers

2875. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether America has recently formulated a Health-care Act with the purpose of charging a higher amount as visa fees from skilled workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether skilled workers from India would have to pay an additional amount as a result thereof;

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

(e) the average additional amount of funds estimated to be paid by skilled workers of the country annually as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The United States has enacted the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act in August 2010 to raise \$600 million for augmenting US Border Security by hiking the fee applicable to H1B and L Category visas until 2014. This would apply to those companies, which have more than 50 employees and 50% of these are on H1B/L visas. In a legislation enacted in December 2010 termed 9/11 Health and Compensation Act, the period of enhanced fee on H1B and L visa categories has been further extended by a year to 2015.

(c) to (e) The US legislation has raised the fee for H1B and L1 visa from USD 500 to USD 2500 for H1B visa and to USD 2750 for L visa. This provision, while not country specific, would affect Indian skilled workers also.

Survey of Forest Land

2876. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to integrate the lands acquired/declared as reserved forests, non-forest lands and lands under revenue records for inclusion in survey demarcation and prepare documents to this effect;

(b) if so, the details thereof and directions given to the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to collect relevant information about the land acquired by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 1950 under various policies/schemes as mentioned in the revenue records;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the action plan and directions issued to the State Governments in this regard;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to prepare final document after survey by excluding/transferring the land from/to forest section; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The land and the resources belong to the State/UT Governments concerned. As far as the reserved forests and forests under the Control of revenue department are concerned, these are already surveyed and demarcated. However, the non-forest land in various States/UTs are under consolidation. The non-forest land identified for raising compensatory afforestation (CA) are already surveyed and demarcated before these are handed over to the concerned Forest Department to be declared as Reserve Forests /Protected Forests.

(c) to (f) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been collecting information on private lands included in forest blocks and has constituted a Committee on 31st August, 2010 under the Chairmanship of Minister of tribal Affairs, Madhya Pradesh. The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests is the convener of this committee, who has issued directions on 28th February, 2011 to all Chief Conservators of Forests for appropriate action. The future action will depend on the recommendations of the above committee.

Disparity in Wages

2877. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge disparity in wages and other facilities available to an urban women and a rural women labourers;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for removing the disparity; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Madam. As per National Sample Survey Organisation Report 2004-05, there is a difference of wages and salaries between rural and urban women employees. In rural areas, women are predominantly working in agriculture and related activities which are not very highly paid whereas in urban areas, women are working in different sectors including services and other organized sectors where the wages are higher. Therefore this disparity in wages between rural and urban women could be attributed to difference in the nature of activities carried out by women in these areas.

(b) to (d) The Government is implementing the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women for the same work or work of a similar nature without any discrimination. This Act is implemented by the respective State Governments for the areas under their jurisdiction. For the areas under the Central Government, the Act is being implemented by the office of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). The State Governments are addressed from time to time to ensure strict compliance of the provisions of the Act.

For removing the disparity in wages and other facilities available to an urban women and a rural women labourers the Ministry of Labour is implementing Grant in Aid Scheme, Under this Scheme funds to the extent of 75% of the project cost are released directly to the NGOs for conducting women's labour camp for organizing women workers and educating them about their rights and duties, Legal aid to working women, raising general consciousness of the society about the problem of women labour etc.

The Ministry of Labour is also implementing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), which was launched on 1st October, 2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs.30000/- per year on family floated basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector at a nominal cost of Rs 30 per

family per year. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. As on date, 27 States/Union Territories have initiated the process to implement scheme. As on date 23.18 million families are being benefitted by this scheme.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) and the export sector also do offer windows of opportunity for institutionalizing gender equitable wages. Equal wages is embodied in the Act. With the promise of 100 days of work, there is a good chance that equal wages will become an acceptable practice in agriculture due to the pan-national spread of the scheme and the similarity of NREGS work to agricultural work.

[Translation]

Hospital for Beedi Workers

2378. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sanction the setting up of hospital in Bina for registered Beedi workers residing in Bina and Khurai Tehsil (district Sagar) of Madhya Pradesh for proper and immediate treatment facility;

(b) whether the number of registered Beedi workers are around twenty thousand in Bina area and around thirty thousand in Khurai area;

(c) whether Beedi workers are facing difficulties in getting immediate treatment as Bina is 80 km away and Khurai is 55 km away from Sagar district headquarter;

(d) if so, the time by which the Government will set up hospital for the convenience of Beedi workers in Bina and Khurai area; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) No such proposal for

setting up of hospital in Bina for registered beedi workers residing in Bina & Khurai Tehsil District Sagar area is received till date.

(b) The number of registered beedi workers are around 17350 in Bina and Khurai Area.

(c) The dispensary working at Khurai is taking proper care of beedi workers of nearby areas also.

(d) and (e) At present no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Contractual Workers and Labour Laws

2879. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers are taken on contract basis in rural public sector industries/mines and private sector establishments;

(b) if so, whether the labour laws are not followed in cases of these workers;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government against such individuals and establishments; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to avoid breach of salary perks and service condition on the part of the contract workers in public and private sector establishments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. However, they have to comply with statutory provisions of the legislations In this regard.

(c) and (d) Action is initiated against those that violate the provisions of law. The statement relating to inspections conducted and prosecutions launched for violation of laws in Central Sphere is enclosed.

Statement*Details of Enforcement in Central Sphere Establishments***Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 19700**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (P)
1.	No of Inspections conducted	6925	9428	3416
2..	No of Prosecutions	3573	5181	2269

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

1.	No of Inspections conducted	15671	14720	7904
2.	No of Prosecutions	4631	4382	3288

Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

1.	No of Inspections conducted	3791	3340	1671
2.	No of Prosecutions	800	685	313

Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996

1.	No of Inspections conducted	2456	3036	1309
2.	No of Prosecutions	2031	1870	687

(P) Provisional

*[Translation]***Ban on Felling of Trees**

2880. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the some States of hilly areas of the country completely banned the felling of trees in their respective States;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any effective scheme to enhance their sources of income and also to promote such type of works so that the likely income from the felling of trees could be compensated to

the States;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There is no ban on tree felling in the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, (Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, etc. However, the felling of trees in various States is regulated in accordance to provisions of Working Plans of Forests Divisions in States as approved by the Central Government.

(c) to (e) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) and (b) above.

[English]

Pepper Production

2881. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding pepper production in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for the Pepper Production Programme in various States including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of state-wise area and production of pepper during the last three years is given below:

State	Production (MT)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Kerala	24785	29152	23322
Karnataka	20185	15645	20339
Tamil Nadu	6036	8238	10298
Total	51006	53035	53959

(b) Two schemes with Government assistance of Rs.120 crores for Idukki and Rs.53.28 crores for Wayanad and North East Region have been sanctioned to enhance pepper productivity and production in the country through replantation and rejuvenation of pepper. Spices Board is implementing export development/promotion programmes during the XI plan period for boosting the export of spices including pepper from the country.

Refund of Post Matric Scholarship

2882. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any law to refund the whole amount of the post matric scholarship meant for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes by the Institutes where such students are studying;

(b) whether the fee taken by technical educational institute, Industrial Training Institute (ITI), colleges in the tribal dominated States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh refund only a fraction of the fee and not in total;

(c) if so, the reasons for not complying with the rules issued by the Government; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) There is no law to refund the whole amount of the post matric scholarships (PMS) meant for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes by the Institutes where such students are studying.

As regards Industrial Tainting Institutes, instruction have been issued by the Government that no tuition fee be charged from the trainees of ITIs belonging to SC/ST categories by the State Governments including Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh. No complaint has been received by this Ministry with regard to fee or scholarship.

Upgradation of Roads in Gujarat

2883. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for the upgradation of Dahej-Jolva-Vilayat-Navipur road and Dahej-Muler-Anand-Jambusar road;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for upgradation of proposed roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) In view of (a), do not arise.

National Highways in Uttar Pradesh

2884. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of National Highways that are passing through Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the names of National Highways which are

completely within the State and those which are passing through State; and

(c) the status of all these National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Forty five numbers of National Highways passes through Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) The names of National Highways which are completely within the State and those which are passing through State as well as their status are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No. NH No.	Name of Road	Completely within the State	Passing through State	Status whether single lane (SL), Intermediate lane (IL), Double Lane(DL), Four Lane (FL), Six lane (6L), Eight Lane(8L)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	Delhi- Kanpur - Allahabad -Kolkata	-	Yes	FL/6L
2	2A	Sikandara - Bhognipur	Yes	-	DL
3	3	Agra-Bombay	-	Yes	DL/FL
4	7	Varanasi-Kanyakumari	-	Yes	DL
5	11	Agra-Jaipur	-	Yes	DL
6	19	Ghazipur-Ballia-Chhapra	-	Yes	SL/DL/FL
7	24	Delhi - Bareilly- Sitapur-Lucknow	-	Yes	DL/FL
8	24 A	Lucknow bypass.	Yes	-	FL
9	24B	Lucknow-Rai Bareilly-Allahabad	Yes	-	DL
10	25	Lucknow-Kanpur and Shivpuri-Bhognipur	-	Yes	DL/FL/6L
11	26	Jhansi-Lakhandon	-	Yes	DL/FL

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	27	Allahabad-Mangwan	-	Yes	DL
13	28	Lucknow-Gorakhpur	-	Yes	DL/FL
14	28B	Chhapwa- Kushinagar	Yes	-	SL/DL
15	28C	Barabanki-Nepalganj	Yes	-	DL
16	29	Varanasi-Gorakhpur	Yes	-	DL/FL
17	29 E	Gorakhpur- Sonauli	Yes	-	1L/DL
18	56	Lucknow-Sultanpur-Varanasi	Yes	-	DL/FL
19	56A	Lucknow bypass	Yes	-	FL
20	56B	Lucknow bypass	Yes	-	FL
21	58	Delhi -Meerut -Haridwar-Mana	-	Yes	FL
22	58E	Delhi-Mohannagar	Yes	-	FL
23	72A	Chhutmalpur -Dehradun	-	Yes	1L/DL
24	73	Roorkee-Saharanpur-Yamuna Nagar	-	Yes	DL/FL
25	74	Haridwar- Kashipur-Pilrbhit-Bareilly	-	Yes	DL/FL/6L
26	75	Gwalior-Jhansi-Khajuraho, Rewa-Renukut-Daltenganj-Ranchi	-	Yes	DL
27	75E	Rewa-Renukut-Garwa- Daltonganj-Ranchi	-	Yes	DL/FL
28	76	Shivpuri-Jhansi-Banda- Allahabad-Mirzapur	-	Yes	SL/ IL/DL/
29	76 E	Allahabad-Mirzapur	Yes	-0	IL/DL
30	86	Kanpur- Chhatarpur -Sagar	-	Yes	DL
31	87	Rampur- Pantnagar-Haldwani-Nainital	-	Yes	DL
32	91	Ghaziabad - Buland shahar- Aligarh-Etah-Kannauj-Kanpur	-	Yes	FL
33	91A	Etawah- Kannauj	Yes	-	SL/IL/DL
34	92	Bewar-Etawah-Gwalior	-	Yes	IL/DL

1	2	3	4	5	6
35	93	Agra-Aligarh- Moradabad	Yes	-	DL
36	96	Faizabad- Allahabad	Yes	-	DL
37	97	Ghazipur-Zamania-Saiyedraja	Yes	-	SL/DL
38	119	Meerut- Kotdwar-Srinagar	-	Yes	DL
39	25A	Link between NH-25 & NH-24	Yes	-	DL/FL
40	231	Raibarely-Salon-Pratapgarh- Machhlishahar-Jaunpur road	-	Yes	SL/IL/DL
41	232	Ambedkarnagar (Tanda)-Sultanpur- Amethi-Raibarely-Lalganj-Fatehpur- Banda road	-	Yes	SL/IL/DL
42	232A	Unnao-Lalganj function of NH-232) road	Yes	-	SL/IL/DL
43	233	India/Nepal Border (connecting to Lumbani) - Naugarh-Sidarhagar- Bansi-Basti-Tanda-Azamgarh-Varanasi road	Yes	-	IL/DL
44	235	Meerut-Hapur-Guawthi-Bulandshahar road	Yes	-	DL/FL

Defaulting in EPF Contribution

2885. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many companies have been found to have defaulted in contributing of Employees Provident Fund resulting in piling up of crores of rupees as arrears;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure regular contributions to EPF companies; and

(c) the reasons and circumstances leading to accumulation of such high arrears of EPF, to the detriment of the fund and the employees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Following steps are taken by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to ensure regular continuation:

1. Periodical inspection of the establishment.
2. Initiation of 7A inquires on detection of default of payment of contribution /other dues.
3. Action under section 8F of the Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 prohibiting 3rd parties including bankers against payment due to the defaulter and appropriating it against Provident Fund dues.
4. Recovery action by:
 - i. Attachment and sale of movable and immovable

properties of the defaulting establishments / employer

- ii. Appointing a receiver for the management of the movable or immovable properties of the establishments or as the case may be the employer.
 - iii. Arrest and detention in prison of the defaulter.
5. Action under section 14 of the EPF Act - Prosecution of the defaulters before the courts of law.
 6. Action under section 14B - levying damages as penalty - a deterrent action.
 7. Prosecution under section 406/409 IPC - for non-payment of employees share deducted from the wages but not deposited.
 8. Action under section 110 Cr PC - complaints filed with the Executive Magistrate.
 9. Action under section 7Q - levy of interest for belated remittances.

(c) The reasons for piling up of huge arrears are as under:

- (i) Stay by various courts.
- (ii) Company under liquidation.
- (iii) Delay in grant of Rehabilitation Package by BIFR.
- (iv) Closure of establishment.

[Translation]

Pollution by Companies

2886. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the some companies including Lexus in Madhya Pradesh has not been set up in compliance with the norms of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in the country;

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

(c) whether any inspection team was sent by the Government to inspect the said company; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Companies including the Lanxess industry of Madhya Pradesh are required to take consent from the State Pollution Control Boards concerned. As informed by the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPPCB), M/s Lanxess (India) Pvt. Ltd., Birlagram, Nagda, District Ujjain has obtained consent front the MPPCB under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and authorisation under the Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008.

(c) and (d) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), under its Environment Surveillance Programme, carries out surprise inspections of industries for verifying compliance with prescribed norms. As reported by the CPCB, the M/s Lanxess industry in Madhya Pradesh was inspected jointly by CPCB and MPPCB in 2010. Subsequent to the inspection, directions were issued to M/s Lanxess industry for securing compliance; with the prescribed pollution control norms. As reported by CPCB, the industry has taken steps for meeting the prescribed norms which include:

- (i) Increasing the number of chlorine monitoring sensors and installing Hydrogen Chloride (HCL) fumes monitoring sensors.
- (ii) Upgradation of Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) by improving the performance of aeration, neutralization and installation of on-line pH meter.
- (iii) Storage of ETP sludge under covered shed.
- (iv) Initiative taken for installation of Reverse Osmosis for recycling treated waste water.

*[English]***Exploitation of Poor People**

2887. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some placement agencies in Delhi provide small loans to the poor people and exploit their minor children by forcing them as beggar;

(b) the number of such cases during the last two years;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to take cognizance of such cases and keep a tab on them; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide justice to the affected persons and to punish the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per the available information, no such incidence has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Technology Upgradation Scheme
by EEPC**

2888. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineering Export Promotion Council has suggested setting up of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for the engineering sector;

(b) if so, the details and purpose for which this scheme is being set up;

(c) whether any corpus fund is proposed for this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and proposal, if any, for joint venture involving Public Private Partnership in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Department of Commerce is in the process of finalizing an export strategy for doubling India's exports within the next three years. As part of this exercise, a draft policy has been formulated and stake-holders' comments are being obtained before finalisation of the policy. The strategy consists of various proposals for the engineering sector including technology upgradation fund scheme.

Transport System

2889. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Government's action on strengthening the public transport system and improving the road safety scenario across the country;

(b) the action taken report to enhance the quality control checks in National Highways infrastructure development;

(c) whether the Government has taken necessary steps to establish the National Express Highways Authority;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is seeking international aid in terms of technical assistance to bring the highly efficient technology in highway's construction; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the participated countries and nature of technology transfer and their implementation in road construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has developed a scheme to provide financial assistance to the States / UTs for implementation of Information Technology projects, such as, introduction of Global Positioning System (GPS)/Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) based vehicle tracking system,

computerised reservation system, electronic ticket vending machines etc. The scheme has been made effective from 15.03.2010. So far, sanction orders have been issued on the proposals received from 08 State Governments. Various initiatives to reduce road accidents, such as, segregation of local and through traffic by constructing flyovers, underpasses, bypasses, service roads etc; user facilities like bus / truck lay by, wayside amenities; safety features like road markings, signages, crash barriers, raised pavement markers, delineators, lighting in urban areas / bridges / flyovers, speed retarders or cross roads at junctions etc.; and pedestrian facilities like zebra crossings, pedestrian underpasses, foot overbridges, pedestrian guardrails etc. have been taken by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). National Highways Authority of India has also appointed Safety Consultants for road safety design and constructions stage audit of 56 projects covering a length of 5,364 km. Bids for 26 more projects have also been invited by NHAI.

Besides above, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has also taken a number of steps for road safety, such as, refresher training to heavy motor vehicle drivers in the unorganised sector, setting up of driving training schools in the country, publicity campaign on road safety awareness, tightening of safety standards of vehicles etc.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, the Eleventh Five Year Plan document includes setting up of an Expressway Authority of India to formulate and implement a Master Plan for 15,600 kms. high density access controlled expressways.

(e) and (f) NHAI invites bids for Highways Projects through global tendering wherein foreign companies in Joint Venture with Indian Companies are participating and bidding for these projects.

Zojila Tunnel

2890. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received the

feasibility study report in respect of Zojila Tunnel from the consultancy agency involved in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Conversion of Single Lane into Double Lane

2891. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for converting single lane roads in the country into double lane roads is under implementation;

(b) if so, whether the said roads have been identified;

(c) the time by which the work on such roads is likely to be commenced/connected;

(d) the road length in Kilometres proposed to be converted into two lanes and the road length in Km wherein single lane was converted into double lane during each of the last three years;

(e) the number of roads in the State proposed to be declared as National Highways;

(f) whether the State Governments have submitted any proposals in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways

(NHs). The State Governments are responsible for development and maintenance of State Roads. The development and maintenance of NHs, including their widening, is a continuous process and the works are accordingly taken up as per availability of funds, *inter-se* priority and traffic density.

The Government has taken up several programmes for development of NHs and some other roads. Some of these programmes also envisage upgradation of NHs to 2-lane standards such as National Highways Development Project (NHDP)-Phase IVA, Phase-A of Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North-East (SARDP-

NE) and Arunachal Pradesh Package, road connectivity programme for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas etc. The works under these programmes are under various stages of progress and are expected to be completed in phases by June 2015.

Apart from this, the Government has also taken initiatives to develop NHs to 2-lane standards under Annual Plan through budgetary allocation and also through proposed loan assistance from World Bank.

(d) The target set for development of NHs to two lane standards and achievements during each of the last three years are as below:

(Length in kilometer)

2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Total	
Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
919	951	1176	1153	1321	1234	3416	3338

(e) to (g) The Ministry has, so far, received proposals for declaration of various State roads as NHs from various State Governments for a total length of more than about 61,000 km.

Expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of new NH is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

[English]

Construction of Polavaram Project

2892. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been violation of rule in construction of Polavaram project on Inter-State river Godavari in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The requisite Public Hearings in the States of Chhattisgarh and Orissa have so far not been held, though stipulated in the amended environment clearance, dated 9.3.2009, to the Multipurpose Polavaram Project on Inter-State river Godavari in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) A letter was issued on 1st November, 2010 by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to the Government of Andhra Pradesh asking for the reasons for not complying with the conditions of the environment clearance. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has responded to this requesting the Ministry to review the change in the scope of the Project. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has been directed not to start construction work on ground till the matter is decided.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Construction of Roads

2893. SHRI SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of large scale irregularities in construction of roads by Border Roads Organisation in the country, particularly Bihar with the contracts being awarded to under-bidders or without inviting bids;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received in this regard so far and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to check such irregularities in the future?

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

(a) No, Madam. Roads are being constructed by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) as per laid down specifications. With regard to construction of roads in Bihar, it is stated that BRO has not been entrusted with any road construction project in Bihar. BRO is a departmental construction agency and builds roads and other infrastructure projects as per requirement of Army with its own manpower and resources. For works beyond departmental capacity, outsourcing is resorted to. All contracts are awarded following competitive bidding method and as per guidelines stipulated by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Ban on Import/Export of Sugar and Edible Oil

2894. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any ban on import/export on sugar, edible oils; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) There is no ban on import of sugar and edible oils.

The export of sugar is permitted subject to release order from the Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India.

The export of edible oils is prohibited upto 30th September, 2011. This prohibition is not applicable on (i) Export of Castor oil, (ii) Coconut oil from Cochin port, (iii) Deemed export of edible oils (as input raw material) from DTA to 100% EOUs for production of non-edible goods to be exported, (iv) Export of oil produced out of minor forest produce and (v) Export of edible oil in branded consumer packs of upto 5 kgs till 31st October, 2011 subject to the limit of 10,000 tons.

Irregularity in Recruitment Exam

2895. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has arrested some people including some Navy Officers in Mumbai in connection with the irregularities in recruitment exam for Navy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the recoveries made from them in raids; and

(d) the action taken against them?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Owing to the leakage of paper, five persons including one service officer and two civilian officers of Navy have been arrested by the CBI on 26.09.2010 and released on bail on 30.11.2010. During the course of searches conducted by CBI at residential/ office premises of the accused persons, incriminating documents including question papers, cash, hard disk of computer etc. were recovered. CBI has filed two FIRs dated 25.09.2010 and 21.12.2010 in this case.

[Translation]

Killing of Unemployed Youth

2896. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to an incident wherein a number of youths who have gone for recruitment for police in the first week of February, were killed;

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

(c) whether great inequality persists in India and a very large number of people are unemployed in the country and the official figures in this regard are far from the ground reality; and

(d) if so, the effective steps being taken/ schemes being implemented for alleviation of unemployment in the country?

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

[English]

Upgradation of Vocational Training Facilities

2897. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project for the upgradation of Vocational Training Facilities in Punjab under special Central assistance scheme has been submitted by the State Government of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details of the project and the present status in this regard;

(c) whether Government of Punjab has submitted a project for approval for opening of new ITI under the Kandi Area Development Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Punjab by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Punjab by the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Production Target of Steel

2898. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of target fixed for steel production in the coming years in view of the rising demand of steel and growing economy;

(b) whether India is likely to be second largest producer of steel by next Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India is lagging behind in respect of steel production in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken by the Government to enhance the steel production;

(f) whether the Government has granted the permission to foreign companies for setting up steel plants in the country; and

(g) if so, the likely impact on the Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) There is no target fixed by the government for production of steel by the individual steel units, as the steel sector is deregulated and the production is driven by the market demand and production capacity.

However, the crude steel production in the country for 2009-10 is 65.84 million tonnes and for the period between April to January of 2010-11, it is 57.72 million tonnes. The crude steel production in the country is likely to increase in the average range of 8-10% rate at least for the next decade, on account of rising trend of steel demand in the country.

(b) and (c) Currently, India is the 5th largest steel producer in the world as per the press release of the World Steel Association (WSA). However, the country has

the potential to become the 2nd largest producer of steel globally, on account of growing steel demand, rich resources base of iron ore, skilled manpower and vast experience of steel making and the huge capacity expansion planned and being executed in the steel sector.

(d) Production of finished steel in the country, during April-January period of current financial year 2010-11 has recorded an increase of 8.4%, whereas the consumption of finished steel has shown an increase of 10.9%.

(e) The role of the Government in a deregulated environment like steel is to provide a conducive policy environment and act as facilitator for rapid growth of steel industry. The decisions related to investment and productions are taken by the individual companies based on commercial considerations. However, to facilitate rapid growth of steel industry and to bridge the supply gap, the following steps have been taken by the government:

- (i) Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has decided to expand its crude steel product from existing 12.84 million tonnes to 21.40 million tonnes per annum by the year 2012-13. Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL) will be expanding its existing capacity of 2.9 million tonnes of crude steel production to 6.3 million tonnes per annum by December, 2011. National Minerals Development Corporation (NMDC) is setting up a 3 million tonnes per annum integrated steel plant at Nagarnar, Chhattisgarh.
- (ii) An Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted to monitor and review issues concerning major steel investments in the country.
- (iii) **Export Duty** on iron ore of all types and grades, has been enhanced to 20%, in order to conserve iron ore.

(f) Yes, Madam. The current policy regime allows 100% Foreign Domestic Investment (FDI) in steel sector. Some multinational steel companies like POSCO and Arcelor Mittal have signed Memoranda of Understanding

with respective State Governments to set up steel production units in the country. The total proposed capacity under Foreign Direct Investment is approximately 45 million tonnes.

(g) All companies, both in public and private sector are free to decide upon the capacity of their units, technology and product-mix. Since the public sector steel companies have also planned for capacity expansion and modernization to meet the future steel demand, it is expected that the public sector steel units will remain competitive and progressive.

RSBY

2899. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of districts covered under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) during each of last three years,, State-wise including the districts of Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the number of smart cards issued under this scheme to the beneficiaries during the said period, State-wise including Ballia and Ghazipur district in Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) the funds allocated under the scheme since its inception 2007, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (d) whether some irregularities have been reported in these districts under this scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Statement-I showing the number of district (State-wise) and number of smart cards issued is enclosed. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is not implementing RSBY as it is implementing its own health insurance scheme, namely, Rajiv Gandhi Arogyasree Community Health Insurance scheme.

(c) Allocation of funds is not made State-wise. The centre share of premium is released on the basis of smart cards issued. The Statement-II showing the year-wise release of centre share of premium is enclosed.

(d) Some complaints regarding irregularities in a number of hospitals were received. In view of its serious implication on the Scheme, a Central team consisting of senior officers of the Ministry and Technical experts visited these States to look into these complaints and overall performance of RSBY. On the basis of the finding of the Group, 109 hospitals have been de-empanelled as they were found to be indulging in malpractices/irregularities. Apart from the above, the following steps are being taken:

- (a) Making the beneficiaries aware of their rights.
- (b) Advisory has been issued to insurance companies.
- (c) Evolving a data management system to facilitate effective monitoring of hospitals and insurance companies.

Statement-I

For the year 2008-09

Sl. No.	State	Smart cards Issued	Districts Covered
1	2	3	4
1	Bihar	557,002	Bhagalpur, Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Patna
2	Delhi	41,990	Central West, East, New delhi, North, North East, North West, South North, South West, West •
3	Goa	1,679	North Goa, South Goa
4	Gujarat	670,517	Banaskantha, Bharuch, Dahod, Dangs, Jamnagar, Katchchh, Narmada, Patan, Sabarkantha, Tapi
5	Haryana	401,587	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Mewat, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar
6	Himachal Pradesh	78,370	Kangra, Shimla
7	Jharkhand	101,219	Dhanbad, Garhwa, Khunti, Ranchi, West Singhbhum
8	Kerala	703,570	Alleppey, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhigode, Ksaragode, Malapuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvanthpuram, Thrissur, Wayanad
9	Maharashtra	135,804	Amravati, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Thane, Yavatmal
10	Nagaland	7,645	Kohima
11	Punjab	76,528	Amritsar, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Patiala, Sangrur

1	2	3	4
12	Rajasthan	120,123	Bikaner, Barmer, Jhalawar, Rajsamand
13	Tamil Nadu	57,925	Kancheepuram, Tirunelveli
14	Uttar Pradesh	834, 871	Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Bagpat, Banda, Bijnaur, Chitrakut, Fatehpur, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Jaunpur, Kanpur Nagar, Saharanpur, Sant Ravidasnagar, Sonbhadra
15	Uttarakhand	50,071	Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar
16	West Bengal	119,327	Burdwan, Malda
17	Chandigarh	3,627	Chandigarh

Total Smart Cards Active in 2008-09 3,961,855

For the year 2009-10

1	Assam	81,565	Dibrugarh, Jorhat, North Lakhimpur
2	Bihar	2,038,909	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Kishanganj, Madhubani, Munger, Muzzaffarpur, Nalanda, Patna, Purnea, Saharsa, Sheohar, Vaishali
3	Chandigarh	5,407	Chandigarh
4	Chhattisgarh	927,672	Bastar, Bilaspjir, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Durg, Jashpur, Jhangir-champa, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Koriya, Mahasumund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja
5	Delhi	218,055	Central West, East, New Delhi, North, North East North West, South North, South West, West
6	Goa	3,505	North Goa, South Goa
7	Gujarat	682,354	Banaskantha, Bharuch, Dahod, Dangs, Jamnagar, Katchchh, Narmada, Patan, Sabarkantha, Tapi
8	Haryana	684,597	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Mewat, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar
9	Himachal Pradesh	115,828	Kangra, Shimla, Hamirpur, Kullu, Una
10	Jharkhand	434,762	Dhanbad, Garhwa, Khunti, Ranchi, West Singhbhum, East Singhbhum

1	2	3	4
11	Karnataka	36,971	Bangalore rural, Mysore, Shimoga
12	Kerala	1,173,388	Alleppey, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhigode, Ksaragode, Malapuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvanthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad
13	Maharashtra	1,440,407	Amravati, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Thane, Yavatmal, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Hingoli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Pune, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Wardha, Washim
14	Meghalaya	22,579	East Khasi Hills
15	Nagaland	39,301	Kohima, Mokokchung, Phek
16	Odisha	341,653	Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Puri
17	Punjab	169,306	Amritsar, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Patiala, Sangrur, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Mohali, Muktasar, Nawanshahr, Roopnagar, Taran-Tarn
18	Tamil Nadu	149,520	Kancheepuram, Tirunelveli
19	Tripura	145,780	North Tripura, West Tripura, Dhalai
20	Uttar Pradesh	4,296,865	Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Bagpat, Banda, Bijnaur, Chitrakut, Fatehpur, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Jaunpur, Kanpur Nagar, Saharanpur, Sant Ravidasnagar, Sonbhadra, Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Auriya, Badaun, Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Bareilly, Barabanki Basti, Bulandshahr, Chandauli, Etah, Etawah, Farukkabad, Firozabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghazipur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kaushambi, Kushinagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Maharajganj, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Pratapgarh, Rae-Bareilly, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Siddharthnagar, Sultanpur, Unnao, Varanasi

1	2	3	4
21	Uttarakhand	53,940	Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar
22	West Bengal	802,974	Burdwan, Malda, East Medinipur, North 24 Parganas
Total Smart Cards Active in 2009-10		13,865,338	

For the year 2010-11

1	Arunachal Pradesh	13,365	Anjaw, Changlang, East Kameng, Lohit, West Kameng
2	Assam	204,465	Dibrugarh, Jorhat, North Lakhimpur, Kamrup, Kokrajhar
3	Bihar	4,600,079	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Kishanganj, Madhubani, Munger, Muzzaffarpur, Nalanda, Patna, Purnea, Saharsa, Sheohar, Vaishali, Anariya, Banka, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Jamui, Jehanabad, Kathihar
4	Chandigarh	4,913	Chandigarh
5	Chhattisgarh	1,092,647	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Durg, Jashpur, Jhangir-champa, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Koriya,
6	Delhi	218,055	Central West, East, New delhi, North, North East, North West, South North, South West, West
7	Gujarat	1,919,086	Banaskantha, Bharuch, Dahod, Dangs, Jamnagar, Katchchh, Narmada, Patan, Sabarkantha, Tapi, Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Panchmahal, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat
8	Haryana	603,605	Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Mewat, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamunanagar, Palwal
9	Himachal Pradesh	237,946	Kangra, Shimla, Hamirpur, Kullu, Una, Bilaspur, Chamba, Kinnaur, Lahul & Spiti, Mandi, Sirmaur, Solan
10	Jharkhand	1,244,366	Singhbhum, Bokaro, Chatra, Dumka, Giriridh, Godda, Gumla, Jamtara, Lohardaga, Palamu, Sahibganj, Saraikela, Simdega, Deogarh
11	Karnataka	157,405	Bangalore rural, Mysore, Shimoga, Dakshin Kannada
12	Kerala	1,796,315	Alteypey, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhigode, Ksaragode, Malapuram

1	2	3	4
13	Maharashtra	1,590,048	Amravati, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Thane, Yavatmal, Akola, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Hingoli, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Osmanabad, Pune, Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Satara, Sindhudurg, Solapur, Wardha, Washim
14	Manipur	18,259	Imphal East
15	Meghalaya	50,271	East Khasi Hills, West Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Ri-Bhoi
16	Mizoram	15,240	Aizwal, Champhai, Lawngtlai, Lunglei, Mamit
17	Nagaland	39,290	Kohima, Mokokchung, Phek
18	Odisha	433,079	Deogarh, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Nayagarh, Nuapada, Puri
19	Punjab	192,544	Amritsar, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Patiala, Sangrur, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Mohali
20	Tripura	258,402	North Tripura, West Tripura, Dhalai, South Tripura
21	Uttar Pradesh	4,676,797	Bijnaur, Chitrakut, Fatehpur, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Hamirpur, Jaunpur, Kanpur Nagar, Saharanpur, Sant Ravidasnagar, Sonbhadra, Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Auriya, Badaun, Bahraich, Salia, Balrampur, Bareilly, Barabanki, Basti, Bulandshahr, Chandauli, Etah, Etawah, Farukkabad, Firozabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghazipur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jalaun, Jhansi, Jyotiba Phule Nagar, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kaushambi, Kushinagar, Lakhimpur Kheri, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Maharajganj, Mahoba, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Pratapgarh, Rae-Bareilly, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Siddharthnagar, Sultanpur, Unnao, Varanasi, Ceoria, Faizabad, Kashiram Nagar, Moradabad, Sant Kabir Nagar, Shrawasti, Sitapur, Ghaziabad
22	Uttarakhand	313,840	Dehradun, Udham Singh Nagar, Almora, Bhageshwar, Chamoli, Champawat, Hardwar, Gharwal, Nainital

1	2	3	4
23	West Bengal	3,504,475	Bankura, Birbhum, Hoogly, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Nadia, Murshidabad, Purulia, West Medinipur
Total Smart Cards Active in 2010-11		23,184,496	

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount of Central			
		Share 2008-09	Released 2009-10	2010-11	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Gujarat	225643646	87713545	343142968	656500159
2	Punjab	A60A5480	59448426	51588688	127082594
3	Tamil Nadu	16108518	26874987		42983505
4	Himachal Pradesh	17531335	16424305	68137697	102093337
5	Haryana	134264136	270959665	180955446	586179247
6	Bihar	47514027	319840734	366303843	733658604
7	Kerala	137109248	183391322	98914880	419415450
8	West Bengal	25150320	200796334	506335682	732282336
9	Maharashtra	8944299	371772336	339225072	719941707
10	Uttarakhand		24325476	36686084	61011560
11	Uttar Pradesh	297289638	690965169	1334594331	2322849138
12	Jharkhand	52392456	89129799	114855777	256378032
13	Chandigarh		2044616	2085200	4129816
14	Delhi	21506857	14662950	74651575	110821382
15	Chhattisgarh		160628600	225204806	385833406
16	Assam		7670286	74309260	81979546
17	Nagaland		23982349	22908242	46890591
18	Tripura		66789826	45077356	111867182
19	Meghalaya		7713085	12420030	20133115

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Goa			1517920	1517920
21	Karnataka			49107797	49107797
22	Odisha			204357326	204357326
	Total	999499960	2625133810	4152379980	7777013750

[Translation]

New Methodology to Assess Price Index

2900. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared a new Consumer Price Index (CPI) to calculate the rate of inflation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of group items selected for calculated price index alongwith the items/commodities/sub-group included under each group;

(d) the basis on which the assessment has been made; and

(e) the mechanism put in place for collecting the required information from all the States?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation on 18th February, 2011, the Central Statistics Office (CSO), released a new series of Consumer Price Index (CPI) numbers on base 2010=100 for rural and urban areas separately and combined (rural+urban). This index is available at the all-India level and also at the level of States/UTs. The All India Consumer price indices for January, 2011 (provisional) in respect of

rural, urban and combined are 107,104 and 106 respectively.

(c) and (d) Consumption patterns used for new CPI have been derived from the results of the Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Office during 2004-05. A statement giving details of sub-group and group along with all India weights for rural, urban and combined is enclosed.

(e) Prices of specified consumption items are collected every month from 1181 selected villages covering all the districts by the officials of the Department of Posts. Prices from urban areas covering 310 selected towns which include all State/UT capitals by the Field Operations Division of the National Sample Survey Office, excepting three States/UT of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Lakshadweep where the price collection work is undertaken by the respective State/UT Government.

Statement

New series of CPI- All India weights

Sub group/group	Rural	Urban	Combined (Rural+Urban)
1	2	3	4
Cereals and products	19.08	8.73	14.59
Pulses and products	3.25	1.87	2.65
Milk and milk products	8.59	6.61	7.73
Oils and fats	4.67	2.89	3.90
Egg, fish and meat	3.38	2.26	2.89

1	2	3	4
Vegetables	6.57	3.96	5.44
Fruits	1.90	1.88	1.89
Sugar etc	2.41	1.26	1.91
Condiments and spices	2.13	1.16	1.71
Non- alcoholic beverages	2.04	2.02	2.03
Prepared meals etc	2.57	3.17	2.83
Pan, tobacco and Intoxicants	2.73	1.35	2.13
Food, beverages and tobacco	59.31	37.15	49.71
Fuel and light	10.42	8.40	9.49
Clothing and bedding	4.60	3.34	4.05
Footwear	0.77	0.57	0.68
Clothing, bedding and footwear	5.36	3.91	4.73
Housing		22.53	9.77
Education	2.71	4.18	3.35
Medical care	6.72	4.34	5.69
Recreation and amusement	1.00	1.99	1.43
Transport and communication	5.83	9.84	7.57
Personal care and effects	3.05	2.74	2.92
Household requisites	4.48	3.92	4.30
Others	1.12	0.99	1.06
Miscellaneous	24.91	28.00	26.31
All Groups	100.00	100.00	100.00

*[English]***Green House Gas Emission**

2901. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the per capita Green House Gas emissions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and as compared to the emissions of the other developed countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) According to the National Communication of India to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2004, India's per capita CO₂ emissions in 1994 were 0.87 tonne carbon dioxide (t-CO₂). These were 4 percent of US per capita CO₂ emissions, 8 percent of Germany, 9 percent of UK, 10 percent of Japan and 23 percent of the global average. According to recent assessment by the Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA), preliminary estimates of India's per capita CO₂ equivalent emissions in 2007 were 1.5 t-CO₂. However, comprehensive and comparable data for 2007 for all green house gases is not available.

Government formulated the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and released it on 30th June 2008. The NAPCC outlines eight missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change. Three of the eight missions, relating to Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Solar Mission and Green India Mission are aimed at yielding co-benefits in terms of reduced carbon emissions while following a path of sustainable development and economic growth.

Procurement of Batteries

2902. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made excess procurement of batteries and battery chargers for the radio sets used by the Army as reported recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of loss on such procurements; and

(d) the action taken against the concerned officials responsible for such loss?

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

(a) to (d) Batteries and battery chargers for radio sets were initially procured in March, 2007 as per the estimated requirements. Based on the experience of usage of new sets, the scaling was reworked wherein certain quantity got reduced thus effecting savings to the Government. The quantities rendered surplus due to reduction in scaling were utilized in the subsequent procurement of radio sets in February, 2009. Hence, there has been no excess procurement of batteries/battery chargers for the radio sets.

[Translation]

Delay in Defence Procurement

2903. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delay in execution of the defence deals and agreements has caused loss to the Exchequer;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its resultant effect on defence preparedness of the country;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any mechanism to fix responsibility for the said delay;

(d) if so, the action taken against the officers found responsible for the delay; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check-delay in defence procurements in future?

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

(a) to (d) Procurement of defence equipment/platforms is made from various indigenous as well as foreign sources

in accordance with the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure. Delays Occur sometimes in execution of contracts due to unavoidable circumstances. There are contractual provisions for penalties, including imposition of liquidated damages for delay in execution of contracts.

(e) To counter systemic and institutional delays, procedures are continuously reviewed and refined on the basis of experience gained during the procurement process. Steering Committees and Monitoring Teams are constituted at appropriate levels to ensure timely execution of projects.

[English]

Export of Basmati and Non-Basmati Rice

2904. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) the details regarding total export of Basmati and non-Basmati rice during the last three years alongwith the names of countries to which these exports were made;

(b) whether the Government has decided to allow rice exports selectively;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the procedure followed for export of rice;

(d) whether such steps by the Government would fuel the high prices of rice in the domestic market; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government and steps being taken to keep the prices under control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The details of export of rice (basmati & non-basmati) during the last three years is given below:

(Quantity in 000 tonnes, value in Rs. Crore)

Year	Basmati Rice		Non Basmati Rice		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2007-08	1182.15	4341	5286.84	7411	6468.99	11,752
2008-09	1556.41	9477	931.89	1687	2488.30	11,174
2009-10	2016.87	10890	139.54	365	2156.41	11,255

The prominent importing countries of basmati rice are Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Iran, UK etc. The export of non-basmati rice was made to Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Togo Nigeria, South Africa, Guinea, Benin, Cote D Ivorie, Cameroon, Somalia, Senega etc.

(b) and (c) Export of basmati rice is permitted with an Minimum Export Price (MEP) of US\$ 900 per metric ton. Recently, Government has permitted export of premium quality of non-basmati rice viz Sona Masuri, Ponni and Matta with a quantitative restrictions of 1,00,000 tons, 25,000 tons and 25,000 tons respectively with certain port restrictions and with following conditions:

(i) The export would be in consumer packs upto 10 kgs. each.

(ii) A maximum quantity of 5000 metric tons for all 3 varieties would be allowed for export per IEC.

(iii) The export would be allowed only upto 3.09.2011.

(d) Export of high priced basmati rice and other specialty non-basmati rice as mentioned above in small quantities do not have any adverse impact on the availability of rice in the country when compared to the total production of rice in the country.

(e) Does not arise.

Flyover and Undergoing Parking

2905. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any information regarding the proposal to construct flyover and underground parking at Vyttila Junction (NH-47) in Ernakulam district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to study the traffic congestion at Vyttila Junction alongwith appropriate steps to construct flyover to save the difficulties faced by people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Feasibility study cum Detailed Project Report (DPR) including traffic studies for construction of flyover at Vyttila junction on NH-47 is in progress. However, no underground parking is planned at Vyttila junction by National Highway Authority India (NHAI).

[Translation]

Adequate Availability of Raw Material

2906. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA :
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel manufacturers are getting sufficient supply of raw material to meet the demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government for adequate supply of iron ore;

(c) whether the short supply of iron ore due to export by the steel units and future trading; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the difficulties being faced by the iron ore manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (d) Iron ore and coal (Coking and Non-coking) are two most important raw materials required for the steel making process. Sufficient quantity of iron ore is produced in the country to meet the requirement of the domestic steel industry. Out of 218.58 million tonne of iron ore produced in the country during 2009-10, about 92.2 million tonnes (Provisional)# was consumed by the domestic steel producers and 117.37 million tonnes was exported. As far as coking coal is concerned, while the indigenous supply was 16.48 million tonnes only, the balance requirement of coking coal was fulfilled by importing 23.47 million tonnes of coking coal from other countries*. However, with a view to conserve iron ore, which is a natural resource, the Government of India has increased the ad-valorem export duty on iron ore with effect from 1st March, 2011 to 20% on all sorts of iron ore (other than pellets).

[English]

Modernisation of Transport Facilities

2907. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating to modernize transport facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be done; and
- (d) the details of the steps taken by the Government in regard to 'Green Transport'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) It is the responsibility of the State Governments to provide well coordinated, efficient,

Source- Ministry of Mines

* Source- Website of Ministry of Coal, Government of India

comfortable and environment friendly transport system to the public. However, with a view to strengthening public transport system in the country, the Central Government has introduced a scheme w.e.f. 15.3.2010 to provide financial assistance to the States/UTs/State Road Transport Undertakings for implementation of information technology such as Global Positioning System(GPS)/Global System for Mobile Communications(GSM) based vehicle tracking system, Automatic Ticket Vending Machines etc. and for working out mobility plan. Proposals from some of the States have been received in accordance with the scheme and the same have been sanctioned for grant of financial assistance.

NH-53

2908. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NH-53 road connection has totally been disrupted due to severe erosion of the river barak;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the erosion of river barak caused total demolition of the two villages; and
- (d) if so, the appropriate steps taken to revive road connection and provide immediate relief and rehabilitation to the victim families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) The National Highway 53 had been damaged at km 26.300 of Silchar-Badarpur Section near Panchgram due to scouring by river Barak. The 50m road formation was washed out because the river Barak meandered about 40 m inside.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Road communication was restored on 5.11.2010 and 9.11.2010 for light and heavy traffic respectively.

[Translation]

Traffic Jam on NH-72

2909. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI AVATAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the continuous traffic jams on the National Highways (NHs) such as NH-72 A in Delhi-Dehradun road, NH-8 near Jhadesar in Bharuch district, Delhi-Gurgaon Express Highway, etc.;

(b) the action taken / proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve these jams on the above mentioned highways in particular;

(c) whether the increases of vehicles is causing heavy traffic and parking problems in many parts of the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government has constituted any committee to study the effects of increase of vehicles in the country;

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

(f) whether Indian roadways are capable to bear the operation of a large number of vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, due to large flow of traffic on these stretches, congestion may occur at toll plazas near urban areas in peak hours. The following steps are taken to ensure free flow of traffic at toll plazas:

i) Toll operators have been impressed upon to minimize clearance time of a vehicle by toll collectors at the plaza.

ii) Providing additional lanes.

iii) Channelizing the traffic in proper way.

iv) Deploying traffic marshals to segregate cash lane traffic from 'tag only' lane traffic.

(c) It is the responsibility of concerned State Governments to control vehicular traffic as well as to provide solution to parking problems.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has not constituted any Committee to study the effects of increase of vehicles in the country.

(f) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process and the works for development and maintenance of NHs including their strengthening, widening etc. are taken up from time to time as per availability of funds, inter-se priority and traffic density.

[English]

Incidence of Fire in Forest Area

2910. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI P. KUMAR
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forest fire destroys forest wealth including wildlife in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of loss incurred as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the extent of loss caused due to forest fire during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to effectively control the forest fire during the summer months;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the success achieved by the Government in controlling forest fire in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Forest fire does destroy forest wealth including wildlife, depending upon the intensity and extent of such fire, in various parts of the country. The details of loss of wildlife due to forest fires are not compiled by the Ministry as same is maintained by the State/Union Territory Governments.

(c) No such study has been conducted to assess the extent of loss caused due to forest fire. However, generally the forest fires are ground fire, which do not cause damage to tree, but they do effect ground flora and *micro-fauna*.

(d) to (f) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has set up a fire alert system based on information provided by MODIS satellite under which an sms/e-mail alert is generated for registered users of Forest Survey of India (FSI) website (www.fsi.nic.in). Although no specific study has been made of the effectiveness of this tool yet feedback from the State and UT forest departments indicates that high accuracy of the fire reporting by the systems, which also facilitate quicker measures to control the fire. Moreover FSI has also identified State/Union Territories wise forest fire seasons and forest fire prone areas which is likely to contribute to better forest fire management.

In addition, the Central Government provides financial assistance under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Intensification of Forest Management" for undertaking various forest-fire control and management steps such as clearing of forest-fire lines, engagement of fire watchers during summer months to all forest fire prone states. During the 11th five year plan, the Central Government has provided assistance to the tune of about 139.92 crores for the above purpose. The State wise details are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total (3+4+5+6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	106.72	112.00	-	50.50	269.22
2	Bihar	38.81	42.68	47.67	24.02	153.18
3	Chhattisgarh	221.80	337.80	392.50	170.85	1122.95
4	Goa	30.82	35.99	25.79	23.18	115.78
5	Gujarat	304.96	210.87	181.58	146.48	843.89
6	Haryana	94.41	62.93	54.79	88.00	300.13
7	Himachal Pradesh	141.01	232.65	197.50	172.00	743.16
8	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	95.12	-	95.12
9	Jharkhand	239.53	179.76	156.80	125.93	702.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Karnataka	165.00	269.20	199.10	85.30	718.60
11	Kerala	149.50	308.00	318.35	189.50	965.35
12	Madhya Pradesh	312.21	325.00	510.00	107.70	1254.91
13	Maharashtra	183.76	195.00	289.40	159.05	827.21
14	Odisha	71.00	146.00	103.90	74.80	395.70
15	Punjab	-	192.70	23.00	66.86	282.56
16	Rajasthan	69.70	65.00	50.93	36.12	221.75
17	Tamil Nadu	149.80	177.50	-	108.00	435.30
18	Uttar Pradesh	78.91	99.65	104.60	76.78	359.94
19	Uttarakhand	134.50	173.70	300.00	131.00	739.20
20	West Bengal	121.00	252.92	144.85	59.90	578.67
Total		2613.44	3419.35	3195.88	1895.97	11124.64
NE & Sikkim						
1	Assam	150.00	131.40	180.33	6.50	468.23
2	Arunachal Pradesh	114.45	130.30	138.88	74.88	458.51
3	Manipur	42.60	97.62	83.03	44.24	267.49
4	Meghalaya	65.43	85.07	59.49	50.54	260.53
5	Mizoram	98.61	151.87	110.87	86.26	447.61
6	Nagaland	135.13	114.80	125.00	40.40	415.33
7	Sikkim	35.13	47.31	68.99	40.00	191.43
8	Tripura	91.50	91.60	70.40	84.00	337.50
Total		732.85	849.97	836.99	426.82	2846.63
Union Territories						
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	8.90	-	8.90
2	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
4	Daman and Diu	-	7.79	3.65	-	11.44
5	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
6	New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
7	Pondicherry	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	0.00	7.79	12.55	0.00	20.34
	Grand Total	3346.29	4277.11	4045.42	2322.79	13991.61

Testing of Pilotless Aircraft

2911. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flight test of the Pilotless Target Aircraft Lakshya-2 was conducted in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the system designed has been able to meet the objectives;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Government proposes to induct the aircraft into the defence forces?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Low altitude flight trials of Pilotless Target Aircraft (PTA) Lakshya-2 were conducted at Integrated Test Range (ITR), Balasore on 20th and 23rd December 2010. The objectives of the flight trials were:-

- (i) Digital Flight Control System incorporating Autonomous Way Point Navigation with Global Position Satellite updates.
- (ii) Programmed low altitude flight in clean configuration and in Tow body configuration.
- (iii) High G maneuver in both configurations.

(iv) Mobile systems on three high-mobility vehicles in typical user configuration.

(v) New features of Mobile Ground Control Station (GCS).

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. On 20th December 2010, Lakshya-2 was programmed to fly at 25 meter above sea level and the objective was achieved. It flew for a distance of 10 Km at 25 meter with average altitude deviation of less than 1 meter. On 23rd December 2010, aircraft was programmed to fly at 150 meter and the tow body flew at approximately 50 meter altitude. The flight took place for the programmed leg length of 20 Km.

(e) DRDO is interacting with Armed Forces for Limited Series Production (LSP) order and industries as production partners.

Waiving of Tax for Local People

2912. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to waive the local population from paying toll tax, while crossing toll plazas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any decision regarding exempting non-commercial vehicles that are crossing the toll plazas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of Poona model of collecting toll where toll is collected only from commercial?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per the National Highway Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, no pass shall be issued or fee collected from a vehicle that uses part of the section of a National Highway and does not cross a toll plaza. Further, as modified vide Notification dated 12th January, 2011, a person who owns a commercial vehicle (excluding vehicle plying under National Permit), registered with address on the Registration Certificate of a particular District and uses such vehicle for commuting on a section of the National Highway, Permanent Bridge, Tunnel or Bypass, as the case may be, which is located within that District shall be levied User Fee (Toll), which are located within that District, @ 50% of the prescribed rate of fee. No such concession shall be provided if a service road or alternative road is available for use by such commercial vehicle.

(c) and (d) As per Rule 11 of the National Highway Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, exemption from payment of fee has been provided to mechanical vehicles as per list provided in Statement. These Rules are applicable only for the National Highways and not for other road coming under the State Government or otherwise.

Statement

1. No fee shall be levied and collected from a mechanical vehicle—

a) transport and accompanying—

- i. the President of India;
- ii. the Vice-President of India;
- iii. the Prime-Minister of India;
- iv. the Governor of a State;
- v. the Chief Justice of India;

- vi. the Speaker of the House of People;
- vii. the Cabinet Minister of the Union;
- viii. the Chief Minister of a State;
- ix. the Judge of Supreme Court;
- x. the Minister of State of the Union;
- xi. the Lieutenant Governor of a Union Territory;
- xii. the Chief of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank;
- xiii. the Chairman of the Legislative Council of a State;
- xiv. the Speaker of Legislative Assembly of a State;
- xv. the Chief Justice of High Court;
- xvi. the Judge of a High Court;
- xvii. the Member of Parliament;
- xviii. the Army Commander or Vice Chief of Army Staff and equivalent in other services;
- xix. the Chief Secretary to a State Government within concerned State;
- xx. the Secretary to the Government of India;
- xxi. the Secretary, Council of State;
- xxii. the Secretary, House of People;
- xxiii. the Foreign dignitary on State visit;
- xxiv. the Member of Legislative Assembly of a State and the Member of Legislative Council of State within their respective State, if he or she produces his or her identity card issued by the concerned Legislator of the State;
- xxv. the awardee of Param Vir Chakra, Ashok Chakra, Maha Vir Chakra, Kirti Chakra, Vir Chakra and Shourya Chakra, if such awardee produces his or her photo identity card duly

authenticated by the appropriate or competent authority for such award.

- b. Used for official purposes by:
- i. the Ministry of Defence including those which are eligible for exemption in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Toll (Army and Air Force) Act, 1901 and rules made there under, as extended to Navy also;
 - ii. the Central and State armed forces in uniform including para military forces and police;
 - iii. an executive Magistrate;
 - iv. the fire-fighting department or organization;
 - v. the National Highways Authority of India or any other Government organization using such vehicle for inspection, survey, construction or operation of National Highways and maintenance thereof;
- (c) Used as an ambulance; and
- (d) Used as funeral van.

[Translation]

Export of DRDO Products

2913. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is exporting the products produced by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO);

(b) the value of products exported by the Government during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government proposes to restructure/ fine-tune the working of DRDO to achieve self-reliance in defence production and also to boost export market of defence products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The efforts are on to identify the products and

also to explore the possibilities of export of the products designed and developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). However, the first objective is to fulfill the requirements of our Armed Forces.

(c) and (d) Achieving self-reliance in defence production is a joint responsibility that has to be met through national efforts by all Government agencies including Ministry of Defence, Defence Industries (both public and private), Ordnance Factories and DRDO. As per provisions in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP), DRDO is concentrating only on development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems. DRDO has developed a number of systems which have been inducted into Armed Forces.

The restructuring of DRDO is being undertaken as per recommendations of the Dr. Rama Rao Committee, as accepted by the Government, for improved functioning of the DRDO.

[English]

Inoperative EPF Accounts

2914. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has made a suggestion to the Government saying that the employees should not be permitted to withdraw from the Employees Provident Fund accounts to meet the expenses such as medical, education, marriages, etc.;

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

(c) whether the Government is putting lock-in period for EPF withdrawals;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has decided to stop the interest payment on inoperative EPF accounts; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the total number of inoperative accounts and the total amount lying in these accounts?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Finance Ministry while recommending adoption of investment pattern notified by them on 14.08.2008 for Employees' Provident Fund and "Exempt Funds" suggested that liberal advances and withdrawals from Employees' Provident Fund (epf) should be shunned to achieve old age income security for employees because by not adhering to "one instrument one policy objective" most employees retire with as little as less than Rs. 35,000/- in their accounts. Ministry of Labour and Employment has replied to the Ministry of Finance mentioning the need for continuation of the provision for partial withdrawal from provident fund account of the subscribers.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. With effect from 01.04.2011 interest will not be paid on Inoperative Accounts as per Notification dated 15.01.2011 issued by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India.

Data containing number of Inoperative Accounts is not maintained separately. However, total number of Inoperative Accounts has been estimated to be around three crore.

As per the Consolidated Annual Accounts of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 8,318.69 crore is lying in Inoperative Accounts.

Export of Goods and Services

2915. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the export of services has shown more increase in comparison to export of goods from the country in the last three years;

(b) if so, the value of export of goods and services, separately during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons due to which the value of export of services has been more than export of goods from the country?

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

(b) The value of export of goods and services, separately during the last three years is given in the table below:

India'S Goods and Service Export

(US\$ Million)

Year	Export of Goods	Export of Services
2007-08	163132	90342
2008-09	185295	101678
2009-10	178751	93791

(Source BoP Statistics, RBI & DGCI&S)

(c) Does not arise.

NGOs for Road Safety

2916. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reduced the priority of Road Safety in the country by ignoring reasonable road safety suggestions from different noted organisations;

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

(c) whether some NGOs are involved in the field of road-safety as a group of external stakeholders of National Highways Authority of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the work undertaken by these Non-Governmental Organisations and the funds allocated and released to these NGOs for the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The NGO, Kumari Rajshree Parmar Memorial Foundation, is a Member of the Advisory Group of External Stake holders of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

(e) The work undertaken by NGOs in the field of Road Safety is as under:

Name	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Up to Feb 2011)
M.N. Tandon Memorial Charitable Trust	NIL	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lifeline Foundation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Institute of Road Traffic Education	Rs. 24 lakhs	Rs. 48 lakhs	Nil	Nil
Kumari Rajshree Parmar Memorial Foundation	NIL	Nil	Nil	Nil

Appointment Process in NHAI

2917. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has pointed out serious lapses in the appointment process of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI);

1. M.N Tandon Memorial Charitable Trust - Engaged for community based initiative for reducing road accidents, mortality and morbidity on Gurgaon- Jaipur section of NH-8.

2. Lifeline Foundation - Permitted to display the help line number on NH-8 from Ratanpur to Dahisar.

3. Institute of Road Traffic Education - Engaged through competitive bidding for Road Safety Public Education of Delhi- Kolkata section of GQ and the work is completed.

4. Kumari Rajshree Parmar Memorial Foundation - Engaged to prepare road safety awareness cartoon books, which has been distributed to the road users through PIUs in all the states.

The financial assistance extended to these NGOs is as under:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to probe into the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) A communication has been received from Central Vigilance Commission (CVCV

regarding the inquiry conducted by the Chief Vigilance Officer of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) into the lapses committed in the appointment of Deputy General Managers on deputation basis in NHAI. The matter is under examination.

FDI in Cash and Carry Sector

2918. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total FDI attracted since the opening of the cash and carry sector;

(b) the companies who have invested in the cash and carry segment and the differences between the proposed and actual investment by these players;

(c) the details regarding sectors/areas of investment by players in infrastructure, warehouses, cold storage sectors;

(d) whether any cases of violations by these players in terms of tax evasions, VAT declaration etc. have come to the notice of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per the data maintained by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, as received from the Reserve Bank of India, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows, amounting to Rs. 9,967.60 Crores (US\$ 2,258.28 million) have been received in Trading (Wholesale Cash & Carry) sector, from April, 2000 to December, 2010. Sector-wise data was not maintained prior to this period.

(b) Over 900 companies have received FDI, for undertaking Wholesale Cash & Carry activities, from April, 2000 to December, 2010. As FDI in this activity is permitted under the automatic route, such proposals do not require Government approval, through the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), for induction of FDI.

(c) Details with regard to areas of investment, by players in the Wholesale cash & Carry Sector, in infrastructure, warehouses and cold storage sectors, are not centrally maintained by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion.

(d) and (e) Sector-wise details of tax evasion are not maintained in the Department of Revenue. No specific instance of violation, in terms of tax evasion, by international investors and players in cash and carry sector has come to the notice of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), Department of Revenue, as of date, during tax audit. However, certain instances of foreign investors not complying with tax withholding provisions, while divesting their stakes in Indian entities, to other non-residents, have been detected, against which CBDT raises tax demands.

Coastal Scan System

2919. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Ltd. has developed hi-tech coastal scan system for the Coast Guard to monitor every square inch of the entire sea of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time schedule of installation of the said system at various coastal locations/stations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Madam, a project for installation of a chain of Static Sensors for coastal surveillance is under implementation. In the first phase, surveillance is being enhanced at 46 locations around high traffic density and security sensitive areas. Another 40 stations will be established in Phase-II.

(c) Implementation of the first phase of the project is expected to be completed by 2012.

Synchronised Bird Census

2920. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct a synchronized bird census all over the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government would provide the details about the varieties of species and total no. of birds sighted during the census, sanctuary-wise;

(c) if so, whether the Government would provide the details about the comparison of last census and current census, also the steps which taken or going to be taken to improve the rare bird species in our country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Census of birds is conducted by respective State Governments. Central Government does not undertake census of birds. Accordingly, there is no proposal in the Ministry to conduct a synchronized bird census all over the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The results of bird census are not compiled in the Ministry. The threatened bird species have been placed under various schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and their hunting is prohibited in the country. For certain critically endangered species, such as Vultures, captive breeding programmes have been initiated while for few others such as Waterfowl, Great Indian Bustard, Lesser Florican and Jerdon's Courser, Protected Areas have been set up for conservation of their populations and habitats.

[Translation]

Repair of Roads/NHs and Bridges

2921. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from Bihar in regard to construction and repair of roads/National Highways and bridges;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of roads and bridges in regard to which requests have been received; and

(c) the details of the proposals on which the work has been started alongwith the funds allocated so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the country. Works of development & maintenance of NHs are sanctioned by Ministry in Annual Plan of each financial year as per *inter-se*-priority, traffic need, condition of the stretch and availability of resources, subject to the limit of sanction determined by the annual allocation and sanctions already available with the State. The State Government submits detailed estimates for the works included in the Annual Plan for sanction by the Ministry. The sanctioned works are executed by respective State Governments for which agency charge @ 9% of the cost of work are paid to the State Government. Development and maintenance of State Roads lie within the purview of respective State Governments. Improvement work on State Roads are also under undertaken out of Central Road Fund as per Central Road Fund (State Roads) Rule, 2007 based on the recommendation of the respective State Governments. Apart from this, improvement of road stretches falling in the district affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) are sanctioned by this Ministry under LWE scheme.

(b) and (c) Details of proposals for road and bridge works received from Govt. of Bihar and sanctioned by Ministry under various schemes along with the funds allocated during current financial year are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

A. Details of proposal received/sanctioned by Ministry for development and maintenance & repairs of NHs/State roads during current financial year:

Scheme (Head)	Category of Road (NH/State Road)	Proposals received from State Govt.		Proposal sanctioned by Ministry	
		Nos.	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Nos.	Amount (Rs. in crore)
National Highway (Original): NH (O)	NH No. 19,28,30A,31,98,101,102, 103,106, 107 & 110	17	254.19	10	118.34
Periodical Renewal(PR)	NH No. 30A, 31,83,84,98,104,106,107	14	65.97	13	64.37
Flood Damage Repair (FDR)	NH No.2C,19,28,30,30A,31,80,81,82,8 3,84,85,98,101,102,103,104,105 ,106, 107,110,	36	98.66	29	52.34
Special Project (for 2-laning of NHs)	NHNo.28B,81,104, 105	5	596.28	4	462.12
'Road Requirement Plan' (RRP) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas in Bihar	NH No. 83,99,110,	3	165.61	3	116.43
State roads		38	675.67	38	497.94

B. Details of Allocation and Expenditure made towards development & maintenance of National Highways entrusted with the Road Construction Department (RCD), Bihar and State Roads during the current financial year 2010-2011:

(Rs. in Crore)

Scheme (Head)	Allocation	Expenditure(as on 28.02.2011)
National Highway (Original): NH (O)	166.00	156.98
Special Project (for 2-laning of NHs)	10.00	0.11
'Road Requirement Plan' (RRP) for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas in Bihar	160.00	120.00
Permanent Bridge Fee Fund (PBFF)	5.05	3.48
Central Road Fund (CRF) [for State Roads]	48.30	25.84
Economic Importance (EI) & Inter State Connectivity (ISC) Scheme [for State Roads]	2.34	1.33
Maintenance & Repair	129.93	23.24

[English]

India-Malaysia Trade

2922. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether Malaysia has shown interest to invest in infrastructure sector in India to improve economy and exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether both the countries have also signed

certain agreements in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether both the countries have set target for bilateral trade between both the countries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Malaysian companies have shown interest to invest in infrastructure sector in India. Details thereof are as under:—

(Amount Rs. in Crore and US\$ in million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		Total	
		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Dec			
		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	Power	0.00	0.00	108.60	24.28	13.13	2.73	0.00	0.00	121.74	27.01
2	Petroleum and Natural Gas	0.29	0.07	1.57	0.35	0.46	0.10	82.45	18.06	84.77	18.58
3	Telecommunications	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.10	0.46	0.10
4	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.09
5	Construction Activities	0.01	0.00	3.59	0.85	1.21	0.26	8.96	1.95	13.77	3.06
6	Housing & Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships & Commercial Complexes etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	84.74	16.99	0.00	0.00	84.77	17.00
Grand Total		0.30	0.07	113.80	25.49	99.99	20.17	91.86	20.11	305.95	65.84

(c) and (d) India and Malaysia has signed a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)

on 18th February, 2011 which will come into effect from 1st July, 2011. The Agreement includes chapters on Trade

in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment and other areas of economic cooperation. Details of the Agreement are available in the public domain.

(e) and (f) India and Malaysia agreed to target a bilateral trade volume of US\$ 15 billion by 2015. Bilateral trade between India and Malaysia during 2009-10 was US\$ 8.01 billion.

[Translation]

Unemployment

2923. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the annual compound rate of employment in several States is negative;

(b) if so, the names of the States thereof;

(c) whether nothing has been done by the Government to make Industrial development of these negative-trend States owing to which unemployment is growing very fast in these States and people of these States are migrating to other States;

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

(e) the details of reformative steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) According to Employment Market Information Programme of Ministry of Labour and Employment, employment under organized sector in the country has increased from 264.43 lakh in 2004 to 280.98 lakh in 2009, registering compound annual growth rate of 1.22%. State-wise compound annual growth rate of employment in the organized sector during period 2004-2009 and state-wise, details of unemployment rates during 2004-05 as per 61st round of National Sample Survey are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II

respectively.

(d) and (e) Eleventh Five Year Plan aims at creating 58 million job opportunities. The focus is on productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise the incomes of masses of the rural population to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are likely to be created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

Statement

State-wise showing compound annual growth rate of employment in the organized sector during 2004-2009

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Compound Annual Growth Rate
1	2	3
1	North Zone	0.40
1	Haryana	0.58
2	Punjab	-2.75
3	Himachal Pradesh	4.59
4	Chandigarh	2.89
5	Delhi	0.10
6	Rajasthan	1.33
7	Jammu and Kashmir	-0.01
11	Central Zone	-0.48
8	Madhya Pradesh	-1.70
9	Uttar Pradesh	-0.03
10	Uttarakhand	-0.05

1	2	3
11	Chhattisgarh	0.29
III	North Zone	-0.34
12	Assam	-0.15
13	Meghalaya	-12.92
14	Manipur	-0.40
15	Mizoram	0.24
16	Nagaland	1.28
17	Tripura	3.15
IV	Eastern Zone	1.41
18	Bihar	-3.99
19	Odisha	-0.94
20	West Bengal	-0.67
21	Jharkhand	8.34
V	Western Zone	3.30
22	Gujarat	3.27
23	Maharashtra	2.95
24	Goa	21.00
25	Daman and Diu	0.68
VI	Southern Zone	1.17
26	Andhra Pradesh	0.11
27	Karnataka	4.18
28	Kerala	-1.23
29	Puducherry	4.12
30	Tamil Nadu	0.69
31	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.21
Total		1.22

Statement-II

*State-wise unemployment rates (rural & urban)
on usual status basis during*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.7	3.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	1.2
3	Assam	2.6	7.2
4	Bihar	1.5	6.4
5	Chhattisgarh	0.6	3.5
6	Delhi	1.9	4.8
7	Goa	11.1	8.7
8	Gujarat	0.5	2.4
9	Haryana	2.2	4
10	Himachal Pradesh	1.8	3.8
11	Jammu & Kashmir	1.5	4.9
12	Jharkhand	1.4	6.5
13	Karnataka	0.7	2.8
14	Kerala	10.7	15.6
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.5	2.8
16	Maharashtra	1	3.6
17	Manipur	1.1	5.5
18	Meghalaya	0.3	3.5
19	Mizoram	0.3	1.9
20	Nagaland	1.8	5.5
21	Odisha	5	13.4
22	Punjab	3.8	5

1	2	3	4
23	Rajasthan	0.7	2.9
24	Sikkim	2.4	3.7
25	Tamil Nadu	1.2	3.5
26	Tripura	13.3	28
27	Uttarakhand	1.3	5.4
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.6	3.3
29	West Bengal	2.5	6.2
30	A & N Islands	6.2	8.8
31	Chandigarh	2.6	4
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.3	3
33	Daman & Diu	0.3	3
34	Lakshadweep	7.5	25
35	Puducherry	7	8.1
All India		1.7	4.5

Provision for Smoke-free City

2924. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad as smoke-free cities and started special tobacco cells for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish said cells in other States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, the Government of Gujarat has undertaken the task to make Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad as smoke-free cities with external support through Bloomberg Global Initiative. One State Tobacco Control Cell at Gandhinagar and two District Tobacco Control Cells at Vadodara and Sabarkantha have been established by the Government of Gujarat under National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP), duly supported by Central Government.

(c) to (e) Central Government has launched NTCP in 42 districts of 21 States/U.T.s in order to effectively implement the provisions of "The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 and the Rules made thereunder, so as to fulfill the obligations under the WHO- Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC). The implementation of NTCP lies largely with the respective State Governments.

Foreign Assistance to DRDO

2925. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries from which Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is taking assistance including the nature thereof;

(b) whether the United States of America (USA) is providing assistance to DRDO in research activities;

(c) if so, whether the USA has refused to provide dual use technology needed by DRDO; and

(d) whether the export of some sensitive technology is still not permissible under American policies and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY):
(a) The major foreign partners of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) are Russia, Israel, Germany, France, USA, Belarus, Brazil and Singapore

with whom DRDO is having R&D cooperation including joint development of weapon systems and platforms.

(b) The defence research laboratories of US Department of Defence and DRDO are having a few ongoing research programmes in the areas of life science, material science, naval science, power and energy, cognitive science and human performance enhancement, war fighter protection, etc.

(c) Yes, Madam. As per existing US Law, all dual use items exported out of the country require an export license from the US Department of Commerce/State Department depending on the item's classification.

(d) The export of technology from US requires export clearance from USG, which can allow or disallow as permissible under the US Law. Each request is reviewed on the case to case basis.

[English]

Investment in Industrial Clusters

2926. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has lifted its moratorium on new investment in eight industrial clusters in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has identified them critically polluted in a 2009 study;

(d) if so, the detail thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) Out of the 43 identified critically polluted industrial clusters, in which moratorium was imposed on consideration of projects / activities for environmental clearance in terms of the provisions of Environment Impact

Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, Ministry of Environment and Forests has lifted the moratorium in 13 industrial clusters, in two phases. These industrial clusters inter-alia include Vapi and Bhavnagar in Gujarat, Tarapur, Dombivalli and Navi Mumbai in Maharashtra, Coimbatore and Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu, Ludhiana and Mandi-Govindgarh in Punjab.

(c) and (d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in association with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi had carried out an environmental assessment of industrial clusters based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) with the aim of identifying polluted industrial clusters and prioritizing planning needs for intervention to improve the quality of environment in these industrial clusters and the nation as a whole. The said assessment report had concluded that the industrial clusters / areas having aggregated CEPI scores of 70 and above should be considered as critically polluted.

(e) Based on the conclusion drawn in the said assessment report, Ministry of Environment & Forests vide Office Memorandum dated 13.1.2010 had imposed a temporary moratorium for a period of 3 months up to August, 2010 on consideration of developmental projects for environmental clearance in such identified critically polluted industrial clusters/areas. The moratorium was subsequently extended up to 31st March, 2011.

Green Bonus

2927. SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion adopted for providing 'Green bonus' to States; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide such bonus to other States like Haryana, which are not bestowed by natural forest cover, have been the food basket of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As such there is no scheme as 'Green

Bonus' in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. However the Government has accepted the recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission for Grants-in-Aid to the States which takes into consideration, the share of the total forest area in the country failing in a particular State, whether the share of forested area in the total area of the State is greater than the national average and the quality of the forest in each State, as measured by density.

(b) In addition to the funds provided under the Thirteenth Finance Commission, funds for development of forests are provided to all the States including Haryana by the Ministry of Environment and Forests under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes like National Afforestation Programme, Intensification of Forest Management Scheme, Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat, Project Tiger, Project Elephant, Conservation and Management of Wetlands, Mangroves, Coral Reefs and Biosphere Reserve.

[Translation]

Gorakhpur-Sonali NH

2928. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed any scheme to include Gorakhpur-Sonali National Highway for Lido-Nepal connectivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be started on the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Gorakhpur - Sonali section of NH-29E, has been included in the programme for improvement of National Highways linking the Integrated Check Post at international borders. It has also been identified for up gradation to 2-lane with paved shoulder under NHDP Phase-IVB. Consultant has been appointed by National Highways Authority of India to carry out work of Feasibility Study & Detailed Project Report. Feasibility Study / Detailed

Project Report is likely to commence by April 2011 and targeted for completion in 10 months.

Maintaining of Sand Level in River

2929. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

SHRI P.L PUNIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the illegal mining of sand from rivers has been occurring in the country;

(b) if so, the efforts being made by the Government to prevent such illegal mining and its adverse impact on the quality of ground water;

(c) whether the State Governments have been directed to stop illegal mining to soil from river bed; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the Governments have been successful in checking such illegal mining in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Some instances of illegal mining of sand from river beds have come to notice of the Central Government. Credible information on adverse impact, if any, of the illegal mining of sand on quality of ground water is not available.

(c) and (d) As per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation), Act, 1957, sand is a minor mineral. The concerned State/UT Governments are empowered to regulate its extraction and thus have the primary responsibility to prevent illegal mining of sand from the rivers.

However, extraction of sand from the river beds located in forest areas requires prior permission of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, and the Central Government on receipt of a proposal, accords its prior approval, with appropriate mitigative measures to minimize its adverse impact on flora & fauna, in and around the affected area.

Roads under BOT

2930. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States in which roads have been selected under the Build in Operate and Transfer (BOT) programme;

(b) the number of roads selected from Bihar under this programme;

(c) the names of the various districts of Bihar in which the roads have been selected under this programme; and

(d) the time by which such roads are likely to be selected and work likely to be commenced thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) The improvement of roads under NHDP on Build operate and Transfer (BOT) basis have been selected in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal.

(b) Eleven number of projects are under implementation on BOT in the state of Bihar.

(c) Name of districts covered in the state of Bihar are: Supaul, Patna, Vaishali, Muzaffarpur, Sitamani, Purvi Champaran, Gopalganj, Sivan, Saran, Bhojpur, Buxar, Jahanabad, Gaya, Lakhisarai, Munger, Begusarai, Khagaria, Bhagalpur, Katihar, Araria Kaimur, Rohtas, Aurangabad, Samastipur, Arwal, Nalanda, Sheikhpura, Khegaria, Kosi, Madhepura and Purnea.

(d) All the eleven projects have been awarded and work has already started for two projects.

[English]

Impact of CNG Fuel on Nature

2931. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board in its recent report has stressed that the CNG had a high level of Carbonly emissions including benzene, methane and formaldehyde;

(b) if so, its impact on nature and human; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board had sponsored a study to the International Centre for Automotive Technology, Manesar on "Assessment of Aldehydes, Ketones and Methane Emission in Vehicles Exhaust Using Various Fuels". The objective of the study envisages the characterization of aldehydes, ketones and methane emission from vehicular exhaust using different types fuel like petrol Bharat Stage (BS) I and II, diesel BS II and III, Liquid Petroleum-Gas, Compressed Natural Gas, 5 % ethanol blended with petrol, 10 % bio-diesel blend with diesel. The report of the study has not yet been finalized.

Trade of Organic Products

2932. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding policy of the Ministry with respect to the foreign trade of estate produce and organic farming;

(b) the details regarding support schemes that the Government is providing for the export of organic bio-dynamic products;

(c) the details regarding export oriented institutions and agencies in India having international organic certification; and

(d) the details regarding percentage contribution from States in export of organic products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) was launched on 8th May, 2000 and is being implemented by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The NPOP aims at establishing policies for development and certification of organic products, setting up of national standards for organic products, accreditation of certification bodies and certification of organic products in conformity to the national standards and encouraging the development of organic cultivation and processing.

Further, as per the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) Notification no. 72 (RE-2003)/2002-2007, dated 21st July 2004:

"An agriculture product will be allowed to be exported as " Organic Product" only if it is produced, processed and packed under a valid Organic Certificate issued by a certifying agency duly accredited by the National Steering Committee for Organic Products (NSCOP) set up by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry (Department of Commerce). The Committee will function as the National Accreditation Body for the purpose of accreditation of inspection and certification agencies.

(b) The exporters of organic products registered with Agricultural and Processed Food - Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) can avail financial assistance under the Financial Assistance Schemes of APEDA, namely, (i) Scheme, for Market Development, (ii) **Scheme** for Infrastructure Development, (iii) Scheme for **Quality** Development, (iv) Scheme for Research and **Development** and (v) Transport Assistance Scheme. Apart

from these schemes, the Government also extends financial assistance to different trade organisations like ASSOCHAM, CII, etc. under Market Access Initiative Scheme (MAI), Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme to promote export of organic products.

(c) 194 exporters of organic products have been certified by the accredited Certification Bodies under NPOP during the year 2009-10. India's organic system has recognition in the major markets like EU, Switzerland and USA.

(d) The details of percentage Contribution from States in export of organic products are as given below:

State	Export Volume Contribution	Export Value Contribution
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	2.94%	3.56%
Assam	0.16%	0.38%
Chhattisgarh	0.0015%	0.0239%
Delhi	15.79%	15.60%
Goa	0.40%	0.95%
Gujarat	7.75%	7.49%
Haryana	4.78%	3.10%
Himachal Pradesh	0.11%	0.21%
Jammu and Kashmir	1.34%	5.47%
Karnataka	1.36%	4.96%
Kerala	1.40%	4.06%
Madhya Pradesh	12.31%	5.61%
Maharashtra	29.99%	23.30%
Punjab	5.10%	7.39%
Rajasthan	11.48%	4.31%

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	1.75%	3.32%
Uttar Pradesh	0.19%	0.53%
Uttarakhand	0.01%	0.09%
West Bengal	3.14%	9.64%

(Source: APEDA)

Check on Hazardous Waste

2933. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- the quantum of hazardous wastes being generated annually in the country;
- whether the Government has conducted any study to analyse the consequences of these wastes; and
- if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to tackle this problem of increasing environmental pollution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) As per information of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), about 6.2 lakh MT hazardous waste is generated every year.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes. Out of the 6.2 lakh MT of hazardous waste generated per year about 2.7 lakh MT is landfillable, about 0.41 lakh MT is incinerable and about 3.08 lakh MT is recyclable. As per these rules, the State Governments have the responsibility for identifying sites for setting-up Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) for disposal of hazardous waste in an environmentally sound manner. The non-recyclable hazardous waste is being disposed of

scientifically in the TSDFs. This Ministry provides financial assistance on a cost sharing basis for setting-up of TSDFs. There are 27 TSDFs under operation in the country and 8 TSDFs are under construction. The functioning of TSDFs is monitored by State Pollution Control Boards concerned. Guidelines have been published by the Central Pollution Control Board on various aspects of hazardous waste management for ensuring compliance of the aforesaid Rules. The respective State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees are monitoring the units generating hazardous wastes.

PF Interest

2934. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- whether the Government is considering to put the additional interest rate, from the surplus EPF amount in the interest suspense account;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the increased interest rate will cost the EPFO an additional Rs. 1700 crore; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund in its 190th meeting held on 15.09.2010 has recommended 9.5% rate of interest for Employees' Provident Fund subscribers for the financial year 2010-11 by utilizing the surplus amount available in the interest Suspense Account.

(c) and (d) The increased interest rate will increase the liability of interest to the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and an additional Rs. 1,700 crore (approximate) shall be paid/credited to the members accounts for the year 2010-11.

Sub Committee under NCVT

2935. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a sub-committee under the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) for the year 2011;

(b) if so, the details/ names of members of NCVT sub-committee from each state; and

(c) whether the interest of all the States have been kept in view while constituting the committee and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Government has constituted a sub-committee of National Council for

Vocational Training (NCVT) for affiliation. Members on the Sub-Committee are appointed on rotation basis for a year. Accordingly composition of the sub-committee for year i.e. 2011, 2012 and 2013 is given in Statement-I. Constitution of NCVT *inter-alia* have provision to appoint representatives of 20 States on the council on rotation basis. Representatives of all the 20 states who are member of existing NCVT are also appointed on sub-committee on rotation basis.

Government has also constituted another sub-committee of NCVT to discuss and recommend modification in affiliation system. The list of members of the committee is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Composition for Sub-Committee of NCVT for affiliation for a period of three years

		Jan 2013- Nov. 2013	Jan.2011- Dec. 2011	Jan. 2012- Dec. 2012
		1	2	3
1	DG/JS/DG(T)	Chairman	Chairman	Chairman
2.	Central Departments/ Ministries	2 members		
		Shri N. Mohan Das, Director (Technical), Deptt of Higher Education, M/o HRD,	Shri R.K. Rai Director M/o MSME	Shri N. Mohan Das, Director (Technical), Deptt. of Higher Education, M/o HRD,
		Shri N. Ravi Shankar Joint Secretary, (e- Infrastructure/e-Learning Group) Department of Information Technology	Shri Manish Kumar Gupta, Director M/o Textiles	Shri N. Ravi Shankar Joint Secretary, (e-Infrastructure/ e-Learning Group) Department of Information Technology
3.	Representative from State Govts/ UT Administrations.	7 members on rotation	State Directors of the States viz UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Tripura, Gujarat, T.N., Bihar, Haryana and J&K,	State Directors of the Stats viz HP, Chattishgarh, Kerala, AP, West Bengal, Assam & Delhi

		1	2	3
4. Representative: from Employers Organizations	1 member	Shri B.P. Pant, Director FICCI	Shri G.P. Srivastava Senior Advisor ASSOCHM	Shri Rajeev Khurana, DGM Maruti Suzuki CIL
5. Representative from Workers Organizations	1 member	Shri P.K. Samantray, Ex. MPINTUC	Shri G.L. Dhar, Secretary AITUC	Shri. M.N. Jha, Senior Activist BMS
6. Representative from Professional & Learned Bodies	2 members	Shri Vipin Sahni, Director, QCI Shri. Ved Prakash Yajurvedi, Director, NLI	Shri Vipin Sahni, Director, QCI Dr.B. S. Mehrotra Redar, PSSCIVE, Bhopal	Dr. B.S. Pabla Professor, NITTT & R, Chandigarh Dr. R.S. Rathore Deputy Director, AICTE
7. Experts	2 members	Shri Jagadev Thippaiah Guttedar Dr. Gajraj P. Hatewar	Shri Rajiv Mehrotra Shri K.C. Rajesh	Shri. Thamajonda Rajeshwar Shri Jagadev Thippaiah Guttedar
8. Representative from SC/ST	1 member	Shri Sudhakar Badiger(SC)	Shri Nitesh Damour (ST)	Shri Sudhakar Badiger(SC)
9. Representative from Women	1 member	Smt. Sarvamangala Hiremath	Smt. Sarvamangala Hiremath	Smt. Sarvamangala Hiremath
10. Representative from NE States (Co-opted member)	1 co-opt member	State Director dealing with Vocational Training of Meghalaya & Sikkim	State Director dealing with Vocational Training of Arunachal Pradesh & Manipur	State Director dealing with Vocational Training of Mizoram
11. Co-opt member	2 co-opt members	Members appointed with permission of Chairman of Sub- committee of NCVT dealing with affiliation.	Members appointed with permission of Chairman of Sub- committee of NCVT dealing with affiliation	Members appointed with permission of Chairman of Sub- committee of NCVT dealing with affiliation
12. Director Training	1 member	Member Secretary	Member Secretary	Member Secretary

Statement-II*Composition of Sub-Committee of NCVT to discuss and recommend affiliation system*

Sl. No.	Name & Address		
1	2		
1.	Secretary, Labour & Employment	-	Chairman
2.	Director General of Employment & Training/Joint Secretar	-	Vice Chairman
3.	Dy. Director General (Training)	-	Member
4.	Director of Training	-	(Member Secretary)
5.	Shri N. Mohan Das, Director (Technical), Deptt. of Higher Education, M/o HRD, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi	M/o HRD	Member
6.	Shri N. Ravi Shankar, Joint Secretary,(e-Infrastructure/ e-Learning Group) Department of Information Technology	M/o IT	Member
Representative of State Governments & UT Serial Nos. 7 to 16			
7-16	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Rajasthan, Assam and Madhya Pradesh.		
Representative of Employers Organization			
17.	Shri. B. P. Pant, FICCI Director, Labour, Employment & Skill Development	FICCI	Member
18.	Shri. G.P. Srivastava, ASSOCHAM Senior Advisor,	ASSOCHAM	Member
Representative of Workers Organization			
19.	Shri. M.N. Jha, Senior Activist BMS J-25 Prabhu Niwas, Sivalik Nagar, Ranipur, Haridwar (Uttarakhand)		Member
20.	Sh. P.K. Samantray, Ex.MP Indian National Trade Union Congress Shramik Bhavan, H/17 Nua Bazar, Paradip Port, Orissa-754142.	INTUC	Member

1

2

Representatives of Professional & Learned Bodies

21. Shri. Ved Prakash Yajurvedi - Member
 Director, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute
 Sector-24, Distt. Gautam Budh Ngr.
 NOIDA-201301.
22. Shri. Vipin Sahni, - Member
 QCI Director, NABET (QCI),
 2nd Floor, Institution of Engineers
 Building, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg,
 New Delhi-110002
23. Dr. V.S. Mehrotra, - Member
 Reader,
 PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education,
 131, Zone-II, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011

Experts

24. Shri. Rajiv Mehrotra, - Member
 Reader,
 K-118, Old Gupta Colony, Vijay Nagar, Delhi-110009.

Representative of SC/ST/Women

25. Shri. Sudhakar Badiger, - Member
 Post Abhihal, Taluka Athani,
 District Belgaum, Karnataka
26. Smt. Sarvamangala Hiremath - Member
 W/o Basayya Hiremath, Plot No. 306,
 Mahaveer Nagar, Behind Kothari Bhavan,
 Gulbarga-585102 Karnataka
27. Principal - Member
 Don Boso Technical Institute,
 Okhla Road, Jaminagar P.O.
 New Delhi - 1100 25.
28. Principal - Member
 Sir C.V. Raman Industrial Training Institute,
 Dhirpur, New Delhi - 11 00 09.
 Tel. No. 011 - 27128082, 27128083
-

Export of Processed Foods

2936. DR. K.S. RAO:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the food processing industry has contributed in enhancement of export from the country;

(b) if so, the details of annual growth rate of export during the last three years;

(c) the quantum and value of processed food exported by these companies during the last three years;

(c) the names of countries to which the processed food is being exported; and

(e) the incentives being given to the exporters of processed food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The details of growth rate and value of processed foods are as given below:

(Rs. crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Growth rate	4.23%	44.84%	11.37%
Value	5804.40	8407.19	9362.79

Source: DGCi&S

(d) The Processed food products are exported to all regions of the world however, the top 10 destinations include:

(1) United States (2) Indonesia, (3) United Arab Emirates (4) Saudi Arabia (5) United Kingdom (6) Malaysia (7) Netherlands (8) Philippines (9) Germany and (10) Pakistan.

(e) The Government extends financial assistance through Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under various plan schemes to the eligible exporters registered with it. Under these schemes the APEDA provides facilities for creation of infrastructure facilities, R&D support, freight subsidy to compensate the high international transportation costs coupled with high costs of storage and inland transportation etc. Further, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative(MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities(ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc.

Armed Forces Tribunal

2937. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of details of the Armed Forces Tribunals (AFTs) established in various parts of the country;

(b) whether both Servicemen and Ex-servicemen are experiencing difficulties in accessing these tribunals as they are regionally constituted as compared to the Central Administrative Tribunals and the various High Courts which are located in the State Capitals and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases disposed off by the AFTs since their inception, Tribunal-wise;

(d) whether the constitution of these tribunals has brought down the number of Officers and Jawans who are accessing the High Courts through their writ jurisdictions to adjudicate their grievances and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether his Ministry is satisfied with the functioning of the tribunals and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Armed Forces Tribunal has been established with its Principal Bench at Delhi and Regional Benches at

seven locations, namely, Jaipur, Chandigarh, Lucknow, Guwahati, Kolkata, Chennai and Kochi. It has also been decided to set up another Bench at Mumbai. The provision for Circuit Benches in the scheme of AFT is expected to take care of any problems relating to accessibility of the Tribunals to the Servicemen and Ex-servicemen.

The number of cases disposed of by various benches of the Tribunal, Bench-wise are as under:

Bench	Location	No. of Cases disposed since inception
Principal Bench	Delhi	1525
Regional Bench	Chennai	401
Regional Bench	Jaipur	397
Regional Bench	Lucknow	945
Regional Bench	Chandigarh	1897
Regional Bench	Kolkata	124
Regional Bench	Kochi	276
Regional Bench	Guwahati	044

Constitution of the Tribunals has brought down the number of Officers and Jawans approaching High Courts through Writ Jurisdiction. Government is satisfied with the functioning of the AFTs.

[Translation]

Wages of Contract Workers

2938. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

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

(a) the total number of contract workers and daily wagers in the country including those workers in the private hospitals;

(b) the details of salaries being paid to the

employees working on contract or daily wages at present in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the salary of the employees working on contract or daily wages working in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has initiated any social security scheme for these workers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The total number of contract workers in central sphere covered under licenses during 2009-10 was 13,73,430. The private hospitals fall in the State sphere for which no centralized data is maintained.

(b) to (d) The contract workers are to be paid in accordance with the wages in the light of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The wages being paid to various categories of workers employed in scheduled employments in central sphere are in accordance with Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Such minimum wages comprises of the basic rate of wages and VDA. Variable dearness allowance (VDA) is revised every six months.

(e) and (f) The social welfare legislations apply equally to contract labourers as in case of regular workers. Apart from above, contract workers below poverty line are entitled for benefits under Rashtrya Swasthya Bima Yojana.

[English]

Setting up of Special Courts

2939. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued directions to Union Government, State Governments and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes/National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to set up cells, special courts and appoint deputy nodal officers to check atrocities on the dalits;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had received a Writ Petition (Civil) No. 140 of 2006 (National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights & Ors Vs Union of India & Ors), in which the Ministry was one of the respondents, it has been prayed in the said petition to *inter-alia*, set up special courts, protection cells and appoint nodal officers. The Ministry has not received any directions of the Supreme Court in said petition. National Commission for Scheduled Castes has informed that the Commission has not received any such direction from the Apex Court in this petition.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Road Accidents on Etawah Road

2940. SHRI PREMDAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in accidents on roads connecting Etawah of Uttar Pradesh to Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government proposes to convert the said road into a four-lane road; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said road is likely to be converted into four-lane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Road accident data is compiled in the Ministry in a format developed as per the Asia Pacific Road Accident Database (APRAD) project of United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP). In this format, specific NH-wise data of road accidents is not compiled.

(b) and (c) Gwalior to Madhya Pradesh/Uttar Pradesh Border Section of NH-92(108 Km.) has been awarded by Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation (MPRDC) for development of two lane with paved shoulders under National Highway Development Project IV.A (NHDP IV A). The four laning is proposed in selected length of urban areas i.e from km 7.6 to km. 14.2 (6.6 Km) and at present there is no proposal for its further four laning.

[English]

Streamlining of New Permit Scheme

2941. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee constituted to look into the issue of streamlining of National Permit system in the country has recommended the collection of a lump sum amount for vehicle to ply under National Permit;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has received comments from the States for implementation of the said recommendation;

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

(d) whether some of States have implemented new permit scheme for truckers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for not implementing the said scheme in all the States uniformly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) In accordance with the decision taken in the Transport Development Council (TDC), an Empowered Committee of State Transport Ministers under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Transport Minister, Government of Rajasthan was constituted. On the recommendations of the Empowered Committee, the new composite fee regime for national permit vehicles to operate throughout the country has been implemented we.f. 8.5.2010. This new system provides levy of Rs. 1000/- towards home State authorization fee and Rs. 15,000/- towards consolidated fee per annum per vehicle authorizing the national permit holder to operate throughout the country.

(b) and (c) Transport Development Council (TDC) comprises of representatives of all States/Union Territories. The decision to implement the new national permit system was taken in the meetings of the Transport Development Council held on 5.2.2010 and 16.4.2010.

(d) and (e) New national permit system has been implemented in all States/Union Territories with effect from 8.5.2010.

[Translation]

Clearance for Mining Projects

2942. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mining projects cleared by the Ministry during last three years;

(b) the total area of sanctioned mining projects situated in the forest areas, state-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the total forest areas is under mining projects in Chhatarpur, Panna, Katni, Damoh, Safgar in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review these mining projects in case of violation of the Indian Forest Act, 1927;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) During the period of last three years with effect from 01.01.2008 to 08.03.2011, the Central Government accorded prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, for diversion of about 33,590 ha. forest land for 369 mining projects.

(b) and (c) The Central Government, has so far, accorded its prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, to 1694 proposals involving diversion of about 1,34,456 ha. forest land for mining project. The State/UT-wise details of the same along with district-wise details of the approvals accorded for diversion of forest land for mining projects in Chhatarpur, Panna, Katni, Damoh and Sagar districts of Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) On receipt of report on violation of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 or any other forest & environment related Act and Rules framed there-under by any project, including any mining project, the Ministry of Environment & Forests in the Central Government takes appropriate action including suspension and/or withdrawal of approvals, as per the law after examining the facts pertaining to such violation.

Statement

A. The State/UT-wise details of the prior approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 accorded by the Central Government for diversion of forest land for mining projects (during the period from 25.10.1980 to 08.03.2011)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Approvals Accorded	
		No. of Cases	Area (ha.)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	08	19.59
2	Andhra Pradesh	205	19838.54
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16	103.47
4	Assam	82	166.88
5	Bihar	10	418.17
6	Chandigarh	0	00.00
7	Chhattisgarh	126	27220.44
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
9	Daman & Diu	0	0.00
10	Delhi	0	0.00
11	Goa	52	1863.25
12	Gujarat	55	9927.11
13	Haryana	0	0.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	60	1664.07
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00
16	Jharkhand	127	13921.59
17	Karnataka	169	12075.45
18	Kerala	1	29.20
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00

1	2	3	4
20	Madhya Pradesh	174	15,094.70
21	Maharashtra	119	3730.66
22	Manipur	0	0.00
23	Meghalaya	1	116.589
24	Mizoram	0	0.00
25	Nagaland	0	0.00
26	Odisha	173	18417.58
27	Pondichery	0	0.00
28	Punjab	1	0.002
29	Rajasthan	232	6880.39
30,	Sikkim	1	0.05
31'	Tamil Nadu	31	380.34
32	Tripura	17	27.31
33	Uttar Pradesh	5	2006.44
34	Uttarakhand	23	272.66
35	West Bengal	6	281.80
Total		1694	134456.25

B. District-wise details of the permission accorded by the Central Government for diversion of forest land for mining projects in Chhatarpur, Panna, Katni, Damoh and Sagar districts of Madhya Pradesh during the period from 25.10.1980 to 08.03.2011 under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Sl. No.	District	Approval accorded	
		No. of cases	Area diverted (ha.)
1	2	3	4
1	Chhatarpur	15	4835.02
2	Panna	3	149.10

1	2	3	4
3	Katni	3	75.53
4	Damoh	1	2.00
5	Sagar	12	17.50

[English]

Tea Board

2943. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether constitution of the tea board envisages overall development of the Tea Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the board has been able to ensure better remunerative prices to tea growers; 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. The Tea Board of India, an autonomous body under the aegis of Department of Commerce, constituted under the Tea Act, 1953 performs such functions as extending financial and technical assistance to the tea growers, manufacturers and producers, export promotion and domestic generic promotion, regulating and controlling different marketing activities including that of tea auctions, facilitating R&D activities, assistance to labour welfare activities etc.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, The average domestic auction price of tea has risen from Rs.55.96 per Kg. in 2002 to Rs.103.55 per Kg. in 2010. The Tea Board with the approval of the Central Government has devised a price sharing formula between small growers and manufacturers of made tea to ensure remunerative prices to small tea growers. However, tea prices fluctuate depending upon the market conditions.

[Translation]

Patent Proposals

2944. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether a large number of applications filed for granting patent are lying pending with the Government;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the number of patent examiners and set up more branch offices;

(d) whether the ministry also maintains the data regarding patented pharmaceutical products to be marketed in India at present; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) 83,686 Patent applications for examination are pending as on 8th March, 2011. This pendency is due to substantial increase in filing requests for examination and shortage of examiners of Patent and Designs.

(c) 200 posts of Patent Examiners were created under the XI Five Year Plan. As part of the recruitment process, and examination to recruit 257 patent examiners (which includes the new posts created) was conducted on 2nd January, 2011. There is no proposal to establish more branches of patent offices.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise. However, a list of Product Patents in Pharmaceuticals granted by the Indian Patent Office between 2005-06 to 2009-10 has been placed in the IPO website www.ipindia.nic.in.

[English]

Reservation in Medical Colleges

2945. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish a large number of medical colleges throughout the country, in which 10 per cent of the seats will be reserved for the children of the labourers of private factories and companies whose salary will be less than Rs. 15000 per month;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such MBBS, PG Medical Colleges, dental colleges, nursing colleges and para-medical colleges that are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The ESI Corporation has proposed 10% reservation for children of Insured Persons and the proposal has been sent to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for approval. Till that time, the existing policy of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for admission is being followed.

(c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Institutions				
		PGIMSR	Medical College	Dental College	Nursing College	Para-Medical Training Institute
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	-	-
2.	Bihar	-	Patna	-	-	-
3.	Gujarat	AJirnedabad	Naroda	Naroda		
4.	Haryana	-	Faridabad	-	-	-
5.	Himachal Pradesh	-	Mandi	-	-	
6.	Karnataka	Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore	Bangalore	Gulbarga	Bangalore	Gulbarga
		Indira Nagar, Bangalore	Gulbarga	-	Gulbarga	-
7.	Kerala	-	Kollam	Kollam	-	-
8.	Maharashtra	Mulund	Mulund	Navi Mumbai	-	-
		Andheri (E), Mumbai	-	-	-	-
		Parel, Mumbai	-	-	-	-
9.	Madhya Pradesh	-	Indore	Indore	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	New Delhi	Basaidarapur	Basaidarapur	Rohini	-	-
11.	Odisha	-	Bhubaneswar	-	-	-
12.	Punjab	-	-	Ludhiana	-	-
13.	Rajasthan	-	Alwar	-	-	-
14.	Tamil Nadu	K.K. Nagar, Chennai	Chennai	-	-	-
		Ayanayaram, Chennai	Coimbatore	-	-	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	Kanpur	-	-
16.	Uttarakhand	-	Haridwar	-	-	-
17.	West Bengal	Joka, Kolkata	Kolkata	Kolkata	-	-
		Manicktala, Kolkata	Baltikuri	-	-	-

Scholarships to Students

2946. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Sainik Board awards scholarships under the Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme every year to the students pursuing professional degree programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the criteria for awarding such scholarships; and

(c) the number of requests received from Tamil Nadu under the scheme during the last three years and the number of recipients during the said period?

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

(b) A total number of 4000 scholarships are available under Prime Minister's scholarship Scheme for the professional courses duly recognized by the respective Government regulatory bodies to encourage higher technical and professional education for the dependent wards of Ex-Servicemen / Ex-Coast Guard and their widows

(below officer rank only) and dependent wards/widows of Ex-Servicemen/Ex-Coast Guard who died in harness due to causes attributable to military service/Coast Gifard service irrespective of rank. The priority for grant of scholarship is as follows:—

- (1) Wards/widows of defence/Coast Guard personnel killed in action.
- (2) Wards of Ex-Servicemen/Ex-Coast Guard disabled in action and boarded out of service with disability attributable to Military/Coast Guard Service.
- (3) Wards/widows of defence/Coast Guard personnel who died while in service for causes attributable to Military/Coast Guard service.
- (4) Wards/widows of ESM/Ex-Coast Guard personnel disabled in service with disability attributable to Military/Coast Guard Service.
- (5) Wards of ESM/Ex-Coast Guard in receipt of gallantry awards.
- (6) Wards of ESM/Ex-Coast Guard (PBOR). Other criteria for grant of scholarship are:—

- (i) Students studying abroad are not eligible for this scheme.
- (ii) The candidates may avail scholarship only for first degree course (Professional) i.e. graduate level only.
- (iii) A candidate must have minimum 60% marks in minimum entry qualification required for entry to the professional course.

The amount of scholarship is Rs.1250/- per month for boys and Rs.1500 per month for girls which is paid after successful completion of each academic year.

(c) The number of requests received and scholarship awarded to the wards of ESM of Tamil Nadu during the last three year is as under:

Academic Year	Request Received	Scholarship Awarded
2007-2008	1004	883
2008-2009	1204	461
2009-2010	905	842

Vacant Post in Labour Courts

2947. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some posts of presiding officers and judges are lying vacant in various Labour Courts and Tribunals in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MAILLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) As per the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government has set up 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) in various

states for resolution of industrial disputes arising in Central Sphere. At present, the posts of Presiding Officer in all CGIT-cum-LCs have been filled up except one CGIT-cum-LC situated at Asansol where the vacancy has arisen due to sudden demise of the serving Presiding Officer in July, 2010. The process to fill up this vacancy has already been started.

The details in respect of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals falling in the State Sphere are not maintained centrally.

(c) The process of filling up of the vacancy of the Presiding Officer has already been initiated by the Government. There is a stipulated procedure to be followed for appointment of Presiding Officer and, therefore, a specific time frame cannot be indicated.

Protection of Animals

2948. SHRI RAJENDRA SINH RANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several animals/birds including blackbucks, sparrow, honey-bee are vanishing from the environment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to prevent such irreparable loss of precious animals/birds from the environment; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Madam. The populations of many species of animals and birds are decreasing.

(b) The species wise details are not compiled in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) Steps taken by the Government to protect wildlife are as follows:

- (i) Legal protection has been provided to endangered wild animals and plants against

hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

- (ii) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended and made more stringent. The punishments in cases of offences have been enhanced. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence.
- (iii) Protected Areas, viz. National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to provide better protection to wildlife, including threatened species and their habitats.
- (iv) Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation to wildlife.
- (v) The State Governments have been requested to strengthen the communication information and field formations and intensify patrolling in and around the Protected Areas.
- (vi) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to strengthen the machinery for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and its products.

[Translation]

NH-72A between Roorkee to Dehradun

2949. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Delhi-Dehradun NH-72A Roorkee to Dehradun border upto Maa Daat passing through Kali mandir was badly damaged due to excess rainfall resulting in causing road accidents;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for repair of the said NH;

(c) the details of funds allocated/sanctioned/ released for the said purpose; and

(d) the time by which the said constructions is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (d) The stretch from Roorkee to Dehradun border upto Maa Daat passing through Kali mandir was damaged due to rain. Ministry has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs.1.60 crore for repair of flood damages to be executed by Uttar Pradesh Public Works Department. The work is likely to start by the end of March 2011 and targeted for completion before the onset of next monsoon.

[English]

Medical College under ESIC

2950. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new medical colleges under Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in the country including Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and especially in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the name and number of such projects to be implemented under PPP mode;

(c) the total number of existing medical colleges under ESIC in the country at present;

(d) whether the number of new medical colleges is proposed to be based on the number of employees covered under the ESIC scheme in the country;

(e) the district-wise list of places in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Kerala where the said colleges are proposed to be opened; and

(f) the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Madam. Medical Colleges proposed to be set up in Andhra Pradesh is at Hyderabad and in Madhya Pradesh at Indore. No medical college is proposed in Jharkhand.

(b) There is no proposal to Implement any project through PPP mode.

(c) No Medical College exists under ESI Corporation as on date.

(d) The medical colleges are set up in consultation with the State Governments in an implemented area.

(e) The details of medical colleges proposed to be set up are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) Funds allocated for Medical Education Projects are as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. In crores)
2007-2008	Nil
2008-2009	Nil
2009-2010	312.73
2010-2011	715.62

Statement

List of Medical Colleges Proposed to be set up

Sl. No.	State	Location of Project	Project
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Medical College
2	Bihar	Patna	Medical College
3	Gujarat	Naroda	Medical College
4	Haryana	Faridabad	Medical College
5	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Medical College
6	Karnataka	Gulbarga	Medical College
		Bangalore	Medical College
7	Kerala	Kollam	Medical College
8	Maharashtra	Mulund	Medical college
9	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Medical College
10	New Delhi	Basaidarapur	Medical College
11	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Medical College
12	Rajasthan	Alwar	Medical College
13	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Medical College
		Coimbatore	Medical College

1	2	3	4
14	Uttar akhand	Haridwar	Medical College
15	West Bengal	Kolkata	Medical College
		Baltikuri	Medical College

Domestic Workers

2951. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to consider in regulating the domestic workers under Minimum Wages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether placement agencies engage in fraudulent practices by mobilizing large number of vulnerable and tribal population for work;

(d) if so, whether the Government regulate these agencies under the shops and commercial agencies under the Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1953;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (f) Based on the report of the Task Force set up to evolve policy framework for domestic workers, all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to take necessary steps for inclusion of domestic workers as

employment in the schedule and for fixing minimum rates of wages for domestic workers.

So far, some of the States have included 'Domestic Workers' as a scheduled employment under their statute. On the basis of the information available from State Governments, a statement showing the minimum rates of wages for Domestic Workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is enclosed.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to fix, review, revise and enforce the minimum rates of wages for different categories of workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. 'Domestic Workers' falls under the purview of State sphere, wherein, the State Governments are the appropriate Governments to fix, review, revise and enforce the minimum rates of wages for domestic workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Shops and Commercial Establishment Act is a State Act, administered by the respective State Governments. Hence the information on placement agencies is not maintained by this Ministry.

Statement

Minimum Rates of Wages for Domestic Workers fixed by Different States/Union Territory administrations under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Minimum Wage (in Rs.)			Effective date
		Per hour	Per day	Per month	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	12.50	100.00	2600.00	01.04.2009
2	Bihar	13.64	109.12	2837.12	01.10.2010
3	Karnataka	10.48	111.83	2907.70	01.04.2010

(for 45 minutes)

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Kerala	-	136.50	-	30.06.2010
5	Rajasthan	-	155.00	-	01.01.2011
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	136.60	-	01.07.2010

Development of Chiria Mines

2952. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced a plan to develop Chiria mines in Jharkhand to boost its capacity; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has already initiated the process for development of 7 million tonnes per annum capacity mechanized mine with state-of-the-art technology. M/s. Hatch Associates of Australia, a consultant of global repute, has been appointed for preparation of Detailed Project Execution Report. Approval of mining plan has been obtained. Forest clearance (Stage-I) for about 595 hectares has been granted by Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) on 7.3.2011 with stipulated conditions. Expert Appraisal Committee of MoEF has recommended for Environment Clearance.

As per conditions stipulated in the Stage-I Forest Clearance, only mining and crushing upto secondary stage will be carried out at Chiria mine. Balance activities like processing plant, loading plant, township and other infrastructure facilities will be carried out outside the forest area. Construction and development activities would follow after grant of all the statutory clearances.

[Translation]

Closure of Industry

2953. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court have ordered 13th December, 2000 for the closure of industries causing pollution in the National Capital of Delhi on 13th December, 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the industrial units following or not following the directions of Delhi High Court as on date;

(d) the action taken or being taken against the industrial units failed to follow the directions of Delhi High Court; and

(e) if so, the details thereof till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Adverse Effect of Increase of Vehicles

2954. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether increasing of vehicles is a major concern of environment pollution in urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment regarding the adverse effect of increase of vehicles in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The increasing number of vehicles in the country especially in the urban areas is a major source of air pollution concern. A number of studies have been conducted in this regard by various institutions such as Indian Institute of Technology (IITs), National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), The Energy Research Institute (TERI) etc. A Source Apportionment Study in six mega cities has been conducted by CPCB in collaboration with IITs. NEERI, ARAI, TERI etc which provides contribution of transport sector to ambient PM10 levels in Bangalore (11-23%), Chennai (35-48%), Delhi (9-21%), Kanpur (15-17%), Mumbai (8-26%) and Pune (2-10%). The adverse effects of carbon monoxide, particulate matter and lead have been studied by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Chittranjan Cancer Institute and Bhabha Atomic Research Center respectively. The carbon monoxide, particulate matter, lead, oxides of nitrogen, oxides of sulphur etc. are responsible for adverse effect on human being and cause pulmonary, cardiovascular, cancerous and neurological diseases.

(e) Steps taken by the Government for controlling vehicular pollution in the country are as follows:

- (i) Bharat Stage (BS) -IV emission norms have been implemented in 13 cities of the country from April, 2010, while BS-III emission norms have been implemented in the entire country from April, 2010 for four wheelers.
- (ii) Mass emission standards (Bharat Stage AW) have been notified for two, three wheelers and diesel driven agriculture tractors from April, 2010 throughout country.
- (iii) Availability of pre-mix 2 T oil in petrol at all petrol outlets.

(iv) Public transportation systems in several major cities are now running on clean fuels like Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

(v) Pollution under Control (PUC) norms for diesel vehicles have been revised and made stringent from the year 2010.

(vi) Expansion of Metro and the rapid mass transport systems in major cities.

(vii) Action plans have been prepared and are being implemented for 16 highly polluting cities as per the directives of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

[Translation]

Four-Laning of Roads

2955. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to convert Patna-Chhapra-Gopalganj and Muzaffarpur-Samastipur-Barauni roads into four-lane roads;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these roads are likely to be converted into four-lane roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) Patna-Hazipur section of NH-19 is already 4 laned and is with PWD Bihar. Concession Agreement for 4 laning of Hazipur-Chhapra section of NH-19 with construction of 2 lane Bypass around Chhapra town, on BOT (Annuity) basis, has been signed on 28.07.2010 with 2.5 years construction period. Chhapra-Gopalganj section has, at present, been taken up for 2 laning with paved shoulders as per the traffic requirement, on BOT (Annuity) basis. The Letter of Award (LOA) for the work has been issued on 22.02.2011. Construction period for work is 2.5 years as per the Concession Agreement.

Muzaffarpur-Samastipur-Barauni Section of NH-28 is proposed for 2 lanes with paved shoulder under NHDP

Phase-IV based on the traffic requirement. The Request for Qualification for the project has been received by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and are under evaluation.

[English]

Water Supply Project

2956. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had sanctioned Rs.635 crore for the Barmer lift drinking water supply project being undertaken in joint venture with the State Government of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether only Rs. 171.08 crore has been released so far for the project;

(c) if so, the time by which the remaining amount would be released to the State Government; and

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

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

(a) to (d) The Barmer Lift Water Supply Scheme is a State Government Project executed by the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Government of Rajasthan and Defence share is being paid for providing drinking water for defence personnel in Military/Air Force Stations in Jaisalmer and Barmer Districts. Out of the estimated Defence share of Rs.281.95 Crore in the Scheme, Rs.210.47 Crore (Rs.171.08 Crore for share of water + Rs.39.39 Crore for transporting water to military/Air Force Station) has been released. The balance amount of Rs.71.48 Crore will be released based on the progress of the work.

New Barrage Projects

2957. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the cut-off mark in respect of river valley

irrigation projects with regard to which from the Ministry is mandatory;

(b) the number of new barrage projects at Mahanadi of Chhattisgarh approved by the Department of Water Resources of the State Government alongwith the cost of each project;

(c) whether prior approval has been obtained from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, before the construction of the said barrages with reference;

(d) if so, the names of the barrages approved; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to issue orders to stop the constructions of such projects which have not been approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 mandates prior environmental clearance to various developmental projects including River Valley projects as per following:

- i. Category-A at Central level for culturable command area of more than 10,000 hectares and Hydroelectric projects of capacity more than 50 MW.
- ii. Category-B at State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) for projects less than 10,000 hectares culturable command area and Hydroelectric projects of capacity of 25 MW to 50 MW.

(b) Six number of new barrage projects at Mahanadi River of Chhattisgarh have been approved by the State Government of Chhattisgarh.

(c) and (d) The Water Resources Department, Government of Chhattisgarh needs to obtain environmental clearance under the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 and its amendment of 2009.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

[English]

Policy to attract Investment

2958. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is developing any partnership with the States having coastlines to devise comprehensive port Policy to attract substantial investments in the port Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof especially in the State of Maharashtra; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per Indian Ports Act 1908, the responsibility for development of non-major ports in the Coastal States vests with the respective State Governments. Hence, the non-major Ports in Maharashtra are under the jurisdiction of Government of Maharashtra.

Trade of Animal Products

2959. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether India's share in the International trade of animal products is negligible;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of export of various animal products from India during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any plan scheme for promotion of export of animal products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the technical and financial assistance provided to increase the share of India in livestock products in the International market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. India's share in the international trade of animal products is only 1.09%. The major reasons for India's low share in the international trade of animal products include:

- i. High domestic demand for animal products leaving lesser surplus for exports.
- ii. Prohibition on export of beef and beef products under the Foreign Trade Policy
- iii. Stricter Sanitary & Phytosanitary conditions imposed by a number of importing countries.
- iv. Prevalence and intermittent outbreaks of certain diseases such as Foot & Mouth Disease(FMD) and Avian Influenza.

(c) The details of export of various animal products during the last three years are as under:

Name of the product	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Buffalo Meat	483.48	3549.78	462.75	4839.71	495.02	5480.60
Sheep/ Goat Meat	8.91	134.10	37.791	493.37	52.87	747.20
Poultry Products	1355.25	441.09	1057.02	422.06	1016.78	372.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dairy Products	69.42	866.56	70.15	980.86	34.380	402.68
Animal Casings	0.62	6.84	1.82	8.84	2.02	31.53
Processed Meat	1.25	12.96	0.86	10.14	0.72	9.59
Natural Honey	12.23	93.30	15.59	148.96	13.31	146.65
Swine Meat	1.71	24.64	0.82	9.17	1.12	10.35
Total	1932.86	5129.27	1646.80	6913.12	1616.22	7200.72

(d) and (e) For promotion of India's exports of livestock products, export promotion agencies such as Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Export Inspection Council (EIC) have been providing necessary technical inputs and financial assistance. In order to promote exports, APEDA provides assistance under its various schemes viz. infrastructure development, market development, quality development, research & development and transport assistance to the registered exporters (including animal products exporters).

[Translation]

Trade Complexes

2960. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new trade fair complexes in various States in the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The trade centres are set up by the State Governments. The Department of Commerce provides only

partial financial assistance under the 'Assistance to States for creating Infrastructure for the Development, and growth of Export (ASIDE)' Scheme. Assistance under the Scheme on the request of State Governments for setting up of exhibition and trade centre is considered on cost sharing basis for common and core capital infrastructure components of the project to meet the viability gap on merit. There is no proposal under consideration with the Department of Commerce for setting up a trade fair complex in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Department of Commerce has so far provided financial assistance for setting of the following trade centres:

- (i) Trade-cum-Exhibition Centre, Guwahati
- (ii) Regional Trade Promotion Centre, Chennai
- (iii) Regional Trade Promotion Centre, Bengaluru
- (iv) India Exposition Mart, Greater Noida
- (v) Convention Trade Centre, Chennai
- (vi) Trade-cum-Exhibition Centre, Kolkata
- (vii) International Trade Centre, Pampore
- (viii) Trade Centre at Baddi, District Solan

All the projects have been completed except International Trade Centre, Pampore and Trade Centre at Baddi, District Solan.

*[English]***Permanent Commission for Women**

2961. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recruitment of women in the three services of armed forces is as per the sanctioned strength;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any direction from the Supreme Court regarding permanent commission for women in the army;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to introduce this; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Women are recruited as officers in the three Services of the Armed Forces within the overall authorised strength of the officers' cadre. There is no specified sanctioned strength for women officers.

(c) to (e) The matter is subjudice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Job Oriented Growth

2962. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI BIBHUPRASAD TARAI:

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

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has warned that the high unemployment and rising prices could fuel unrest within nations like-wise in Egypt, Tunisia and other Arab countries;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plan to reorient the neo-liberal economic policies of the

Government towards a job-oriented growth of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The Managing Director of the IMF in a speech at the Monetary Authority of Singapore on February 1, 2011 has stated that, "As tensions between countries increase, we could see rising protectionism-of trade and of finance. And as tensions within countries increase, we could see rising social and political instability within nations - even war.

(b) Text of the speech is given in the enclosed Statement. And the Government has noted the speech.

(c) The 11th Five Year Plan provides an opportunity to restructure policies to achieve a new vision based on faster, more broad-based and inclusive growth. It aims at making employment generation an integral part of the growth process and devise strategies to accelerate not only growth of employment but also of wages of the poorly paid. As per the 11th Five Year Plan Document, 58 million new job opportunities will be created during the 11th plan period. Additional employment opportunities in future will be generated mainly in the services and manufacturing sectors. Besides, Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation schemes, such as, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY); and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises. In order to increase employability amongst the youth, a comprehensive Skill Development Programme with wide coverage throughout the country has been initiated by the Government under the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The coordinated Action Plan for Skill Development has a target of 500 million skilled persons by the year 2022, and all concerned Ministries and Departments have been mandated to undertake skill development programmes accordingly.

Statement

Speech of the Managing Director of the IMF at the Monetary Authority of Singapore on February 1, 2011.

The Right Kind of Global Recovery

By Dominique Strauss-Kahn, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund Monetary Authority of Singapore, February 1, 2011

As prepared for delivery

It is my great pleasure to be back at the Monetary Authority of Singapore. When I was last here, in November 2009, the global economy was tentatively emerging from the Great Recession. Today, growth is recovering across the world. The IMF's latest forecast, released just last week, is for global growth of 4% percent this year. This is higher than the average over the last decade, and an upgrade from our October WEO forecast.

But while the recovery is underway, it is not the recovery we wanted. It is a recovery beset by tensions and strains—which could even sow the seeds of the next crisis. I see two dangerous imbalances:

First, the recovery is unbalanced across countries. While growth remains below potential in the advanced economies, emerging and developing economies are growing much faster—and some may soon be overheating.

Second, the recovery is unbalanced within countries. Global unemployment remains at record highs, with widening income inequality adding to social strains.

In my view, we will only get the recovery right if we take a holistic approach to managing the economy—one that focuses not only on standard macroeconomic and financial policies, but also on job creation and social protection. Because without jobs and income security, there can be no rebound in domestic demand—and ultimately, no sustainable recovery.

The two-speed recovery

Let me begin with how the recovery is proceeding at the global level.

In the advanced economies, we are expecting subdued growth of 2½ percent in 2011, with high unemployment and household debt weighing on demand. In the emerging and developing economies, we are forecasting much faster growth of 6% percent—with Asia (excluding Japan) expected to grow by 8½ percent.

Looking more closely, we see a worrying development: the pre-crisis pattern of global imbalances is re-emerging. Growth in economies with large external deficits, like the U.S., is still being driven by domestic demand. And growth in economies with large external surpluses, like China and Germany, is still being powered by exports. As the IMF warned in the years leading up to the crisis—and as the G-20 has emphasized—these global imbalances put the sustainability of the recovery at risk.

The "global growth gap" is also straining the recovery in other ways. Energy prices are rising swiftly, reflecting rapid growth in the emerging economies. Food prices are rising too—though here supply shocks are the main reason—with potentially devastating consequences for low-income countries. Together, these price increases are beginning to feed into headline inflation. Large and volatile capital flows to emerging economies is another challenging development.

They are complicating macroeconomic management and in some cases raising concerns about financial stability.

How best to re-balance the recovery? The priorities are by now well-known.

In the advanced economies, the key is to promote growth and job creation. While structural reforms are essential to make these economies more competitive, these reforms are only likely to pay off over time. So what can be done to improve the short term? The most urgent task is to repair and reform financial sector, to reduce risk and pave the way for healthy credit growth.

Restoring fiscal sustainability is another top priority for the advanced economies. The average public debt to GDP ratio is set to exceed 100 percent of GDP this year—and will rise even higher in the absence of medium term adjustment. This could have worrying implications for

global growth and even for financial market stability. Where the recovery is strengthening, countries should move quickly to formulate and implement credible medium-term fiscal consolidation plans. In some other countries, consolidation has to go even faster.

At the same time, monetary policy in the advanced economies should remain supportive. As long as inflation expectations are well anchored and unemployment stays high, this is the right policy from a domestic perspective. The accommodative stance in the U.S. has contributed to a welcome decline in long-term rates, while so far having only a limited effect on capital flows to emerging markets.

Turning to the emerging economies more specifically, it is impressive just how well they have weathered the crisis—especially here in Asia. This reflects the wide-ranging financial and structural reforms that many of these countries adopted in the years before the crisis. Indeed, one of the main objectives of the conference that the IMF and the Government of Korea hosted last summer was to see what lessons other countries could learn from Asia's resilience to the crisis.

But there are also some clouds on the horizon. There are risks of overheating, and even a hard landing. This means that macroeconomic policies should be tightened in countries where output gaps have nearly closed, or have in fact already closed. In Asia, recent rate actions were the right decision—though more may be needed.

Let's turn to one of the most recent features: the surge in capital inflows. First, macroeconomic adjustment would help offset the impact of sizeable capital inflows. Where these inflows raise financial stability concerns, macroprudential policies can also help. These might include measures to slow the rise of property prices, or tighten standards for exposure to foreign currency borrowing. In some cases, going back to capital controls may be of temporary use. But they should not be a substitute for necessary macroeconomic and macroprudential policies. Another important element is to deepen financial and capital markets. This makes it easier, and less risky, to absorb capital flows. Over the coming decades, many emerging economies—including several

in Asia—face tremendous investment needs, in particular in infrastructure. Foreign investment can play a critical role in plugging the financing gap.

Now the most important question is to deal with the recurrent problem of some countries' large external surpluses. Acknowledging that it will take time to adjust and taking a longer view, it is clear for me that emerging economies with large surpluses need to diversify the drivers of growth. This is well understood in Asia, and especially in China, where policymakers are taking steps to bolster domestic demand. Exchange rate adjustment will obviously have to play an important role—which is why it should not be resisted. Holding back such adjustment in one country also makes it harder, and more costly, for other countries to let their exchange rate adjust. For this adjustment to take place, time is of the essence, but asking for time only makes sense if there is a significant and regular move in the right direction.

Unemployment and income inequality

Let me now turn to the second imbalance, which occurs within countries: high unemployment and rising income and wealth inequalities.

The sharp rise in global unemployment is a major social problem. If you lose your job, you are likely to suffer from poorer health and shorter life expectancy, and your children are likely to perform worse in school. And where people are without hope of finding a job, society as a whole suffers—which in turn can threaten political stability.

But unemployment is also a major economic problem. The need for action to overcome the jobs crisis was the central message of President Obama's State of the Union address last week. It was also a strong undercurrent of the political turmoil in Tunisia, and of rising social strains in other countries.

Over the next decade, as 400 million young people join the labor force, the world faces a daunting employment challenge. Indeed, we face the prospect of a "lost generation" of young people, destined to suffer their whole lives from worse employment and social conditions.

Creating jobs must be a top priority not only in the advanced economies, but also in many poorer countries.

Income inequality is also something that touches countries at all stages of development. In the U.S., for example, income inequality before the crisis was back to levels not seen since 1929—right before the Great Depression. But Income Inequality matters for emerging and developing economies too.

Here in Asia, there have been remarkable social advances over the last decades, with over half a billion people lifted out of poverty. At the same time, income inequality has been on the rise. The leaders of China and India have put tackling income and wealth disparities high on their policy agendas. And even in a wealthy nation like Singapore, Prime Minister Lee has noted that the widening income gap is an issue of national concern.

There are abundant social and ethical reasons why we should care about income inequality. But there are also important macroeconomic reasons.

Inequality can dampen economic opportunity, since the poor have less access to credit. It can divert people toward unproductive activities. It can also make countries more prone to shocks—where fewer people have savings for a rainy day, more will suffer when the storm hits. Inequality can even make it harder to recover from shocks: more equal societies tend to grow for longer.

How best to respond to these challenges?

In countries facing high joblessness, well-designed unemployment schemes, social assistance and public work programs effectively prevent long-term unemployment and help shorten recovery from recession. Adequate social protection, drawing on a basic social protection floor as proposed by the ILO, can protect the most vulnerable from the brunt of the crisis. As fiscal consolidation gets underway in the advanced economies, we must also ensure that fiscal policy remains as job-friendly as possible.

Over the long haul, the most effective way to promote income growth at the lower end of the distribution is to invest in education, innovation, and ramping up the skills

of workers. The 21st century economy is ultimately a knowledge economy, where returns to education are tremendously important. We must give people everywhere the tools they need to prosper in the highly competitive global economy of today.

Supporting a better recovery—the role of international institutions

As governments take on these challenges, international cooperation will be essential to find solutions with a lasting impact.

To achieve more balanced global growth, the world's largest economies—under the auspices of the G-20—have created an historic framework for policy coordination. Through the so-called Mutual Assessment Process, the G-20 countries are being held accountable—to each other—for adopting the policies needed to achieve strong, stable and balanced global growth.

At the request of the G-20, the IMF is lending critical technical support to this important initiative. More broadly, surveillance of our members' economic and financial policies—and the impact of the interlinkages and spillovers between economies—lie at the heart of the IMF's mandate. Building a more stable International monetary system is also part of the solution and features prominently in the IMF's work program. We must gain a better understanding of what drives capital flows and commodity prices, and strengthen the global financial safety net. It will certainly be helpful that these issues are also a key focus for the G-20 this year.

Turning to jobs and social conditions, international cooperation on these issues has increased markedly in the wake of the crisis, and has become a core element of the G-20's work program. At the IMF, we are moving the agenda forward at the global level through events like the joint IMF-ILO conference in Oslo. And at the national level, we are keeping the focus on fighting unemployment and protecting the poor through our close dialogue with national trade unions and civil society.

For international policy coordination efforts to be successful, we need a system of global governance that

reflects the balance of global economic power. Specifically, we need a system in which Asia is given a role in keeping with its large—and growing—economic weight. Of course, with a greater role also comes greater responsibility—and the world is looking to Asia to take on a new leadership role in helping to resolve the world's problems.

Historic governance reforms at the IMF are changing the way countries work together. Once the most recent reform package is implemented, we will at last have an IMF that reflects the economic realities of the world today. We look forward to continuing our vital partnership with Asia—and with all our members—in this new, 21st century IMF.

Conclusion

Let me conclude.

There are no easy solutions to the challenges I have discussed today and there are no domestic solutions to these challenges. But if we ignore these challenges—or take them only lightly—we face risks far greater than the recovery running out of steam. As tensions between countries increase, we could see rising protectionism—of trade and of finance. And as tensions within countries increase, we could see rising social and political instability within nations—even war.

I am worried about the momentum of global cooperation. But I am confident that by working together—across countries, and across segments of society—we can overcome the challenges and build a stronger, fairer, and ultimately more successful global economy. Together, we can build a better recovery. And Asia, as one of the leading economic regions of the world, will play an essential role in achieving this goal.

[Translation]

Maintenance of Bridges and Road Over Bridges on NHs

2963. SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of bridges constructed on various National Highways of the country particularly in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) the number and names of bridges which are in poor condition on National Highways including Maharashtra;

(c) the State-wise and year-wise details of the expenditure incurred on construction, re-construction and maintenance of bridges and road over bridges on national highways during each of the last two years;

(d) whether the Government has allocated additional funds to the States for the construction and maintenance of bridges and road over bridges on the national highways during each of the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Piracy Incidents in Indian Ocean

2964. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of ships/vessels including people hijacked/captured by the sea pirates in the Indian ocean including Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea, the details of the loss of lives and property therein during the last three years and efforts made by the Government to rescue them;

(b) whether there has been an attempt by sea pirates to hijack a merchant vessel near Lakshadweep Islands as reported recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Navy and Coast Guard in this regard;

(d) whether there has been increased activities of Somalian pirates and illegal entry of ships/vessels of the neighbouring countries in the Indian Ocean/coastal waters and if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken to check the same;

(e) whether there has been reported a link of the sea pirates with terrorist outfits and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government proposes to deploy Unmanned Aerial Vehicles for surveillance and anti-piracy operations in the Indian ocean and if so, the details thereof; and

(g) whether the Government has any joint patrolling programme or concluded any treaty for maritime security in the Indian Ocean Rim and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (g) As per International Maritime Bureau the number of ships hijacked from 14th January 2008 till 11th March 2011 is 174. Piracy on the Somalian Coast is a global menace and has in recent times moved eastward as well as southward. Sporadic incidents have been reported off Lakshadweep. Further in a recent joint operation of Indian Navy and Coast Guard, Indian forces intercepted two vessels in January-February 2011. These were hijacked

Thai vessels. 43 pirates and 44 fishermen of Thai/Myanmarese origin were captured and handed over to Mumbai police. In another case, Iranian Dhow 'AL Javaidi' with four Iranian and fifteen Pakistanis was apprehended off Lakshadweep and handed over to local police at Kavarratti. No Indian soldier has been lost during the Anti-Piracy escorts/operations in Gulf of Aden.

Government has deployed one Indian Naval Warship in the Gulf of Aden for anti piracy patrols since October, 2008 and more than 1500 ships have been escorted. The presence of Indian Navy in the area is to protect our sea borne trade and instill confidence in our sea faring community.

The Unmanned Aerial Vehicles are regularly deployed for surveillance close to the coast. Due to reports of rising incidents of piracy, surveillance has been increased in Indian Ocean Region. Although there are arrangements for EEZ surveillance, India has not concluded any treaty with any country for joint patrolling.

[Translation]

Violation of Environmental Norms

2965. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has records of building constructed in violation of environmental norms;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against the erring officials of local administration who have approved construction of such buildings, State-wise;

(c) the number of such buildings demolished by the Government during last three years, Year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the number of buildings approved by the Government for the recovery of compensation, State-wise and Year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The requirement for an environmental clearance for the Building and Construction projects was stipulated from July 2004 under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 1994, as amended on 07.07.2004. The requirement was maintained under the EIA Notification, 2006. In cases of any report of violation, they are referred to the Secretary, Department of Environment of the concerned State Governments/ UT Administration, for examination and initiation of action under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(c) and (d) Such statistics are not maintained in the Ministry.

[English]

Homeless People

2966. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of homeless people in different parts of the country died due to extreme cold conditions;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Data regarding death of homeless people due to extreme cold conditions are not centrally maintained. However, various Ministries of the Central Government are implementing various Schemes for the homeless/poor people. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is supporting the construction of housing for poor sections of the society in urban areas under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The Ministry is also implementing the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) and the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for undertaking slum survey, GIS mapping of slums, developing slum information system, GIS-MIS integration and preparation of Slum-free City/State

Slum-free Plans etc. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which financial assistance is provided to voluntary organisations for running and maintenance of old age homes, day care centres, mobile medicare units, etc. for the destitute elderly.

The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme (IAYS) under which financial assistance is provided to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and other below the poverty line non-SC/ST rural households for construction of dwelling units in all the States/ UTs (except Delhi & Chandigarh).

Pittable Life of Widows

2967. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many widows are living a pitiable life as per the Census 2011; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith welfare scheme for these widows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per 2001 Census for which information is available, there were 3.43 crore widows in the country. The Government has been implementing several schemes/ programmes for the welfare of women including widows, such as:

- (i) Swadhar and Short Stay Homes for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances.
- (ii) Support for Training & Employment Programme (STEP) under which skill upgradation training is provided to assetless and below poverty line women.
- (iii) Scheme of Working Women Hostel under which assistance is provided for the construction/ expansion/ renting of hostel building with the

objective of providing safe accommodation to single working women who are unmarried, widowed, divorced or separated as well as to the married women whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area.

- (iv) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) under which pension is provided to the widow in the age group of 40-64 years who is living below poverty line.
- (v) Integrated Programme for Older Persons under which financial assistance is given to voluntary organizations for running and maintenance of old age homes, mobile medical units etc. for the destitute senior citizens and for setting up of Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widow Women to provide full time shelter, care, training in income generating activities, conduct of religious programmes, yoga etc. to older widows.

[Translation]

4/6/8 Laning of NHs

2968. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:
DR. BALIRAM:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to widen the stretches of various National Highways/four-lane/six-lane/eight-lane in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttrakhand and Rajasthan;
- (c) the number of proposals received from various State Governments during each of the last three years.

State-wise alongwith the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard;

- (d) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred on these projects;
- (e) whether the Government is planning to formulate a clear policy for maintenance of existing roads during construction phase of four-laning / six-laning / eight laning;
- (f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (g) the time by which the aforesaid policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Target for Construction of National Highways

2969. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has achieved the target of construction of 20 kms of National Highways (NHs) per day;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and NH-wise particularly in respect of Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the details of funds allocated/sanctioned/ utilised for the same during the said period, State-wise and NH-wise;

(e) whether the Government is considering to decentralise NHA1 so as to ensure effective supervision and timely implementation of NHs projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Target of 20 km/day for construction of National Highways was set in June, 2009 for the country as a whole. No State-wise and NH-wise target had been set. Shortfall in achieving the targets are mainly due to the lesser number of projects awarded in the earlier years, economic slow down and shortage of skilled/semi-skilled manpower, problems in land acquisition, shifting of utilities, environment and forest clearance, approval for Road Over Bridges from Railways. In order to expedite the pace of construction the process of award of projects has been speeded up by introducing changes in Request for Qualification (RFQJ/Request for Proposals (RFP) documents/award process as recommended by Shri B K Chaturvedi Committee. In order to expedite implementation of projects, Regional Offices have been set up by NHA1 each headed by Chief General Manager for close monitoring. State Governments have nominated senior officers as nodal officers for NHA1 projects in their respective state. Special land acquisition units have also been set up wherever required. Projects are periodically reviewed at field and at HQs.

(d) State-wise, Project-wise allocation of fund is not made by NHA1 and expenditure on projects is incurred, from the overall allocation of funds to NHA1.

(e) and (f) So far 14 Regional Offices each headed by Chief General Managers have been set up by NHA1. Apart from this 6 zonal offices each to be headed by Executive Director have also been created for coordination with State Government on pre construction activities. 2

zonal offices have started functioning at Bhopal and Bangalore.

Expansion by SAIL

2970. DR. GIRIJA VYAS:

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH:

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) has a plan of expansion and modernisation to enhance its hot metal production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. has a plan of expansion abroad to set up steel plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith Memorandum of Understanding signed by SAIL so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is implementing modernization and expansion plan at its five integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Bokaro, Rourkela, Durgapur and Burnpur and special steel plant at Salem to enhance its hot metal production capacity from 13.82 million tonnes per annum (mtpa) to 23.46 mtpa in the current phase. Besides capacity enhancement, the growth plan adequately addresses the need of SAIL Plants towards eliminating technological obsolescence, energy saving, enriching product mix, pollution control, developing mines and collieries to meet higher requirement of key inputs, introduce customer centric processes and have matching infrastructure facilities in the plant to support higher production volumes and to lower the cost of production.

(c) Yes, Madam. SAIL has intent to create additional capacity in existing locations apart from green field locations in India and abroad.

(d) Though few business proposals are under consideration but no proposal has been firmed up as of yet. However, an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by SAIL with M/s. Afripalm in South Africa for exploring the feasibility of setting up a steel plant.

Coconut Pluckers

2971. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coconut/arecanut pluckers working at present in the country;

(b) the number of such pluckers injured/died due to accidents at workplace;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide health insurance, disability pension and other welfare facilities to such pluckers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is also considering to set up Coconut Pluckers Welfare Board to look after their grievances and welfare for them; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The data relating to the number of coconut/arecanut pluckers working at present in the country and the number of such pluckers injured/ died due to accidents at workplace is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) With a view to providing social security to unorganised workers, including, coconut/ arecanut pluckers, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the Central level and State Social Security Boards at the State level which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes for unorganised workers.

The Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. More than 2.31 crore BPL families (a unit of five) have been covered as on 28.02.2010. This would include such coconut/arecanut pluckers who belong to BPL category.

(d) and (f) There is no proposal to set Coconut Pluckers Welfare Board by the Central Government.

[Translation]

Adarsh Housing Society

2972. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI investigation into the Adarsh Cooperative Housing Society scam has been completed;

(b) if so; the details thereof including documents seized in this regard, the number and details of officials/ defence personnel found guilty;

(c) the details of the rules/regulations violated in construction of the society;

(d) the details of the persons against whom FIR has been lodged and action taken so far against them;

(e) whether some important documents related to the society have been found to be missing as reported recently; and

(f) if so, the details of the persons found involved therein and action taken against them and the impact thereof on the course of inquiry?

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

(a) to (d) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) had registered a Preliminary Enquiry on 15.11.2010 which has been completed and a regular case registered on 29.1.2011 against 13 persons under various sections of Indian Penal Code and Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Searches have been conducted at 13 places and large number of documents have been seized, which are under scrutiny by CBI. The names of accused persons are (1) Shri R.C.

Thakur, the then sub. Divisional Officer, Defence Estate Office, Mumbai, (2) Brigadier (Brig) [Retd]. Madan Mohan Wanchu, (3) Shri Kanhaiyalal Gidwani, Ex-MLC, (4) Major General (Maj Gen) [Retd], A.R. Kumar, the then General Officer Commanding in-charge (GOC), Maharashtra, Gujarat and Goa (MG&G) Area, Mumbai, (5) Brig.(Retd) Romesh Chandra Sharma, the then Deputy GOC, MG&G area, Mumbai, (6) Maj Gen Tej Krishan Kaul, the then GOC, Indian Army Mumbai, (7) Brig (Retd.) Tara Kant Sinha, the then Colonel, MG&G Area, Mumbai, (8) Brig P.K. Rampal, the then Commandant, sub area Mumbai, (9) Sh. P.V. Deshmukh, the then Dy. Secretary D/o Urban Development, Government of Maharashtra, (10) Shri Ramanand Tiwari, the then Principal Secretary, D/o Urban Development, Government of Maharashtra, (11) Shri Subhash Lala, the then Principal Secretary to Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra, (12) Dr. Pradeep Vyas, the then Collector, Mumbai, (13) Shri Ashok Rao Chavan, the then Revenue Minister and the then Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra and private persons. Investigation is in progress. The details of violation of rules/regulation can be ascertained only after completion of investigation.

(e) and (f) Some note sheets of a Adarsh Housing Society related file of Department of Urban Development, Government of Maharashtra have been found missing. In this regard, FIR has been filed with Mumbai Police against unknown persons.

[English]

Renovation of Roads in Bihar

2973. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Works Department (PWD) of Bihar has sought any assistance from the Central Government for renovation of roads;

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

of roads for which proposals have been received; and

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) in the country. The Ministry also administers the Central Road Fund (CRF) for development of State roads as per Central Road Fund (State Roads) Rule, 2007. Apart from this, improvement of road stretches falling in the district affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) are sanctioned by this Ministry under LWE scheme. Allocation of funds to the various State Government for development and maintenance of National Highways are made as per the availability of resources and total amount of sanctions available with the State Government for execution of works. Allocation of fund under CRF is made as per the accruals from collection of cess from diesel & petrol. As regards financial assistance for renovation of roads, no such assistance has been sought by Public Works Department (PWD) of Bihar from the Central Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Import of Oilseeds and Cereals

2974. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of oil seeds and cereals imported during the last three years; and

(b) the difference between the rates at which they were imported and the procurement price given to the domestic farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Madam, the quantity and value of oil seeds and cereals imported during the last three years are given below:

Description	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Qty (Ton)	Value (Rs. Crore)	Qty (Ton)	Value (Rs. Crore)	Qty (Ton)	Value (Rs. Crore)
Cereals	1803773	2677.27	20707	46.1	198139	308.60
Oil seeds	57091.99	149.32	40777.09	129.58	70061.03	186.61

(b) Minimum Support Price (MSP) are determined by the Government based upon the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACF), who considers a number of factors including the cost of production for arriving at MSP. The landed cost of import of any commodity depends upon dynamic factors like International and Domestic demand and supply situation, import and export policies of Nations, freight etc.

Setting up of Jetties

2975. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any proposal from the Government of Odisha for the setting up of 13 Jetties in the State; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Wageboard for Journalists

2976. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

DR. KIROOI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether the Wage Board for journalists, non-

journalists and other workers has submitted its report on wage structure;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the main recommendations thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accepted these recommendations;

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

(e) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalist Newspaper Employees have submitted their Reports to the Government on 31st December, 2010. The recommendations of the Wage Boards are under consideration of the Government and after approval of the Cabinet, the recommendations would be notified in the Gazette of India for implementation.

Old Age Homes

2977. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI K. SHIV KUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITEESH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) the number of Old Age Homes in the country, State-wise;

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

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

(d) the details of the proposals received from the State Governments including Karnataka/NGOs for construction/maintenance of Old Age Homes, State-wise;

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Government during the said period;

(f) whether these Old Age Homes are also receiving any external financial aid; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D.

NAPOLEON): (a) to (e) Financial assistance is provided to Government/Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, local bodies etc. for running and maintenance of Old Age Homes etc. under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) of the Ministry. There is no Scheme for providing financial assistance to Government/Non-Governmental Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, local bodies etc. for construction of Old Age Homes. A State/UT wise statement of Old Age Homes assisted and amount of grant-in-aid released for running and maintenance of Old Age Homes during last three years and in the current financial year is enclosed.

(f) and (g) As per Rule 209(1) of General Finance Rule 2005 "The Institution or Organisation seeking grants-in-aid should also certify that it has not obtained or applied for grants for the same purpose or activity from any other Ministry or Department of the Government of India or State Government."

Statement

State-wise number of OAH assisted and funds released under the scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (As on 11.3.2011)	
		Amount released	No. of OAH assisted	Amount released	No. of OAH assisted	Amount released	No. of OAH assisted	Amount released	No. of OAH assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	344.43	88	321.23	68	347.81	86	203.13	52
2.	Assam	52.02	15	60.73	13	71.78	16	61.78	16
3.	Bihar	2.76	1	2.76	1	4.88	1	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.18	1	5.97	1	5.08	2	-	-
5.	Haryana	13.36	5	9.09	4	34.25	9	17.81	5
6.	Karnataka	148.11	45	183.82	38	207.86	45	165.09	36
7.	Kerala	2.22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	8.01	2	8.98	2	9.23	5	-	-
9.	Maharashtra	21.77	10	32.47	9	27.69	8	34.00	8
10.	Manipur	66.02	24	57.96	12	56.80	15	70.92	17
11.	Nagaland	1.38	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Odisha	112.52	46	129.54	40	173.17	44	108.79	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Puducherry	3.97	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Punjab	7.01	3	4.54	1	9.29	4	2.28	1	
15. Rajasthan	10.68	3	7.48	3	11.77	4	8.87	2	
16. Tamil Nadu	167.70	46	183.95	36	220.7	54	148.82	35	
17. Tripura	9.06	3	2.76	1	10.85	3	10.30	2	
18. Uttar Pradesh	33.73	10	18.03	4	65.31	21	56.20	15	
19. Uttarakhand	2.90	1	5.54	1	-	-	8.43	2	
20. West Bengal	66.62	20	136.72	24	111.41	27	60.06	15	
Total	1075.45	326	1171.57	258	1367.88	344	956.48	232	

Integrated Child Development Scheme

2978. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nutrition level of meals served under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), is sufficient to meet the nutrition need of the children:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status and percentage of children receiving supplementary nutrition out of the total number of beneficiaries under the Scheme; and

(d) the funds allocated and utilized under ICDS during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme provides for Supplementary Nutrition to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI). It prescribes the following feeding and nutritional norms for the meals to be served by States/UTs to children under the Scheme to supplement the nutritional needs of children:

Sl. No.	Category	Per child per day	
		Calories (K.Cal)	Protein(g)
1	Children (6-72 months)	500	12-15
2	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	800	20-25

(c) As on 31.12.2010, the total number of beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition under the Scheme is 918.65 lakh. Of this, the number of children beneficiaries is 751.03 lakh which is 81.75% of total beneficiaries.

(d) Statements I, II and III indicating funds released and the expenditure reported by the State Governments under ICDS Scheme during the last three years, State-wise are enclosed.

Statement-I

*State-wise Position of Funds Released and Expenditure Reported under ICDS Scheme (General)
during year 2009-10 and 2010-11 up to 09.03.2011*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008*09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States upto 31.12.2010
1	2	3	4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	21877.67	22404.45	26015.86	24002.05	27163.56	33101.35	34974.13	38787.19	34784.04	30049.4
2	Bihar	20976.12	15553.64	21909.01	17293.86	17508.23	20764.15	28965.41	31936.06	24380.95	13155.65
3	Chhattisgarh	4561.5	7046.33	9498.18	8368.37	8992.46	12051.94	14068.71	14051.59	11717.92	9252.353
4	Goa	397.96	427.45	507.00	459.61	406.56	633.18	816.47	827.87	802.74	623.13
5	Gujarat	12732.62	11487.94	11050.69	11556.23	16491.86	15596.07	15631.96	20852.35	18542.23	11863.21
6	Haryana	6015.49	5978.89	7115.76	6517.28	8455.60	8798.38	7940.70	10813.28	10534.06	7806.36
7	Himachal Pradesh	2882.29	3916.30	3802.02	4570.07	8232.21	7159.69	7002.53	8175.08	8669.69	1579.66
8	Jammu & Kashmir	5410.99	5474.01	8001.09	5184.25	4557.80	8529.92	8282.34	8383.48	6470.74	4368.01
9	Jharkhand	7845.37	7224.54	9191.01	8939.89	9776.60	9851.86	12697.56	14210.21	17629.62	10871.88
10	Karnataka	19122.28	14102.68	13934.16	16781.05	19473.26	22474.61	20579.49	22455.76	19039.59	9907.76
11	Kerala	8115.91	8901.70	9687.99	11289.55	15020.66	13726.91	14037.04	13939.26	12595.35	5875.92
12	Madhya Pradesh	13002.16	16840.13	26458.36	21567.61	29168.81	24141.32	19973.34	33876.48	30430.04	26445.14

1	2	3	4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	Maharashtra	20433.15	23375.85	25105.71	30090.33	31996.55	27893.15	31780.80	46795.76	41719.66	16180.029
14	Orissa	12137.96	12095.07	15129.70	13284.55	16934.58	18081.79	22026.29	20363.01	21230.41	17593.21
15	Punjab	5861.62	5395.16	5316.95	6166.64	9125.15	8709.66	8779.45	10508.30	11704.90	9240.41
16	Rajasthan	13809.14	12177.37	12885.03	13707.59	19486.76	20226.22	22254.95	20252.76	16386.56	15532.35
17	Tamil Nadu	12786.6	13598.30	15608.35	15139.28	18163.08	17203.97	17653.51	23576.79	25965.27	11571.66
18	Uttarakhand	1676.39	2354.33	2690.52	2826.47	4627.72	3259.16	3596.44	5171.40	3557.50	1881
19	Uttar Pradesh	24768.42	31563.80	37189.40	34774.06	54349.16	48226.21	50853.63	55257.16	43316.00	39910.89
20	West Bengal	17182.73	19578.20	23845.30	23033.08	33616.96	33083.08	36739.78	36741.91	30419.35	8352.81
21	Delhi	1379.78	1446.65	1569.21	2127.89	3885.71	3246.06	3137.32	2952.40	2078.65	2248.98
22	Pondicherry	195.22	206.27	234.36	174.27	332.37	254.44	222.47	303.84	355.54	189.94
23	A & N Islands	174.11	185.50	241.55	236.84	299.10	296.05	288.66	292.06	322.89	186.16
24	Chandigarh	163.41	160.70	189.39	189.39	250.94	232.44	252.29	252.29	219.87	180.26
25	D. & Nagar Haveli	62.33	61.80	68.70	65.45	85.87	88.89	129.84	126.57	137.53	69.94
26	Daman & Diu	56.78	51.87	48.00	48.00	58.81	58.48	56.55	56.65	58.18	31.59
27	Lakshadweep	38.34	39.60	64.63	44.09	62.87	75.87	121.03	75.87	27.49	0
28	Arunachal Pradesh *	3145.86	2483.69	3302.60	2157.44	3395.68	2741.45	3122.59	3507.97	6321.28	3567.93
29	Assam *	16077.475	10442.27	8582.93	10604.3	26033.82	19677.98	23551.88	18713.10	28558.79	19808.79
30	Manipur	3631.405	1757.33	3203.17	2102.79	2888.69	2966.4	3307.42	2464.68	2877.92	3310.66
31	Meghalaya	2114.925	1313.71	1289.14	1322.85	1817.13	1586.44	2047.16	2505.69	2443.06	1032.62
32	Mizoram *	1573.255	887.48	1210.29	1039.72	1603.55	1612.93	2081.27	1681.91	2293.96	1539.14

1	2	3	4	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33	Nagaland	2471.215	1456.37	1697.65	1488.51	2527.14	2504.40	4994.32	2499.13	2225.38	3384.38
34	Sikkim	782.6	286.37	553.31	Not Reported	884.29	479.29	660.21	627.69	480.80	490.59
35	Tripura *	4475.41	1560.25	3406.26	2107.77	2975.26	2808.10	7362.81	3290.20	8099.64	3136.59
	Total	267938.48	261836.00	310603.27	299261.13	400648.80	392141.84	429990.35	476325.75	447139.59	291238.40

Total: Expenditure under ICDS(General) in respect of Lakshadweep is upto 30 Sep' 2009

Note: The release figures includes funds released for construction AWCs in NER. The reported expenditure does not include the expenditure incurred on construction of AWCs in NER

Statement-II

Releases—Expenditure on Supplementary Nutrition - 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11

Sl. No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States.	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States.	Releases 1.3.2011	Expenditure including State share reported by the States up to 1.3.2011.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	13718.25	31327.83	18994.92	35091.02	31285.70	52316.99	16003.74	-
2	Bihar	19192.72	30395.74	15346.08	53026.76	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	49763.58
3	Chhattisgarh	10452.14	12490.22	5429.43	18362.40	7461.68	21324.67	7318.95	16591.02
4	Goa	169.52	414.46	123.83	314.62	375.94	918.75	418.23	570.44
5	Gujarat	3855.01	12173.16	7464.33	13083.58	8696.39	18545.46	9468.65	12639.8
6	Haryana	5216.72	13602.74	5143.00	11513.23	6884.01	14571.00	3822.60	872.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	Himachal Pradesh	1017.58	2585.96	2282.58	4542.58	2939.36	5939.35	2466.48	3398.70
8	Jammu & Kashmir	917.69	2306.62	697.98	4326.66	1671.09	0	1949.78	
9	Jharkhand	6997.88	16645.22	6545.80	18897.10	16893.64	53308	19383.78	16576.41
10	Karnataka	9298.19	21537.21	10936.42	24644.90	26325.26	56641.93	14191.19	32619.62
11	Kerala	3979.14	1075476	5597.50	11847.50	7545.81	15826.29	6785.33	7303.6
12	Madhya Pradesh	18263.25	30328.89	8290.06	27156.38	22339.36	51990.71	32137.63	58625.81
13	Maharashtra	16770.11	36129.80	20646.17	38836.76	20350.12	48660.00	20350.12	
14	Odisha	6295.06	19011.50	8729.46	20449.24	13968.2	32185.78	18148.01	37773.10
15	Punjab	1691.46	4311.06	2282.68	4560.02	1748.03	8825.7	4402.84	4088.61
16	Rajasthan	11067.07	20210.20	10957.94	23694.28	11014.23	30464.83	15661.06	26231.86
17	Tamil Nadu	3521.89	14254.00	5428.14	13752.00	13268.00	26558.00	12395.76	10769.43
18	Uttar Pradesh	47968.74	109749.59	57090.72	108780.47	86778.09	178809.82	122519.52	198737.39
19	Uttaranchal	2367.65	4627.55	1202.36	1062.94	740.47	1488.21	1303.60	622.74
20	West Bengal	14392.25	25715.41	16810.60	30208.15	13577.01	55101.17	32039.00	23014.42
21	A & N Islands	67.45	418.76	108.78	444.01	144.8	511.84	106.95	327.18
22	Chandigarh	46.17	155.42	96.87	206.87	193.78	216.31	129.88	68.20
23	Dadra & N Haveli	96.57	117.19	47.33	121.93	91.58	55.30	62.90	0.00
24	Daman & Diu		72	27.48	2.96	50.37	116.00	33.58	21.83
25	Lakshadweep	27.75	83.66	50.92	113.96	42.87	0	29.69	
26	Delhi	516.47	2988.24	1417.03	4865.10	4171.53	6878.70	4004.05	5283.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Pondicherry	200.64	395.66	82.97	446.19	139.91	462.19	395.95	257.23
28	Arunachal Pradesh	461.37	1307.54	326.68	880.27	856.32	956.32	3047.89	2834.01
29	Assam	3376.61	9098.72	10541.20	9539.82	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	17876.97
30	Manipur	926.30	2295.08	1129.16	2371.87	1477.61	2422.45	4449.6	2572.54
31	Meghalaya	1007.99	2548.10	1362.96	3151.73	5301.00	6972.28	5650.42	4505.16
32	Mizoram	535.20	1241.20	766.71	1494.85	2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2359.56
33	Nagaland	991.99	2191.99	1303.31	2503.31	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	2113.14
34	Sikkim	64.68	411.49	95.53	634.95	794.39	622.59	362.44	367.41
35	Tripura	759.54	1487.29	774.40	1906.42	2851.68	3617.54	3464.40	1297.50
Total		206231.05	443384.26	228131.33	492834.83	373013.74	811964.12	439443.97	538786.26

Statement-III

State wise details of funds allocated/utilised by the States/UTs for the last 3 years and current year under ICDS Training

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No	States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release up to 28.02.2011	Exp. Up 31.12.2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	715.56	846.19	584.99	720.45	1332.63	1219.94	1855.21	1018.12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	36.10	18.60	13.18	17.50	56.13	13.18	70.25	70.13
3	Assam	366.44	176.13	0.00	190.29	297.71	297.71	398.34	199.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Bihar	516.56	632.42	494.09	519.17	799.07	774.04	804.25	367.74
5	Chhattisgarh	280.00	159.30	0.00	237.30	325.20	329.56	346.73	202.51
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	192.00	184.07	202.10	207.60	235.86	229.45	390.30	289.96
8	Haryana	91.80	107.52	80.99	110.53	85.98	205.60	186.06	150.17
9	Himachal Pradesh	163.00	173.67	49.38	55.43	46.74	161.78	57.42	88.04
10	Jammu and Kashmir	24.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	194.26	0.00	280.88	0.00
11	Jharkhand	60.00	106.45	120.48	139.63	456.99	150.00	288.38	306.14
12	Karnataka	198.73	250.30	207.81	208.47	250.00	385.32	349.10	298.02
13	Kerala	239.11	181.22	24.58	130.48	545.04	249.95	156.41	76.69
14	Madhya Pradesh	265.91	550.68	366.67	476.44	457.58	470.08	351.96	430.27
15	Maharashtra	404.38	454.00	303.76	387.47	80.08	637.11	583.70	341.24
16	Manipur	17.33	0.00	28.00	34.22	54.99	0.00	126.60	63.30
17	Meghalaya	34.28	29.97	15.59	25.23	7.96	54.82	39.83	26.03
18	Mizoram	10.01	18.95	10.43	4.16	31.09	11.66	22.00	8.77
19	Nagaland	25.79	17.78	12.70	9.96	477.81	31.09	25.88	25.28
20	Orissa	263.93	258.12	241.89	249.96	481.51	428.78	227.36	318.60
21	Punjab	54.00	69.37	17.38	68.04	295.08	74.69	127.48	92.61
22	Rajasthan	119.77	212.98	90.88	113.62	23.32	214.11	210.71	204.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	Sikkim	9.06	6.51	11.45	6.51	313.56	19.91	22.49	4.54
24	Tamil Nadu	0.00	139.76	0.00	140.52	35.39	157.68	358.24	173.75
25	Tripura	29.77	42.57	67.79	56.45	689.30	39.22	32.57	29.68
26	Uttar Pradesh	520.23	540.08	307.32	343.09	121.29	692.88	529.35	428.31
27	Uttarakhand	76.17	47.03	0.00	39.73	276.71	109.92	95.20	118.38
28	West Bengal	728.60	234.28	181.70	308.00	2.97	620.41	297.68	411.39
29	A&N Islands	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.21	0.00	2.41	0.00
30	Chandigarh	1.46	3.17	1.07	1.07	0.00	0.00	3.58	0.00
31	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	D&NH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	20.35	35.07	31.16	36.90	0.00	62.43	38.51	54.82
34	Lakshadweep	2.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		5,469.76	5,496.19	3465.39	4838.22	8453.41	7641.32	8,278.88	5,797.84

[Translation]

Setting up of Centre for Tigers

2979. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Govindgarh of Madhya Pradesh is famous across the world for breeding of white tigers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the proposal of this much awaited centre is lying pending with the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The first wild caught white tiger in 1951, reared in the Govindgarh Fort (Madhya / Pradesh), was the founder for the white tiger population. As recorded, there are 92 white tigers housed in 20 zoos in the country, as on 31st March, 2010.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Question does not arise.
- (e) The Central Zoo Authority, in its meeting held in June, 2010, has given 'in-principle' approval for the conservation breeding of white tiger at Govindgarh.

Inclusion of Land in Sanctuary

2980. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government had acquired the private land for developing the Karnataka Sanctuary situated in the Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether the villagers are facing problems in sale-purchase of private land in absence of de-notification of the aforesaid sanctuary;

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

(d) the time by which the sanctuary is likely to be de-notified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) As informed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, Karera Wildlife Sanctuary in Shivpuri District comprises both Government revenue land as well as private land and in view of the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, as applicable to a Sanctuary, the villagers do face problems in buying and selling land. The State Government has therefore, proposed to denotify the Sanctuary.

(d) The proposal for denotification of any Sanctuary/National Park requires recommendation of the National Board for Wildlife as per the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and thereafter, approval from Hon'ble Supreme Court also. The proposal for denotification of Karera Sanctuary has been recommended by the Standing Committee of the National Board for Wildlife. No specific time limit for approval from Hon'ble Supreme Court can be indicated.

[English]

Integrated Child Development Scheme

2981. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme was expanded in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated to the State for the expansion of the Scheme, during the last two years; and
- (d) the funds actually utilized and the progress made, so far, in implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Under three phases of expansion of ICDS Scheme, total of 11,313 AWCs were sanctioned in 2005-06, 3051 AWCs/Mini-AWCs in 2006-07 and 8712 AWCs in 2008-09. Cumulatively, they have been sanctioned 63,377 AWCs/Mini-AWCs. Of these, 63,306 AWCs/Mini-AWCs have been operationalised as on 31.12.2010.

ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by the States/UTs. Government releases Grant-in-Aid to the States as per financial norms, in the ratio of 90:10 for all components including SNP for NE States and 50:50 for SNP and 90:10 for all other components for all States other than NE States. The funds allocated and utilized by the State during the last 2 years are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Amount released	Expenditure reported
2008-09	304.09	471.19
2009-10	469.04	790.97
2010-11 (upto 3.3.2011)	334.31	425.27

Scientists in DRDO

2982. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL

KHATGAONKAR:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO

DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of scientists, post-wise in the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and actual in position for the last three years;

(b) whether scientists working in the field of Computer Science, Electronics and Communication have quit their jobs in DRDO;

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

(d) the number of Scientists, post-wise who have sought VRS during the last five years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken to arrest the attrition rate alongwith review of HR policy in DRDO?

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

(a) The total post-wise strength of scientists in DRDO for the last three years are:

Posts	Strength of scientists (as on 31st December)		
	2008	2009	2010
Distinguished Scientist	7	8	15
Scientist 'H'	22	32	46
Scientist 'G'	294	331	373
Scientist 'F'	996	1053	1082
Scientist 'E'	967	941	902
Scientist 'D'	962	1106	1276
Scientist 'C'	2138	2324	2233
Scientist 'B'	1775	1914	1927
Total	7161	7709	7854

(b) The number of scientists working in the field of Computer Science, Electronics and Communication resigned during 2010 are:

Discipline	No. of scientists resigned
Computer Science	03
Electronics/Electronics & Communication	17
Total	20

(c) Induction and resignation are ongoing process in any dynamic organization. In case of DRDO, number of scientists leaving organization is less than one percent of the total strength of scientists.

(d) The number of scientists who have sought VRS during the last five years and the current year are:

Posts	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Distinguished Scientist	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scientist 'H'	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientist 'G'	1	-	1	1	-	-
Scientist 'F'	4	8	9	-	2	-
Scientist 'E'	7	4	2	2	1	1
Scientist 'D'	3	-	-	-	1	-
Scientist 'C'	3	1	-	-	-	-
Scientist 'B'	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18	13	12	03	05	01

(e) The following incentives are given to arrest the attrition of scientists:

- (i) Two additional increments on promotion to each Grade;
- (ii) Up to six variable increments on promotion granted on fast tract;
- (iii) Professional update allowance;
- (iv) Fast tract promotions through assessments;

(v) Opportunity to acquire higher qualifications at reputed institutes viz. IIT's/IISc, etc. as DRDO sponsored candidate;

(vi) Young Scientists, Scientist of the Year and other DRDO Awards in recognition to their contributions; etc.

Legislation to Curb Child Trafficking

2983. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make a law to curb the child trafficking in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA, 1956), is a premier legislation for prevention of trafficking of persons, including children, for commercial sexual exploitation. It, inter-alia, lays down punishment for- keeping a broihel, living on the earnings of prostitution, procuring, inducing or taking person for the sake of prostitution, detaining a person in premises where prostitution is carried on and seduction of a person in custody. The Act provides for enhanced punishment where the victim involved is a child.

[Translation]

International Girl Day

2984. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details outcome of the State of the Girl Child in India 2010 organised on International Girl Day; and

(b) the follow up action taken by the Government for implementation of the suggestion made in the State of Girl Child in India 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) To create national awareness on issues relating to girl child, Government in Ministry of Women and Child Development has declared January 24 as the National Girl Child Day. In 2010, as part of the celebrations, a panel discussion followed by a participation session were organised on "Valuing the Girl Child: Meeting the Challenges of Sex Selective Abortion and Child Marriage". At the same time, States/Union Territories were requested to undertake programmes for raising awareness on issues relating to girl child.

Ministry has been undertaking media campaigns on the subject through both print and electronic media, from time to time. The State Governments/UTs administrations have also been undertaking advocacy measures to improve the status of girl child in the respective State/ Union Territories.

**Conservation of Fresh
Water Species**

2985. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to initiate a special programme to protect the ecological uniqueness of Western Ghat and study the flora and fauna of the areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to establish a Research and Study Centre dedicated for the said purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the polluting industries along the coastal area in the country are discharging effluents into the sea which is badly affecting the fish production;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the name of industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has constituted Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel (WGEEP) under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhav Gadgil with a mandate inter-alia to suggest measures for rejuvenation of ecology of the region, to demarcate ecologically sensitive areas to be notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and to suggest the modalities for the establishment of Western Ghats Ecology Authority under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(c) and (d) The proposal submitted by the Government of Kerala in this regard is under examination.

(e) to (g) The Coastal State Pollution Control Boards have identified water polluting industries discharging their waste water directly or indirectly into the sea coast. The steps taken by the Government in this regard include the following:

- I. As per the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011 issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, certain restrictions have been imposed in the Coastal Regulations Zone (CRZ) area on the setting up of new industries and expansion of existing industries, operations or processes and manufacture or handling or storage or disposal of hazardous substances as specified in the Hazardous Substances (Handling, Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2009.
- II. As per CRZ Notification, 2011, the discharge of

untreated waste and effluents from industries, cities or towns and other human settlements including solid waste disposal in CRZ areas are to be phased out within a stipulated time period. In this regard, necessary instructions have been issued to all coastal States and Union territories:

III. The industries have been directed to comply with the prescribed effluent standards under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

IV. The industries in the industrial clusters of coastal areas have been directed to set up Common Effluent Treatment Plants and to lay marine pipe-lines with diffuser system for disposal of waste water into sea.

Development of Animal Valleys

2986. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to develop Animal Valleys in some parts of the country especially in Andhra Pradesh for increasing tourism;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such scheme of the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

Fratricide Cases in Armed Forces

2987. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fratricide cases in the armed forces are on the rise;

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

(c) whether the prolonged deployment in Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States is responsible for such cases as reported recently; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government to check these cases?

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

(a) and (b) No, Madam. The details of fratricide cases in the Armed Forces for the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Fratricide case
2008	04
2009	01
2010	02
2011*	01

* Reported upto March 7, 2011.

(c) No, Madam. However it may only be one of the factors.

(d) Does not arise.

Vacancies in NCW

2988. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacancies of Members in the National Commission for Women (NCW); and

(b) the criteria and norms to fill up the vacancies of various Members in the said Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Three positions of Member

are vacant in the National Commission for Women (NCW). These vacancies occurred on 27.02.2009, 29.06.2009 and 07.06.2010 respectively.

Under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the Central Government is vested with the power to nominate Members, NCW from amongst persons of ability, integrity and standing who have had experience in law or legislation, trade unionism, management of an industry or organisation committed to increasing the employment potential of women, women's voluntary organisations (including women activists), administration, economic development, health, education or social welfare. The Act also provides that at least one Member each shall be from amongst persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

[Translation]

Policy for Single Women

2989. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI P.L PUNIA:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme or welfare/ employment to the children/residential hostels for single women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to check exploitation of single women engaged in domestic help in various parts of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c): The Government has been implementing a number of schemes for the welfare and protection of children viz Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for Children of Working Mothers, Integrated Child Protection Scheme, Scheme for Welfare of Working

Children in Need of Care and Protection and the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA).

A Scheme for construction/ expansion of hostel buildings for working women has been under implementation since 1972-73, for providing safe accommodation to single working women who are unmarried, widowed, divorced or separated as well as to the married women whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area.

The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 enables provision of social security measures for unorganised workers including domestic workers. The Central Government has requested the State Governments for inclusion of 'domestic worker' as a scheduled employment under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and to fix minimum rates of wages for them in their respective States. Further, eligible women domestic workers can avail benefits under various welfare schemes being implemented by the Government.

Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana

2990. SHRI KADIR RANA:

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to launch Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana in a large number of villages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the villages selected under the said Scheme, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to cover all villages under this Scheme, which are pre-dominantly SC-populated; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (e) A new scheme called Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) was launched in March, 2010 on a pilot basis, for the integrated development of 1000 villages each with more than 50% SC population. Presently the scheme is being implemented

in five States of the Country viz Assam (100-villages), Bihar (225-villages), Himachal Pradesh (225-villages), Rajasthan (225-villages) and Tamil Nadu (225-villages). State-wise^ District-wise, and block-wise number of villages selected for implementation of the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement. The expected time-frame for implementation of the pilot phase is 3 years. Expansion of the scheme would depend upon successful implementation of the pilot phase.

Statement

State, District and Block-wise number of villages selected under PMAGY

State	District	Block	No. of Villages Selected	
1	2	3	4	
1. Rajasthan	1. Sri Ganganagar	1. Anupgarh	66	
		2. Gharsana	53	
		3. Padampur	41	
			Sub Total	160
	2. Hanumangarh	1. Tibbi	30	
		2. Pilibanga	35	
		Sub Total	65	
	Total	2	5	225
	2. Tamil Nadu*	1. Tiruvarur	1. Tiruvarur	19
			2. Thiruthuraiipoondi	16
3. Muthupettai			8	
4. Mannargudi			31	
5. Needamangalam			9	
6. Kotrur			15	
7. Koradacheri				
8. Kudavasal			41	
9. Nannilam			14	
10. Valangaiman			25	
		Sub Total	157	

1	2	3	4
	2. Cuddalore	1. Kattumannarkoil	21
		2. Kumaratchi	22
		3. Keerapalayam	25
		Sub Total	68
Total	2	13	225
3. Bihar	1. Gaya	1. Khijarsarai	13
		2. Atri	8
		3. Manpur	19
		4. Bodh Gaya	22
		5. Tankuppa	20
		6. Wajirganj	24
		7. Fatehpur	22
		8. Mohanpur	24
		9. Mohra	8
		10. Konch	4
		11. Tikari	8
		12. Belaganj	7
		13. Paraiya	12
		14. Barachatti	20
		15. Bathani	2
		16. Sadar	12
Total	1	16	225
4. Assam	1. Nowgaon	1. Jugijan	10
		2. Pakhimoria	6
		3. Kaliabor	1
		4. Odali	3
		5. Lawkhowa	6

1	2	3	4
		6. Dhalpukhuri *	6
		7. Raha	7
		8. Rupahi	1
		9. Kathiatoli	3
		10. Binnakandi	2
		11. Lumdihg	1
		12. Paschim Kaliabor	3
		13. Niz Lawkhowa	1
		Sub Total	50
	2. Morigoan	1. Mayang	29
		2. Kapili(pt)	4
		3. Bhurbandha	10
		4. Laharighat	7
		Sub Total	50
Total	2	17	100
5. Himachal Pradesh	1. Sirmour	1. Rajgarh	37
		2. Pachhad	32
		3. Nahan	21
		4. Poanta Sahib	12
		5. Sangrah	28
		6. Shalai	1
		Sub Total	131
	2. Solan	1. Kunihar	23
		2. Dharampur	31
		3. Solan	25
		4. Kandaghat	15
		Sub Total	94
Total	2	10	225
Grand Total	9	61	1000

*As per revised information submitted by the Government of Tamil Nadu vide its d.o.letter No.19907/ADWS(2)/2010-11, dated 10-3-2011

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 Noon.

11.12 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*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the House.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Madam I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4156/15/11]

- (2) Defence Services Estimates for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4157/15/11]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, on behalf of Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4158/15/11]

* Not recorded.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Power for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4159/15/11]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Power for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4160/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4161/15/11]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4162/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIV. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, on behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, 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:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4163/15/11]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4164/15/11]

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (a) of (1) above.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI DINSHA PATEL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Mines for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4165/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4166/15/11]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4167/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4168/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2763(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 394(E) dated 16th April, 1987 issued under Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4169/15/11]

- (3) A copy of the National Green Tribunal (Manner of Appointment of Judicial and Expert Members, Salaries, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and other Members and Procedure for Inquiry) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 927(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 2010 under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4170/15/11]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following letters (Hindi and English version):—

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Steel for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4171/15/11]

- (2) Outcome budget of the Ministry of Steel for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4172/15/11]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Union Public Service Commission for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4173/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, on behalf of Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chennai Environmental Management Company of Tanners, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts under Rule 212(2) of the General Financial Rules.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chennai Environmental Management Company of Tanners, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4174/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chennai Environmental Management Company of Tanners, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts alongwith Audited Accounts under Rule 212(2) of the General Financial Rules.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chennai Environmental Management Company of Tanners, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4175/15/11]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Kochi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Kochi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4176/15/11]

- (7) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Annual Report of the India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4177/15/11]
- (9) A copy of the Gas Cylinders (Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 740(E) in Gazette of India 9th September, 2010, under sub-section (8) of Section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4178/15/11]
- (11) A copy of the Export of Fresh, Frozen and processed Fish and Fishery Products (Quality Control and Inspection and Monitoring) Amendment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 143(E) in Gazette of India 21st January, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4179/15/11]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2009-2010.
- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4180/15/11]
- THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): Madam, on behalf of Shri Jitin Prasada, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—
- (i) S.O. 2860(E) and S.O. 2861(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 73 (Yamunanagar-Panchkula Section) in the State of Haryana.
- (ii) S.O. 1713(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Chengapalli-Walayar Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (iii) S.O. 1715(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Chengapalli-Walayar Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) S.O. 1866(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Madras-Vijayawada Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

- (v) S.O. 1867(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Nagapattinam-Thanjavur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (vi) S.O. 2052(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Bangalore-Salem-Madurai Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (vii) S.O. 2269(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 47 (Chengapalli-Walayar Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (viii) S.O. 2310(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 205 in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (ix) S.O. 2311(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1354(E) dated 9th June, 2010.
- (x) S.O. 2559(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 46 (Krishnagiri-Walajahpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xi) S.O. 2728(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 67 (Nagapattinam-Thanjavur Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xii) S.O. 2733(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1813(E) dated 24th July, 2009.
- (xiii) S.O. 2803(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 68 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xiv) S.O. 2914(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 Extn., (Dindigul-Theni and Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xv) S.O. 2915(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 68 (Salem-Ulundurpet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvi) S.O. 2918(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (Dindigul to Theni & Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (xvii) S.O. 159(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24 January, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1740(E) dated 10th October, 2006.
- (xviii) S.O. 160(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 5 (Chennai-Tada Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xix) S.O. 200(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 2011, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 45 (Dindigul to Theni & Kumuli Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(xx) S.O. 2845(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 2010, regarding acquisition of land for building, maintenance, management and operation of National Highway No. 2 (Delhi-Agra Section) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(xxi) S.O. 1539(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. 762(E) (in Hindi version only) dated 6 April, 2010.

(xxii) S.O. 1698(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 2010, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. 768(E) dated 6th April, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4181/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, on behalf of Shri Mukul Roy, 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 Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, 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. L.T. 4182/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, on behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, 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:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, Faridabad, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, Faridabad, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4183/15/11]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4184/15/11]

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4185/15/11]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4186/15/11]

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 155th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.***

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): 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

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4187/15/11.

in the 155th Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture.

The Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture had held its meeting on 7th April, 2010 to consider 155th Report. The Committee had also taken the Oral Evidence of officers of the Ministry. The 155th Report was presented to the Rajya Sabha on 20.4.2010 and was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 20.4.2010.

I am also laying down on the Table of the House a Statement giving the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 155th Report.

12.04½ hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 106, DATED 03.03.2011 REGARDING 'WATER LOGGING AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): Madam, on behalf of Shri Salman Khurshid, I beg to make a statement correcting the reply given on March 03, 2011 to Starred Question No. 106 by Shri Modugula Venugopala Reddy, M.P., regarding 'Water logging and Drainage System'.

Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 106 regarding "Water Logging and Drainage System" raised by Shri Modugulla Venugopala Reddy was answered on 3.3.2011. In the Part (a to b) of the Statement referred to in the reply, the figure furnished is 8.53 lakh hectare. I have to inform this august House that this figure may please be read as 8.53 million hectare.

A corrected reply is laid on the Table of the House.

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4188/15/11.

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS- *Contd.*

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 93rd Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Jyotiraditya Scindia, I beg to lay a statement on the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce & Industry (Department of Commerce), which in its 93rd Report had made 41 recommendations/observations. Out of these recommendations 32 accepted, one partially accepted, one accepted subject to approval of the concerned Authority while three recommendations have not been accepted. Four recommendations are under consideration.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, 'Zero Hour'. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, are you listed for speaking in the Zero Hour?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No? Shri Harsh Vardhan?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, U.P.): Madam Speaker, in my parliamentary constituency. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Harsh Vardhan ji, first you speak, then Shri I Mulayam Singhji you speak. I had called out your name but you did not get up. Now let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down. Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Madam Speaker, in my parliamentary constituency, three days ago, nine people were burnt alive in the presence of the police superintendent. *...(Interruptions)* After the murder of a Pradhan in the alley of the village under Thativari thana area in Maharajganj. *...(Interruptions)* The crowd burnt alive nine people before the eyes of the police superintendent and not only that the Commissioner-in-charge has announced a letter of commendation for that police superintendent. *...(Interruptions)* This is deplorable.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record, except Shri Harsh Vardhan's submission.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Madam Speaker, a magisterial inquiry has been announced for the killings in my electoral constituency. When the Commissioner himself is announcing to award a certificate to the Superintendent of Police then why would his subordinate officer hold a magisterial inquiry *...(Interruptions)* The height of insensitivity is that neither a Minister of State nor a Senior Officer has visited the site of the incident. *...(Interruptions)* I demand a judicial inquiry into the entire case *...(Interruptions)*

* Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4189/15/11.

* Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have raised your point. Please sit down. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I would like to state what you wish to know. You have raised your point, now I wish to put mine. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): We will hear you only when you speak.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam Speaker, I did not get any notice, however, there isn't any issue of notice here. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: There is no need of a notice here. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Notice is required when an allegation is levelled. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I would first like to give reply to the statement of the Hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister speak. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I would first like to give reply to the notice issue raised by the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I said that, simultaneously I also said that there wasn't any issue of a notice here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please allow him to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, I would like

to first give a reply to the issue of notice raised by him. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You may quote it later on, I will also examine that rule. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record except what the Minister is saying.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, today on my conduct, the hon. Members of the House on behalf of the hon. Leader of Opposition and on behalf of the Bharatiya Janata Party ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Manipuri): Would you allow him to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I called out your name first, please sit down now. Your name will be called after him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, some observations have been made here on my conduct in Chandigarh. I take them seriously since it has been raised by the Leader of the House. I believe that she has pointed it out and I will get a chance to clarify my point in the House thereafter. Schemes have been introduced by the Government for the poor, be those slum dwellers or road side workers. Plots are allotted to them after a thorough inquiry by the administration. In this case, the size of the plot for commercial booth for road side vendors and hawkers was eight by eight feet. A week before, I received a phone call from Chandigarh at 11 pm that an inquiry was being held for the last one year and the report

* Not recorded.

contained scathing remarks against me. I wanted to know the details of the report as to its date and place, I could not get any information on it. I only got to know since I had no information about such an inquiry. I knew it honestly that I was not involved in any thing wrong ...*(Interruptions)* I told them that any agency could conduct an inquiry, I was told that CBI inquiry was sought in the matter. I said that it was in my interest and that CBI inquiry should be held. I am surprised that at times CBI is blamed for being unfair and at times CBI inquiry is sought. ...*(Interruptions)* Even that was not mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

[Translation]

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I was here during the last week and day before yesterday, I went to Chandigarh and tried to find out. I got the report not from the administration but from the people who belong to your group. I got the copy of that report which was in your possession. ...*(Interruptions)*. Let me first mention the point which was highlighted against me in that report which they consider as valid report and we will talk about its status later. ...*(Interruptions)*

Siddhuji, please don't get angry. When you come back after five years or move to Chandigarh three years afterwards when you leave Amritsar, we can have argument then, so leave it today. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, let me first point out as to what is written against me in that report and afterwards we will discuss the status of the report. An SDM who was once posted in Chandigarh but is not there right now was sent a letter by Deputy Commissioner and not the Government, Governor or advisor to carry out an internal inquiry regarding the complaints of certain irregularities happened in a market and present a report in this regard. It was an executive order and many people know the law so I would not dwell on it but the investigation which should have been completed in a week, took almost a

year and the report came after that about which we had no idea. All of you know, and it doesn't require any knowledge of law that if even a single word appears against somebody in any evidence, he is served a notice. His point of view is heard and he is allowed the opportunity to cross-examine.

All that procedure was not followed. Now, I come to what is written there. It was written that when he was doing the investigation, the Chief Secretary i.e. the advisor present there, asked him on phone as to whether Pawan Bansal is stating or asking about this case. And the case in question was the case 107/51. It was not the case regarding booth allocation. When I heard the case related to 107/51, I was at once reminded that a year before some people came to meet me as they keep on coming to my house on Saturdays and Sundays and I also offer my services to them which I will continue to do as I am getting elected again and again because of them.

Some people came to meet me. One of them said that the officer in question has arrested his son and jailed him but released others. I didn't talk to them. I told the senior most officer who is Advisor to Administration and is equivalent to Chief Secretary that this should not happen. Everyone should be treated equally and with impartiality. If under 107/51, which relates to breach of peace, you want to arrest all those who are fighting, you can do so. If you want to spare them, then do so for all of them. That matter ended there because neither they told me as to what happened afterwards nor I asked them about the same. And today, it came to my surprise, when this report highlighted that the Chief Secretary i.e. Advisor to the Administrator asked me this, which indicated as if Pawan Bansal was providing shelter to the Booth Mafia there. This has been written against me. You must be having that report. ...*(Interruptions)* In the end it is written that "I recommend to get this matter further investigated by CBI" because they have a fear that Vigilance will not be able to probe it appropriately. We do not fall within the purview of Vigilance but can come under the CBI investigation. I do not mention others because there are several officers in Chandigarh. All the names were written and it was told

* Not recorded.

that only two officers are honest. Let everyone from IG, SSP, Advisor to Administrator to Home Secretary and Finance Secretary conduct this inquiry because I am not related to it in any way. Since my name has cropped up in this matter, so I am concerned with myself only. And I really regret to say that we have spent our whole life doing things with honesty and we have come here to do our duty.

Since, Sarojji had raised this point day before yesterday in my absence, so I wanted to say today that let CBI inquire this case. You keep on talking about constituting JPC. I am telling you that you can get JPC formed with the members of your party. But the way all of them have stood up against me today, perhaps now I am finding it difficult to say this. I wanted to say that let Sushmaji, Advani Saheb form any committee they like and get this matter inquired and if even an iota of evidence is found against me, I will stop aspiring to come to Parliament but this type of atmosphere against me is not alright. Is this my mistake to continuously win from my constituency and those who could not tolerate this are so much frustrated that they want to come to Parliament at any cost and the election to Corporation are due to take place in November. So, they are creating an atmosphere that Congress is like this. And we are busy in adding to this.

Madam, I have read certain portions of the report which is in their hands but I don't have that report even today. I am saying that I have received the portions from you people. I am saying that I have the same. Madam, on that very moment I had written a letter to the administration to find out as to what that report contains.

Madam, this is not magisterial enquiry report. There is a procedure of conducting magisterial enquiry. First it is notified then a public notice is issued. Thereafter the reply of accused is received. He may tell if any complainant received any notice, I will tell you what the complaint was, the complaint made by some persons was that they did not get the booth that were due to them, some complained that the booth were allotted to wrong persons, a complainant said that his father died in the year 1951,

your party takes the credit of evolving the scheme during their Government, however, the booth was in the name of my father who died in 1951 and should be allotted in my name, since I am his son. If a recommendation letter is written for him what is the harm. I have the letter with me how many of them have been written by me. I want to know if it is a crime to write a letter? And if it is a crime I will continue to perpetrate it. I will continue to work in the interest of the people. However, I would like to add that such a matter has been raised in the House and I regret that we are wasting time on it.

We are wasting time on it. I was ready to talk to you. I raised 14 questions in the RTI and tried to obtain information that when this enquiry was ordered. Whether any public notice was served if enquiry was ordered? Was not served. I regret that today Sushmaji is saying that the report is in hand. However, if the entire report would have been read it must have been read, I am not aware of it. If she is saying it must be true. I agree if it had been read. If it is proved after going through the report that if any one named Pawan Bansal in the statement? Whose statement were these, these were of persons who did not get anything. Did other get any notice?

Madam, one officer in a day does nothing of the evidence of one complaint of 43 pages. It is being done. Please tell me, is it possible? Entire statement of 43 pages in Punjabi or Hindi reported by an illiterate persons is being entered/recorded in a day and if it is read one would know that inquiry was not being conducted for a year. In Chandigarh somewhere it is written the Hon. Minister of Water Resources and at other place the hon. Minister of Science and Technology ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SHUSHMA SWARAJ: Reshuffle took place by then ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Yes, there was reshuffle, and I am telling the same thing when it started. The people of this market told me that they had spoken to Pawan Bansal that he would be transferred by evening and I am repeatedly saying it that I have high regard for

persons serving on any post however, I would never like to get involved in any controversy, I have never spoken to anyone even of S.D.M. rank. If at all it was required I spoke to the Senior Officers and number of times on several occasions I spoke for these people, however, anywhere if it is a said.

I have also sought information regarding the M.P. or Ex. M.P. i.e. during the Government of Bhartiya Janta Party which M.P. or Ex-M.P. has written which letter. I am still waiting for the reply. There would be two outcomes. If they have also written letters like me then they have committed the same mistake. If they have never written then why they are misleading the people that they write letters for them and that they want their work to be done. It means they have not got their work done and level allegation. Do we not want to raise the issues of the poor claiming for 8x8 feet booth, who sit on the roadside. If this is an indication that I should stop talking about them and for them. Forgetting all these things I would reiterate, since things are to be pushed ahead so a committee should be constituted. I may not have the same confidence on you, I regret to say that. Today in the morning when I reached Chandigarh, I got the transcript, that day my name was not there in the statement of Saroj Ji. Till yesterday, I wanted to thank her and say since this adverts to me; this alludes to me. If you wish to institute an inquiry, you can make a committee only of your Members since I had faith and wanted to believe that I had faith, however, I was wrong that they would constitute a committee and take a decision, since they would not err. However, today they have been mislead and it is being said that it has never happened in an official report.

I would like to say it is not a magisterial enquiry, it was not done under the commission of enquiry order. It was an internal matter and now they would again say and you will again get knickers in a twist that he has overstepped his jurisdiction, however, that does not matter. I believe, no matter one oversteps ones jurisdiction but fingers should not be pointed out at us. Did anyone try to know that he remained there for seven years, how he was taking extensions.

Before that I had an altercation with an officer it was a prolonged altercation. It is known to all what kind of relation he had with that administrator. At that time how you were patting the administrator's back. But later on, at present you are saying that I had sent it after making it, we are fighting among ourselves. At that time what kind of relation he had with him and what he says after writing only one line and talking to what people, this I would like to state with all respect in this Parliament

[English]

This is an effort to vilify me, an effort to revile me. This is a mendacious allegation, Madam. This is an allegation, which is totally without basis.

It is a cheap — and that word I am borrowing from you; I am not using my own word; your people have been using that word - It is a cheap gimmick; it is a cheap effort to tarnish the image of someone, who has built up his image assiduously over the years.

[Translation]

Sushmaji, I want to make one last point. You know what kind of result comes there. I know after three years, Sidhu Saheb or Susmaji please come and I will show what happens there ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh Yadav.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker Hon. Minister was speaking in excitement and he spoke in detail ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: you have spoken. Let the Zero hour function.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: In the end he has challenged me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the zero hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I want to reply one of the points made by him ...(Interruptions) I want to inform you and the House ...(Interruptions) You are not stating the facts ...(Interruptions)

12.26 hrs.

At this stage Shri Rakesh Singh and some other Members came and stood on the Floor near the Table.

MADAM SPEAKER: Akhilesh Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI AKHILESH YADAV (Kannauj): Thank you, Madam. On the 7th of this month when I was coming to attend the Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now let us proceed with the 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: Madam, this is such a serious incident which happened to me ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him finish, then I shall call.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: Madam, if I shall not narrate the incident in the House which I have to face then where should I go? ...(Interruptions) on the 7th of this month I was surrounded. ...(Interruptions) there was barricading all around me. ...(Interruptions) I could not reach Lok Sabha even after your permission. ...(Interruptions) on the 9th when I went ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point, the Question Hour has been suspended.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: The higher officers of Uttar Pradesh Police, DIG, DG were using indecent language. I cannot repeat that in the House ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him finish.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Zero Hour is going on. You spoke and he replied. Now it is finished.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You raised the issue and he had replied. Now it has come to an end. Now let Akhileshji speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now both the sides have spoken. Now tell him finish.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Both sides have spoken. Both sides have made their points

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Akhileshji finish then I'll call.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Akhileshji speak after that I'll call you.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him finish then I'll call you.

* Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I'll call you after he finishes his speech.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Akhilesh Ji is speaking. Let him conclude and then I will call Sushmaji.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please let Akhileshji conclude his point and then you will be called.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He is in the middle of his speech so let him conclude. You will be called afterwards.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We can not stop him while he is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him first conclude his point and then you can speak afterwards.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: That's what I am saying, I will call you after he concludes. He is speaking right now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He will have objection to it. He has put forth much of his points.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Akhileshji, have you finished speaking?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you conclude

...(Interruptions)

SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: Madam, I have not started yet ...*(Interruptions)*

You please first let them sit ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Akhileshji, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: What should I speak when all the Members are standing in the well.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you, please go back to your seats.

12.34 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Rakesh Singh and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, this House has a system that the second issue is taken up after discussion on the first one is finished. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: In my opinion, the discussion on this issue is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: The first issue is not over ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you finish quickly.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I have not got the chance to reply to what Parliamentary Affairs Minister has said and you are taking up another issue. How can this happen ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You raised the issue and he replied in this regard.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I raised the issue in just one sentence but he spoke for half an hour ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have given my explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: The House was misled. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam Speaker, one point was raised during the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*. I have given my personal explanation. ...*(Interruptions)* if they discuss the same, I will have to give my reply again. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: In the end, he challenged me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Sushmaji, you speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, its my humble request to you. ...*(Interruptions)*. How can it happen that he will speak but I won't ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Sushmaji speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, you please get the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: How should I put the House in order? The Hon. Members sometimes from both the sides stand up.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, his whole speech has come on record, will my view points not go on record? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please go ahead.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Shrimati Sushma Swaraj is saying.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker you please bring the House in order ...*(Interruptions)*

12.37 hrs.

At this stage Shri Rakesh Singh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Shrimati Sushma Swaraj is saying.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Shrimati Sushma Swaraj is saying, so please go back to your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else is going on record, except what Sushmaji is saying.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Shrimati Sushma Swaraj is saying.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushmaji, please continue.

* Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. Sushmaji, please continue.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, he may speak whatever he likes and I am not supposed to answer him back? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat and allow Sushmaji to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Allow Sushmaji to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushmaji please continue. You are being heard on the microphone.

* Not recorded.

12.39 hrs.

At this stage Shri Rakesh Singh and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, please make them sit. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, it is my humble request that the House. ...(Interruptions) I am concluding ...(Interruptions) Please allow me to conclude. ...(Interruptions)

12.39½ hrs.

At this stage Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 pm.

...(Interruptions)

12.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Thank you, Madam when the House was adjourned for a while, hon. Rajnath Singh Ji apprised me of the incident, which was being raised by Shri Mulayam Singh Ji. It is a matter of

misbehavior with a Member of Parliament. So, I would request you to allow him to speak first. Thereafter I will give reply to the statement of Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Please allow me to speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: You will also be given a chance.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Allow him too, allow Mulayam Ji also and then please ensure that the members of Congress Party listen to me peacefully.

SHRI AKHILESH YADAV (Kannauj): Madam Speaker, I would like to start from the 7th March, 2011. The agitation of Samajwadi party was already declared on the 7th March, 2011 when we left our home to participate in the proceedings of the House, we saw that there were barricades around us and in no way we could proceed on our journey and reach Delhi when I wrote a letter to you and after your intervention I could come out. After that many of our colleagues were arrested agitating in Kannauj and they were sent to jail. On the 9th March, 2011, I myself prepared a programme to visit Lucknow and then Kannauj and to meet my party workers. I took Indian Airlines flight and reached Lucknow and found that many police officers and other officers whom I could not recognize came and stood near me. They told me to accompany them. I asked where I have to go, they replied that I have just to go. Apart from CISF or Central Forces, which are posted there the entire police force and police officers of UP were present there. They forcibly took me away. On senior officer Brij Lai who is Director General of Police (Law and Order) of UP and Additional SP Shri B.P. Ashok and D.K. Thakur who is a senior officer controlling law and order and at whose instance false cases are being filed they all took me away. They caught hold of both my hands and two officers were talking me away pushing from behind. When I came out of the Airport I did not find a single police personnel posted for my security. The police had withdrawn them at half past seven in the morning and they also snatched their mobile phones. They were kept at Lucknow Cannt police Station (Thana). When I came out of the

Airport I tried to talk to the press. But they used as much abusive language as they could and also pushed me. They were talking me away holding both my hands and pushing me and I could not speak. But I could hardly speak two three words to the press. The said incident was watched by the people of the whole country on television. After that those very officers who were holding my both hands from behind put me in an Ambassador car. As I was pushed in the car the driver started the car. I had no inkling that a policeman was already in the car. As the car started to move another policeman also entered the car. I made space for him with difficulty than both the policemen pulled me down and placed me between them.

The car started moving at a speed of about 90-100 km/ph several turns came and the vehicle was about to turn turtle several times. I asked many times where were they taking me but they did not reply. When I came on the road it again escaped turning turtle when I saw the gate of jail which is situated 14-15 km away from the new big jail of Lucknow. They put me behind the bar. Such treatment was meted out not only to me but also to the hon. Members of Parliament from Mohan Lal Ganj Sushila Swarajji on the 7th of this month. She was also beaten by baton and the police snatched her chain too. She sustained injury on her hand. There are also other members of Parliament who have to face such insult. Our movement was totally peaceful. I was not even going to participate in the movement in Lucknow but the way the youths associated with our student union were beaten is a shameful incident. They were demonstrating peacefully when they were beaten with baton. Several people have sustained fractures in their hands and legs. The leg of hon. Anand Bhadouria was broken, the hand of Sunil Kumar was also broken. The eardrum of Anand Bhadauria was also damaged. Similarly, student leader Pankaj could have lost his eye. Similarly a youth called Rajesh was beaten black and blue and abused by the police which I cannot repeat in the House. I have a picture with me in which at the behest of Brij Lai, DG (Law and Order) DIG DK Thakur kicked him in the neck.

MADAM SPEAKER: Right. place it on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: He could have died and he was abused badly which I cannot think of we have also been abused. These officers have lowered our dignity. I am a Member of Lok Sabha, despite that I was abused and derogatory language was used against me. I am so much hurt and getting so emotional that I am not able to narrate the incident properly. I want to give you a letter and through this letter I am giving you the notice of breach of privilege. I request you to refer this matter to the Privilege Committee of Lok Sabha so that officers playing with the respect of the Members of Parliament may be punished and the respect and dignity of the Members of Parliament may be maintained ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: It is my request that this case should be referred to the Privilege Committee.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

ONE HON. MEMBER: Madam, I also want to give a notice.

MADAM SPEAKER: You sent your notice to the Table – Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (MADHEPURA): Madam Speaker, I just want to say that the way the hon. member of Parliament narrated the incident, this matter should be referred to the Privilege Committee. The movement was

peaceful, despite that so many people got injured there and not only a Member of Parliament but many other Members are also narrating the same kind of incident. Such trend is not good, there should be improvement in it. There is no one except you and only you who can do it. Therefore it is my request that the officers who misbehaved should be summoned by referring this matter to the Privilege Committee. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Shri Dara Singh Chauhan speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Dara Singh Chauhan.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, I want your protection. The Hon. member of Parliament has raised the issue of the privilege of a member of Parliament. In my opinion, every Member of Parliament has a privilege and Shri Gorakhnath Pandey is expressing his view point in the House under the same. I want to talk about the things said before the 7th, 8th and 9th. Samajwadi Party had an All India Session in Gorakhpur on 10th, 11th and 12th. It was said there that the one who will shed more blood will get the ticket. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Totally wrong things are being stated in the House. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to the Hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam, when in the agitation of Samajwadi Party on 7th, 8th and 9th it was stated that blood will be shed, the Government of Uttar Pradesh maintained Law and Order as a precautionary measure ...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

* Not recorded.

Madam, I want your protection that this matter is related to the law of the state and if such a matter begins to be raised in the House in this manner, then the matters related to others states in the country will also be raised. Some ruling should come on this issue. *...(Interruptions)*. The matters related to states should not come up for discussion in the House. These people say that this is the question of their privilege. This matter was raised in the House on 7th and their leader was present in Delhi on that day. He came by the flight of Indian Airlines and Jet Airways. Ruckus was taking place not to allow the House to function till their leader arrived. I was told that he was in the lobby at that time. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, you can see what the Member of Parliament is saying? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Regarding the photographs being shown by them in which a member is seen crushing. I want to say that this is an age of Science and Anybody's photo can be pasted anywhere. This is not some member of Parliament's photo. I cannot tell you as to whose photo it is and in what circumstances it has been prepared. *...(Interruptions)*. Madam, I want this much protection from you that this should not be considered as a privilege issue. Whatever they wanted to do in Uttar Pradesh was checked by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, so in sheer desperation, they are disturbing the House in this manner. I want to tell you that the rule of law prevails Uttar Pradesh and it will continue to be so. No one will be allowed to take law in their hands by creating such a ruckus and behaving madly.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, a notice was given to you from our party during the Question Hour in the morning to adjourn the same. When I stood up to speak on that issue, the House got adjourned due to uproar. Afterwards, I wanted to raise the issue again in the Question Hour but the Parliamentary Affairs Minister stood up to speak and you allowed him the opportunity. Then, I thought to let the Minister speak first and reply to him afterwards.

We listened to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister with a lot of patience but the Minister began to preach instead of giving explanation and in the end he even challenged me. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, the word preaching is not unparliamentary. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, the word preaching is not unparliamentary, the saints give sermons and I said that he was only preaching but in the end he threw a challenge and that too at me. I want to say to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister that had he been coming here by winning elections on a continuous basis his haughty language could have been tolerated. But I want to ask who lost from Chandigarh in the year 1996? Who lost from Chandigarh in the year 1998? Siddhuji or Sushmaji was not required to defeat him, he was defeated by a local leader there. I want to say and give a piece of advice to him. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Now you conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I am replying to the challenge thrown by him and stating the facts *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Sushmaji please carry on.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Sushmaji.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, as a well wisher I would like to give a piece of advice to Pawanji that we should never speak lofty things. The election arena breaks the pride of big stalwarts, so don't be arrogant and take back your challenge. ...(Interruptions) I can get you defeated through a local leader. ...(Interruptions) I don't need to go there ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushmaji, you please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Why have you stood up?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: As far as the matter is concerned, I have strong objection on two points as stated by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. First, he said it is a cheap gimmick. You are aware that first it is an unparliamentary word and second it is far from truth. I am not rising here just for gimmick. Second, they said that this report is prepared by us i.e. the BJP people. Madam Speaker, I would like to submit that this report has not been prepared by BJP people. When notice under the rule 353 was being discussed I said that notice under rule 353 is given when allegations are being levelled. I am not levelling allegation but I am only reading out the findings and recommendations made in this report. Therefore, there is no need for notice under rule 353. Now I tell you as to who has prepared this report. ...(Interruptions) Madam Speaker, they have analysed the report and described the report as fake. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Not to be recorded. Nothing else will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I am not at all interested in the dispute between any Administrator and the Hon. Minister. The important point is that the person i.e. Mr. Shergill who prepared this report is serving as Additional Secretary, Deptt. of Irrigation, Punjab. ...(Interruptions) The person who prepared this report does not belong to BJP ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sushma ji, Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Not to be recorded. Nothing else will be recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, Please check them, whether the House will function in this manner? It is like running commentary is going on. Once I ignored this but when you politely asked them to take their seats they should follow your instructions but what does it means that this report is fake. I would like to know whether the report is considered to be fake because these people are saying so. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Shrimati Sushma Swaraj says.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, Chandigarh is not ruled by BJP is an Union Territory which is under direct administrative control of the Union

Government. There is Governor. This report is prepared by Additional Secretary, Deptt. of Irrigation, Punjab. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has mentioned two points on the basis of report that booth mafia is operating there. Booth Mafia has got the protection of the hon. Minister as per the report. He has stated regarding this report that it has to be referred to C.B.I. Madam Speaker, it is one of the recommendations made in the report that the case may be referred to C.B.I. I will read out the recommendations made in the report. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I have a point of order ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: When I am reading out the report then how you can raise point of order ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Zero Hour is taking place, there is no point of order. Please take your seat.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Will she yield for a minute? ...*(Interruptions)* Will she yield for a minute? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, please ask the hon. Minister to take seat.

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the hon. Leader of the Opposition yield for a minute? ...*(Interruptions)* Will she yield for a minute? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: No. I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I am reading out the findings and recommendations made in the report. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please take your seats. Now 'Zero Hour' is taking place. Please take your seats.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I am reading out the findings and recommendations made in the report. It is mentioned in the report that

[English]

"Booth Mafia is operating in Chandigarh and this mafia has got the protection of the Minister."

[Translation]

The name of Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, the Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Science and Technology is mentioned in the report. I am reading out only the recommendations. It is one of the recommendation made in the report that the case may be referred to C.B.I., please listen as I am reading out the recommendations.

[English]

"CBI should also investigate the linkage of fraud to higher levels of authority by way of corruption money, reaching to the senior officers and contributions from the illegal and ineligible licensees to the v election fund of Shri Pradeep Chhabra, Ex-Mayor and Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, MP and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi."

[Translation]

I would like to say that this booth scam has been unearthed during the time when corruption is prevalent in the country. It has been submitted in the report that the case may be referred to CBI and CBI should also investigate the share of corruption money provided to Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal and Shri Pradeep Chhabra.

Madam, therefore it is my demand and they were telling us repeatedly to constitute the committee. We do not have to constitute a committee. As per its recommendation this case should be referred to the CBI and investigation should focus on the amount deposited

in the election fund and the amount paid to the Minister and Pradeep Chhabra. This is our demand. Therefore to say that the report is fake and it should be thrown into dustbin will not do the trick. One new scam namely booth scam has come into light apart from so many scams unearthed at present.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): It is most unfortunate ...(Interruptions) You do not even want to hear him. ...(Interruptions) It is absolutely unfair.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing, except what the hon. Minister is saying, will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, Shrimati Sushmaji has once again repeated the some allegations which I have already denied.

* Not recorded.

...(Interruptions) Madam, Sushmaji has repeated the same allegations regarding which I had said in the morning that they were baseless and false. ...(Interruptions) She is mentioning the report time and again and the report is in her hands. ...(Interruptions) I am surprised had this not been their report how the copy of this report been in the hands of every member of Bhartiya Janata Party? ...(Interruptions) At present this report has been submitted to the Government. The copy of the report is not with me. I have got excerpt of the report from them, who know that they are doing wrong things. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)*

14.27 hrs.

At this stage Shri K.D. Deshmukh and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, this is their line of propriety. This is no less than fascism. If I an not being given opportunity to speak and they think that they that they are right, I am repeatedly saying that the same thing they are mentioning, they have forcibly put two lines in collusion with the officer of a ADM rank. ...(Interruptions) For that there is no evidence. One more challenge I throw to Shrimati Sushma Ji if she speaks of morality, if she believes in morality and the conclusion on which she wants to reach already reached then she must see whether there is any evidence in it? Is there any mention of any witness in it. Tell me whether the name of Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal figure in that, just tell me. ...(Interruptions) The report is in her hand ...(Interruptions) Show me where is my name? ...(Interruptions) In which evidence in whose testimony does my name figure. ...(Interruptions) Madam, they have adopted a methods. Just speak and after that do not let the House function. They are making mockery

* Not recorded.

of democracy. ...*(Interruptions)* I just talk about their conspiracy. ...*(Interruptions)* They have a big game plan. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

They want to destabilise the country. I must warn, Madam, about that ...*(Interruptions)* This is the murder of democracy, Madam ...*(Interruptions)* This is the murder of democracy, the way they are behaving now. It is precisely for this reason that they want to create an environment of instability in the country. But I can assure them again, ...*(Interruptions)* They tried their best day before yesterday in Chandigarh. They tried to create scene in my house. Nobody could turn up there. They know it. In the city the people were not with them. They tried to go from shop to shop. Their leader was shown black flag by the people there. It is precisely because of the reason that truth is bitter, how Sushma ji has sent these people here. It is because she knows,

[Translation]

Shrimati Sushmaji knows that she is on a weak ground ...*(Interruptions)* Shrimati Sushmaji knows that she is on a weak ground ...*(Interruptions)* That is why she cannot understand and listen anything. When I mentioned in the morning she was hurt that is why she is sending all these people here to keep on making *brauhaha*. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPARER: Nothing will go on record

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I request you to

* Not recorded.

kindly maintain order in the House. If you want to debate on this issue, let it be so. If you want that CBI enquiry must continue. If you want you may appoint a sitting judge, they may submit their affidavits there. Apart from that if they want then you may refer it to the Ethics Committees. They want and their aim is to ensure that I am unable to work. I would not mention that breach of privilege but I just want them to let the Parliament function. They should have the patience to listen to others so that others may also present their point of view. I am not talking about Yedurappa Ji at present but I am just saying that like them money is not more important than God for me. Money is not more important than any other thing for Money is not God for them but it is no less than God. This is the policy of Bhartiya Janata Party and not ours. If you have seen me committing irregularity of even one paisa, I am responsible for that ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

14.31 hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members, who have been permitted to raise the Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over the slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

...*(Interruptions)*

- (i) **Need to facilitate issuance of voter cards to youth hailing from different parts of the country and residing in Metro Cities**

[Translation]

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA (West Delhi): Today, a lot of youth from the States like Bihar, Uttaranchal, Madhya

*Treated as laid on the Table.

Pradesh etc. migrate to metro cities of the country in search of jobs to fulfill their dreams. Approximately 10 to 12 lakh young people are residing in Delhi itself who have no Identify Proof due to which they have to face a lot of problems. No Bank provides them education loan and even the house owner doesn't allow them to make any ID proof. Even they have to face difficulties in getting the jobs. Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi gave 18 year old youth the right to vote. But in the absence of any I.D proof and a voter card, they remain deprived of casting their vote.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to allow a young person in each metro city to get his voter card prepared by authenticating the bio-data made on a ten rupee stamp paper so that he is able to get the right to vote and also take immediate remedial steps to provide facilities like education loan on the voter card itself.

(ii) Need to expedite the setting up of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh.

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): The Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Union Government has taken a decision to open up a Kendriya Vidyalaya for the common people living in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh under my Lok Sabha Constituency. A letter has also been written to the District Magistrate of Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh to provide land or building for this purpose.

I would like to request the Government to take immediate action and make necessary provision to open up Kendriya Vidyalaya from the next Session in view of the importance of Faizabad which is a Divisional and District Head quarter.

(iii) Need to enhance the budget allocation under National Family Benefit Scheme to cover all the BPL families under the scheme

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Madam speaker, the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) provides a lump sum family benefit of Rs. 10,000 to the bereaved household in case of death

of the primary bread winner irrespective of the cause of death. This scheme is applicable to all the eligible persons in the age group of 18-64.

As a matter of fact, this amount has been fixed some time in 2001. Now the cost of living has gone up. The number of families under the BPL has increased. There is a need to link this scheme with inflation.

There is also a need to conduct resurvey to identify the BPL families. With the limited budget under the NFBS, the State Governments are not able to meet the demands of the 100 per cent BPL families. Presently, they are able to cater to the 60 per cent of the BPL families. The remaining 40 per cent is left out.

Therefore, through this august House, I would request the Government of India to enhance the budget under this scheme to cover all the BPL bereaved households in case of accidental death at work sites or health wise.

(iv) Need to provide financial assistance to develop Warangal and adjoining areas as Mega Tourist Circuit in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA (Warangal): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the need to develop Warangal as tourism destination area in Andhra Pradesh.

As we all know India has several historical and cultural heritages. Tourism and value addition is becoming the order of the day. Tourism contributes substantial amount in our growth. There are several Historical monuments, cultural heritages, Lakes and Wild life sanctuaries in my Warangal Constituency in Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified certain popular historical destinations and submitted proposals to the Ministry of Tourism for consideration as mega tourism circuit. These are Fort Warangal, Thousand pillar Temple, Chanpur Mulugu Temple, Ramappa temple and Lake, Laknavaram Lake, Pakala Lake, Bammara (Saint Poet Pothana Samadhi Complex), Valmiki Temple and wildlife Sanctuary in

Eturunaagaaram in Warangal City. It covers well established corridor of Hyderabad, Nalgonda and Warangal Districts of Andhra Pradesh. Every year huge numbers of visitors travel through NH-202 to Warangal. Except few popular temples, majority of destinations lack minimum basic infrastructure facilities and signages to reach the destinations. The existing facilities are not sufficient to meet the growing demand. The intervention of Tourism Ministry is the need of the hour. The development of this mega circuit not only brings out the historical ancient religious cultural heritage to the future generation but also provides employment and revenue.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Tourism, to kindly intervene in the matter and provide financial assistance to develop Warangal as a Mega Tourist Circuit at least in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(v) Need to provide educational loan to students for technical/higher education from Banks in district Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): The Government of India is running an important scheme under which the economically weaker students can get technical/higher education in the country as well as abroad and help their families to progress. For this purpose, the Government has implemented a loan scheme through Banks for the students getting higher education in which it is clearly mentioned that the students seeking such education should be provided loan of Rupees 4 lakh without guarantee and maximum of Rupees 10 lakh through nationalized Banks and the students studying abroad should be given a loan of Rupees 4 lakh without guarantee and a maximum of Rupees 20 lakh with guarantee. The beneficiary students should repay their loans only after completing their studies and getting a job or starting their business.

This Scheme is not being implemented in the Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh. The Bank has not given loan to any student getting technical/higher education

in the Rajgarh district without producing guarantee, which has rendered the rationale of this ambitious scheme of the Government in this district almost irrelevant. The students of this district are not getting all the benefits of the same as per the Government's aims and objectives.

(vi) Need to check the menace of wild animals in Kandi area of Sham Chaurasi in district Hoshiarpur, Punjab

[English]

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY (Hoshiarpur): A serious crisis is looming over the farming community and other habitats of Kandi area in my Hoshiarpur Parliamentary Constituency. 75% of the area is hilly and backward. Sham Chaurasi is one of the Vidhan Sabha segments of Hoshiarpur. The villages like Janori, Kukanet, Dheria and adjoining villagers are facing lot of problems from wild animals. They are poor farmers having small holdings but being a forest area, there is no security of their lives or for their crops. The proper procedure to protect from animals is fencing. But fencing has not yet been carried out. Madam, I urge through you to Government of India to check the menace of wild animals who are threatening the lives and crops in Kandi area of Sham Chaurasi district Hoshiarpur.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to take measures to improve the literacy rate and health of adolescents in the country.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): The report of UNICEF under the title "Condition of children in the world" issued on 25th February, 2011 has highlighted the social, mental, economic and educational condition of children around the world. As per the report, 9 children out of 10 live in developing countries. This report has highlighted the poor condition of the children of our country in respect of health and education. As per the report, 40 percent of the total children in our country leave school before completing their studies whereas 43% get married before reaching the age of 18 years.

13% of female children achieve motherhood at a very early age. 56% of girls and 30% boys are suffering from anemia.

I would like to request the Union Government to take steps to bring necessary reforms in the condition of the children of the country by getting the study conducted in respect of the facts highlighted in the UNICEF's report.

(viii) Need to put in place measures to check the stay of foreigners in the country beyond the permitted limit

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): Now a days, Cricket World Cup is going on in the country. It is a good investment for the economy of our country. This will encourage the sport and also earn foreign exchange for the country. It will also boost tourism. Commonwealth Games were also conducted last year followed by Cricket World Cup and now I.P.L. Cricket tournament is going to take place.

The Government is requested to submit the details of the foreign exchange earned by our country during the Commonwealth Games and Cricket World Cup (2011).

It is often noticed that tourists coming from Pakistan, Bangladesh or any other country do not go back even after the expiry of the date of their visa. In such a situation, there should be a concrete plan to repatriate these tourists after tracing them and preventive measures should also be taken to check the health related problems in the country which may occur through the carriers of contaminated diseases coming from abroad.

(ix) Need to formulate a scheme for the welfare of weavers in the Gaya Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI HARI MANJHI (Gaya): Manpur, Gaya (Bihar) in my parliamentary constituency is a cotton weaving centre. Around 40 thousand people from this region have got employment therein. Around 5000 powerlooms and 600 handlooms are established there. At present, the price of cotton yarn has increased approximately by 65 per cent,

which has caused the crisis of capital for the weavers there, which in turn is affecting the textile production in my constituency as well as in entire Bihar.

Therefore I demand from the Government that a scheme should be formulated for the development of weavers to provide rebate in the prices of cotton yarn on the lines of agriculture sector. Our textile sector is a leading job provider second only agriculture sector. Simultaneously weavers should be provided loan at 4 per cent interest rate so that weavers may continue their production smoothly.

(x) Need to chalk out a comprehensive plan for cleaning rivers in the country

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): 36 billion rupees have been spent with central assistance during the last ten years for cleaning rivers, but not a single river has been cleaned. Not a single meeting of the National River Conservation Directorate has been held during the last 7 years. If we talk about the Yamuna river in Delhi, 3800 million litres of silt and industrial effluents dumped into the Yamuna. If we talk about the treatment plant, it remains a failure during most of the time due to lack of cleaning and servicing regularly.

I request the Government to take recourse to an appropriate policy - strong step and transparency for cleaning rivers.

(xi) Need to increase the target for off-grid solar power for rural applications under the National Solar Mission

[English]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran): More than 40 crore rural people in the country are without access to electricity. Decentralized generation of power from solar sources is cost effective and reliable option. But, the target of off grid generation under National Solar Mission Phase-I has been kept as only 200 MW against the target of 1000 MW for grid connected power which mainly goes to urban areas. Furthermore, only 30% capital subsidy is given to off-grid solar power. This is far less than the grid-connected solar power. As a result, poor tribals and villagers end up

paying more for electricity as compared to urban consumers.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to increase the target for off-grid to at least 500 MW and increase the capital subsidy to off-grid solar applications to at least 50% to remove the bias against rural people in the National Solar Mission.

(xii) Need to renovate the Narayanpur and Bhupauli Pump Canals under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme in district Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Long ago two major lift canal projects (Narayanpur Pump Canal and Bhupauli Pump Canal) had been constructed at the Ganga river in the district of Chandauli in Uttar Pradesh. Both these large major canals have been constructed from these two pump canals. Arrangements have been made for irrigation of lands in more than half of the territory in the district of Chandauli from these two major canals. Major canals and their tributaries not being pucca, water from these two major canals is wasted in large quantities and does not reach the farthest end of the canals, as a result thousands of hectares of agricultural lands of the farmers situated on the farthest ends of both these major canals remain unirrigated and for lack of irrigation the production of foodgrains is affected on a large scale. Farmers have been continuously struggling for several years for making both the major canals pucca and for covering water up to the farthest end. For lack of irrigation, law and order situation in the district is also disturbed and the economic condition of farmers is getting worse day by day. No other source of irrigation is available for the farmers of eastern Mahach, northern Narvan. It is extremely necessary to make the major canals of Bhupauli and Asia's largest pump canal Narayanpur pucca for the sake of farmers, which may lead to conveying the water of the major canals which goes back to the Ganga river passing through rivers, drains, uselessly up to the farthest end and thus the objectives of National Food Security Mission and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana may be fulfilled. It is required to get the work done

by providing funds under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme of the Union Government for making these two major canals pucca.

I demand from the Union Government that a central team should be sent for renovation of these two canals and additional construction work under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme which will look into as to why the water of these two major canals does not reach the farthest end and after inquiry by the central team, the work should be started after preparation of estimates as per the requirement of its reconstruction or renovation by providing funds immediately under time bound scheme.

(xiii) Need to construct and refurbish bathing ghats at the bank of river Ganga in Allahabad

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA (Phoolpur): The Magh Mela held every year and Kumbha Mela to be held in the year at Allahabad Prayag, crores of devotees from the country and abroad attend and take a holy dip at the Sangam. On the bank of Sangam and nearby deep ditches are created due to flood, which causes inconvenience to the people desirous of taking holy dips and there is always an apprehension of accident. From the religious and spiritual point of view, the Sangam of the Ganga-Yamuna has great importance, but due to disregard to the Sangam area, this has not developed properly while pucca bathing ghats have been constructed as the banks of the Ganga in Varanasi and Haridwar.

Therefore, I request the Government to take necessary steps for construction of Pucca Ghats on the banks of the Ganga at the Sangam in Allahabad including the banks of the Ganga at Daragani and Rasoolabad on the lines of Varanasi and Haridwar (Hari Ki Paudi)

(xiv) Need to convert and declare the existing State Highways in district Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu as National Highways

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharmapuri): Once known as Most Backward District in Tamil Nadu,

Dharmapuri District is now fast turning as a developing district because of the several developmental initiatives taken by the present State Government of Tamil Nadu. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has taken several progressive measures to improve the conditions of the existing State Highways such as (1) Malur-Hosur-Adhiyamankottai Road, (2) Hogenekkal-Pennagaram-Dharmapuri-Tirupatu Road (3) Dharmapuri-Harur (via Morppur) Road and (4) Salem-Tirupattur-Vaniyambadi Road. These State Highways connect National Highways No. 7 at many places and they do play a very important role to share the vehicular movement of road traffic heading towards National Highway No. 7. There has been persistent demand to declare the above State Highways as National Highways to facilitate further improvement and strengthening of these State Highways. In the entire district of Dharmapuri, there are no National Highway as of now. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to convert and declare the above said State Highways into National Highways in the national interest.

(xv) Need to reimburse the honorarium paid to the Special Police Officers (SPOs) in the State of Tripura and extend the benefit of enhanced honorarium to all the SPOs in the State

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): The Special Police Officers (SPOs) who have been deployed in some of the insurgency affected States are playing a meaningful role, supporting the State and Central Para Military forces in containing insurgency. The Government of Tripura has posted 3550 SPOs. At present the SPOs are being paid by the State Government at the rate of Rs. 3500/- per month. The assistance from the Central Government was recently enhanced from Rs. 500/- to Rs 1500/- per month only for 1400 SPOs. It may be mentioned that the entire amount of honorarium of SPOs in the case of J&K and Jharkhand has been reimbursed fully by the Central Government. I would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government that the honorarium paid to the SPOs by the State Government of Tripura should be reimbursed in full at the rate of Rs. 3500/- per month and benefits extended to all 3500 SPOs.

(xvi) Need for a review on the use of efficient technology under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to meet the energy needs of the people in the country

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission has set a goal of creating an enabling framework for deploying 20GW of solar power by 2022. It is vital for India to follow a low carbon intensity growth path to achieving energy sufficiency. The mission guidelines mandate the use of domestic content in modules in its first phase and photovoltaic cells in the second phase as well as 30% of components in case of Concentrated Solar Power. The domestic content policy is protectionist, will probably be challenged in international forums and can have the unintended consequence of impacting the exports from Indian manufacturers and limiting their innovation capabilities. An estimated 6.5 cr out of the 13.5 cr rural households in India do not have electricity connections. I urge the Government to prioritize and focus on the energy needs of the masses. We need access to the latest, most efficient technologies for ensuring their energy security, not subsidize an industry unable to compete.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3.00 p.m.

14.32 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fifteen of the Clock.*

15.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Fifteen of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER

Earthquake and Tsunami in Japan

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH):
Madam, Speaker, as hon. Members are aware, the north

eastern part of Japan was hit by a massive earthquake and tsunami on the 11th of March.

Images of destruction and human misery are being flashed on Television channels. These are heart-rending and deeply disturbing sights. It is becoming evident that the scale of destruction and loss of human lives are likely to be far higher than initially expected. This is a moment of immense and grave tragedy for Japan.

I have already conveyed, on behalf of the Government and people of India, our deepest condolences to the Prime Minister of Japan. I have told him that India stands in full solidarity with the people of Japan and that our resources are at the disposal of Japan for any assistance they may require.

I am confident that this august House will join me in reiterating the heartfelt condolences of the people of India to the friendly people of Japan, and extending our prayers and thoughts to them during this most horrific disaster.

Madam, we can never forget that India has been the largest recipient of Japan's overseas development assistance. We have the best of relations with Japan. We are in touch with the Government of Japan to ascertain the kind of assistance they need. As an immediate step, we are airlifting 25,000 blankets to Japan. We are ready to send search and rescue teams and relief material. We stand ready to help in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase. Our Navy is on standby to send its ships to Japan as part of such an exercise.

We will spare no effort in assisting the Japanese authorities in dealing with the aftermath of this disaster.

There are about 25,000 Indian nationals in Japan. Most of them were not living in the areas affected by the tsunami. About 70 Indians are in the shelters established by Japanese authorities in the tsunami affected areas. We are monitoring their welfare. So far we do not have any reports of casualties.

The disaster has affected some of the nuclear power plants in Japan. The Government of India is in constant

touch with the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Japanese Atomic Industrial Forum, and the World Association of Nuclear Operators.

Madam, in India, we are currently operating 20 nuclear power reactors. 18 of these are the indigenous Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors. Two reactors at Tarapur, TAPS-1 and TAPS-2 are Boiling Water Reactors of the type being operated in Japan. A safety audit of these reactors has been completed recently. Indian nuclear plants have in the past met their safety standards. Following the earthquake in Bhuj on 26 January, 2002 the Kakrapar Atomic Power Station continued to operate safely without interruptions. Following the 2004 tsunami, the Madras Atomic Power Station was safely shut down without any radiological consequences. It was possible to restart the plant in a few days after regulatory review.

I would like to assure hon. Members of the House that the Government attaches the highest importance to nuclear safety. The Department of Atomic Energy and its agencies including the Nuclear Power Corporation of India have been instructed to undertake an immediate technical review of all safety systems of our nuclear power plants particularly with a view to ensuring that they would be able to withstand the impact of large natural disasters such as tsunamis and earthquakes.

I would also like to inform the House that work is underway in the Department of Atomic Energy towards further strengthening India's national nuclear safety regulatory authority.

15.02 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Making available of detailed Demands for Grants, outcome budgets and Annual Reports

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before we take up the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development, I have another small observation to make. It has been brought to my notice that the detailed Demands of the Ministry of Rural Development were laid

on the Table of the House on Friday, the 11 March, 2011. The Outcome Budget of the Ministry has been laid on the Table only today. The Annual Report of the Ministry only in English version is also being circulated to the Members today.

Although there is no rule which bars the discussion on Demands for Grants of a particular Ministry for want of Annual Report and Outcome Budget of that Ministry, yet, I am of the view that these documents including the detailed Demands for Grants should be made available to the Members sufficiently in advance so that they get enough time to study them.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to ensure that, in future, the detailed Demands, the Outcome Budgets and also the Annual Reports of the Ministries whose Demands are to be discussed in the House are made available to the Members sufficiently in advance.

15.03 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)- 2011-12*

Ministry of Rural Development

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 82 to 84 relating to the Ministry of Rural Development.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions, slips in respect of which are received at the Table within the stipulated time, will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shri Shailendra Kumar.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 82 to 84 relating to the Ministry of Rural Development."

Demands for Grants 2011-12 in respect of the Ministry of Rural Development, submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the vote of the House
Ministry of Rural Development		
82	Department of Rural Development	146909,72,00,000
83	Department of Land Resources	2706,20,00,000
84	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.	11005,24,00,000

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development. The Honourable Members of Parliament belonging to the-ruling as well as the Opposition parties are Chairmen of District Monitoring and Vigilance Committees. Six components of Bharat Nirman are also governed by the Ministry of Rural Development and if those components under this ministry

are discussed in detail, all the development components under this ministry are likely to be discussed in detail. The Ministry of Rural Development oversees irrigation, drinking water, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, rural housing, rural electrification and rural telephone.

15.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to tell the House that the rural tele-density was 1.57% in the year 2004 and it increased upto 30.18 percent in the year 2010. It has increased from just 5 percent in the year 1999 to 84.5 percent in November, 2010.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the number of rural telephone connections was only one crore and twenty lakh in the year 2004 but this number has increased upto more than 25 crore in November, 2010. So far as the power sector is concerned, a target of increasing 78,000 MW Capacity in power Sector was set during the eleventh five year plan whereas this target was reduced to 62,374 MW later. 32,032 MW power was generated till 31st December, 2010. This is a disappointing report.

Sir, so far as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme is concerned, there are some states like Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Bihar which have more than average performance in generating employment opportunities but only 93 percent of the programme has been covered by social audit. Yesterday I was in my constituency and I came to know that social audit was taking place in all the districts simultaneously. I hope that social audit is not done in haste leading to manipulation in it. There is a need to pay special attention to social audit. I have come to know that a government officer has also been appointed for this scheme. It may be seen that during the year 2007-08 forty two (42) days and during the year 2009-10 only fifty four (54) days of employment were provided whereas the government had targeted to provide 100 days of employment every year. Complaints have been received regularly from Madhya Pradesh, Uttar

Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and Bihar that the Sarpanch keeps the jobs cards of the workers. It is a matter of concern because the members do not get payment of wages in time due to it and the workers have to face a lot of problems for earning their livelihood.

Sir, similarly nine lakh rural BPL beneficiaries have been covered under Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana so far by spending 12,000 crore rupees whereas the total number of persons living below poverty line (BPL population) is much more in the country, I am happy that at present caste-based census is being undertaken. If the census includes economic, social and educational grounds, we will reflect the exact number of BPL population in the country.

Sir, so far as Bharat Nirman is concerned, rural drinking water supply is also a component of Bharat Nirman. for rural drinking water supply 4098 crore rupees were provided in the year 2005-06 and this amount has been increased only upto 7,989 crore rupees in the year 2009-10. In the year 2010-11 9,000 crore rupees have been provided under this scheme but only 7103 crore rupees have been spent so far. As of now only 76,316 colonies are proposed to be covered under this scheme in the year 2010-11 whereas 43,193 colonies were covered in the year 2010 and 33,000 colonies have still not been covered under this scheme. If we look at figures, drinking water is being provided to only 16 percent population by exploiting only 4 percent of water resources in India. 85 percent of rural population of our country depends on ground water and it has been seen that we have not been able to provide drinking water to all despite implementing Rashtriya Swajal Dhara Yojana or Rajiv Gandhi Rural Drinking Water Mission. The figures show that at least 7,82,000 people have died from drinking polluted water and 2142 person die daily i.e. about 90 person die every hour from drinking, polluted water in India. It is a very serious issue. We expect the Government of India to take an initiative in this regard and to provide pure drinking water to the rural population. So far as the Budget 2011-12 is concerned, only 87,000 crore rupees have been allocated to the Ministry of Rural Development

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

which is just 12 percent more than the last budget. Only 58,000 crore rupees have been provided under Bharat Nirman Programme which is only 10,000 crore rupees more this year. The condition of our rural areas is very bad even today in our country.

Today the need of the hour is that we should also pay attention towards that and there is a need to allocate more funds in this Budget for the development of rural areas.

I have already told you about the rural housing, it has been discussed several times in this House. Today in the name of rural housing whether it is Indira Awas Yojana or the housing scheme for the people living in the slums under Rajiv Gandhi Urban Development, so far as Indira Awas Yojana is concerned Rs 45 thousand is provided in the plains, Rs 47 or 48 thousand is provided for the hilly areas, but there is a need to increase the amount keeping in view the increasing inflation. I hoped that a provision of Rs. 50 thousand to 60 thousand would be made for Indira Awas Yojana in this Budget only then a room with a small Verandah would be constructed to provide house to a poor people.

Secondly, if we took at the figures of the last three years it becomes clear that the allocation of Rs. 84 crore made for Rastriya Gram Swaraj Yojana is also not sufficient in a way. If we look carefully we find that last year no funds were allocated to Uttar Pradesh under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikar Yojana, which is one of its constituents and also under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana. If the Central Government has allocated funds and it has been spent under some other head, I don't know, but for the last two years since we have been elected to the Lok Sabha, not a single village has been taken up so far under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana and Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. This is a matter of serious concern. The aim of the Government is to provide electricity to the areas having 100 households, but today there are several purvas which have acquired the shape of villages, these have been totally deprived of electricity.

The funds allocated for the Members of Parliament has now been increased from two crore rupees to five crore rupees when we go to our constituency then the people of the villages demand electrification of their villages. I think no less than Rs. 10-12 lakh is spent on the electrification of a village. There are so many purvas which are still totally deprived of Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana.

On the other hand, I would like to draw your attention towards the people living below poverty line who are also known as BPL Card holders. Even today when I go to villages, people complain that BPL Cards have been issued to those people who are well off, have agricultural land, houses and other things. I found and visited the houses of various poor people who should have been issued BPL Cards. It is true that there is lot of work load on the Gram Pradhan, who is above Sarpanch, of a village. It has also been seen that if the target of 50 has been fixed in a village, there are at least about 150-200 BPL people in that village. Today the need of the hour is that there should be correct counting of BPL Card holders in the ongoing census because on this basis all the Government Schemes are formulated and they get benefit. As all of you know and there has been discussion in this House that the figures of the Planning Commission, Tendulkar Committee and Saxena Committee regarding the number of BPL people vary widely, but the figure of 50 to 60 percent of BPL population has been confirmed by the reports of all the Committees. At least we have to make the allocation of funds, budget as per this figure so that the standard of living of the persons living below poverty line could improve and they get the full benefits of the development schemes of the Government.

The Government has given the guarantee to provide 100 days employment under MNREGA for this one lakh crore rupees is required but the Government has made an allocation of Rs. 40,100 crore only. The figures reveal that the laborers are still not getting one hundred days' employment in any rural area, they are hardly getting fifty or sixty days average employment. There is a need to pay serious attention to this.

The second thing is that the farmers of the villages which are migrating from villages to the towns, the condition of agricultural labourers is miserable. The Government says that it will provide employment says it will provide employment to them under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. The Government has made arrangement for their payment through opening their accounts in the bank. They go to banks where various types of touts and mediators exploit them and they do not get proper payment. The Government must ensure that each labourer get hundred days' employment.

The farmers were expecting a lot from this Budget. The last time some of their loans were waived and marginal and small farmers had got the benefit of this waiver. This time around also they wanted to get their loans waived so that they may get direct benefit. These people are very poor people who come under BPL category, such people needed such waiver for their economic betterment. If we look at the 6 lakh villages we find that we have been able to open only 30 thousand branches of banks. There is only one bank on an average for 20 villages, there is only one bank in a radius of 20 kms. Most of the labourers working under MNREGA are illiterate. They do not know how to withdraw their payment or wages from banks. They are facing a big problem. We have to make such an arrangement so that they get the benefits. I just want the hon'ble Minister to take the points raised by me seriously. I want that BPL families of our country get the maximum facilities. With these words I conclude.

CUT MOTIONS

Token

SHRI RAJU SHETTI: (Hatkanangle): I beg to move:—

That the Demand under the Head Department of Rural Development (Page 267) be reduced by Rs.100.

Need to take concrete steps to stop migration from rural areas towards towns and cities. (3)

Need to construct Field Approach Roads for easy and better transportation of agriculture produce. (4)

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: (Buxar): I beg to move:—

That the demand under the head Department of Rural Development (Page 267) be reduced by Rs. 100.

Need to repair roads constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Buxar, Rohtas and Kaimur districts of Bihar. (63)

Need to expedite construction of bridge over Kanchan river in Dhansoi in Buxar district of Bihar under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. (64)

Need to expedite construction of bridge over Karmnasha river in ATchnf in Kaimur district of Bihar under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. (65)

Need to expedite construction of bridge over Karmnasha river in KarirarrP in Kaimur district of Bihar under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. (66)

Need to include the bridge proposed at Sarai and Imelia on Karmriasha river in Kaimur district of Bihar under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. (67)

Need to immediately sanctioned the proposed road construction projects in Buxar, Rohtas and Kaimur district of Bihar under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. (68)

Need to include the bridge being constructed over Durgawati river in Jamuma godsara Narhan of Kaimur district of Bihar under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. (69)

Need to construct bridges over Dharmavati river in Panjwar-Sonvarsha, Morath river in Godsara and Gorla river in Deoria in Kaimur district. (70)

Need to construct a bridge over Gorla river in Persia Paikoli in Kaimur district. (71)

Need to construct a bridge over Karmnasha river in Jaipura in Kaimur district of Bihar. (72)

Need for proper maintenance of the roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.(73)

Need to avoid delay in granting approval for construction of bridges on various rivers in Muzaffarpur district. (74)

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many many thanks for giving me the chance to speak on the demands of Ministry of External Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)* Actually the wrong speech remained with me, so I thought that perhaps it would be Ministry of External Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)* Sometimes it happens so ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, sometimes such mistakes are committed, I am sorry for that ...*(Interruptions)* Actually my Senior Colleague Shri Jaswant Singh Ji had been asking me for a long time to speak about the Ministry of External Affairs, so the same thing was hanging in my mind.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, now I come to Rural Development. I had prepared for both so there is no problem. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir the Hon. Speaker had mentioned that the Annual report of the Ministry of Rural Developments has been circulated only today. I was not aware, so I could not collect the copy of the same. I had gone through the Annual Report of the last year minutely. I think almost the same report may have been repeated this year too, as there is not much difference in various reports. Whatever has been written in the earlier report, the same may have been repeated this year too. It seems to me that perhaps if the Government of India has any most important Ministry, definitely that is the Ministry of Rural Development. This Ministry is the most important Ministry because the fate of 65 per cent people of the country is directly affected by its policies, programmes and

activities. Perhaps keeping this thing only in view, the Hon. Prime Minister has recently entrusted this Ministry to a very active and energetic Minister. The Hon. Minister of Rural Development had also served as the Chief Minister of the State of Maharashtra, so he might be having deep knowledge about what is going on in the field of Rural development? So many things have been written in the report, it has been written about what the declared objectives of this ministry are? The foremost was...

[English]

Bridging the rural-urban divide. Second, Guaranteeing the wage employment and ensuring food security. Third, Promotion of self-employment, Fourth Ensuring people's participation through self-help groups and PRI. After that Creating rural infrastructure providing for dignified living, that is, shelter, water, sanitation, Restoring loss of depleted productivity of the land.

[Translation]

To achieve these objectives, the Ministry of Rural Development implements several schemes which include Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment, Indira Awas, National Social Association Programme, Integrated Watershed Management Programme, National Rural Drinking Water Mission, National Rural Livelihood. As our friend Shailendra Ji was saying that moreover 6-7 schemes are included in Bharat Nirman which directly affect rural economy and the life of rural people.

As per my information, this Ministry had demanded Rs. 1,19,610 crore from the Ministry of Finance for the budget of this year and received Rs.74,100 crore only.

[English]

This is the allocation, as against Rs.1, 19,610 crore. They have received Rs.74,100 crore.

[Translation]

Out of the total sum of Rs. 74,100 crore, their demand for Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment

Guarantee Scheme was Rs.65,000 crore. They have been given Rs.40,000 crore, which is Rs.100 crore less than this year's Budget.

When the Hon. Minister gives reply, I would like to know from him as the wages of the workers of MNREGA have been linked with the cost of living index now. I have read somewhere that this burden has been passed on to the State Governments. If it is so, then you confirm in the august House and if it is not so, then I want to put the point before you that Rs.40,000 crore, high price rise and inflation may be forgotten, it will be linked with the cost of living index, then to what extent the amount of Rs.40,000 crore as allocated by Hon. Finance Minister is adequate or inadequate. The Revised Estimate for this year is Rs.76,378 crore. The Budget for the next year is Rs.2000 crore less compared to the Revised Estimates. Look at the accounts of expenditure. I have gone through the data submitted by the Controller of Accounts, Government of India. Perhaps the Hon. Finance Minister has curtailed their Budget looking into the same data, because this year up to January, the amount which has been spent is only 40 per cent of the Budget. You have only two months that is February and March. February has already passed, half of March is passing and within this period if states or this Ministry has spent only 40 per cent, it means that you have to spend 60 per cent during the remaining two months. As it is known as March loot, it will be openly plundered from 60 per cent. Why not this Ministry has till date made this arrangement that they will regularly review in collaboration with the State Governments so that the Expenditure, as it has also been instructed by the Ministry of Finance, should be so equally distributed so that it may not turn into a group in the year end.

I would like to hear the reply from the Hon. Minister when he stands up to reply.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shailendra Ji was speaking about BPL families. It is our common experience that when we go to our constituencies, to a village, the main demand of the people is to get their names included in BPL list. These are many such instances. I do not want to waste the

time of the august House by mentioning about such instances. But every member of Parliament especially, who is a member of Lok Sabha, has to face one demand of the people in his/her constituency to get their names included in BPL list. We are helpless about it, as we shall have to request somebody else for a getting their names included in BPL list. We know tht they are deserving. But a waiting list has been prepared about it and the District Administration says that they will act as per the waiting list. Now a waiting list up to three years has been prepared and somewhere a waiting list up to four years has been prepared. No matters if a poor man dies during this period. But his name will not be included in BPL list. All the ongoing schemes of Government depend only on this factor whether a person's name is included in BPL list or not. If anybody's name has not been included in BPL list, then that person will not receive those concessions and will not avail those schemes. If his name is included in BPL list, he will avail them. Therefore, there is a race going on for including name in BPL list.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, what is the Government of India doing now? The Government of India is regularly constituting committee after committee. On the other hand the poor and destitutes are crying to get identified while saying that they are poor. We say, stop while we come back after asking Professor Tendulkar Saheb, Shri N.C. Saxena, Dr. Hashim Whether you are poor or not stop, we come back after asking Shri Sengupta, Oh! he is no more now. ...*(Interruptions)* we come back after asking Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia whether they are poor or not. We have been constituting Committee after Committee and yet the poor are not being identified in this country. If we do not recognize the poor in a country like India, it is shameful for all of us sitting here ...*(Interruptions)* How much time is taken to identify the poor that we are constituting committee after committee? What is the situation today? The Ministry of Rural Development on the one hand, the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Urban Development etc. on the other - these all are involved in Constituting Committees. These are waiting by constituting committees that they will identify the poor when the committee reports are submitted.

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

I would like to tell you that the Professor Tendulkar Committee was constituted for identifying the poor in 2005. I am sorry to say how they make a fool of the poor in this country. According to Tendulkar Committee, one who has the earning of Rs. 356 and 30 paise per month in rural areas is considered to be a person living below poverty line. Similarly, one who has the earning of Rs. 538 and 60 paise per month in the urban areas will be considered to be a person living below the poverty line. What is this 30 paise and 60 paise? How can you be so non-serious? Now one who has the earning of Rs. 356.40 instead of Rs. 356.30 is not poor, because his earning is Rs. 356.40.

Mr. Minister is sitting here, so, I would request that the Government should come out of the grip of the expert committees and identify the poor. There is only one identification of the poor that they are not rich. Let the rich be identified, and the rest all are poor ...*(Interruptions)* Let the rich be identified first by fixing criteria of having house, vehicle, being income tax payee or whatever like this, they will be considered as rich if they have any of these. The rest all are poor in this country. But, we are stuck around the earning of Rs. 356.30.

Today in the days of price rise what is the worth of Rs. 356.30? Is there anyone who will tell this? When Sengupta Committee was constituted, it stated that 77 percent people of this country earned less than Rs. 20.00 per day. Who are you talking about? If the poor are still not identified, how can one say so-and-so is living below poverty line and what facilities will they get? In these circumstances purpose of this policy gets defeated at this very point. I am sorry to say that even the state governments, who are also the policy makers, say that they can do anything only when the poor are identified, Shailendra ji was rightly saying that there is a great discrepancy in identifying the poor. Who are the poor - those who have two-storey buildings or those who have not even dilapidated cottages. This is the situation prevailing in respect of the BPL today. Therefore, I would like to give you one suggestion. As you allow deployment

of forces from outside in elections such as from the States like Punjab, Madhya Pradesh etc. to Jharkhand and so on in order to ensure free and fair polling over there. You may allow the same procedure by allowing the outsiders having no vested interest if you are to identify the poor properly. You may allow the people of Andhra Pradesh to visit Bihar and *vice-versa* for doing so. They will identify the poor properly by visiting there for three months and perhaps there will be no discrepancy in this regard. Then after reviewing it further action may be taken instantly in this regard because today the poor are on the margins of society.

Now there is much hype about that, the name of Mahatma Gandhi has been associated with the National Employment Guarantee Scheme. I would not like to put my viewpoints as Raghuvansh ji is sitting here. He gets annoyed very much ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Please speak also about the actual situation ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You, take your seat. You will be conveyed all the things.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You, take your seat. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: A report was published recently. This report was released from the Ministry of Rural Development.

[English]

"Only less than five per cent, 4.6 per cent of the works have been completed in a year, and less than 50 per cent of the works have been completed since the inception of this Scheme."

[Translation]

More than 50 percent schemes have not been

*Not recorded.

completed since their introduction in the year 2006 and this year your figure is just 3.6 percent. Once I said that

[English]

this scheme is a bottomless pit.

[Translation]

Where is the money going is not known at all. There are, in addition, reports of Parliamentary Committees comprising those of Standing Committee on Finance, Public Accounts Committee, but the conclusion of all these reports is the same. Through you I would request the hon'ble Minister that the Government should conduct a study of these reports. He has stated only one thing that there is no record as to how many people got 100 days' employment and it is not known whether 100 days' employment was provided or not in various states. Similarly the mandated wage is Rs. 100, whereas its average is Rs. 88.13 in the finding. This is the amount which was paid. It has C&AG report containing those on the study conducted by the Committees. To what extent did the C&AG check this?

[English]

Wage-material ratio has not been observed.

[Translation]

There is a C&AG report which says.

[English]

"A disquieting feature of the programme is the fact that the quality of assets created under NREGA is by and large very substandard, non durable and non productive."

[Translation]

Whether the purpose is to create sub standard, non durable and non productive assets and publicize the same? I would request you to stop creation of such assets. There is no need to create such assets. Instead this money should be provided to unemployed persons without offering

them any work. But such practice should be stopped. My colleagues from Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh are aware of reality. They are aware that kucchha road containing under mud-gravel is constructed under MNREGA wherein two buckets of *mud* is mixed with half bucket of gravel for construction of roads. The fund under MNREGA is being used by construction of only five km. of road in this manner. If the road is not made through compacting, it will not survive for a single monsoon season. I am submitting this because

[English]

the schemes under this programme are flawed. They deserve your attention so that this does not happen. I would like to tell you about the facts in my district for which Deputy Commission has provided data. Let me tell you that in my Zila Hazaribagh, there are 1,76,728 households, which have got job cards. Out of that, up to December, 2010, 52,894 households asked for employment: and the same number, according to this Report, were provided the employment.

[Translation]

The Minister is aware as to how many people have been provided employment for 100 days upto December.

[English]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, only 794 households out of 52,894 households or almost 53,000 got 100 days employment. It is not even 1,000 households, which got the 100 days employment.

[Translation]

We claim about solving the problem of unemployment and also that there is no existence of unemployment.

[English]

About MNREGA, I would request you to please carry out an in-depth review of the schemes permitted under this.

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

[Translation]

The status of scheme will remain the same even in coming days until the review of schemes is carried out in association with the states. ...there are various estimates ...in which it has been said that 50 percent of the fund of 40,000 crores rupees likely to be incurred, is pocketed by middlemen. Then you forbid to appoint contractors because they get their work done by labourers. You do not allow installation of machines as these machines operate in the dark. No action is taken when you report such incidents because they are powerful people making money.

[English]

They are so powerful that if you try and touch them, they can even get you murdered like they did recently in Latehar district of Jharkhand when a social activist was murdered.

[Translation]

The people who complain are beaten and those powerful people can go to any extent. When you undertake surprise check then you find out that there is no crash, arrangements have not been made, and no sign board has been erected ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat and do not interrupt.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassam): Everywhere it is happening like this.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): All the work is executed through JCB.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: JCB machines operate in the dark. The person who are in Administrative positions will not answer the phone after 9 or 10 or 11 P.M. because these are busy people and they sleep early in order to

wake up early in the morning. There are various national social assistance programme such as Indira Gandhi Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme. All these three schemes have been named after Indira Gandhi. Age group under the National Widow Pension Scheme has been fixed as 40 to 64 years. When we visit villages then widows approached us and asked whether the woman aged 35 or 20 years was not allowed pension in case of any unforeseen circumstances because of the said rule. It means that the women will not get pension at the age of 35 years because it is the rule of Government of India. I challenge that the Government of India has fixed the eligibility age of getting pension for a widow as 40 years. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain silence.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: What do you mean. ...*(Interruptions)* From where have you come and where will you go? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): I am a widow and understand this problem and I can tell you about the place from where I have come and also about the place where I shall go. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Please elaborate ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: She does not need this ...*(Interruptions)* She is not entitled. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: It is happening, untitled persons are getting benefits. Who is entitled for Indira Aawas. It is granted for running a shop and not for accommodation purpose ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY):

Yashwant Sinha Ji, who is implementing it? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I will come to that ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): What is the role of the Minister and the Central Government?

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain silence.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): He is making request to amend the rules. ...*(Interruptions)* in the public interest. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I am raising this issue in public interest and not levelling nay charges on anyone. Why are you getting concerned? I said that no one could predict the fate of a person, am I wrong, a women can get widowed at any age. Now, I am submitting that she will not be eligible to get pension at the age of 35 years. As per rule, she will become eligible for the pension at the age of 40 years. The then Minister of Finance has submitted. while presenting the Budget for the year 2005-2006 in respect of Bharat Nirman.

[English]

"Bharat Nirman has been conceived as a business plan to be implemented over a period of four years for building infrastructure, especially in rural India. It will have six components, namely irrigation, roads, water supply, housing, rural electrification, rural telecom connectivity. In each of these areas, we must dare to be bold and set for ourselves high targets to be achieved by 2009."

[Translation]

Hon'ble Prime Minister has stated at the beginning of Bharat Nirman

[English]

I am quoting:

"Bharat Nirman will be a time-bound business plan

for action in rural infrastructure for the next four years. Under Bharat Nirman, action is proposed in these areas.... We have set a specific target to be achieved under each of these goals so that there is accountability in the progress of this initiative."

He further stated—

"Every village will be provided electricity. Remaining 1, 25,000 villages will be covered by 2009 to connect 2.3 crore households. Every habitation of over 1,000 population and above, 500 population in hilly and tribal areas, is to be provided an all-weather road to be finished by 2009. Every habitation is to have safe drinking water to be completed by 2009. Every village is to be connected by telephone to be completed by 2009. Ten million hectares of additional irrigation capacity is to be created by 2009. 60 lakh houses are to be constructed for the rural poor by 2009."

It was a business plan. I do not know what a business plan means.

[Translation]

I think that the use of the word 'Business Plan' was intended to allocate the required funds in order to achieve set targets. I would like to ask all the hon'ble Members of Parliament present here whether all the villages in their constituencies have been connected with roads, and got electrified; if all the people have been granted Indira Aawas; whether potable water has been provided in all villages; if fields have irrigated in all villages? Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we both hail from the state of Jharkhand and we know that only 26 percent villages have been electrified and only 10 percent land is irrigated there. People come to us and ask as to when our villages are likely to be electrified and we are so helpless that we cannot help them. When we request for it, we are told that forest department will not permit because of the land comes under forest area. It is being stated that roads will be constructed in tribal area where population is more than 500. Shri Jairam Ramesh is not present here as forest department has not yet granted permission for erection of

[Shri Yashwant Sinha]

electric poles. There is a village in my constituency, where only tribal people live. I have seen that the village lacks even basic amenities. I said that I will start living in that village unless that village is electrified. When I had given such ultimatum then they started making efforts for electrification of the village because the village is located in forest area and naxal affected. There are thousands of villages in the country which have not been electrified. Only 26 percent villages have been electrified in states like Jharkhand. The schemes in the name of Rajiv Gandhi have been introduced in this regard. As per the scheme villages will be electrified for the benefit of BPL people. BPL survey has been conducted in this regard. There is a condition under the scheme that only a single bulb of 40 watt is to be lit in a house.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, the scheme introduced in the name of Rajiv Gandhi is not likely to achieve set target. You intend to electrify villages but only for BPL people. Who are those officers who formulate such scheme?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, only a single bulb of 40 watt is allowed to be lit.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): The Hon'ble Member is raising point regarding power but it is not included in the list of demands ...*(Interruptions)* Rural electrification is not listed in today's list of business. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Hon'ble Minister we are not raising such point against you it is for Minister of Power ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, we are discussing the issue of eradication of poverty. How can the problem of shortage of water be solved when there is shortage of water and electricity? Why is electricity not related to this issue? When villages are electrified then there is a possibility of availability of water and construction of roads. Hon'ble Minister is saying that electricity is not related to

this issue. The discussion about electricity is related to this issue and Bharat Nirman also comes under it.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, how can these people formulate schemes for rural development who have never visited a village and formulated schemes in AC rooms of various Ministries located in Delhi? The country will suffer if that condition prevails. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, even you have witnessed that tall claims are made about villages being electrified and about pilferage of electricity by some people. ...*(Interruptions)* Transformer of 10 KV, 15 KV capacity become non-functional when poor villages switched on one or two bulb. Once in my constituency 177 transformers became non-functional but on paper the villages have been termed as electrified. Hon'ble Minister I know all this as I also have some experience. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have the highest regard for Shri Yashwant Sinha, the former Finance Minister. In 1998, in your Budget and the President's Address it was mentioned that

[Translation]

water will be provided to all the villages.

[English]

He was the Finance Minister at that time. Since the idea is good, there is nothing wrong in it, I just want to make it clear.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, actually he has helped me. ...*(Interruptions)* My second point was the same. I was making recommendation that the task of rural electrification should be assigned to the Ministry of hon'ble Deshmukh ji, but, he interrupted me during my speech. I was recommending your name. Secondly, the history of independent India begins in 1998 instead of 1947. His reference point is the period between

1998 to 2004 when we were in power. The year 1998 and 2002 is mentioned always. I was listening as the Finance Minister and former Finance Minister who holds the charge of Ministry of Home Affairs had stated that growth rate was 5.8 in your regime and it is 8.9 in our regime. Today 5.8 percent growth rate has become a big issue and we are being accused for making this growth possible.

[English]

have here the figures. Who was in power during these Plans? In the First Five Year Plan during 1951-56, the growth rate was 3.7 per cent. In the Second Five Year Plan from 1956 to 1961, it was 4.2 per cent. During the Third Five Year Plan from 1961 to 1966, the growth rate was 2.8 per cent. Then during the three Annual Plans from 1966 to 1969, the growth rate was 3.9 per cent. During the Fourth Five Year Plan during 1969-74, it was 3.4 per cent...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

They have forget, it is not history of India. History of India began in the year 1947, you were in power but you forgot those days. Those people who were pioneer of socialisms are promoting market economy and proclaiming themselves as the high priests of market economy. They try to make us understand that growth rate has significantly increased in comparison to the growth rate of regime. You will not mention about the comparison of inflation during both our regime. Hon'ble Minister, if you have courage then you should state the number of people slipped below poverty line owing to inflation during the last three years. I am sure you will not reply.

At last I want to say where is the problem? Please think seriously. Former Chief Ministers, former Prime Ministers and several hon'ble Members of Parliament who have been Ministers, are present here. With regret, I am saying that we have all failed the people of India. If we introspect it should not be like what you have done and what did we do. I accept that we have all failed the people of India.

16.00 hrs.

Even if there is a single village in India which does not have access to safe drinking water, it is a matter of shame for all of us. What is the problem today, I am telling you?

[English]

What is the institutional problem? The institutional problems are two. One is that the government of India runs hundreds of schemes.

[Translation]

I don't know it may be 200. If we ask anyone how many centrally sponsored schemes are run, nobody knows. If we ask how many schemes are being implemented at district level nobody knows. But the schemes are being implemented. There is a scheme of the Government of India regarding sheep rearing. For this farms have been set up, but there is no sheep there. At some places there are persons but no sheep farm.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end, I submit what does it imply? I have a suggestion if the government has guts to abolish all these schemes

[English]

and run only 10-12 schemes that are really necessary and all these are in the state subject in the Constitution.

[Translation]

There are ten such subjects like agriculture, water, land, public health and sanitation electricity where you can monitor them strictly, the states will not object them if you provide 100 percent funds. We had started Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana which you also admire. In that Yojana we had told that we will provide 100 percent funds but also do 100 percent monitoring. Even today 100 percent monitoring is being done, if there is irregularly somewhere, I don't know about that. But you also accept today that it was a successful scheme and I want to submit that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Please expunge the unparliamentary words.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Right, this word will be expunged from the proceedings.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was saying that implement these 10-12 schemes and name them Pradhan Mantri Yojana. The schemes launched by this government in the name of leaders, is wrong. They malign their names. I am seriously telling this because if you go to the rural areas, you will find that the photo of late Rajiv Gandhiji is there and it is written that the village has been electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. What would people think?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am just concluding. My second suggestion is that ultimately it is the question of governance. We have the will power. You are running schemes on subjects included in the State list and you cannot escape by just saying that states are implementing them. It is their responsibility.

[English]

Then why are you running those schemes? Just give them up and transfer the money to the states, and let the states run their own schemes.

[Translation]

They will be responsible to the Legislature. When you are spending the money of the Government of India you cannot say that it is not your responsibility.

[English]

This lack of accountability is the bane of this Government.

[Translation]

There is no accountability. What happens now? The Hon. Minister is sitting here. He is helpless and I feel sorry

for him that the Supreme Court passed stricture against him. The Supreme Court has not done the right thing it should not have done this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: He is a very good person.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I personally know Deshmukhji, he is a good human being.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The Court has done a wrong thing.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I am saying that what was done was not right.

[English]

I am suggesting to the hon. Minister that he should stand up for his honour in the Supreme Court.

[Translation]

The judicial activation which is going on and the attempts being made to bring everything under its control, is wrong.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak on the subject, this is a different subject, this is not the subject of rural development. Have you finished your speech?

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Sir, this is the question of governance. Various basic issues are involved in it. Only a superfluous reply will not do.

[English]

My request to you with folded hands is that you should go into the fundamental issues and tackle the fundamental questions.

[Translation]

The government has adopted a policy under which it blames states for price rise, holds states responsible for road construction. Do not try to escape by holding states responsible for everything.

[English]

You are accountable to the people of India and that is why you are sitting here. Please show that accountability.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): Sir, I am very grateful to you for allowing a farmer MP from a village of the country to start speaking on behalf of the Congress Party on demands for grants of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Sir, I stand in support of the demands for grants of the Ministry of Rural Development and I shall request the Hon'ble senior leader Yashwant Sinha ji not only to sit and listen to new Members of Parliament, members from villages but also to encourage them. During the year 2011-12, the Department of Rural Development has received on allocation of Rs. 74.143 thousand crore from the Ministry of Finance of the Govt. of India.

16.08 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

I think that this amount is sufficient for the progress of villages in this country, for working in the interest of poor people, BPL holders living in villages of this country. The Ministry of Rural Development has made separate allocations, whether it is Rs. 20 thousand crore under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, or Rs. 10 thousand crore under Indira Awas Yojana, or Rs. 40 thousand crore under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, or around three thousand crore rupees under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana and not only this, the Ministry of Rural Development has made a provision of three hundred crore rupees for conducting the survey of BPL families. An amount of 100 crore has been allocated in this Budget also for a programme introduced for the first time for empowerment of women farmers and one more important step i.e. Rs. 100 crore has been allocated in this Budget also for a scheme through 'POORA' likely to take shape in future in the country for developing villages on the pattern of towns. The Hon'ble Minister, and the Govt. of India deserve appreciation for this. I am thankful to them.

Madam, I want to state a few things before Yashwant Sinha Ji leaves. As I belong to the state of Madhya Pradesh, many things in respect of the state are not taken up here as they are issues pertaining to State Government, and one cannot speak about it in this House. We speak in the House, but we are stopped here that this is an issue pertaining to state Government and we cannot speak about it. I want to put here this feeling of all the hon'ble members of Parliament and to ask as to what a Member of Parliament should do. If there are ideological differences in the State Government, a Member of Parliament cannot speak there just because he or she is of the Congress and cannot speak in the House because this issue pertains to the State Government.

Then what will happen to this Parliamentary set up, I think nobody can know better than you. If a farmer commits suicide in Madhya Pradesh, the leaders there, the Chief Minister say that this issue pertains to the Union Government, farmers are committing suicides due to the Govt. of India. If the State Government is unable to provide electricity under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana to distribute feeders separately for villages and irrigation, if the Govt. of India takes any effort directly through Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana for majras-tolas where electricity has not reached even after fifty-sixty years of independence, then you too say that this is wrong, if should be left with the State Government. I want to draw your attention towards the elections held in mid 2003 in Madhya Pradesh. Since Jharkand, Bihar and other states have also been referred to here, I definitely want to put this issue in brief. At that time there was a very tall and towering leader in Madhya Pradesh. Uma Bharti had declared that if they formed the Government, they would solve the problems of electricity and roads within hundred days. I request very humbly that hon'ble Uma Bharti Ji departed, afterwards Baboo Lai Gaur also departed. Now the situation is such that hon'ble Shivraj Singh Chauhan Ji is also on the verge of departure, but neither the problem of roads nor the problem of electricity has been solved, today the situation is the same even after seven years.

[Shri Uday Pratap Singh]

Madam, I want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development that a very courageous step has been taken in Jharkhand. In the name of Mahatma Gandhi, in the name of a holy soul, whereas a very important scheme of this country, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA) is being implemented. The poor, there were irregularities in Jharkhand, CBI inquiry was made. I want to request very humbly that at present Madhya Pradesh has turned into a haven of corruption. The Hon'ble Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development Mr. Prdeep Jain made several visits of Madhya Pradesh, personally he visited many districts and noticed that this scheme was being grossly misused there ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will be taken on record except the speech of Uday Pratap Ji.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Have patience to hear. You sit down.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Madam Chairman, hon'ble Nishikant Ji is my ideal on many counts. I sit and listen to whatever he speaks. Earlier I did not know him, but after coming to the House, his style of speaking made an impact on my mind. I hope that he should cooperate.

Hon'ble Madam Chairman, today the Congress Party has given the chance to a farmer's son genuinely coming from a village to start speaking on behalf of the Party. Perhaps for the first time since the House was formed, a new Member of Parliament has been given the chance by a political party to start speaking on behalf of the party. I am thankful to you for that. I shall request that on the line of Jharkhand, a CBI inquiry should be made also into MNREGA in Madhya Pradesh, so that at least hon'ble Jaswant Singh Ji's feelings may be respected here and whatever he desires may be given a concrete form by our Government ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You keep quiet.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Hon'ble Madam Chairman, it is only the beginning. If irregularities are found in each and every state, this inquiry will turn more and more comprehensive and then it will be a matter of deliberation for our government whether to get this scheme implemented directly or through state governments.

Hon. Madam Chairman, there are so many things which I wanted to share I was trying to mention about Ladli Laxmi Yojna but since Nishikant has said that it would also not be appropriate to mention it as this issue also pertains to the State Government. There was a mention about the age of widows. As far as my knowledge in this regard is concerned the pension for the widows is fixed by the district on the basis of an affidavit filed by widow regarding their widowhood and their age is not asked for the same. I may be wrong. I have been the President of the district. I may be wrong but as per my information is concerned widow's age is not being asked but their pension is fixed. As far as committees are concerned, hon. Yashwant Sinha ji has said that a lot of committees have been formed. In my opinion, not even a single five year tenure of any government would have passed without planning the development of the country through committees. Among those experts in the committee one is an officer from some village, one is a leader, among other experts there is a financial expert and many other with technical knowledge also sits in these committees. I think until these experts formulate some policy the government does not implement any scheme in the country.

I think that the committees would also have been formed during the tenure of NDA government and its decisions would have been implemented. There are certain traditions that have been there since Independence and every government has followed these traditions. This House is an ideal place of traditions and runs on the same.

Madam Chairman, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is an important scheme of the country. This scheme had also been launched during the tenure of NDA

government. This is a good scheme. When our Government came, our Prime Minister had selected two three schemes in his opening speech and declared to carry forward these good schemes during his tenure. He also included the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in the same. I think that you should be thankful to the Prime Minister because our government is taking forward your scheme. May be less amount has been allocated for this scheme during NDA's rule but today our government has allocated thousands crores of rupees to this scheme and this time nearly rupees 20 thousand crores have been allocated for Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana. I think this amount is adequate for current financial year. This scheme is becoming the cause of progress of farmers and the labour class. We hail from villages and there are less cities and more villages in our country and unless villages are connected with roads, this country, the farmers and the poor people cannot develop.

Madam, whenever we bring some scheme, it also brings with it certain discrepancies with regard to funds which everyone knows. Where money is involved some inconsistency will creep in. There will be some fiction there. There has been a decline in the standard of Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana in Madhya Pradesh. The reason is that we float tenders and a contractor is appointed but he works under the control of local administration whether you made them General Manager or other officers they have to work under the control of Chief Minister. The local administration follows the directions of the Chief Minister. A contractor is selected through the bidding process and he then awards the work to some other petty contractor and finally this leads to end of an important scheme and it becomes defunct. I request you to amend the rules in this regard. The person getting the contract has to execute the contract and no petty contractor will be engaged.

Madam, these important schemes are dying down because of difference of opinion with the state governments. Yashwant Singhji's point of view has given me much of strength otherwise I was thinking, how would I be speaking about it? But when I heard his full speech, it boost my

morale. The excellent manner in which you talked about putting an end to the boundaries of the state and the country or the way you said that such lines should be drawn so that the state and the country do not interfere in each others jurisdictions gave me a lot of encouragement. Through you, I would like to tell the Minister that National Inspection Teams have already been constituted. These inspection teams should carry out investigation on the basis of complaints from Members of Parliament but we are unable to get information as to when did they carry out inspection of a particular road and submit their report and what happened to the said report? We are unable to know as to what decision was taken in case of a complaint regarding some road brought forward by some public representative or any officer. The information regarding any inspection team sent by the Union Government should be in the knowledge of public representative and the Parliament and this must be highlighted in the newspapers through Press. There has to be a provision of highlighting in the newspapers that some representative has been sent by the Union Government to inspect a road constructed by some corrupt contractor in a district.

Madam, another submission, I would like to make is that Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana and Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Scheme are such schemes regarding which we are able to communicate to the people that our UPA government is implementing this. Some stringent measures has to be taken for better implementation of these schemes. Particularly the work under Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana is stalled for the last one year in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Raisen, Mandsoor, Dewas, Ujjain, Khandwa and Raigarh districts. These are very important districts of Madhya Pradesh which need to be developed. The poor and farmers of these districts are looking at the UPA government with a lot of hope. We expect the works under Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojana to start in these districts in near future.

Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to say to the House that another important scheme, namely, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana is also running.

[Shri Uday Pratap Singh]

Under this, poor people living below the poverty line are helped through self help groups. It is quite an important scheme of the Union Government. It was also launched in the year 1999. It was started by the NDA government. Today, lakhs of groups have been formed in the country under this scheme and they are earning their livelihood through grant from the Union Government. And by removing the poverty of these families, they are able to join the mainstream of the country.

Madam Chairman, I through you, would like to submit to the Hon'ble Minister that this is a very important scheme. At times Nationalised banks, Co-operative banks and Rural banks sanction grants but it takes several years for the materials to be delivered. This is a matter of concern. There are several districts in Madhya Pradesh where Form 4 has been deleted, but even today they send information to the Central Government by filling Form 4 indicating that grants have been disbursed and Self Help Groups have started functioning but they are not getting the required material. There are 40 per cent such groups in Madhya Pradesh who have set up groups in Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana. They have received Central grant but they have not received the required material. There should be enquiry and monitoring of such cases. We notice that in several states good work is being carried out. You may see that in the South, Andhra and Maharashtra Self Help Groups are doing a good job. I have visited one-two places in the South and there people are making good progress by setting up groups. The progress made at local level there is a testimony to better implementation of this scheme.

Madam Chairman, I, through you, would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister when the scheme will operate at full strength as a provision of hundred crore rupees has been made in the Budget. Such districts and several rural areas be included in this which are still deprived of electricity. There are several areas where there is no arrangement of water and road. Schemes like PURA (Prevention of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas) should be implemented in the areas where there is no arrangement of road, water and electricity. If the government provides

a little help there, where a push is required to take those villages towards urbanization, we should select such areas and villages so that we can ensure better implementation of that scheme in those areas.

Madam Chairman, I, through you, would like to tell this House that all the Members of Parliament know that a Vigilance and Monitoring Committee has been set up for the entire country. Had there been not this Committee no District Administration of any State would have sent invitation letter to any of the hon. Members of Parliament. This is only such Committee due to which they think that hon. Members of Parliament would come and preside over the meeting and nobody knows which case would be raised and included in the agenda so that they invite the hon. Members of Parliament. I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Rural Development and express my gratitude to the Ministry as this is a very big decision in favour of all the hon. Members of Parliament. I request that the NGOs working in this Vigilance and Monitoring Committee, as they are handling a very big dispensation in India, be included in this Committee so that we can call them and enquire about the funds granted to them, the place where they are working and at which state their work is? Instructions should be issued especially to the bankers LBO to be present in the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. If the LBO remains present, he will be able to tell the number of groups set up in Gramin Swarojgar Guarantee Yojana, how much grant has been given, whether necessary material has been distributed or not, the extent to which BPL card holders have been financed. Unless Bankers, LBO attend the meeting we cannot get information regarding the ground realities.

Madam Chairman, I, through you, would like to request the hon. Minister to include LBO in Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. Hon. Yaswant Sinhaji had mentioned about BPL Survey which is a very important subject. I am an inhabitant of a village in Madhya Pradesh, I know that the list of BPL is a testimony of a dilapidated dispensation. The situation in entire Madhya Pradesh is that those who deserved to be included in the BPL list do not figure there while others who do not deserve are

included in the list. It is a matter of shame. There are four storey buildings on which it is inscribed that 'I am poor'. At many places it was written by our Chief Minister that 'they are poor'.

This is poor and below is written his name. There are several big houses and four storey buildings on which it is written that I am poor. But in that hut on which there is no roof has not written that I am poor that is a proof that he is a big man.

I, through you, request the hon. Minister that he has given Rs.300 crore for BPL survey, this amount may be increased but it should be given the form of a census and it should be such a survey programme which should be carried out simultaneously across the country and responsibility should be fixed on that state government that local employee who will conduct survey. There should be constitutional provision if the survey is found wrong action will be taken against him. Every person wants to be included in the BPL category. All the facilities are available for BPL therefore each person wants to be included in BPL category. A farmer with a holding of 8 acre, a farmer with a holding of 20 acre also want to be included in the BPL list. When a BPL category person gets benefits, every person of that village wants to be such benefits. It is our responsibility, the responsibility of local administration to ensure that only eligible persons are included in that list and only they get the benefits. The responsibility of officers conducting such survey should be fixed. This is my humble request to the hon. Minister.

Madam, since there is allocation in the Budget, a survey will have to be made afresh. Thus, those who are rich, their names should not be included in BPL list. When we attend meetings, we appeal that those rich people whose names are in BPL list should get their names removed from the list, but nobody gets his name removed. Some are ashamed to get their names removed while some prudently do not get their names removed. Their names must be removed from the list.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude speech now.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Madam Chairman, I had said earlier also about Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme that an enquiry should be conducted into the matter particularly in respect of Madhya Pradesh. Significant changes have been carried out in the scheme. Earlier this system had been started during Shri Joshiji's tenure and now Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh Sir has taken it forward. The Government of India on its part is going to appoint one officer at district level. System of E-Muster roll is being made. This information will also be made available on the Internet whether Muster Roll is being prepared or not. If there are irregularities in papers, through Internet we shall be able to state whether the work is being carried out in proper manner or not. Since, 88 per cent works are implemented through Gram Panchayats, it should be monitored sincerely, because responsibility of rural development lies upon Gram Panchayats.

Madam, I would like to thank the Government and the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development that they have chalked out a plan for eradication of corruption. They intend to appoint an officer to look into all the complaints and resolve these problems. He will resolve all the problems that have been reported to him. For this a provision has been made.

Madam Chairman, Indira Awas Yojana is a very important scheme. The Government has allocated Rs.10 thousand crore for this scheme. This is such a scheme in which maximum allocations are also not adequate because this is a case concerned with a common man. At present, Rs.45 thousand has been fixed in the form of assistance. I think that this amount has been increased substantially. Earlier the amount was Rs.15 thousand. Then it was increased to Rs.25 thousand and this amount continues to be increased since Hon'ble Minister of Finance has taken the charge. For this, I extend my gratitude to Hon'ble Minister of Finance. It requires an amendment that the Indira Awas Yojana is being implemented in village areas on the basis of the BPL list prepared in the year 2002. I request that there are several families which were not poor in 2002, but have become poor now and these are

[Shri Uday Pratap Singh]

several people who might have been poor at that time, but now they are not poor. Therefore, to ascertain its basis, the Gram Sabhas of present Gram Panchayats should be assigned the task to ascertain who is the poor among SC/ST and general category. The Gram Sabhas of Gram Panchayats should be assigned the task of selection of people under the scheme because in local administration the 10 rules framed under Indira Awas Yojana are not complied with and corruption is prevalent on large scale.

Madam, I want to make one more request that three per cent fund of Indira Awas Yojana saved at district level is utilized for granting aids to people affected by natural calamity, flood, drought or burning of house, etc. The Collector along with MP, MLA and Zila Parishad Members allocate funds to the people affected by natural calamities. I request that it should be enhanced from 3 per cent to 5 per cent. This quota should be enhanced from 3 per cent to 5 per cent in the vigilance and Monitoring Committee chaired by the MP. Therefore, the responsibility of allocation should be entrusted to this committee because it comprises MLA's and members of Zila Parishad. The responsibility for allocating funds to victims of natural calamities should be entrusted to this committee. I make this request to you.

Secondly, I would like to request that since various schemes of the Union Government are being implemented, Hon'ble Jaswant Singh said that the schemes are named after several leaders. It is a natural process that it is our duty to advocate the party to which we belong. Even you follow such practice, where your governments are in power, you also name the schemes after your senior leader Deendayal ji. For example, you name a scheme after Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, we name after Indira ji, Rajiv ji, it is almost the same tradition which is followed by almost all political parties. -If such practice is discontinued, it will be followed by all.

I am going to conclude my speech, I would like to request you that Hon'ble Minister. Sir, in all the schemes of Union Government, whether it is MNREGA, or Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme or Pradhan Mantri

Gram Sadak Yojana, a board is displayed before implementation of all the schemes, a provision should be made in the budget for that board that this work will be started when the board is displayed that this work is being implemented under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme.

If the scheme is not implemented properly, then we will be held responsible and if there is good work under any scheme, we will get praise for that. So, I think that there should be provision in budget that a board should be set up before undertaking any work under any scheme.

Let us take instance of states like Madhya Pradesh where funds are released under MNREGA from centre and those funds are used for constructing roads under the Local Chief Minister Road Scheme. If we oppose this a lot of problems crop up at local level and pressure situation is created so as to prevent us from working. So this is my request that a board is set up to display that the road is being built with the funds allocated under MNREGA then the name of Chief Minister Road Scheme will not come into picture. Please ensure that these irregularities are checked. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Whatever you speak now will not be recorded. You are talking general things. Hon. Member, please sit down. Now please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please keep quite.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Before I conclude, I would like to thank the Chairperson of UPA, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and hon. Rahul Gandhi Ji who have been instrumental in implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for the poor all over the country. I would like to thank our Prime Minister, hon. Manmohan Singh Ji under whose leadership our Government has been functioning.

At last I would like to say that we hope that the rural development department led by hon. Deshumukh Ji and

Pradep Jain Ji would be able to serve the poor in the country. I support the demands of Grants of the Minister of Rural Development.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I have a long list of speakers to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development. Therefore, those who want to lay their written speeches, they can lay them on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

The list of speakers is very long. Therefore those who wish to lay their speeches on Table may do so.

Shri Gorakh Nath Pandey Ji.

SHRI GORAKH NATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Hon. Madam Chairman, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development.

India is a country of villages and the poor, the farmers and the labourers live in the villages. Today, the greatest responsibility of Ministry of Rural Development is to work for upliftment of the villages. When the villages are developed, the income of farmers will increase and consequently the agriculture as well as the country will also develop.

There are many problems in the villages. As we have been elected from village constituencies and I belong to a farmer family of rural area of Purvanchal in Uttar Pradesh. I am well aware of the ground realities of the villages and I do not need to ask about those things from others. I would like to draw the attention of Hon. Minister to those problems through you as well as the House.

First of all I would like to refer to the population living below poverty line (BPL) as the preceding Members and senior Members, who participated in the ongoing debate and the hon. Ex-minister have presented a lot of things supported by figures. I would not like to go in details of

those figures but these are some points on which I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister.

All the facilities should be provided to the persons living below poverty line directly by the Central Government as per list of BPL people at village level. The intention and the recommendation are the same but the BPL list has not been prepared. The names of the families of those poor, who do not get square meals, do not have even their huts to live in and whose children do not go to school, do not figure in the BPL list. Rather the names of the affluent persons living in bungalow are included in the BPL list as mentioned by the previous speaker. There is a need to conduct a survey of the BPL list. A survey was conducted earlier by Tendular Committee and it submitted its report. Hon. Chief Minister Ms. Mayawati Ji got a survey conducted in Uttar Pradesh and made additional arrangements for those poor. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me ...*(Interruptions)* Let me speak ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pandey, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam, he also agrees with my viewpoint. He also thinks that the list should be rescrutinized. The non-entitled persons included in the list should be excluded and the real entitled person should be included in the BPL list. This is the will of the House, the whole country and all the Members of Parliament elected from all the states. The poor are entitled to these facilities from the Union Government but they are unable to get the same. Through you, I want to like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards the fact that if we want to carry forward the rural development and give the actual poor people their rights, the BPL list should be scrutinized and these poor families should be included in the list. This is my first and the most important demand.

The ineligible people should be excluded from the list ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please be quiet.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards the Indira Awas Yojana. Indira Awas Yojana has been formulated for the hapless and labour class but the funds provided for the same are so meager that not even a single room can be constructed. No one can construct a somewhat better room with an amount of Rs.45 thousand in this age of price rise. Through you, I would like to urge the hon. Minister to raise this amount to atleast Rs.60-65 thousand or even more. *...(Interruptions)* so that the poor. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Pandeyji.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Shri Commando ji, you would not be knowing about the poor more than I do. I live in village *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Pandeyji, you please address the Chair.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam Chairperson, he is talking about hand pump and I also agree with his point of view. When we go to villages, the people raise the issue of drinking water. Very sadly, I have to say in the House that we have not been able to provide pure drinking water to the people of our villages even after almost 65 years of independence. Nothing can be more painful than this fact. Through you, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for making certain provisions for us but also submit that it requires certain amendments. Certain departments are there which carry out good work but we do not provide them enough funds. We should remove the restrictions. The good executing agencies like Jal Nigam should also be included in this task so that these can do the work of reborning and provide better facilities.

Madam, I would like to demand from the hon. Minister to make a provision of installing atleast 500 handpumps

every year on the recommendations of the Members of Parliament. We can get atleast 100 handpumps installed every year in each Legislative Assembly constituency on our recommendation and it will cater to seven or eight other Legislative Assembly constituencies. The issue of PMGSY came up *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Pandeyji, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards a fact. In Uttar Pradesh, the funds for phase-8 and 9 have still not been released whereas all its proposals are lying pending. Although you are talking about connecting small villages, small towns and big towns with concrete roads, funds have not been released for Uttar Pradesh. I would like to demand from the Hon. Minister to release the funds for Phase-8 and 9 works so that road • and traffic facilities can be provided in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh.

I would like to talk about MNREGA also. We live in villages and are aware of the condition there. We know that several Members of Parliament have praised the said scheme but the reality is that the implementation of MNREGA in the villages is not as desired and envisaged by the Union Government. Some people work there under the scheme but the names of some other people are maintained in the register. Some different wages are paid, while the amount of wages fixed is something different. I would like to demand from the Minister to entrust the task of monitoring of the said work to Members of Parliament since the funds are being released by the Union Government. We should monitor 50 per cent of the work and visit villages to oversee the same. Action should be taken on the basis of our recommendation or objection *...(Interruptions)*. One hand a single room cannot be constructed with the meagre amount under Indira Awas Yojana. On the other the thatched houses of the poor collapse and get burnt due to national disasters, floods, fire, drought etc. This thing should be given priority under

Indira Awas Yojana and their houses should be reconstructed in case they collapse due to natural disasters.

I would like to touch upon one or two more points. I want to tell about Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana that wires have reached my village but transformers have not been installed. The former Minister was saying that not more than 40 watt bulbs can be fixed ...*(Interruptions)*

This provision is being made in the name of the Scheduled Castes people, poor, labourers living in the village but this is also not being provided properly. There is a need to improve it ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please, don't disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: As far as reform in MNREGA is concerned, it must be monitored and the wages of actual labours should be enhanced.

The last point which I would like to mention is that the greatest problem in our constituency is of drinking water. Whenever I go to villages where out of hundred to two hundred people, 90 per cent of them demand handpumps. I would like to request the Hon. Minister that roads and handpumps should be provided on the basis of our recommendations. In addition to it, small problems of farmers like electricity and water should be resolved. The country will grow with the growth of villages. India will develop when villages develop. The most important contribution in the regard is by the Ministry under the Hon. Minister. I request that the conditions of farmers, poor people, labourers, dalits villages should be improved by increasing the amount of money in the Budget for rural areas. Only then the actual concept conceived by the Ministry of Rural Development will merge and this country will develop.

*SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Mahatma Gandhi had said that the target for development of the country could not be achieved without the development of villages.

In villages 72 per cent population of the country lives and they depend on agriculture, animal husbandry and petty business. If investment is made in agriculture, animal husbandry and small industries operating in villages, unemployment in villages may be controlled and migration towards cities may be stopped. The extent of the Government's concern about rural development may be gauged from the fact that the Economic Review Booklet contains only three to four pages about rural development scheme. If rural development is not reviewed properly, the real picture of rural development will not become clear.

Under my parliamentary constituency Sheohar, rural areas are affected by flood every year. Flood occurs every year in the country and farmers' property worth crores of rupees are damaged by this flood and thousands of their animals are swept away. Farmers in the country still irrigate their lands with rain water. Still these are 60 to 70 per cent such cultivable lands where there is no facilities of water. I demand the facility of irrigation under Bharat Nirman to contain the effect of flood in my parliamentary constituency, Sheohar. The irrigation projects under construction have been delayed for several years. Due to delay in these irrigation projects, people of the villages get disturbed due to the construction work of these projects and on the other hand the cost of these projects is also increasing. I request the Government that irrigation facilities should be made available in my parliamentary constituency, Sheohar under Bharat Nirman and works for controlling floods should be done.

The cases of land dispute must be computerized so that the cases of land claim (dispute) may be resolved easily and the number of cases of land related disputes may be reduced in courts. In areas under my parliamentary constituency, cases of land ownership have not been computerized, Mobile court should be established to issue proofs of land ownership on time to a person who demands the same. This work must be implemented at the earliest in my parliamentary constituency.

In the country during the period from 1985 to 2010-11, 2 crore 52 lakh houses have been built under Indira

[Shrimati Rama Devi]

Awas among which around 44 lakh Indira Awas have been built in Bihar. In my parliamentary constituency, actual beneficiaries are not getting Indira Awas, those who already have houses are being allotted Indira Awas. I demand a review of these works. Indira Awas is being implemented in villages of the country under which 45 thousand is given as aid. It seems that the Government is making fund of poor people as the walls of Indira Awas built in villages have got broken within two years. Roofs of some houses have broken, courtyard is missing, bathroom is missing. But a minimum amount of one lakh rupee is required to build a good house. Therefore, a provision of an aid of one lakh rupees or one and half lakh rupees should be made to build an Indira Awas under Indira Awas Yojana. Even a single wall can not be built with 45 thousand rupees in present era of high price rise.

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana meant for linking villages is not being implemented properly. There are several villages having a population of 1500 where roads are not built under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana because as per the available records, roads, exist in these villages while the records are several decades old and as on date good roads exist there. I request the Government that roads should be built in such villages under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana where as per Government records, roads exist but actually there are no roads in those villages as on date. Recently, the World Bank has granted 1.5 billion dollars for construction of roads. I demand that Bihar should get maximum amount from this grant. Under my parliamentary constituency Sheohar, roads are not being constructed in compliance with the rules framed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, the agencies working there are using inferior materials, as a result all these roads in my parliamentary constituency will be in a dilapidated condition within one year. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to link villages is not being implemented properly, these are several villages where roads should be built under this scheme but roads exist in such villages as per Government records but this record is several decades old. I request

the Government that as per Government records, such villages have roads but actually there are no roads in such villages as on date, roads should be built there also under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. The length of roads built in the country under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is Rs.1,82,715 km in which the length of roads built is only 8,666 km. Due to all these reasons, Bihar is not able to make expected progress due to lack of roads. This is a matter of regret.

There is a provision of Rs.165 crore in this Budget for creating an atmosphere of cleanliness in villages. In villages under my parliamentary constituency Sheohar, during the rainy season the people have to face many difficulties while using lavatory facilities. As per the National Family Health Survey for the year 2005-06, only 16.2 per cent of population in rural areas of Bihar had lavatory facilities. Villages which are clean as per the standard fixed for cleanliness for the entire country and where people don't have to go in the open to relieve themselves are awarded the title of clean villages.

But this time around the Nirmal Gram Award has been awarded to those villages where only 50 per cent toilets have been constructed and many of them are in bad shape. Despite that such villages have been awarded the Nirmal Gram and the Sarpanch of the village was awarded the cash award of 5 lakh rupees. That is to say that the schemes of Rural Development are not being implemented properly.

The water policy formulated long ago is still in force. Villages are closely associated with water but this water policy has blocked the rural development under which an amount of several lakh crore rupees is proposed to be spent on flood control, irrigation, supply of drinking water in rural and urban areas in villages. But in my constituency Sheohar these works are not visible. There are 114 dams in the country which are hundred year old and are in dilapidated condition. These dams have been closed to avert any untoward incident. The Government has not taken any effective steps to repair the said dams. It is regrettable that people have to go to courts regarding

several dams in which the Government had to face severe criticism. I mean to say that to save a village from problems like floods, dams should be constructed as the means of traditional means of irrigation. There is a huge potential in my constituency but no work is being done there due to which problem of water logging persists and there the danger of turning the land into barren land still exists.

The rivers contribute in the development. In January, 2010 three main rivers of North Bihar namely Gandak, Budi Gandak and Bagmati dried up and the ground water level in North Bihar had declined below the minimum level during the last summer. One of the reports of Central Water Commission is startling. At Katojha between Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur the ground water level has gone down the prescribed level and the ground water level of Kudai block in Muzaffarpur district has gone down by 43 cm. As the rivers of North India have dried up and the land has also dried up due to which the fertility of land which is highest in the country has been adversely affected due to lack of sufficient water in the rivers. Talks should be held with the Government of Nepal to set up irrigation projects in North Bihar to provide water to the fields of farmers and for the development of water resources in North Bihar, but it is not being done. The work on Western Kosi canal has been going on for a long time in my home state. In 1998 this project was included in the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Scheme. Nevertheless it has not been completed yet. Initially the cost of the project was Rs.13 crore but now the cost has increased up to 1307 crore. The Government cites several causes for this delay but except one-two causes all the causes are due to the Government officers.

There are several villages in my constituency where there is no electricity. There are villages which are electrified but have no electricity supply. The work to supply electricity to the villages started through Gramin Vidyutikaran and in the country on which billions of rupees has been spent. In the year 2005, Gramin Vidyutikaran was named Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana and the target was fixed to provide electricity to one lakh 25 thousand villages. But this work is not being carried out

satisfactorily. I regret to inform the House that my Parliamentary Constituency is deprived of the facility of electricity. The people of the villages in my constituency are not getting proper medical facility as per rule. There is no medical equipment, medicines and primary health centres and doctors also occasionally visit PHCs. There are only 381 medical mobile vans in the country which is like a drop in the ocean.

In my Parliamentary Constituency Sheohar, Public Distribution System has totally failed to provide foodgrains at concessional rate for the sustenance of the poor families. People who are in fact, poor have no cards which persons who are not poor have BPL cards. Till 30th June, 2010 as many 1 crore 74 lakh fake ration cards have been detected. The ration is being supplied against these fake ration cards. In the year 2007, 2008 and 2009, 22 lakh 74 thousand 504 cases had been inquired and 4 lakh 32 thousand 506 raids were carried out. In these inquiries and raids action has been taken against 87,308 people. Show cause notices were issued to most of them. It appears that actions have been taken only in the name. The Government is trying to protect the culprits of Public Distribution System due to which as per one estimate ration shop owners earn Rs.10 crore illegally by selling foodgrains in the black market each year. One area officer has been appointed to ensure proper supply of foodgrains under PDS and he is also entrusted with the duty to test the quality of foodgrains supplied. Initially it worked effectively but today it has also failed to rectify the Public Distribution system. Various laws have been enacted but the poor people are still not getting ration and if they are getting ration, they are not getting full quantity of ration which is also of very poor quality.

Today there is 41.8 per cent poverty in rural areas of the country and 14 per cent more than this average rate i.e. 55.7 per cent people live below the poverty line in Bihar. In my Parliamentary constituency Sheohar due to poverty and unemployment people are migrating towards cities in search of employment and the village continue to remain backward. If the people of the villages are trained to start business then we can encourage them to carry out

[Shrimati Rama Devi]

certain business during leisure time. This is right that the Government has not such machinery at present. For this Non-Government Organizations may work in this regard. CAPART used to work for this which has been rendered ineffective at present. I request the Government that the schemes of rural development implemented in my Parliamentary Constituency be reviewed. An amount of Rs.31,209/- crore has been allocated for MNREGA in this Budget. An amount of Rs. 1681/- crore has been allocated which is small amount in view of the prevalence of poverty and unemployment. I request the Government to increase this amount in Bihar.

Antyodaya Ann Yojana was implemented in the rural areas of my parliamentary constituency in the year 2000 under which 35 kg of foodgrains including wheat at Rs.2 per kg and rice at Rs.3 per kg were proposed to be provided to the poorest persons living below poverty line. About 2.5 crore poor persons were targeted to be covered under this scheme but Antyodaya Ann Yojana has completely broken down and its foodgrains is being sold in the black market due to which there is need for bringing reforms in this scheme. There is large scale corruption in this scheme at present. UPA Government has completely destroyed the objective with which NDA Government has launched this scheme.

Kisan Credit cards have been distributed to 970 lakh 65 thousand persons till September, 2010. The middlemen, in connivance with the bank officials, are taking commission in the amount of funds provided by the scheduled banks as financial assistance or loan under the centrally sponsored schemes and Kisan credit card holders and the beneficiaries are getting lesser amount. The bank officials give loans and financial assistance to only those persons whose names are recommended by the middlemen. The practice of taking commission is quite rampant in almost all the rural development scheme. Several such cases have been apprehended and a number of such cases *have been* brought to my notice and I have made complaints in this regard but no action has been taken against them till date. In absence of any action this

practice is going on and the rural people are not getting the benefit of these schemes. The Government have to keep a vigil on the functioning of the banks and the rural people will be benefitted from these schemes only when strict action is taken against the guilty persons. It is worthwhile to mention that there were 13,961 Self Help Groups in Bihar in 2008-09 which have doubled to 25027 just within a year in 2009-10. This should be scrutinized as to whether these figures are real or false because false self-help group result into wastage of funds.

The grants for rural development are not likely to be utilized properly and these funds are insufficient for rural development and not suitable for a poor and backward state like Bihar. So I oppose the Demand of grants for rural development.

*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): I would like to express my views in the course of debate on Demand of Grants for rural development for the year 2011-12.

Hon. Pranab Mukherjee, Minister of Finance had referred to Mahatma Gandhi's words in relation to the budget for Ministry of Rural Development during the course of his Budget speech for General Budget 2010-11... "As this universe exists in itself, similarly India exists in villages." There was a provision of 66100 crore rupees for rural development and 40100 crore rupees were allocated for MNREGA and 40,000 crore rupees have been allocated in the General Budget 2011-12 which is 100 crore rupees less than the earlier budget. What kind of progress is likely to be achieved with 40,000 crore rupees when 1,00,000 crore rupees are needed?

MNREGA is a corruption infested schemed as on date and it needs more reforms.

More than 70 per cent people of this country live in India. The development of villages means development of entire nation i.e. the heart of nation. India is a country of villages and the heart of India is in the villages. Majority

*Speech was laid on the Table.

of population in India lives in the villages. The entire nation can not be developed unless the villages are developed. But 60 per cent population out of 70 per cent rural population of India is poor.

The provision of 45,000 rupees for construction of houses under Indira Awas Yojana and 4500 rupees for hilly areas and allocation of 10,000 crore rupees for implementation of this scheme are welcome steps.

The Ministry of Rural Development has still not discharged its responsibility even after 62 years of independence. Even hon. Prime Minister has said that malnutrition and lower mortality rate are matters of national scheme.

Panchayati Raj institutions lacks monitoring. The country is celebrating golden jubilee of Panchayati Raj today and yet it was bearfully success full in discharge of its duties.

In view of price-rise the allocation of 45.000 rupees under Indira Awas Yojana should be increased upto one lakh rupees and 1.5 lakh rupees for hilly areas. This scheme should also be implemented in Nagar Panchayats.

Only 2 per cent of gross domestic product has been allocated in the budget for 70 per cent rural population of India.

Funds earmarked for major sectors like drinking water and sanitation are not adequate.

The Government has been a failure to provide basic amenities to the poor people residing in rural areas. As a result the gap between the poor and the rich has widened. There is a rise of 238 percentage in the wealth of rich people whereas decline of 37 percentage has been registered in poverty. The fact is that only 5 to 10 percent people have availed facilities.

The MPLAD fund should be increased to 10 crores from 5 crores so that MP's could spend more funds for development of rural infrastructure. Each MP should be permitted to make recommendation for installation of 1000 hand pumps in their respective constituencies.

There is a provision to provide employment of only 100 days under MNREGA in a year, hence, people move to cities from their villages owing to unemployment. As a result there is rise in slum dwelling units in cities and people have to run from pillar to post for their livelihood. These people are considered as beggars and thus misbehaved with. It is to mockery of people living below poverty line. As a result these people are excluded from BPL list and are deprived to avail the benefits of welfare schemes.

The scheme meant to provide food to the poor i.e. 'Antyodaya Yojana' has been discontinued without any notice. Poverty has remained to be same despite various schemes formulated in this regard.

It is sad that step motherly treatment is meted out with the states like Gujarat. Around 1.50 lakh Self Help Groups have been constituted in Gujarat and funds to the tune of Rs. 1000 crores have been allocated under Mangalam Mission in the Swarnim Jayati Budget 2010-11 for them.

There is a provision to provide 100 days' employment wherein Rs.100 is provided per day, it should be increased to 200 days and Rs.200 per day.

The work to protect crops from animals should be included in the list of works under MNREGA in order to provide employment to poor people so that crop of farmers could be protected. Besides fully electrifying the villages under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, the poor people belonging to scheduled castes or scheduled tribes should be provided 100 per cent benefits of such schemes. The ceiling of population of a village under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana should be earmarked as 100 so that hilly areas could be covered under the scheme. The hurdles being created in construction of roads under Forest Conservation Act, 1980 should be streamlined.

Handpumps in adequate numbers should be provided in villages under Right to Water in order to promote employment. Farm labourers should be listed

[Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel]

with Agriculture Market Yard located in adjoining cities. These measures will prove vital in eradication of poverty and fetch positive results.

If the Government of India provides incentives and raw material to weavers and later purchases the end items, then it will be beneficial for these people.

Foodgrains is not reaching the poor people residing in far flung areas owing to improper road connectivity. Medical facilities are not being provided. Primary health Centres lack basic amenities. Funds for mobile dispensaries and purchase of ambulances should be permitted under MPLAD scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has changed the picture of rural areas. Roads should be constructed while conducting survey in the settlements having population of more than 250 and where no revenue is earned. Pucca roads should be constructed in each village in order to facilitate transportation of agriculture produce of farmers from field to market and import of items.

The Government should bear the expenses to be incurred on railway crossings under the said scheme. The decision has been taken for construction of 50 meter long bridges in place of 25 meter under the said scheme. I urge that length of these bridges should be increased to 100 meter so that single lane bridges could be constructed over rail line. I would like to suggest that one person each of every poor family out of the 70 percent rural families and 30 percent poor families in urban areas should be engaged as gate keepers at 17000 unmanned railway crossings in order to solve the problem of unemployment.

Substantial powers should be granted to Panchayats and Gram Sabha in order to promote rural development through Panchyati Raj.

Funds to the tune of Rs. 1500 to Rs.1700 is being provided for construction of toilets in the name of rural sanitation under "Nirmal Gaon" Scheme. This amount should be increased to Rs.5000 to 7000.

I urge that in each village one large and small pond should be constructed under MNREGA and check dams on rivers should be constructed on priority basis.

A large number of farmers and farm labourers reside in villages and produce foodgrains but the irony is that these people are unable to earn two square meal. One the one hand agriculture produce has increased but on the other hand remunerative prices are not being provided. Therefore, 1 or 2 godowns should be constructed in each village in order to ensure livelihood of farm and farm labourers.

Teachers should be recruited on regular basis while making provisions of lower primary and upper primary in each village and these schools should be provided benefits under Shiksha Samiti of Panchayat.

There is a need to amend all the schemes formulated for rural development.

There is a provision to open one branch of a bank in each village having population of 2000 in the budget 2010-11. But no progress has been made in this regard. There should be a provision to open bank account of each labourer having job card with zero balance in their banks and employment should be provided to them through banks.

Job cards should be prepared following biometric system. It does not show much growth. Bogus job cards and cases of corruption hinder the development of this scheme a Monitoring Vigilance Committee should be constituted and given ample powers for their eradication.

I suggest that every scheme of the Union Government which is implemented in a particular district should include the MP of that district.

Under MNREGA, equality and impartiality should be given importance and the Act should hike a provision under which a pregnant woman should be paid in advance for her work for a period of 50 days so that during pregnancy she may take sufficient rest and during the last stages of pregnancy 50 per cent salary increase should

be recommended for women. In addition to that, handicapped people should be provided employment through appointment letters. I want to ask the hon. Minister of State, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj that under PMGSY scheme, there is a provision to strengthen connectivity but how far has it progressed?

What are the solid outcomes of the vision of Rajiv Gandhi Service Centre?

How far did states progress in ensuring justice to the poor people after constitution of Complaint Redressal System at block or district level?

The greatest priority was given to sanitation. But what are the outcomes of PPP model in Nirmal Gaon Campaign? The Government plans to fix criteria of population in BPL list of a poor man. Great Good Governance will have to be brought in the Ministry of Rural Development along with good governance if we want to reach the heart of poor people.

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was started on 25th December, 2000 during NDA Government to connect the roads in rural areas of the country. At that time 98 per cent of rural areas and all the other regions in Gujarat were connected with pucca roads. Under this, the road networks of present rural areas in Gujarat are required to be strengthened. The Union Government does not provide for the connectivity of new rural roads under this scheme. Due to this reason the loss of Gujarat was very much in comparison to other states. About this, the Government of Gujarat has made several correspondence from 15.10.2000 till 2002 but the result is nil. The proposal of the Government of Gujarat regarding the demand of Rs.52.71 crore for new roads should be sanctioned.

The Government of Gujarat has made some other requests too. Under Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) the request for excluding first should also be considered to ensure the planning of Watershed Programme and Watershed Policy on scientific pattern. The cost of materials has increased heavily for the houses being constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana. Therefore,

unit cost of Rs. Rupees 45000 comprising Rs.33750 from the fund of Union Government and Rs.11250 from the fund of State Governments. After the earthquake of 2001, the National Building Code has been revised. Under this, the Government of Gujarat planned in 2002 to build BPL houses in compliance with Indian Standard Code of practice for Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction of Buildings.

The Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendra Modi made a correspondence with the Hon. Prime Minister for increasing Indira Awas Yojana unit cost from Rs.35,000 to Rs.90,000. There is a demand from the Government of Gujarat that poor Indians from BPL category are not getting adequate financial support, it should be reconsidered. As per the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India, under DRI scheme, the provision of housing loan of Rs.20,000 at a per cent per annum less interest rate to the beneficiaries of Indira Awas Yojana for construction of houses is not being implemented by the State Government for the beneficiaries of Sardar Awas Yojana. This should be done.

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): All of us know that our country is a country of villages. The soul of India resides in the villages. India will not develop unless the villages are developed and the economy of the villages depends on animal husbandry. After independence industries were given priority but agriculture was not given the same priority. I do not oppose the growth of industries but agriculture and villages should also not be ignored as is the case now. If the Country has to prosper, we need to fulfill the first condition of making the villages prosperous.

There were only three or four pages relating to development of villages in the economic survey presented in the Parliament prior to budget which shows that the survey of rural development works in the country have not been given importance. The road to success of the largest democracy in the world goes through the streets of villages.

The Ministry of Rural Development is responsible for

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan]

development of the villages and the ministry has not been able to spend even one-third of the amount of funds received from the Union Government. The State Governments are also guilty in this regard. The amount of funds allocated by the Government for rural development is very less keeping in view the expansion of rural areas. I demand for increasing the said amount so that the country is developed in true sense.

The population of my parliamentary constituency is about 25 lakh. Out of which 89.29 per cent of the people live in the villages and more than 91 per cent of the total area of this district consists of villages but development works are not being undertaken in these villages for want of basic services and neither the social and economic development of backward and tribal people of these areas are taking places. The centrally sponsored schemes are not implemented properly in the four tehsils of this district namely Bhiloda, Khedbrahma, Vijanagar and Meghraj etc. tribal areas.

There is shortage of irrigation facilities in the villages in my parliamentary constituency and the condition is deteriorating further on account of inclusion of three tehsils namely Ider, Bhodasa and Meghraj in dark zone. Electricity connection is not given to small farmers in the dark zones and they are in trouble. They are migrating to the cities from villages for work. The situation is terrible. I demand that irrigation may be given priority in my parliamentary constituency under Bharat Nirman.

Whatever figures may be taken or claims are made about the development of country, but the reality is altogether different. The poverty of the country is visible in villages, as much as 42 per cent population of the villages live below poverty line. Despite the implementation of various Rural Poverty Eradication Programmes the gap between the rich and the poor has increased. As per the renowned Economist and ex-Chairman of National Statistics Commission, Shri Suresh Tendulkar there is poverty in the cities but it is less in comparison to that in rural areas. Urban poverty is 25.7 per cent while rural

poverty is 41.8 per cent. If the steps are not taken to remove the poverty in rural areas, there will be serious consequences.

The Government has started Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) in 250 districts to remove the regional imbalance for extremely backward regions in the year 2007, in which my Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha is also included. The objective of this grant is to generate capacity at local level and to develop backward areas. But after conducting review the Planning Commission found that the scheme is no longer effective and the Members of Parliament have no role in it. The Member of Parliament represents the entire constituency; he has plans for the development of his constituency but Members of Parliament are not included in this process. I demand that Members of Parliament be included in this process as it is the grant of Central Government.

In my Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha tribals live in the forest in the houses with grass roofs, how long they will continue to live on flowers and grass-leaves? If any scheme is implemented for their development, the benefits do not reach them due to rigid rules of the Department of Forests. The officers of forest development do not allow the tribals to take essential goods, electric poles, drinking water pipes in the forest. People are suffering a lot due to inflexible and insensitive attitude of the Department of Forest. Permission is not granted even for converting kuchcha roads into pucca roads. I demand that rigid rules of the Department of Forest be amended and basic primary facilities should be provided to the tribals to enable them to lead a normal life.

The villages will get facilities with the development of basic infrastructure of the villages but along with it is also essential to develop their consciousness for development and knowledge. There is a need to increase the purchasing power of the people i.e. it is necessary to ensure that people have money in their pockets. For this handloom, cottage industry, agro industries, rural industries should be promoted. Even today a few industries are functioning which are also on the verge of closure.

Because they don't have enough strength to continue their business in competition with these big industries and multinational companies. With the influx of foreign goods, one and a half crores of small scale industries running in villages of the country have shut down. Nearly two and a half crore people have become unemployed. Those small-scale industries play an important role in the rural upliftment. To boost the rural industries is to help in rural industries is to help in rural development which is not taking place.

When the sowing of crops in villages take place there remain a shortage of urea fertilizers. I would talk about my state Gujarat in which there was a demand of 2,50,000 tonne of urea fertilizer in July 2011 against which we got only 1,48,000 tonne which resulted in a shortage of 1,02,000 tonne. Still there is demand of urea. In my Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha, where the people earn their livelihood from agriculture and animal husbandary. This district did not get required urea for sowing on its 2.9 hectare land. The urea fertilizer supplying agencies are telling the farmers that they do not have any urea. Then from where the urea will be supplied, on the other hand the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers of the Government of India in its circular dated 22 June, 2010 communicated to all the Members of Parliament that is no shortage of urea in the country.

The Union Government is misleading the farmers and Members of Parliament. Black marketing of Urea is taking place in some areas of the country which is not in the interest of the farmers. I would like to request the Government to timely provide urea fertilizer to the farmers.

At the same time, the wild animals like neelgai, pigs have a problem for the farmers. Effective steps should be taken immediately to protect the ripe crop of the poor farmers in my constituency Sabarkantha and proper compensation should be given to those farmers who are incurring losses due to it. These wild animals in the villages are causing damage to ripe crop. The Ministry of Panchyati Raj and the Ministry of Rural Development should work together to execute the task of erecting a

barbed fencing to protect the crops.

I do not support these demands for grants. These demands for grants have been prepared in a discriminatory manner. This will not lead to the development manner. This will not lead to the development of villages in a way as has been envisaged and also no measures have been suggested to check the rising corruption.

*SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): I would like to express my views on the issue of rural development. These are multiple problems of villages and the villagers that it is difficult to mention them in a short period of time, but I would like to highlight the main problems of the villages the redressal of which can help in upliftment of their present standard of living.

The Finance Minister has allocated Rupees 40,000 crores to provide 100 days of employment to each rural family willing to work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme which is alright but provision should be made for making payment of wages each week and at least 200 days of employment should be provided in place of 100 days.

Rs. 10,000 crores have been allocated under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana but in view of the number of beneficiaries, this amount is very meagre, it needs to be enhanced more. Besides, by giving free land, shop etc to Women's Saving Groups constituted under this scheme will benefit more people.

Under Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana, Rs. 20,000 crore have been allocated. It seems that while allocating this amount only those villages have been taken into account which are near main roads but those villages have not been taken into account which are located at far off places and what to say of roads, these are no paths to reach there. Therefore, either those villages should be given priority or the amount allocated should be enhanced so that they may also benefit from this scheme.

No special attention is being paid to make the barren

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava]

lands lying in villages fertile. If these barren lands are made fertile and allocated to the landless people of the villages, they may benefit from it.

Land reforms laws should be enacted keeping in view the poor and landless people so that they could get maximum benefits.

Through water and sewage disposal system, the schemes for removal of filth should be started in all remote rural and tribal areas so that they could benefit from it.

It has been seen that ground water level has been continuously going down in different parts of the country and governments are not paying any attention to this problem, therefore extensive schemes should be made so that depleting ground water level may be checked.

It is said that India is a country of villages but nothing is done for providing facilities to villages. Even after more than 60 years of independence, what to say of roads in several villages, there is no path to reach those villages even today. For example, I would like to mention villages situated in my parliamentary constituency Bharuch (Gujarat) like Kanjal, Fulsar, Bebar, Gadh, Kaltar, Panchumar, Gadi, Mohabisisa, Mathasar, Chaupdi, Namgir, Banji, Bandri, Vagumar, Dumkhal, Mohbundi, Sarivar, Morgadi, Ambagam, Sukbal and Kamodia, Uplajunaraj, Pancharbadi, Joonaraj, Jharwani, Barkhadi of Rajpipda taluka (Nandod) and several villages of Jhagadiya taluka and Sagabada taluka, Bharuch district which have not been developed till date. I have mentioned the roads first because until someone goes to such villages, he may not know the problem of the village.

In my opinion and as per my information, the problems being faced by such villages are as follow:

1. **Problem of drinking water:** Due to non availability of proper drinking water facilities in these villages, people are forced to drink water from ponds or canals the bad effects of which are known to all. Therefore, I want that the Government should provide drinking water immediately.
2. **Electricity facility:** No arrangement has been made till date for electricity in the villages located far off. As a result, the residents there are not only forced to live in darkness but also they are isolated from the rest parts of the country. They do not know what is going on in the country. Therefore, electricity should be provided immediately in these villages.
3. **Irrigation:** Due to non availability of any source of irrigation, the people there cannot cultivate well because the Government provides check dam, lift irrigation and diesel engines for irrigation which do not suffice for irrigation for the whole year. If the Government provides tubewells, dams of medium type, irrigation can be possible for the whole year. The hon'ble Finance Minister of the country has left cultivation to the mercy of Lord Indra, and so feel the farmers there. Under such circumstances, how they live is well known to all. Therefore, irrigation should be provided immediately in such villages, these should not be left to the mercy of Lord Indra because if water is available for irrigation for the whole year, the yield would be good and not only that due to availability of employment for twelve months, migration from the village can also be controlled. Moreover, with the facilities of tubewells, the animal husbandry can also be run very well and some people can improve their living standards by this profession.
4. **Swajaldhara and Drinking Water Supply Management Area (DWSMA) projects** are not succeeding only because the Government does not provide sufficient funds for these projects. Such villages where people are not able to lead a good life, they can neither give their contribution to the Government nor benefit from this scheme. So I request you that the Government should implement the said scheme in such villages by providing 100% fund so that the people of such villages may also benefit from the scheme.
5. **Medical facility:** People living in remote areas are also not getting any benefits of medical facilities. Due to non availability of facilities of electricity, water

and passport, it is very difficult for the people living in such villages to get medical facilities because no doctor is ready to say there and the people there after falling ill, are forced to depend on the mercy of God.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to formulate a special scheme to provide medical facilities to the people living in such villages so that they too can have access to medical facilities. My suggestion is that the facilities of modern hospital equipped with diagnostic centres and specialist doctors should be provided at Taluka and district level in rural areas.

6. Education: There are no educational facilities even for the villagers living in remote villages due to which their standard of living is going from bad to worse. Therefore, the Government should make special provision for propagating education in all such remote villages so that they can also get educational facilities.

In my opinion, such villages can develop only if the Government conducts a survey of remote villages facing such problems and provide a special package for their development. Therefore, I would demand from the Government to conduct a survey of such villages and provide them special package in order to develop them so that these villages can also become a part of the mainstream of the country.

I conclude my speech with hope and belief that the Government would earnestly consider my views and suggestions with regard to the redressal of such problems and make an effort to implement them.

SHRI JADISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Madam Chairman, today Demand for Grants related to Rural Development department have been presented. Unless the villages are developed, the development of the country cannot be imagined. At present, Department of Rural Development is the most important department of this country and the States today. The hon. Minister has been the Chief Minister of a State and is a renowned leader of

the country. This department is running certain programmes and the Rural Development is not the only department but it has three other big components. One is Rural Development Department, second is Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, third one is Land Resources Department and the fourth one is Department of Panchayati Raj.

Madam, I hail from rural area. Jahanabad district of the State of Bihar is an important district which is Naxal affected. Through you, I would like to share my experience with the Hon. Minister regarding the practical difficulties. We undergo as Member of Parliament among the people. One excellent scheme was launched. The most important link in the progress and development of villages is the construction of roads. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) was launched and works under it were also done. But, particularly as far as the present situation in Bihar is concerned, as per my information no new scheme has been approved during the last two years.

DPRs are lying with the Government but no scheme has been sanctioned during the last two years. In the UP A -I Government, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh was the Minister. I was MLA at that time and was from another party but whenever I approached him with the list regarding road construction, the roads project were straight away sanctioned from his office, the funds were released and the roads were constructed.

Madam Chairman, today I would like to tell the Minister that when Members of Parliament visit villages after getting elected, the people demand to get the roads constructed. We want to request the hon. Minister to make a provision in UPA-II Govt, to allocate funds to the State Government by approving the roads project on the recommendation of the Members of Parliament under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna. The implementation will take place from that side ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, two types of agencies are carrying out the work of construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna. On the one side, there are Central Agencies and on the other side there are agencies of the State

[Shri Jagdish Sharma]

Government. The Central Agencies like NBCC, IRCON, NPCC, CPWD are continuously working in Bihar for the last five-six years. Several agencies are working there.

Madam, one Central Agency got funds on time. But my allegation is that it is discriminating against Bihar and not completing any of the tasks. The rates are going up and estimates are getting revised. When the Hon. Minister replies, we would like to know as to what are reasons behind the construction work lying pending despite release of funds to the Central Agencies. I had raised this issue in the Standing Committee as well.

I would like to thank the Secretary of this Department who has said that he would get this matter investigated. I want to tell the Hon. Minister that the Central Agencies are working at a very slow pace in all the districts of Bihar, particularly my district. It seems they are unwilling to work. I would like to urge the Minister to investigate the failure of these Central Agencies and take action against every one involved from top to bottom and if necessary register an FIR against CMD also so that they beginning to show promptness.(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): All the Central Agencies of the Government of India have worked there. It happened in special circumstances as cost escalation has taken place, prices have gone up and it is not the fault of Central Agencies rather they are not getting funds from the Ministry of Rural Development. The State Government is providing them funds for the construction of roads in the state but no funds are coming from the Government of India and the Department and this is causing a lot of problem.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Sharmaji, two more Members of your party have to speak, so please wind up.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam, I come from a village. I have just started to speak. I need your patronage.(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Then other Members of your party will not get an opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam, about NBCC, our honourable Member Shri Rajiv Ranjan Ji has written.(Interruptions) I am trying to help you. I am speaking about suffering which we, the Members of Parliament have to suffer.(Interruptions) You have set up a Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament. There is a snake in our area - Dodwa Snake, this Committee is like Dodwa Snake. The Dodwa Snake is a non-poisonous snake. This Committee has been constituted by the Government, but have they given any rights to this Committee? And if at all any recommendations are made by the Committee, they are never implemented. You can have a nation wide view about any action been taken against any body on the recommendation of this Committee since its constitution and I challenge that if I am proved wrong, I will seek apology. Why has this Committee been constituted? Why we should hold meetings in our constituency if no rights are given to us? When this Committee has been constituted, give some teeth to it, do not make it a non-venomous snake.(Interruptions) Our hon. Member of Parliament Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh ji wrote a letter to the Minister that the agency is not working. He has not even received any acknowledgement after one and half month. All of us face the same fate. The Government said that the villages having a population upto 500 would be connected by all weather roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana till 2009. The targeted date was extended to the year 2012 but keeping in view the pace of work it seems that this work is not going to be completed in next several years. The norms have been relaxed for extremist affected villages, particularly for the left wing extremism affected villages all weather roads and bridges up to 75 metre length are to be constructed. But so far as I know the Union Government has not given any guidelines to Bihar Government in this regard so far. When the guidelines are not issued to the State Governments, how those governments are expected to work? I would like to make a request that directives should be issued to the State Governments regarding what is to be done in LWE hit

areas as special schemes have been prepared for those areas. The roads have been constructed at several places but bridges have not been constructed. Those roads are even meaningless now ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude within a minute.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam, when the construction of road was approved and the connecting bridge was not constructed, it is misuse of funds ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Time is allotted as per the strength of the Party so that other Members also get an opportunity to speak.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Whenever you approve roads bridges should be constructed, wherever it is needed, without any delay. ...*(Interruptions)* No roads should be constructed without constructing bridges. It is my suggestion that first bridge should be constructed and later on road should be constructed so as to provide proper road connectivity.

Madam Chairman, I would like to say one more thing. The Union Government discriminates against some State Governments, particularly against our State Government. There are several people willing to work there, works are also being carried out at several places but large number of works are lying incomplete on account of not receiving total funds. Thus the incomplete works are gradually being shelved.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagdish Sharma Ji, now you conclude as two more Members from your party are still to speak. Please conclude within a minute otherwise your speech will not be recorded.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: The Union Government has provided for a pension of 500 rupees for the persons aged above 80. I would like to tell you that the government will not find any person aged above 80 for this pension. So pension of 500 rupees should be provided every month to the poor who really deserve such pension.

As all of us know and you also are aware about what is happening under MNREGA. This is a labour oriented scheme. I would like to give a suggestion in this regard that if the funds are to be provided then you should give lump sum funds for the entire year. In addition to this a comprehensive inquiry should be conducted in regard to the irregularities in this scheme.

[English]

*SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): I express my views in favour of the demands for grants of the Ministry of Rural Ministry which is currently being considered.

There are three points I would like to place before this august House.

All rural development programs that are done currently for the mountain states like Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand should be designed with the mountain specificities in view. We do now have a lot of experience in the States and we can share the state inspired programs which factor in this. It is impossible to connect the regular programs in an effective way to the people of our rural areas as they do not take into consideration simple issues. Mountain people have livelihoods which have been highly sustainable over centuries. We need to be able to draw from the host of traditional knowledge that already exists. This I think should be done during the 12th Plan and I would urge the Minister to kindly take note right now so that it is incorporated in letter and spirit.

The second point is related to rural livelihoods. This to my mind is the most important of all the aspects of rural development. If we are able to provide livelihoods then we will be able to sustain not only our economic growth but also bring about food and other securities that we talk so much about whilst formulating our public policy interventions. Even though schemes like the SGSY and MGNREGA are supposed to generate livelihoods it is very typical that such schemes do not find many takers. I again allude to the first point that I have made. However, it is important that the MGNREGA scheme be made in such a manner that we are able to modify some of the schemes

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Prem Das Rai]

to make it more beneficial in terms of overall economic effectiveness for the people of the rural areas. For instance we should be able to do modify some of the schemes to make it more beneficial in terms of overall economic effectiveness for the people of the rural areas. For instance we should be able to do terracing of village land. This will bring more farmland under food cultivation. We should be able to link it up with other such like programs to be able to harness the labour content. Some innovation that can be done on the ground ought to be allowed and in fact encouraged. SGSY should be allowed to flourish in a way that led to many of the Micro Finance Organizations take advantage for private gain. This is eminently possible. The third point that I would like to make is that as MPs we cannot be made to monitor the rural development programmes. It is not our role. We can offer valuable guidance when program formulation is being done or even in the State Level Committees for planning. However, the task of making us Chairpersons of the District Level Vigilance Committee is really the task of the Executive. We are Legislators and have to be able to carry out that work properly even though some may argue that it may lead to more reasoned debate. However, I am of the view that we cannot and should not get involved in matters of the Executive. So this burden should be removed from us as soon as possible.

In this I do agree with some of the members who have spoken before me that we need to cut down on the number of schemes that have proliferated over the years. The intentions are definitely right and not misplaced. However, what is obtained today is a lot of overlap and this leads to confusion, inefficiency and responsibility diffusion. Furthermore there is massive creation of bureaucratic machinery both at the Centre and the State Governments. This must be checked and reform of the implementation process is definitely in order.

With these words I commend that the demands for grants under consideration be passed.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Madam

Chairman thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development for 2011-12. Though we are making great strides in various fields like IT, still our soul lies in the rural areas. The UP A Government is giving utmost importance to the Ministry of Rural Development. This, in one way, shows the importance it gives to the development of rural areas.

Here I would like to quote *Darling's* statement which was made in 1925 -"The Indian peasant is born in debt, lives in debt and bequeaths debt." I think, even after 60 years of our Independence, this situation still exists. We need to ponder over this. In spite of vast development, around 70 per cent of people still live in the villages. Hence, arises the importance of addressing the issues involving rural areas of the country.

Being the nodal Ministry, Ministry of Rural Development has the onerous responsibility to bring in development in the rural areas by implementing developmental and welfare activities in the villages of our country. There cannot be two opinions on this.

Madam, important schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development, viz., Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), which is meant to provide employment in the rural areas and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is aimed at providing rural infrastructure. Such major schemes are aimed at bringing in much needed improvement in the lives of the people living in the rural areas.

Sometime back, the hon. Prime Minister has remarked that State Governments should redouble their efforts towards drought relief. Of course, drought is the major concern of any Government. Drought is a permanent fixture in the Indian economy. The Government has to address it innovatively, to ensure that allocation of funds under MGNREGA takes into account the yearly drought and accordingly help the farmers to cope up with the harsh situations during this hour of need.

In the first place, Sir, I would like to raise the issue of employment scheme.

In this Budget, huge amounts have been allocated for the implementation of various schemes.

17.00 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

For example, the total allocation for the Rashtriya Krishna Vikas Yojana has been increased from Rs. 6,750 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 7,860 crore in 2011-12. Likewise, the credit flow to the farms has been raised from Rs. 3,75,000 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 4,75,000 crore in 2011-12. This would be of much help for the agricultural sector which has been witnessing droughts and floods almost every year.

Another redeeming feature of this year's General Budget is that banks have been asked to step up direct lending for agriculture and credit to small and marginal farmers. Here, I would like to urge the Central Government to monitor as to whether this is being implemented by banks in letter and spirit to ensure that small and marginal farmers reap the benefits. There is no doubt that many schemes of the UPA II Government are aimed at rural population, in general, and for agriculture sector, in particular.

Here, I would like to strongly urge the Central Government to look into the schemes of the Government of Tamil Nadu which are benefiting the farmers of Tamil Nadu immensely and try to replicate them at the Centre so that farmers across the country reap the benefits which are, at present, being availed by the Tamil Nadu farmers under the able DMK Government.

It is pertinent to point out here that DMK Government has been awarded the topmost State in its overall performance by CNN-IBN Television Channel for 2010. It is, by no means, a mean achievement. This shows the concern of the DMK Government and our leader, Dr. Kalaignar towards the poor and the downtrodden. Many welfare schemes are being implemented in the last five years which has drawn the attention of the whole country. The people in Tamil Nadu are happy with the performance

and the implementation of various welfare schemes of the DMK Government. This award by the CNN-IBN Television Channel is a testimony of its achievements in the last five years. We have taken a resolve to continue such schemes in future too.

Sir, the amount allocated under the Swarna Jayanti Rozgar Yojana should be increased. The amount for providing employment is not enough when we take into account the widespread unemployment in rural areas.

Regarding provision of sanitation facilities in rural areas under the Rural Sanitation Campaign, I would request that more and more toilets should be constructed. I would like to strongly urge the Government to allocate more funds for the implementation of this Campaign.

Here, I would like to proudly say that under the DMK regime, we could not find any farmer committing suicide because of the several developmental schemes being implemented by the DMK Government under the Chief Ministership of Dr. Kalaignar. Farmers, 'the food providers to the country', should be extended all the help so that their pain is reduced and they do not fall into debt trap.

Sir, banking in rural India is faced with the twin challenges of regulation and distribution. Regulation with respect to banking has been designed for delivery in urban India and distribution requires more manpower to be deployed in rural areas. About 500 to 600 million people in India still do not have bank accounts. For the rural segment, one needs to design no-frills products and deliver hard core value. Power, telecommunication, banking and transportation need to be strengthened more in rural areas to reduce the urban-rural divide.

Here, I would like to suggest to the Ministry of Rural Development that banks should make the terms and conditions simple so as to enable the farmers to get loans without any difficulty. Due to stringent formalities followed by banks, farmers are keeping away from banks and going after the money lenders who take advantage of their ignorance and cheat them by charging high rate of interest.

[Shri R. Thamaraiselvan]

Sir, the hon. Minister may be aware that Tamil Nadu is encountering almost every year, either heavy rains or floods in some parts of the State or drought. Hence, farmers have become totally helpless and are living in a very miserable condition in spite of the assistance being extended by the State Government.

By undertaking an in-depth study of the districts in Tamil Nadu, the UPA* Government should pinpoint districts which are backward and the same should be included in the Backward Area Development Scheme so that farmers in these districts would be immensely benefited. The Central Government could help these districts which are funds-starved and thereby save the lives of farmers living in these districts.

Sir, basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, health care, education, transport, communication etc. are still a far cry. If we want to become a developed country, we should take along rural areas of the country and we should ensure that basic amenities are provided to the whopping 70 per cent of our rural population. There is no doubt that the UPA II Government is striving hard to achieve this arduous goal. It has succeeded to a large extent, but much needs to be desired.

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (Jhagram): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir for giving me chance to take part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants for 2011-12 under the control of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Sir, although the total budget for the Department of Rural Development shows an increase from Rs.66,000 crore in 2010-11 to Rs.76,000 crore in 2011-12 Revised Estimates, this time the allocation has been brought down to Rs.74,144 crore in 2011-12.

About 70 per cent of the total population is living in the rural areas. Mostly they are poor and they do not have basic amenities. Instead of being increased budgetary allocation of rural development, the Government has desperately decreased the budgetary allocation.

The Government policy should be changed in this regard and more allocation should be given to the most backward areas, underdeveloped areas and tribal dominated areas. We believe that if we can develop the rural areas, our country will develop.

As far as MNREGA is concerned, the initiation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been one of the most significant interventions made by the UPA Government. The budget this year saw some significant development with regard to this scheme. In pursuance of last year's budget announcement to provide a real wage of Rs.100 per day, the hon. Finance Minister announced the Government's decision to index the wage rates notified under the MNREGA to the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour. However, the outlay for MNREGA has been restricted to Rs.40,000 crore in 2011-12; it was Rs.40,100 crore in 2010-11 and same amount has been allocated in 2010-11 Revised Estimates.

Sir, I would like to say that the actual budget allocation should be more; this is demand base scheme, so more people are demanding the jobs. The Government has not been able to ensure Rs.100 as daily wage per household.

After four years of implementation the average stands at Rs.89 per day. In terms of providing employment, the average person days has not exceeded 48 days in 2008-09 per household, while only 14 per cent of job seekers have received the promised 100 days of employment. There is a need to bring more transparency and proper accountability in implementation of MNREGA. g l

Regarding the Indira Awas Yojana, the allocation has been reduced from Rs.10,267 crore in 2010-11 to Rs.9,896 crore in 2011-12. The unit cost for construction of housing under the Indira Awas Yojana should be enhanced as per the existing cost of material and construction. More houses need to be constructed in backward and tribal areas.

As far as SGSY is concerned, the same amount has been allocated in 2010-11. The hon. Minister should pay more attention for low credit mobilization. In rural areas, there are no bank facilities for the SGSY groups.

Regarding the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, the outlay has been reduced from Rs.22,000 crore in 2010-11 to Rs.20,000 crore in 2011-12. It is evident from the reply of the Ministry that in and around 7,700 kms. of area, 8,045 habitations have still not been connected. Last year, the achievement was not satisfactory. There is an urgent need to closely monitor the maintenance of PMGSY roads during the period of contract. There is also a need to cover the areas with population of 100 and above in rural regions, most backward areas and tribal dominated areas by roads on priority basis under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

Regarding RIDF and BRGF, allotment has been increased but in this regard, proper implementation is required. Regional imbalance and backwardness should be removed.

Regarding National Rural Drinking Water Programme, there has been a slight increase in the budgetary allotment. But, a lot of attention should be given to the fact that underground water level is going down continuously. The problem will become more acute, unless we take appropriate measures. I am from West Bengal. In West Bengal, in the last two consecutive years, there was no rainfall. The State Government had announced drought but no relief and compensation have been given from the Central Government. Thousands of people of drought prone areas are in acute crisis due to shortage of drinking water especially in Purulia, Bankura and West Midnapore districts. So I would urge upon the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India to provide adequate fund to save the lives of the people.

There is an urgent need of comprehensive land reforms in the country as we have done in West Bengal and as other States like Tripura, Kerala also have done, keeping in view the interest of landless and poor people including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities.

The BPL List is one of the most important and key instrument regarding poverty alleviation programmes in

the rural areas. The BPL census is being conducted after every five years by the Ministry of Rural Development. It was conducted during 1997, 2002 and it was supposed to be conducted in 2007. The Ministry of Rural Development has earmarked Rs. 162 for conducting BPL census for the 11th Plan.

The Department of Rural Development formulates the methodology and guidelines for identification of BPL households living in rural areas. But, unfortunately, Sir, even after 62 years of independence, we could not do it properly. A number of Committees have been formed like Arjun Sengupta Committee which says there are 77 per cent BPL people; Tendulkar Committee says there are 37 per cent BPL; Dr. N.C. Saxena Committee says there are 50 per cent BPL people and so on. We demand that the BPL list should be more authentic, realistic and genuine which will help to uplift the households.

Several issues relating to budgetary provisioning and governance reforms, for strengthening rural development programmes, need to be addressed by the Government. During its last tenure, the UPA Government had stepped up the provisioning of resources for various rural development schemes but this has dwindled in the subsequent years.

Various reasons have been identified for poor implementation of rural development schemes and programmes which include inadequate devolution of powers and functions to PRIs, besides an acute shortage of trained staff mostly at the level of PRIs. No significant provision has been made to strengthen PRIs through financial devolution.

Meetings of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have not been held on regular basis. It should be held in a regular manner to monitor the schemes and to find out as to whether the schemes are being implemented as per the guidelines or not.

[Translation]

*SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): Good quality roads

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Datta Meghe]

are being constructed in the country under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna by the Union Government. For this I congratulate you and the Union Government. But the situation of my constituency Wardha appears to be different. Being a Member of Parliament I am also the Chairman of the district monitoring Committee constituted for monitoring of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna. Last month I had carried out inspection of these works alongwith the officers of the department concerned and Press Reporters. I would like to present before the House the facts that emerged during the said visit.

The length of Kawtha-Rasulabad-Babhulgaon (Tehsil Deoli) road is 15.600 km. There is no information available regarding the total length of the road constructed on the said stretch. The total cost incurred on the construction of the said road is four crores seventy lakh rupees. A total of 10.25 km road from Pulgaon to Kandegaon under Deoli Tehsil was to be constructed. But there is no information available in this regard. The condition of 15.840 km road between Hinganghat to Bopapur is in dismal state owing to which it is difficult to drive on this stretch. Total expenditure of 4 crores 75 lakh rupees have been incurred there.

The status of works in Samudrapur Tehsil is similar. There are several lapses in the construction of Khandala bridge on NH-07 and Dasoda-Silli road in the Tehsil. Total Rs. 100 crores have been spent on the works executed under the said scheme in Wardha district. But all these works have been executed on papers only. It is suspected that actually only Rs. 50 crores have been spent thereon. The condition of roads has not improved despite incurring huge amounts of expenditure thereon. It is clear that corrupt practices are prevalent on large scale. Contractors and local officers are indulging in such corrupt practices and they all have protection of a leader of the district.

It is my request that high a level inquiry of works under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna executed in Wardha should be conducted and people found guilty in the said inquiry be punished.

It is requested that I may be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Speaker, I would like to put forth following suggestions regarding the demand of grants pertaining to Ministry of Rural Development:

- (1) 2 percent fund should be earmarked for five victims in IAY as per the past practices.
- (2) Desert areas should be provided similar funds on the lines of N.E. region and hilly areas under IAY.
- (3) Farmers should be authorized for development of agriculture land in MNREGA. Apex Body of farmers should be made accountable for monitoring of the said works.
- (4) There should be relaxation in ratio 60:40 ratio for construction of pucca house under MNREGA so that construction of basic structure could be made permanent.
- (5) Ratio of Centre-State contribution for desert areas of Rajasthan should be fixed on the lines of N.E region and hilly areas in all schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (6) DM/SDM of the district is authorized to amend the BPL list but time schedule has not been fixed. It is requested to fix time schedule in this regard.
- (7) There should be relaxation in the criteria meant for missing link and district crossing roads under the PMGSY.
- (8) There should be an alternative arrangement of audit in place of put social audit under MNREGA in order to put a check on unnecessary expenditure as well as misuse of public funds.

- (9) There is a provision to make payment through bank account under MNREGA but the nationalized banks are still hesitating to open the accounts even after there being a toll free system for doing the same. Therefore, strict guidelines should be issued to the banks so that timely payment of wages could be ensured to the labourers.
- (10) Technical staff is appointed on contract basis under MNREGA which is not fair. Such staff should be appointed on permanent basis and in case of any irregularities, recovery should be made from their guaranteed wages.

[English]

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Rural Development.

India is a country of villages. Nearly 80 per cent of the people live in villages and this Ministry nourishes and attends to the basic needs of the villages. Therefore, this Department has got a great importance.

Sir, the basic needs of the villages of our country are drinking water, sanitation, health and also communication. Sir, we utterly failed in our sanitation programme. Our achievement under TSC is very less. In most of the States like Orissa, Bihar, our achievement is less than 50 per cent. The WHO/UNICEF Report on India on open defecation is 69 per cent whereas the Government of India claims that our achievement is more than 65 per cent. So, this is the deviation. The Standing Committee on Rural Development has noted this and asked the Government to institute an independent body to undertake this survey and find out the actual fact of the deviation.

Similarly, on drinking water, we are yet to give safe drinking water to all habitants, especially to *adhivasis*, tribals and scheduled castes. In hamlets, we are not able to supply drinking water. The physical progress in drinking

water as per the Budget provision is very low. The Standing Committee has also observed that the progress is very low. I can give you three years' figures. In 2007-08, as against the target of 49,653 habitations, our achievement was 18,757 habitations. In 2008-09, as against the target of 49,402 habitations, our achievement was 21,531 habitations. In 2009-10, till December, as against the target of 34,595 habitations, our achievement was only 11,962 habitations. So, it shows as to how we are progressing.

The Department must give more attention at least on these two subjects -sanitation and drinking water - so that we can achieve our targets.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be astonished to see that in all these things, all the allotments were exhausted but the progress was very less. I would request the hon. Minister to find out the truth, how allotment was exhausted but the physical target is less. The cause must be found out.

Sir, I can say that Orissa is a backward State, and it is a naxal-prone State. PMGSY is meant to give connectivity to unconnected villages having 1000 population in urban area and 500 population in rural area, *adhivasi* areas. In the scheduled areas, it comes to 500 population and 200 population. Also in the naxal-prone areas, this is also relaxed.

In Orissa, there are 15 districts declared by the Government as 'left wing-Extremist affected districts', where left wing activities are there. Therefore, the Government of India is sanctioning special funds under the Integrated Action Plan to 15 districts of Orissa. So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister that these 15 districts which are accepted by the Home Department as left wing extremist-affected areas must also be taken up in that category.

Similarly, 60 number of bridge proposals are lying with the Ministry for sanction. The cost for these proposals comes to Rs. 165 crore. All the DPRs have been submitted since two years. The Empowered Committee also accepted them and got them through.

[Shri Rudramadhab Ray]

But the Ministry has not sanctioned these projects. Similar is the case of 120 roads. Although the Empowered Committee has recommended them but they have not been sanctioned yet. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to kindly clear these projects immediately. The people of Orissa would be very much thankful to you for this.

Sir, during 2009-10 and 2010-11, not a single paisa has been released to the State Government of Orissa although it has submitted the DPRs. All the projects have been received by the Government of India but not a single project has been sanctioned and no money has been released. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to please sanction and clear all these projects so that we can construct some roads in the Naxal Bone areas and the tribal pockets of Orissa.

Sir, I would cite an example from the reply of the hon. Minister: "In Orissa, there are 18,000 habitants, which are to be connected under the PMGSY." But till December 30th, the number of habitants connected are only 5,423. The proposal cleared are 3,305. There are 9,403 habitants to be completed yet. If you are not clearing the projects to a poor State like Orissa for the last two years, how would the people of Orissa tolerate it? How would we function?
MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please conclude now.

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Sir, within two minutes, I am going to conclude.

In the BRGF, 19 districts have been covered. There are seven districts, for which the second installment of 2010-11 has not been released. Similarly, there are nine districts, for which the balance amounts have not been cleared. I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to kindly release all the funds for the years 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Sir, in the IAY, the Government has released an additional allocation for 25,000 houses in the five Naxal affected districts. I am very much thankful to him for this.

But there are 15 Left Wing extremists affected districts. I should tell upon the hon. Minister to kindly consider it and give additional allotment to Orissa so that the Naxal prone areas are covered. The people of Orissa would be benefitted by this.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): I support the Budget for 2011-12 presented by the Hon'ble Minister of Rural Development. When the country and the world were reeling under global depression, rural development policies of the Indian Congress and UPA Government enabled the country to maintain the development rate of 8.6 % at that time, all these are achievements made under Bharat Nirman scheme of Rural Development. The provision of funds from inoperative flows of sources in rural areas has been enhanced to Rs. 3000 crore. The Government has made the existing scheme of one percent interest aid on housing loan more liberal. For residential units under priority sector loan, the loan limit of low income groups has been enhanced by increase in existing limit of housing loan and a guarantee fund has been created under Rajiv Awas Yojana. The allocation under National Agriculture Development Scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 6,755 crore to Rs. 7,860 crore. Rs. 10,000 crore has been increased from the current year onwards for Bharat Nirman programmes. For the current year 2011-12, a provision of Rs. 58,000 crore has been made for different schemes under Bharat Nirman. Similarly, there is a scheme for providing Rural Broadland connectivity to all 250,000 Panchayats in the country within 3 years.

The Government has made a provision of Rs. 40,000 under MNREGA and as a follow up of the declaration made in the last Budget about actual daily wages of Rs. 100 under MNREGA in villages, the Government has decided to notify Consumer Price Index for agricultural works under MNREGA. As a result, the wage rate notified by the Ministry of Rural Development on January 14, 2011 has increased. Due to this, the wages for the beneficiaries across the country has been enhanced.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

To implement national schemes under India's rural development, the remuneration for Anganbadi workers and Anganbadi helpers of 22 lac Anganbadis has been enhanced from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 3000 per month and from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1500 per month respectively. Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Rs. 20,000 crore has been allocated for constructing quality roads. Similarly, Rs. 10,000 crore has been allocated under Indira Awas yojana for rural housing for building houses and making kutcha houses pucca for families living under BPL. Under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Rs. 2914 crore has been set aside for establishing small scale industries in rural areas for at least 40% women and 3% handicapped from 50% self employed Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Now, the Government has decided to revive the National Rural Livelihood Mission by reconstituting the SGSY.

Under Sarvashikha Abhiyan, 309,727 new schools have been opened till September, 2010. Similarly 254,935 school buildings have been built, 1,166,868 additional class rooms have been constructed and 8.70 crore children have been supplied with free text books. Under National Rural Health mission, 8.33 lac Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) have been selected. The eligibility age of the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme has been reduced from 65 years to 60 years. Allocation in education has been increased by 24% and allocation in Sarvashiksha Abhiyan has been increased by 40%. A provision of total Rs. 21,000 crore has been made. At present, there is a need to empower the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee constructed by the Govt, of India so that the evaluation and quality of schemes may be maintained. With this, I support the Budget presented.

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI (Yavatmal-Wahism): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on demand of grants of the Ministry of Rural Development. First of all, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards Rural Employment Scheme. The National Rural Employment Scheme was

publicized and propagated throughout the country and it was widely discussed that through it 100 days of employment would be guaranteed, but today we see that people are not getting employment at several places through the National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister that this Scheme has been inspired by the Maharashtra Rural Employment Scheme. The Govt, of Maharashtra had implemented this scheme and now this scheme is being implemented in the entire country by the Ministry of Rural Development. I would like to inform here that this scheme has completely failed in Maharashtra. I think that people are not getting employment which was expected to be provided in Maharashtra. The reason behind it is that workers do not get money for seven days. They open a/c in bank, visit bank several times but do not get money. No worker can live without money upto seven days. Therefore, I request the hon'ble Minister that the period of seven days fixed by him should be shortened and if a worker gets the money immediately on that particular day, he can make a living. Here I have talked about seven days but I would like to state that the workers there do not get money even after 15-20 days. In Maharashtra workers are not getting money even after two months, three months, six months,. I would like to say here that this scheme has completely failed.

Whatever the big claims may be made by UPA Government that they made this scheme for providing employment, but I think that this scheme is a complete failure.

Chairman Sir, I would like to say that about Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana that this scheme is implemented for the youths of rural areas so that employment may be available in villages, but today when these youths approach banks, they do not get any support from the bank. They do not get any help there. I want that the Hon'ble Minister should have a look at this scheme because these are sixty per cent youths in this country. If we provide employment to youths, definitely our unemployed youths will get work.

[Shrimati Bhavana Patil Gawali]

Chairman Sir, besides this there is National Drinking Water Scheme which was started by us - Swajaldhara Bharat Nirman is still the National Drinking Water Scheme.

This Scheme has been implemented in Maharashtra, it has been implemented in other states also, but I would like to bring it to the notice of hon'ble Minister that this schedule has totally failed in Maharashtra. This Scheme has been a failure there because the village level committee constituted there has withdrawn money but no work has been done and no good work is likely to be carried out properly. We has started the National Drinking Water Scheme to provide safe drinking water in rural areas but I think we could do nothing substantial in this Scheme.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the watershed programme which is proposed to be started under the name of DPAP, DDP, IWMP, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister towards one thing especially in regard to Maharashtra. There is drought in Marathwada and Vidarbha, the land is barren, but the area where higher number of this project has been sanctioned in Western Maharashtra. Why was this project not sanctioned in large number Vidharbha and Marathwada where the hon'ble Minister come from? This programme should be implemented effieciently in Marathwada also, I hope that steps would be taken there for this.

Mr. Chairman Sir, regarding Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana I would like to tell that ...*(Interruptions)* That is right. Eveything is taking place therein ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: We have to check corruption which is rampant in the country. But I just want to tell that the fund which was to be released for the tenth phase of Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojna, has not been released due to increasing connectivity. But why should a State not be encouraged when it is doing a very

good job? If we need connectivity, if we carried out certain works fifteen years ago, but these roads do not exist today then connectivity should be provided there. I think not only Maharashtra but other States also need to take steps to take the benefit of this Scheme. Now I come to the BPL ...*(Interruptions)* I will take two-three minutes.

The BPL survey is not conducted in every five years. It takes ten-eleven years to complete a BPL survey. In the BPL survey things get messed up and the rich people get BPL cards while the poor do not get such cards. All the MLAs had created a scene there in this regard. At that time the Government of Maharashtra had taken a step that FIR would be filed against all the ineligibile persons having BPL card and who are not entitled to it, and hearing would be held in this regard. Nothing took place after that the rich do not return their BPL cards. I think if this scheme is to be implemented efficiently then BPL survey should be conducted in every three years. This is my demand. If five people come to a Member of Parliament we not in a position to reply because the Central Government conducts the survey but what is the role of a Member of Parliament in it? The people hope to get BPL cards. That is why I demand that this survey should be conducted once in every three years. I want to say Members of Parliament have been made Chairman of the Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. We have been honoured in this way. But 75 per cent of its funds gos£ to the states. All the Members of Parliament are present here, they may tell you how much we can recommend. How many powers have been given to us? What kind of benefit we get from them. In the States where their party is not in power, the Members of Parliament have no say at all. I think the Members of Parliament should be given the power to recommend 25 percent of the amount which we send from here. Please announce it in your speech and they do good work.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Sir, I will

conclude in two minutes. 15 years ago the Members of Parliament did not use to visit villages, but after NDA came into power, when we got elected, we visited villages, listened to the difficulties of the people from us. We want to work but I also want that we get cooperation from the Union Government.

Sir, Yashwant Sinhaji mentioned the Widow Pension Scheme. Widows of the age of 18 to 65 get widow pension and after 65 years of age they came under the Old Age Pension Scheme. But one rider is that the woman should be from BPL Category ...*(Interruptions)*. At many places they are required to have BPL Cards only then they can get such benefit. My demand is that this condition should be done away with? I think that so many schemes have been prepared ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Please sit down. Shri C. Sivasami to speak.

...*(Interruptions)**

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tirupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you heartily for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development. Rural development is vital to our country's economy which is more dependent on it. At this juncture, I recall a song sung by our Founder Leader, Puratchi Thalaivar MGR in one of his movies.

"Annaanthe Parkkindra Maaligai Katti
Athan Aruginile Olai Kudisai Katti
Ponnana Ulagendru Peyarumittal
Indha Bhoomi Sirikkum, Andha Saami Sirikkum."

(Having built sky scrapers on the one side and allowing slum cluster on the other side, preferring to call that world as golden one would be laughable both to the world and to the Gods.)

*Not recorded.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Development is not mere raising of tall buildings and it is not in conducting big events like Commonwealth Games. Real development can be ensured only when we ensure that there is no village with houses having thatched roof and mud walls.

The funds meant for rural development flows from the Centre to various State Governments. If we go into the question whether such funds so allocated to the States are really spent on rural development, the answer we get is disappointing. There are several lacunae in its implementation. Even jobs that are to be done manually providing jobs to the poor are being done by machines. Thus, mismanagement and mistakes happen there. In order to stem the rot, we have formulated Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. There is a directive to hold its meeting once in six months. But this is more honoured in its violation.

I am a Member of this House for the past two years now. There is one such Committee for four districts like Tiruppur, Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Erode. I would like to point out that this monitoring committee met just once. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI C. SIVASAMI: I request the Union Rural Development Minister to name a Chairman from among the Members of Parliament belonging to these districts to ensure an effective monitoring mechanism.

When ruling party members are appointed as Chairmen to such committees, it may only help covering up any possible lacuna rather than ensuring an effective monitoring mechanism. An opportunity to take corrective measures is missed. Hence I urge upon the Minister to appoint only Members of Parliament to head such monitoring committees.

Under the Indira Awas Yojana scheme, Rs.75,000 is

*Not recorded.

[Shri C. Sivasami]

being given to the rural poor to construct houses. But the construction costs have increased manifold. In Tamil Nadu, price of cement has spiraled up from Rs. 135 per bag to Rs. 270 per bag. Sand is now sold at Rs. 12,000 which has been sold at Rs. 6,000 till recently. Since cost escalation is there, considering the ground realities, the Centre must increase the subsidy under IAY Scheme to Rs. 1,50,000, only then quality house can be built.

Every Scheduled Caste habitation in each village must have public convenience facilities especially for women folk and every such habitation unit must have a Community Centre. Even after two years of my apportioning funds from my MPLADS fund, such women toilet complexes have not been constructed in the areas where Scheduled Caste people live in the villages of Anthiyur Panchayat Union. I painfully point out this state of affairs here now. Adi Dravidar colonies must have the necessary Community Centre facility. In the absence of them, we now find more than three-four families of two to three generations live together in small dwelling units. Hence I urge upon the Government to gear up land reform measures and acquire unused lands for constructing houses and distribute pattas to such needy poor families to raise their own dwelling units. Such acquired lands must be divided into small plots and must be distributed to large number of people who really need them.

In the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, quite against the guidelines machines are being used depriving jobs to many rural poor thereby coming in the way of getting 100 days of assured jobs in a year. Because of this scheme, we find a scarcity for agricultural labour in the rural areas. Apart from 100 days of job which needs to be increased, the Government may consider engaging such people in agricultural occupation also by way of getting 50 per cent from the land owning agriculturists and pay the remaining 50 per cent from the NREGA funds. Through this, we can solve the problem of non-availability of agricultural labour for cultivation and we can also provide them with jobs throughout the year.

Our leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma effectively introduced rain water harvesting scheme and an effective watershed management scheme when she was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. By way of conserving rain water that may flow wastefully into the sea, ground water potential can be augmented that can help us to overcome the drinking water problem.

I urge upon the Union Government to accord top priority to effective watershed management. As a pioneering scheme Avanasai-Athikadavu Scheme that is pending for long on the beds of Bhavani River may be taken up which will help augmenting the ground water potential there. I urge upon the hon. Minister to apportion Rs. 500 crore for this scheme that can be taken up a model scheme.

When it comes to allocation of funds for rural development, Tamil Nadu is lagging behind in spite of our having so many Ministers from Tamil Nadu in the Union Cabinet. It has been pushed back and I charge the Union Ministers hailing from Tamil Nadu for not getting a better deal for our State. I would like to point out that during the election time now, there is an indirect effort to canvass for election while paying the labour for their doing their jobs under the MGNREGS. I urge upon the Union Government to take effective steps to curb this trend. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to impress upon the Union Government to offer viable schemes for the needy poor in the rural areas and to ensure rural development by way of able implementation and effective monitoring. Urging upon the Union Rural Development Minister to have a road map to ensure that there is no village with a mud house and thatched roof in any part of the country, let me conclude.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Rural Development.

[Translation]

If we look at funds utilization for rural development, we find that this government has been speaking since

coming to power that it has been spending large amount of funds for rural and poor people of this country. Even in this budget 74,143 crore rupees have been provided for all these schemes. In total, there are 31 schemes. Out of these 11 schemes are related to rural development, 9 schemes are related to drinking water supply and 11 schemes are related to land resources. Thus we can see that in total there are 31 schemes. The Government always says that it is providing employment to the poor people. The Government claims that 100 days employment is being provided to a large number of people under MNREGA but this claim is not right. Thus this government makes several wrong statements in this House.

Sir, Mr. Minister is sitting here. I would like to know from Mr. Minister, through you, whether he agrees that the number of persons living below poverty line has increased after introduction of these schemes. In the past the number of persons living below poverty line in this country was 28.5 percent. During the last three months this figure has increased by 10 percent and become 38 percent. On one hand the Government claims that a large amount of funds is being provided by the Central Government for the poor while on the other hand the number of the poor persons is increasing. Why? Where are those funds being utilized? Had the said funds reached the poor, the number of poor persons would not have increased rather it would have decreased. Had it been so, the figures of poverty would not have increased by 10 percent. If we look at all these things, it is clear that total amount of funds is being looted.

Mr. Uday Kumar Singh was speaking in the House just a while ago. He said that CBI should conduct an inquiry into the functioning of Madhya Pradesh government and Jharkhand government because they were committing irregularities in the schemes of the Union Government. I would like to ask him why he does not get CBI inquiry conducted into the functioning of the Union Government in this regard as most of the irregularities are committed in these schemes at the Central Government's level.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Sorry Sir, If CBI inquiry is to be conducted, why do you want to single out Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand only? It is not an issue related to Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand only it is related to the funds provided for the poor in the whole country. The poor do not get even 10 paise out of the funds provided for the poor and the remaining 90 paise are lost in the way before reaching the poor. It means that entire system has failed. It does not have any mechanism for monitoring. This Government is responsible for that. We have seen that 79363 complaints were received in Andhra Pradesh. Such a large number of complaints have been received in one state. I would like to ask the Government, through you, that on one hand the Government makes such big claims but last year only 13.14 percent of target of providing 100 days' employment to the poor could be achieved by the government. This year only 4.14 percent people have been provided 100 days employment. On one hand total funds are not utilized whereas there is corruption in whatever funds are utilized and the poor are not getting employment. This government has been making tall claims for the last three years but in fact 32 to 33 percent funds are not being utilized. The government's monitoring system has failed completely.

[English]

Why are you unable to monitor this system?

[Translation]

It is a failure of the system.

This government is responsible for corruption, irregularities in utilisation of funds and failure of system. I would like to say only two things. I know that I have got limited time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, Please conclude your speech.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Sir, I am concluding my speech.

[Translation]

The State Government has been implementing its new scheme with the funds provided by the Union Government for centrally sponsored schemes. Meanwhile the state government issued a G.O.No. -274. The state government has misutilized the funds of the schemes of the Central Government. The people had to go to the court in this regard and the court has cancelled all that. Shri Joshi Saheb was the Minister at that time and I had also told him that the funds meant for the poor was being misutilized in our state but no action were being taken.

The last point is that the Ministry of Rural Development has written a letter on 11.09.2010 that PMGSY will be inaugurated by the local Member of Parliament but the State Government is not following protocol. I have written a letter in Khammam district in this regard but the State Government is not following protocol and not giving us any chance. I would like to request Mr. Minister, through you, to look into it.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Every hon. Member in this august House may recall the remarks made by no other person than the outstanding personality of our nation, Bapu Ji, that India lives in the villages. It is a matter of regret that under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Congress Party is neglecting the villages. This sort of a Budget is a reflection of that attitude.

This Department has not found time to deal with the problem of land reforms. This Government has failed to identify the BPL category properly. If you go to any village and ask anybody there, they can show where the family of the poor persons is living. They can easily identify the

poor family households. The Government has constituted Commission after Commission and incurred a huge expenditure on that. But till today, there is no scientific method of identifying BPL. I am not going to touch other points.

I want to confine myself only to the Demands for Grants. If you take the total budget for the Rural Development, the Revised Estimate for 2010-11 was Rs. 76,378 crore; now, it is reduced from Rs. 76,378 crore to Rs. 74,000 crore. This is the attitude. It is less by Rs. 2,378 crore in comparison with the previous budget.

We are talking about the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. I do agree with it that the Government has decided to index the wage rates notified under this MNREGS to the Consumer Price Index. The outlay to this has been restricted to only Rs. 40,000 crore, which was Rs. 40,100 crore in the earlier Revised Estimates. It is less by Rs. 100 crore.

What about the outlay for Swarna Jayanti Gram Rozgar Yojana? It has been kept at Rs. 2,905.3 crore for 2011-12. It has been same as the Revised Estimates earlier and there is no increase in this regard.

Sir, the outlay for Indira Awas Yojana has been reduced from Rs. 10,267 crore, which was the Revised Estimate figure in the last fiscal year, to Rs.9,896 crore. This is the attitude to the rural sector; this is the attitude to the rural people. On the other hand, what is happening is that the total magnitude of tax revenue foregone, as estimated by the Finance Ministry shows a rise from Rs.4.82 lakh crore to Rs.5.11 lakh crore in 2009-10, that is, in terms of the GDP it is 6.5 per cent. What happened to the stimulus package to the poor people? Now stimulus package has been provided to the elite sections, to the corporate sections, to the big businessmen and all these people and the rural people are getting neglected.

What is the outlay for the Bharat Nirman? It is increased only by Rs. 10,000 crore in the current year, that is, Rs.2.58,000 crore. It includes the Prime Minister's Gramin Sarak Yojana, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit

Programme, Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyuteekaran Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana, National Drinking Water and Programme for Rural Telephony. This is nothing but the peanut to the people. This is the attitude.

I just refer to the period of the UPA-I. During its first tenure, I must admit that the UPA Government had stepped up the resources for various rural development schemes. This NREGA programme has been commissioned and piloted by that Government and the hon. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasadji piloted all these schemes. Now, gradually they are shifting their attitude away from the villagers and they are providing stimulus package to the corporate sector and big business men. This is their attitude. That is why, I strongly object the essence of this Budget. I hope, the Government will rethink and the Government will be honest to the commitment with regard to the Aam Aadmi Yojana.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak on the subject related to rural India and development. I begin my speech with the reply given by the hon. Ministry of Finance in respect of unstarred question no. 2,707 that twenty percent quantile groups have 52.7 percent in the assets of the country whereas lower strata of the society residing in rural areas have only 5.2 percent to the assets of the country out of this 20 percent quantile. These groups are equal but there is difference of ten times in terms of control over the assets. These are the people who resides in villages for which the Ministry of Rural Development formulates schemes. The gap between rich and poor is widening. The report has been made public that the number of people earning Rs. 20 per day is increasing constantly and perhaps the Government has formulated and implemented the 'Bharat Nirman' scheme for upliftment of these people. I am not going into details but out of the six schemes three schemes namely rural development, drinking water and rural roads fall within the purview of the Ministry of Rural Development.

Sir, there is no significant growth registered in rural

employment sector for which the budget is being discussed. There has been reduction of Rs. 337 crores in the revised estimate for housing sector in comparison to the last year. Total two thousand crore rupees have been reduced at the revised estimate stage in schemes formulated for road, bridge, rural connectivity and field to market scheme. If we are unable to implement these schemes in proper manner and provide adequate funds for these schemes then how the nation will make progress and income of villages and villagers gets increased.

There was target fixed to provide connectivity to one thousand people till the year 2009 under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Besides, rural connectivity was proposed to be provided to the areas having five hundred population in naxal affected, tribal dominant and hilly areas. The target fixed for rural connectivity in the country is not likely to be achieved by the year 2015 leave alone the target fixed as 2012 earlier.

Bihar is the most backward state. The schemes to the tune of 16 thousand crore rupees have sanctioned but it seems that these schemes will not be completed by 6-7 years. The hon'ble Minister is present here. So for only 6 thousand crore rupees out of sanctioned 16 thousand crore rupees have been spent. It will take another 5-7 years to provide remaining 10 thousand crore rupees. By that time there will be escalation. The concerned states have to bear the excess amount of DPR which the state could not provide, as a result roads will not be completed.

There is a criteria to provide rupees 45 thousand per unit under Indira Awas Scheme and the amount is 48 thousand rupees for naxal affected areas. Now the question arises that Rs. 45 thousand will be provided for construction of house and additional Rs. 3 thousand i.e. total Rs. 48 thousand will be provided in naxal affected areas. It appears that the said amount is being provided to the people involved in naxalite activities. There is no variation in the cost of construction on account of location. You permit to borrow Rs. 20 thousand but no one provided such loan. There is a provision to provide Rs. 10 thousand in case the person don't have any land but the said amount

[Shri Jagdanand Singh]

is not reaching to people. I have submitted earlier also and once again submit before the House that if the scheme for construction of a single room unit is continued to be implemented in place of construction of proper houses then it won't bring any result. Since a family could not survive in a single room unit. Therefore, minimum area required for a family to live should be fixed with the consultation of health department. And house of said plinth area should be constructed ...*(Interruptions)* Besides, concept of rural development will be materialized if all the schemes namely Total Sanitation, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification, Supply of Drinking Water, Swarn Jayanti Gram Swaraj Yojana, Mahatman Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee are implemented simultaneously.

I hail from the area where people are not being provided potable water. It is said that TDS should not be exceed 90 in safe drinking water but people are forced to drink water having 700 to 800 TDS. Not only this, arsenic is crossing permissible limit to thousand times and people are not only suffering from various diseases after consuming that water [but leading a miserable life ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to submit in respect of cleanliness campaign. The issue in respect of construction of toilets by putting a check on practice of defecation in open is being discussed here. I would like to submit before the House that toilets are not being constructed. I can say that the amount being used for construction of toilet will make the family sick and it won't prove to be fruitful in long run if such policy is being implemented. The Ministry of Rural Development should consider to provide clean environment to the people so that family could lead the life in proper manner.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, I would like to make a submission in respect of MNREGA ...*(Interruptions)* I am concluding in a minute. The people of Bihar are most backward. The installments being provided under MNREGA is not an employment guarantee but budget oriented. It has become supply

oriented in place of demand oriented. Each state prepares its own budget. The budget of Rs. 40 thousand crore will be distributed among states. Last year Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been provided Rs. 7418 crores and 7494 crores respectively under MNREGA and Bihar has been provided only Rs. 1681 crores where 42 percent people are living below the poverty line ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is 6 o' clock. There are 12 or 13 more Members to speak on this issue. Thereafter, we have the reply of the hon. Minister and then, the 'Zero Hour'. So, if the House agrees, we can extend the time of the House till 8 o' clock.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: What is the outcome of all these schemes. What is the status of schemes where I am appointed as Chairman of Monitoring Committee? The labour budget to the tune of Rs. Six thousand crore is submitted for the district ...*(Interruptions)* whereas only Rs. 60 crore is sanctioned ...*(Interruptions)* Around Rs. 30 crore is allocated to districts. MNREGA scheme could not function in such manner. Employment guarantee will not be ensured by providing employment for only 30-35 days in place of 100 days. Lastly, I would like to submit that the Government of India should implement all the schemes shemes as per the commitment made in this regard and make efforts to achieve targets set for rural development.

With these words I conclude my speech.

*SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): I am expressing my views in favour of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development. Ministry of Rural Development reaches out to the people of the country through its various schemes. Earlier the concern or curiosity regarding Union Budget used to be limited to only the Corporate Sector, Industries and big business houses but after the formation

*Speech was laid on the Table.

of UPA Government whenever it presents the budget, its impact is felt in far remote corner of villages. Several schemes have been introduced for the upliftment of the people, whether it be the various flagship schemes under Bharat Nirman Yojana or the scheme for waiver of loans of the farmers, the people have realized that this is the Government which feel concerned about the rural people, the farmers, Dalits and minorities and therefore, the UPA-I Government got mandate for its programmes and policies and the UPA-II Government was formed.

India's 70% of population lives in villages. The population of 90% villages of the country is less than 2000. Agriculture is the main occupation. 52% of employment of the total employment in the country depends on agriculture. This is real India, until this part of India progresses, the country cannot progress. Unless this India develops, the country cannot develop. The UPA Government has made us realize this very thing.

India that lives in our villages is far behind its urban areas today. Electricity, roads and hospitals are available in the cities only none exist in the villages. The cities have schools but there is none in rural areas. Cities have pure drinking water facility but the village does not have such facility. There are plenty of jobs in the cities but there is no employment avenue in the villages due to which the villagers migrate to the cities. The UPA Government's entire strategy is centered around bridging this gap.

In order to reduce this gap the Ministry of Rural Development started several schemes to provide facilities to 70% people. More funds have been allocated for this purpose than before. The Government has launched a campaign of taking corrective steps to maintain a balance between the cities and the rural areas.

There are several important schemes for rural development but MGNREGA, Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna, Pradhanmantri Gram Sadak Yojna, National Drinking Water Mission, Indira Awas Yojna etc. are the main schemes among them. And a provision of Rupees 74,100 crores have been made for these schemes. Under the same, there is a provision for Rupees 40,000

crores for MGNREGA, Rupees 10,000 for Indira Awas Yojna and Rupees 20,000 crores for PMGSY.

BHARAT NIRMAN YOJANA

This scheme was launched in the year 2005. All round development of all the villages has been conceptualized through this scheme under which all the basic facilities like roads, housing, irrigation, telephone, electricity and safe drinking water is to be provided. At present, the second phase of this scheme has started. Rupees 58,000 crores have been sanctioned for Bharat Nirman Programme which is Rupees 10,000 crores more than that in last budget.

DEPARTMENT OF SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

A provision of Rupees 9,000 crores had been made for safe drinking water last year, whereas a provision of Rupees 9350 crores have been provided to the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and provision of Rupees 1,650 crores have been made for total sanitation campaign.

MAHATMA GANDHI NREGA

This is the most important programme and in my opinion there is no parallel programme of such gigantic proportion to provide employment. Five years have passed since the launch of this scheme. 12 crore job cards have been issued under it and the bank accounts of 9.19 crore people have opened up so that the full amount of wages can be transferred to beneficiaries through banks directly.

This is a revolutionary scheme which guarantees 100 days employment to each person. Under this scheme, the minimum wage rate has been increased from the fixed rate of Rupees 100 per day wages per person and there has been a rise in the capacity of fixing the high wage rate as result there is no need to go to far off places like Delhi and Mumbai from the villages for employment. A labourer can earn his living with his family. He cannot be exploited.

PRADHANMANTRI GRAM SADAK YOJANA (PMGSY): This scheme was started in the year 2000 with

the purpose of providing all the facilities in rural India. Under this scheme, a target has been fixed to provide all weather road connectivity. In the budget of 2010-11, a provision of Rupees 12000 crores was made whereas a provision of Rupees 20,000 crores has been made this year.

INDIRA AWAS YOJANA (IAY): This scheme was started in the year 1985-86. Under this scheme, a target has been fixed to provide a house to every poor by the year 2017.

Under Bharat Nirman Yojana. A provision of Rupees 58,000 crores has been made rural areas, in which the allocation is mainly as follows:-

• Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	20000 crore
• Indira Awas Yojana	10000 crore
• Rural Drinking Water Scheme	9350 crore
• For rural telecommunication (Broadband Connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats in 3 years)	6000 crore
• For provision of Irrigation	2549 crore
• Total Sanitaion	1650 crore
• Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana	2914 crore
• OFC network for Defence Services	1000 crore
• For telecome service	2100 crore.

Besides this, the provisions regarding the infrastructure heads are as under:

• For Roads	33341 crore
• For National Highways	10343 crore
• For States and border roads	2930 crore
• For road projects for North-Eastern States	68 crore

For the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	20000 crore
For Rural Electrification	6000 crore
For Hydel Power	813 crore
For Nuclear Power	4807 crore
For Power Reforms Programme	2340 crore

In the eleventh five year plan, the target of generation of an additional 78000 megawatts of power was modified to 68000 megawatts out of which generation of additional 48000 megawatts of power might be possible which is more than two times the 21000 megawatts of additional power generated during the 10 five year plan. Heavy capital investment in the private sector will be done through mega power projects. The machinery required to be used in the sector has been freed of import duty.

The main aim of the budget is higher production and ensuring an adequate and effective supply and distribution system for which a number of steps have been taken and budget provisions have been made:

1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	7800 crore
2. For green revolution in Eastern areas	400 crore
3. For coordinated development in 60000 pulse crop villages	300 crore
4. For oil palm farming on 60000 hectares (three lakh tonnes of additional oil production)	300 crore
5. 60000 hectares of vegetable cluster	300 crore
6. For farming of products having high level of protein (bajra, jowar, makka ragi, makk,coarse grain etc.)	300 crore
7. For National Mission for Protein Supplement (Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Piggery, Poultry, Pisciculture)	300 crore

8. For Cattle Fodder Development Scheme in 25000 villages 300 crore
9. Development of irrigation capacity under Bharat Nirman
10. For agricultural loans (effective interest rate of 4 percent) 4,75,000 crore
11. Mega Food Park
12. For development of storage capacity
13. Scheme for development of cold chains
14. Machines for agro industries made tax free
15. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for transporting crops from villages to markets
16. National Horticulture Mission

In the end, I would like to tell the hon. Rural Development Minister about the long pending schemes in my Lok Sabha parliamentary constituency.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is a very important scheme which would enable the farmers from remote areas to transport their crops to the market. The proposal relating to 104 roads in my Lok Sabha constituency Barabanki, included in Phase 7 and 8 has not yet been sanctioned. I request that this should be immediately be sanctioned and work should be started. I also demand that the BPL list should be amended at the earliest because this list is not correct and the benefits of the central schemes are not reaching the targeted and poor beneficiaries. The roads in flood prone areas should be made of cement instead of tar.

It is a good budget. The country will move forward when development of rural areas takes place. I support the budget for rural development.

[English]

*SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot):

Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Rural Development for 2011-12.

Sir, 70% people of India used to live in the villages. However, as the basic facilities are non-existent in the rural areas, people are migrating from villages to urban centres. The Government has consistently ignored the rural poor. The land under cultivation has come down considerably as farming has failed to become a remunerative profession. More over, fertile lands are being taken over by real estate agents and builders in the name of urbanization. However, sir, this is bound to take its toll on the economic health of the country. As the area under cultivation is shrinking, it will lead to reduction in the production of foodgrains. The gap between demand and supply will increase. We will be forced to import foodgrains at a higher rate. This will further increase inflation and the prices will sky-rocket.

Sir, there are a plethora of schemes. However, their implementation leaves much to be desired. Why have many schemes degenerated into flop-shows? The Government must introspect, discuss things threadbare in Parliament and take corrective remedial measures.

Chairman, Sir, even a much-touted flagship scheme like MGNREGA has failed to deliver as it has reached only 30% of the intended beneficiaries. If an honest survey is conducted in India, we will not find even a single labourer who can claim to have got 100 days of continuous wages.

Sir, all states in India have different sets of problems. Their climate and topography is different from one another. Some states are hilly, some are in the plains. Some state have long coastlines, some are land-locked. Some states get scanty rainfall, other experience heavy downpours. However, a scheme like 7 MGNREGA has a basic flaw. It does not take into account these differences. Instead, it has the same set of rules for all states. This has resulted in its failure.

Sir, step-motherly treatment has been meted out to

[Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan]

Punjab even in the case of MGNREGA scheme. Only a paltry sum of Rs.125 crores have been granted to Punjab by the Central Government under this scheme. More money should have been given to Punjab as per the "Job Cards".

Chairman, Sir, Haryana is our neighbour. Chandigarh is a Union Territory. A daily wage labourer gets Rs.150 per day in these places. However, he gets only Rs.123 per day in Punjab. Many a time, the labourers are not even paid this amount as the Central Government fails to release the funds in time. Moreover, when the cultivation season is on, these labourers get Rs.400 to Rs.500 per day. In such a scenario, there are no takers for Rs.100 wages that is given under MGNREGA scheme. So, the need of the hour is to review and revise this scheme. And this scheme should be implemented keeping in view the specific conditions of each state.

Sir, under the Indira Housing Scheme only Rs.45,000 is given for the construction of a new house and Rs. 15,000 is given for repair works. This is a cruel joke that is played upon the hapless poor. Sir, the mason takes Rs.400 per day. The labourer charges Rs.400 per day for his work. Hence, it is next to impossible to construct a house in the meagre amount of Rs.45,000 that is given under this scheme. Can the Hon'ble Minister name any of his relatives who has constructed a house in just Rs.45,000/-. So, I urge upon the Government to increase this amount to at least Rs. 1,00,000, and Rs.50,000 should be given for repair work. The rules should be made flexible so that all those under-privileged people who live in "Kuccha" houses can also avail of these benefits.

Sir, a measly amount of Rs. 15,000 is given under the self-employment scheme. Sir, even a buffalo costs Rs. 60,000. Hence, the loan of Rs. 15,000 at 4% interest being given by the Government is of no use. Moreover, the banks demand security which the poor people cannot furnish.

Chairman, Sir, if the Government is honest in its

intentions and really wants our rural areas to flourish, then it must provide at least 10 lakh rupees as interest-free loan to the needy. It will help the under-privileged start their own business and become self-reliant.

Sir, Punjab has been consistently ignored as far as PM Road Scheme is concerned. Sir, the Hon'ble Prime Minister had visited Amritsar some time ago.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Sir, I am raising a very important point in this august House. The Hon'ble Prime Minister had visited Amritsar recently. He had announced a sum of Rs.250 crores for the development of the border areas of Amritsar. The Punjab Government prepared a proposal worth Rs.250 crores for the construction and repair of rural roads to the Rural Development Ministry. However, this proposal was sent to the World Bank. The Punjab Government will now have to agree to the conditions of the World Bank. Instead of being a grant, it has now become a loan. This is just one instance of the step-motherly treatment that is meted out to Punjab.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Chairman, Sir, I have yet to raise several important points. Kindly allow the rest of my written speech to be laid on the table of the House. The injustice that has been done to Punjab should find a place in the records.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I know the time' constraints. With all these things, your goodself has called me. I do not want to take much time. I know the limitations as far as time is concerned.

18.09 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

I would like to express my sincere views not based on any political considerations or partisan attitude. There are certain schemes drawn by the UPA Government and

the Finance Minister has tried to provide certain funds with all these other areas of expenditure, which I can understand. The only thing which I have noticed is, which every hon. Member has already mentioned, the review the progress of money that is going to be released by the Union Government. We get the progress report with respect to some programmes like 100 per cent or 95 per cent or 90 per cent; they are on paper only. But on the field, it is actually negative. I do not want to make any complaint against any officer, but the schemes are like that; and we try to plug the loopholes. We cannot blame any officer here.

I would like to give my own experience. As the Chief Minister, I went to the residence of a senior bureaucrat who had retired and who had the experience of serving in the Union Government. He was the then Development Commissioner; he is about 85 years now; he is Mr. G.V.K. Rao. I went to his house to understand how some of the projects work, which have been initiated by the Union Government. The then Government was headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. They were giving animals to the poor people so that they could survive on production of milk; they were given cows. I visited several areas and then tried to understand from him, why he had initiated such a scheme, as the Development Commissioner. He said, "What to do? We want to spend the money and we want to get progress." The progress was only on paper. One cow was sold to several people, showing the same cow, on paper; and they were taking the money on that.

The other big experience which I had got is this. Ten cows were given to Scheduled Caste persons; but they were taken by a prominent leader of a village. I went to that village; I got the information and I got him arrested. The next day, all the ten Scheduled Caste people gave a statement in the police station saying, 'he had kept the cows because we had no shelter and we get the milk. He only tried to protect them; so we kept them in the house of village leader and we get all the milk; there is no misappropriation like that.' That statement was recorded; and the great man escaped from further prosecution.

This is the system that we have noticed. The Employment Guarantee scheme had been introduced by late Mr. Naik, the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra. We know that the Employment Guarantee scheme had been brought first in the country, in Maharashtra. The Minister hails from that State; he has got vast experience as the former Chief Minister and he knows the difficulties in the rural areas; there is no need for us to explain. I have heard the speeches of several hon. Members; I am very happy. From all the sides, they have given good suggestions.

The question is how to plug the loopholes and how to get the money properly utilized. What is the machinery we should use? Is there any accountability? In our federal structure, we have no area to interfere. The Government of India cannot interfere; it can only release the money. But the operative portion is left to the States. If the States are going to misuse the money, if the States are going to draw the money and use it for the purpose of salaries, they will be left with no money.

The hon. Finance Minister was telling that there will be Rs. one lakh surplus, every day; and nobody will be going for overdraft, in any State. He said that out of 28 States, only 3-4 are in difficulties. I do not know whether he gets the real picture or not. In my humble opinion, I do not know how the States are functioning. There is no need to criticize any State. Please pardon me - there is no need for us to mix politics. Every State is like that.

Our Bihar friends were speaking and I was happy to hear them. Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh was one of the honest men and he was holding the Rural Development Ministry in UPA-I.

There is no point in making any comment on it. But the issue is, some of the State Governments are surviving only on the money released by the Union Government under its various programmes. There are a number of programmes and it takes about 15 minutes even to list the programmes being initiated by the UPA Government. In this background, I may tell you, Sir, I can sit with you for half-an-hour or one hour, whenever you feel convenient,

[Shri H.D. Devegowda]

and give my own suggestions. It is for you to accept them or reject them. This is all I would like to say because of time constraint.

With regard to Employment Guarantee Scheme, I would like to say that it covers one out of five landless labourers. What will the other four do? Do they have to sleep in their houses? They will be going by rotation. You have prescribed 20 days of work to one person. This defect is there. Have you checked up the asset building through various programmes, like road work, or removal of silt in the tank? Your good-self knows it. We also know it as we all come from rural areas.

Shri Yashwant Sinha was talking about the missionaries. How to get their progress? They are going to hammer the officers. What can we do? These are certain defects. You must review the flagship programmes. I feel sorry for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. You can remove Mahatma Gandhi's name from that. With all sincerity and all honesty at my command, I would say that the name of Mahatma Gandhi does not suit that programme.

I do not want to mention the name of the State, but the AG has given a Report.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Devegowda ji.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I will stop here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not asking you to conclude. The Chair will feel pleasure if you address the Chair.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I would say that the report of AG or for that matter report of any organization which does auditing has no value today. We have seen this. That is why I would say that there is no question of MPs presiding over such meetings which review the money released by the Government under its various programmes. Instead of making us a party in the sin, you can remove us from the Chairmanship of such committees. We are not worried about it. Why should I become a party to the sin committed by the Government? Why should I be a party

to the mistake of the Government policies? Money is not the issue rather spending it is an issue. This is where you can improve. We can give our suggestions, I would not say valuable suggestions.

There are a number of issues. Rural development and agriculture are my favourite subjects. I am waiting from morning not just to speak myself but to hear other Members. I will sit in the House till 9 o'clock because I am not bothered about who speaks what. I want to hear everybody. I do not want to miss the views expressed from both sides on agriculture and rural development as these are my two favourite subjects and that is why I am sitting here. The hon. Minister is the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra and he knows that some of these schemes were first implemented in the country in Maharashtra. He must take the credit and try to improve some of the defects in the programme. In my humble opinion, rural development is one of the best programmes which he can implement with his vast experience.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development.

This Ministry has the highest plan outlay after the Ministry of Defence. Rural India is the real India and the development of the rural India alone can liberate the masses from the shackles of poverty. If rural India is liberated from poverty, social and economic backwardness, then only growth has proper meaning for the whole nation. Otherwise, growth has no meaning. In this background Mahatma Gandhi has said that only gram swaraj can bring swaraj in real sense.

The total plan outlay for the Ministry of Rural Development in 2011-12 is Rs.87,800 crore which is much less compared to 2010-11 when it was around Rs.89,578 crore. So, it has been reduced by Rs.1778 crore. According to me, at a time of such a high inflation, it is substantially less. In his reply, the Minister may kindly tell this House why the outlay has been reduced. This is my humble request to the hon. Minister. There are so many other

points on the policy matter but since Shri Yashwant Sinhaji has already made an elaborate speech, straightaway I would come to my State where we are facing a problem on particular rural development issue.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister that for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, which was conceptualized by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, the outlay has been increased and I welcome it. In respect of its implementation, the Karnataka Government is one of the best in the country and we have taken an award for that. We are second in the country after Gujarat as far as its implementation is concerned. Not only in respect of physical and financial aspects, even qualitatively, the State has achieved the high standards as much as that the State needs to be encouraged with higher allocation.

The Government of Karnataka has submitted its proposal for the ninth phase on 18.2.2010. They have implemented it so well that I think they fall in the category of a few States which have created specific infrastructure to implement the PMGSY. In Karnataka, we have created 29 Project Implementation Units and 50 sub-divisions and they will be idle once work under Phase-VIII is completed, but they have not been given money under Phase-IX.

On 18.12.2010, we had approached the Government of India for Rs.1399 crore for upgradation of 4304 kilometres in Karnataka. Secondly, we have also approached the Government of India after the recent floods in Karnataka. After visiting Karnataka, the central team suggested the State Government to submit a proposal for 1850 kilometres flood affected roads. These roads were constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. After that, proposal of Rs.635 crore was sent for 14 districts for 1815 kilometres. The Karnataka Chief Minister met the concerned Minister (Shri CP. Joshi) at that time. The Minister of Rural Development, Government of Karnataka also met him. As far as my information goes, hon. Moilyji who is sitting here, had also written to the Ministry of Rural Development to release the amount for the ninth phase which is due from the Central Government. It was not given because it was just upgradation but for the upgradation also, as far as my

information goes, for Andhra Pradesh it has been given. But it has not been given for Karnataka. I would like to request the hon. Minister to answer this point in his reply. It is my very sincere urge to him as to why ninth phase has not been sanctioned to Karnataka. Why are you not releasing the money? This is discrimination against States. I want to seriously bring this allegation against the Central Government.

[Translation]

States are facing discrimination. The amount due to be released to Karnataka in the 9th phase has not been released because it is ruled by the BJP.

[English]

I would like to urge upon the Central Government to release the money for the ninth phase immediately because it is pending for the last one and a half years.

Apart from that I would now like to refer to MNREGA.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is short.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Sir, I would finish in another two minutes. I am only the second speaker from my party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am really enjoying your speech. But there is a time constraint.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Though MNREGA is a good scheme but the question is of social accountability. I have some suggestions to make as far as MNREGA is concerned. The scheme is aimed at providing employment. But after five years of its inception we have to concentrate on creating some permanent and durable asset creation through this scheme of MNREGA. But what is happening is that one road is constructed by merely throwing some mud on it, basically it is not fully constructed and after one or two showers during the rainy seasons it gets completely washed away and the same road has to be constructed after a year or so. In order to avoid such kind of a thing and to create a durable and permanent asset, construction of a pucca road has to be thought over. Under MNREGA

[Shri Pralhad Joshi]

if once a road is constructed, it should be ensured that it is a pucca road and the Central Government must do something in that regard.

My second point is about the selection of beneficiaries through the Gram Sabha.

[*Translation*]

People do not come for Gram Sabha hence I suggest that Gram Sabhas should be given sitting fee.

[*English*]

It will not be more than Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 crore. To attract the people for Gram Sabha, they should be given some sitting fee.

My next point is about sanitation scheme. In the total sanitation campaign APL is not included. Since in the rural areas, the people under APL do not construct their toilets on their own, they should be given subsidy under MNREGA. The PMGSY caters to inter-village connectivity. Now, some provision also is required to be made for internal village connectivity and for firm approach roads. There is no good firm approach road in the villages.

Under the 13 Finance Commission, under the Panchayati Raj Institutions grant, they are giving a very meagre amount. For example, in my constituency, there is 122 Gram Panchayats. We got only Rs. 51 lakhs last year under this head and so the allocation per Gram Panchayat is even less than Rs. 40,000. So, this allocation has to be increased as per the recommendations of the 13 Finance Commission.

Sir, my last point is about rural hygiene for women. In my constituency one exemplary work has been done. One Self-help Group has come up with a sanitary napkin with assistance from a NABARD scheme. If that can be manufactured by the Self-help Group, then that can also be marketed by the same agency. Finally, the honorarium for the ASHA workers should be increased.

With these words, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): The decision regarding Rural Development Ministry is taking place. Funds have been allocated for roads, power, water, irrigation, health services in rural areas every year since independence. I would like to know when we would be able to say that each and every village in the country has got a handpump and electricity, that there is no area where roads remain to be built, that canals have been constructed giving access to irrigation to a farmer owning even one acre of land in the country. When would we be able to say that the villages in the remotest area of the country have been provided health care facilities including staff and medicines. Only then would Bharat Nirman be truly completed. However, even now during summer season rural women are forced to carry water from a distance of 3 to 4 kilometers. Even now electricity is a distant dream in thousands of villages in each state in the country. Even now people go to far off villages for getting wheat milled. Medical facilities are inaccessible in the villages. Lakhs of people in each village in the country are facing threat to their survival due to lack of health facilities. It is unfortunate that the people who make budgets for rural areas sitting in AC rooms are familiar, neither with the realities of the village life nor with their problems. Hence the dream of rural development remains unrealised and the migration of rural denizens to urban centres in search of employment is rising sharply and burdening the urban infrastructure.

Alongwith adequate irrigation facilities, adequate arrangements should also be made to deal with drought to ensure development of villages. Fertilisers and seeds in adequate quantities should be provided in time so that farmers do not have to buy them from the blackmarket. The administrative schemes and machinery should be utilised in a meaningful way to use the available human resources and provide them employment. The States

*Speech was laid on the Table.

should be provided funds according to their work force. The persons who are actually homeless should be provided housing under the Indira Awas and Rajiv Awas Yojana.

If we want to make our villages and our country beautiful and prosperous then we have to make the people of the country work for the country. The youth make up 50 percent of the population out of the one billion twenty crore people of the country. It is a huge strength. This strength must be used for improving the rural economy. Employment opportunities in villages should be increased keeping in mind the interests of the youth, only then would the dream of Bharat Nirman be fulfilled.

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this year's Budget will be considered as an attempt to bring common men of the country, Ganga, village (Gaon) and Gandhi to mainstream which will not only affect economy of the country in large but also bridge the gap between rural and urban India.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, water is the most essential requirement of human being. I had also raised the demand in respect of right to drinking water during the last budget. I would like to reiterate this demand. I would like to thank the Union Government for providing Rs.8415 crore under the National Drinking Water Scheme. Through you, I would like to inform the House that Barmer has the model traditional water harvesting system wherein rain water is collected and utilized for drinking and other purposes which could be adopted worldwide as a reliable source of water. Today water has become a global concern and it is said that this model should be adopted to resolve such issue. As per a survey per capita land holding was 2.28 percent in the year 1970-71 which has reduced to 1.23 percent in the year 2005. The biggest challenge before the farmers of the country is about the land. The farmers are heavily dependent on monsoon or cultivable land they hold. Various hon'ble Members have raised such issue before the House. Hon'ble Shri Sharad Yadav has also raised this issue before the House last week. The land is being acquired in the country for various purposes. Land has

also been acquired in my parliamentary constituency Barmer for coal mining. Land has also been acquired for oil exploration and Desert National Park but what's on paper has not been materialized in reality so far. Now it is being said that the process of land acquisition is under consideration for developing Cheetah (Tiger) desert sanctuary. The issue to have a firing range of Army in my constituency Fatehgarh is under consideration. We all are aware that national interest is supreme and we are always ready to provide land for national security. But the people of the district will be relieved if the area having low or no population is considered for the land acquisition purpose lead of residential area.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot have been said about MNREGA in the House including negative remarks. 50 thousand tanks have been constructed in my parliamentary constituency Barmer wherein 1340 million litre water is collected. I would like to inform the House that employment has been generated through MNREGA. Therefore, the House should taken into consideration positive as well as negative aspect of the said scheme. The hon'ble Minister of finance has assured the House and the country that MNREGA is demand oriented scheme and there will be no scarcity of funds despite that concerns are raised regarding budget allocation which I do not understand.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I have to submit on various points but I cut short my speech due to paucity of time. The Government accord priority to backward region and areas prone to natural calamity in the country. The Union Government allocate ten percent funds under the rural development schemes for North Eastern states. I would like to thank the Union Government for this. I hail from desert area where conditions are quite adverse. North eastern states are rich in natural resources i.e. water and forest cover but desert region lacks such natural resources. I would like to request that erstwhile desert area development programme on the lines of hilly area development programme should be reintroduced.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Sir, I may be allowed some more time like others. Desert areas are the most backward areas. I am going to conclude after raising one last point. The amount of Rs.2200 being provided for construction of toilet under the Total Sanitation Campaign is insufficient. It is not possible to construct toilet with the meager amount of Rs.2200 as a result funds earmarked under Total Sanitation Campaign scheme is not being fully utilized.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Minister to increase the amount of Rs.2200 provided under the Total Sanitation Campaign so that people could get benefits under the said scheme. I would like to thank you from bottom of my heart for allowing me to speak. I would like to thank the Union Government. I would like to thank Sonia Gandhi ji, Manmohan Singh ji and the Minister of Rural Development for presenting such budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Harish ji, as the Members have applauded you during your speech, it is a rare instance.

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): Sir, the population of villages is rising and at present there is no planning for villages of the country in view of rising population. I would like to appeal the hon'ble Minister that he has risen to Minister of Rural Development from the Pradhan of his village, but the village of this country are still the same.

Sir, there is a town planning for cities, there are laws for new construction there, but there is no planning, no action plan for rising population of villages. Today, the conditions of roads have become very dilapidated. I demand from the hon'ble Minister that there is also a need for rural planning in every village on the lines of town planning. There should be some planning for rising population of villages. It is required to plan about the total population of a village, the total number of schools required there, the requirement of roads, drinking water, etc.

Sir, today the small villages don't have any money and they cannot undertake any new construction. It is required to make some action plan for this. I appeal hon'ble

Vilas Raoji who has been the Sarpanch of a small village like Babul that he should make some action plan for small villages, small towns. I request him to do so.

Sir, I have to make one more request to the hon'ble Minister. There is no arrangement of roads for farmers of village to reach their farms. Today radical changes are taking place in the field of agriculture, mechanization is being done. Now tractors have replaced bullocks, but there is no arrangement or roads for farmers to reach their farms. I request the hon'ble Minister that he should ensure that good roads are constructed for the farmers of each and every village of this country so that they can reach their farms. Today, our government is urging the farmers to sell their produce in foreign countries, but how a farmer will reach foreign market if he is not even able to reach his farm. So, it is required to provide a good road to farmers of each and every village so that they can reach their farms.

Sir, through you I would like to make one more request to the hon'ble Minister, especially the Government. The people living in hilly areas, especially in the hilly areas of western Ghats in Maharashtra are goat grazers. No road has been linked for the tribals living in forests and the people living in small colonies. There are forest rules there and as a result of these rules no road has been constructed. Their total population is around three to four hundred and there is a necessity. For construction of roads by giving some special package to them under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to make the villages accessible to the people living in these hilly areas. Several works under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana have logged far behind in Maharashtra. Somewhere they have been struck under forest rules. It is required to increase their DSR as no contractor is ready to complete the old work. Old works are not being employed, so future plans are not being sanctioned. For this also I request the hon'ble Minister to think over it seriously.

Chairman Sir, I have one more request, the Panchganga river flows across my Parliamentary Constituency especially Kolhapur. Crores of rupees have

been allocated by the Government of India for cleaning of the Ganges but the Panchganga river flowing across my parliamentary constituency has become very polluted. The water released by the big city and industrial area situated on the bank of this river has polluted the river water and the villages are compelled to drink the same water and diseases like gastro are still spreading there. It is required to give special package for the villages under the National Drinking Water Scheme through you. I request the hon'ble Minister to think over it.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur):
Chairman Sir, I am lucky that I am speaking for the first time when you are in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was managing time for you to speak and asking Prahlad ji to speak in brief, but he spoke in detail, deviated a little bit.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Mr. Chairman, your presence has spussed confidence in my.

Sir, I want to raise a very serious issue here. I had met the hon'ble Minister of Rural Development regarding my constituency and the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. As our first Speaker said that one term had passed, the roads taken up first in 2004 under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Bihar could still not be constructed. The roads taken up afterwards were constructed as they were under NBCC and their rate was revised. A bridge is proposed to be constructed over Rajpur-Murhan Path in our constituency. It is difficult to go there. People feel that MP Saheb is so influential but why the roads not being constructed while roads are being constructed in adjacent areas. This time the people there even boycott the assembly elections. Similarly, there is a Bhawanipur road in my constituency. Similarly, there is a Dhalwajja-Khairpur road and a road in Tilghi village. It is difficult to move on all these roads. People make a perception about a Member of Parliament. People become so hopeful that if a Member of Parliament, it is a centrally sponsored scheme, visits them and caste a look, their fate would changed. However, nothing changed here despite requests.

This issue came before the Petition Committee when I was the Chairman. I called Ministry people and talked to them. The officer of Secretary level came and gave the commitment to construct Rajpur-Murhan Path, Bhawanipur Road, Dhalwaja-Khairpur road, but no roads were constructed ...*(Interruptions)*

Chairman Sir, through you I would like to request that the hon'ble Minister has also been the Chief Minister. We have lots of expectations from him. I gave so many applications to hon'ble Joshi ji when he was the Minister but all these verve in vein, none of our objectives was fulfilled. I expect from you that the roads taken from NBCC under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana under your constituency and in others places also should be constructed first. If there is a need to revise rates then these should revised again. What is the difficulty in allocating fund for a scheme under which work was started.

Injustice should not be done with Bihar under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

Sir, Bihar Day falls on the 22nd of this month. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have been a resident of Bihar, now you belong to Jharkhand. Since, Bihar day is approaching entire Bihar is expecting a lot from you. A newspaper namely Prabhat Khabar has launched a campaign to get Bihar accorded a special status. I had gone there to high that, a full fledged movement is going on in this regard. We have been demanding special status for Bihar but Bihar is a part of this country, as many as nine crore people live there, to think about them is equal to thinking about the country. If the country progresses and Bihar lags behind then how can we say that the country is progressing? Today the government of Bihar is working with its own resources. I want to ask you when you will accord us a special status, if you will not, it is a difficult thing but at least ensure that our funds do not get stuck in the Ministry of Rural Development. We recently discussed Anushrawan Committee. I am the Chairman of this Committee. It has no teeth but power has been delegated. Nothing is done there. What is the benefit of setting up such a committee when nothing happens even after

[Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain]

speaking about something. The Union Government sends its schemes there, there are other schemes for the MLAs of Bihar or other states but if the government increases the role of Members of Parliament then the ruling party will benefit because it has the highest i.e. as many as 206 Members. I am not saying anything which will benefit only us. Pranab Da has increased the amount of MPLAD fund, all this money will also go to the states. If the growth takes place, states will also progress. Vilasraoji, I hope that you can. make name for yourself, if you want to get popular among Members of Parliament empower the Anushrawan Committee. There should be recommendation of MP in allotting handpumps.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise a very serious issue. I am a Member of Parliament belonging to the bank of the Ganga river. After Banaras the Ganga river flows northward for maximum distance in my constituency from Bhagalpur to Kahalgaon. It is the place from where people take Ganga Jal and visit Deoghar, the constituency of Nishikantji. But today the water of Ganga river is polluted with arsenic. As blind and disabled children are born in regions hit by the atom bomb. Similarly, the level of arsenic has gone up so much in our area of Jagdishpur Block that people have fell ill. Today there is serious problem of water. The water level has gone down in Bihar. The government of Bihar is doing on its own but I want to request you to prepare such scheme to make arrangements, to address the problem of lower water level.

I want to make one more request through you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may term this issue very serious.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: A river namely, Gerua flows between your and our state. A road passed from Sanhaura to Hanwada, but there is no bridge there. That road is being constructed by the Government of Bihar with the help of the Ministry of Rural Development, it would be a good work if its construction is completed. Sir, we are the people who make bridges, we raise our voice where society breaks up. We raise our voice where

the roads are broken. We have only built bridges
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. You yourself are investing interruptions.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Sir, when our colleague was with Kalyanji he had become secular
...(Interruptions) Sir, I was talking about good things. The objective of my life is to make bridges. We should try to join broken hearts. I would like to request through you that now Bihar and Jharkhand are separate states. We have had a relationship you have lived in Patna for such a long period. If you come to my constituency, you are our neighbour, there should be a good relationship between us? ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There should be good relationship.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: In the constituency of our neighbour at Godda there is a big bridge between Sanhaura and Hanwada. If you do a favour the fortunes of the people of that area will take a good turn.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I through you would like to request the hon'ble Minister to complete this work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shahnawazji, you should say that we were not loyal so we fell, and they were looking for otherwise.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rural Development.

The total budget provision of the Department of Rural Development for 2011-12 is Rs.74,143.72 crore, out of which a provision of Rs.74,100 crore has been provided under plan and Rs. 43.73 crore under non-plan. Under this, there are National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Swarna Jayanti Gram Sadak Yojana, DRDA, Rural Housing, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana are very important schemes.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nishikantji and Shahnawaj ji, I request you to please sit down.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Now-a-days, there are provisions for the urban amenities for the rural areas, management support to R&D programme, PPL survey, which are all the important programmes and are being implemented for the rural areas.

Out UPA Government has made a marvelous achievement by the implementation of the rural programmes. Our country consists of various rural sectors where we are dependent on our villages. So, a balanced development is inevitable for the development of the nation. Both the urban and rural programmes should go hand in hand in the development process.

These are all the new programmes and our UPA Government has given a number of programmes for the development of our nation. One of the most important, historical and marvelous programmes is the rural employment programme. MNREGA is a very important programme as because of this programme, so many people in the rural areas are getting employment opportunities. Our UPA Government has given crores and crores of rupees for this programme. Through this programme, the UPA Government not only gives employment opportunities to people but it gives equal employment opportunity to men and women. That is very important. Empowerment of women is very important for our nation. The UPA Government is giving more importance to the women folk. No Government, even the Communist Government or the BJP Government, has given this equal opportunity to women. The UPA Government has given equal opportunity to men and women and empowerment of the rural women. This is very important to note.

At the same time, under the PMGSY, we are giving road facilities in every part of the country. Our senior

Leader from the BJP side, Shri Yashwant Sinha, asked whether there is any improvement in the road facilities in our country. Most of the BJP Members told that there is no progress because of this road scheme. I would like to tell them frankly that in my constituency we are searching for new roads to be developed because we have already fulfilled the target under this scheme. This is a very important scheme to link the urban and rural areas. Because of this scheme, the rural areas are linked with the urban areas. Now the development is automatically taking place because there is a connection between the rural people and the urban people. This is a historic achievement of our UPA Government.

Now there is a very important point. We have given a new scheme for the rural development, namely, National Land Records Modernisation Programme. This is a very important programme. In the rural areas, there are some people selling their lands without knowing the owner of the land. When they go to register the name of the owner of the land in the Registrar's Office, they face problem. Most of the lands belonging to the poor people in the rural areas are swindled. Nowadays the *goondas* and the brokers are swindling the lands of these poor people. Now there is the National Land Records Modernisation Programme and I would like to request our hon. Minister that the revenue department and the registration department should join together because immediately after the registration of the land, the land should be given the *patta* through the revenue department. Simultaneously, it should take place. Otherwise this problem will always be there in the rural areas. This problem is arising not only in the rural areas but also in the urban areas. There are so many other problems in the rural areas.

Water is an important thing. There should be provision of drinking water for the rural people. Water is essential for them. We have to implement our rural schemes. Nowadays, there are so many schemes for the provision of drinking water in our UPA regime. We have to give water facility to the people in the rural areas also.

*SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE (Shirdi): I would like to say that though the Government has taken several measures to improve the standard of rural life, yet the status of the rural people, condition of rural people is not so good comparing to other developing and developed countries of the world.

It is a common say that India lives in its villages. More than 75% population of our country live in villages. But it is very sad that in the last 25 years while the cities have developed rapidly and enormously, rural areas of our country have not pulsed that kind of development. So, to make India strong, to make India's economy strong, special thrust to be given to it. The rural economy needs to grow.

Despite taking so many steps by successive Governments to strengthen the rural economy and making the standard of life of our villagers, who toil in field for growing agricultural produce to feed a country with more than 120 crores people, the status of rural people has not elevated to a reasonable level. It is our misfortune. It is a great shame that after so many years of our independence, farmers from different parts of our country opt for suicidal route.

Rural areas are still beleaguered by problems of illiteracy, unemployment, malnourishment. Many of our villages are still backward, since these lack of basic infrastructure like schools, colleges, hospitals, sanitation, etc. If in some villages these facilities are available on pen and paper, but when you go there you will see that there is no teacher in the schools, no doctor, staff in the hospitals and proper sanitation is not available.

As there is no job available in villages, the youth from villages are moving out of villages in search of work to big cities. As a result of this our cities are also facing great population pressure and sometime not able to cater the need of the people of the cities as well as of these migrant people. Our villages need to grow at the speed in which cities are growing and standard of life of the villages

has to be improved for inclusive growth of Indian Economy. If rural India is poor, India is poor.

India lives in many generations, if one pay visit to rural areas he can feel how our villages lag behind cities by decades. While we have latest services and products available in our cities, villagers are still coping with age old products. Some examples of difference in the standard of life and services of Cities and villages are - Cities have good schools with basic amenities, infrastructure but the schools in villages still don't have benches and chairs. Computer is like a dream for the pupil of village schools. There is a huge shortage of teachers in rural areas, and the school dropout rate is also high. Whereas cities we have wide roads, flyovers and underpasses but many villages still don't have proper roads. Urban-rural road links can play a vital role in rural growth. Employment opportunities are hardly there in villages which forces youth to move to cities creating imbalance in the ecosystem and leaving the villages deprived. In cities there are a large number of reputed hospitals, nursing homes and medical facilities, but villages neither have health awareness nor health facilities. So villagers have to go to big cities like, Mumbai, Delhi for treatment and only some rich village people can do so. And poor village people have no other option than to surrender to death without treatment. Many villages are not electrified.

I urge upon the Government to take following measures to strengthen our villages and the people lived therein.

1. Good School with basic amenities, bench, rooms, drinking water and to see that the teachers and staff work there.
2. Proper land reforms to make sure land is held, owned, cultivated, irrigated to make the most efficient use and maximum output which arrest the trend to rural youth to venture to cities in search of job.
3. Rural credit Banking services need to be popularized and credit with very low interest

should be available for basic services like agriculture.

4. Electrification- Many villages still receive only 2 to 6 hours of electricity per day which needs to drastically improve to empower the villages of India. And the villages which are without electricity should be electrified.
5. Roads- All roads should be constructed with latest technology like it is done in cities so that all villages can be connected with main cities.
6. Good hospitals, Medical Centres should be set up so that rural people can get treatment in their villages without going to big cities.

At the last, I want to emphasize here, what we need is to empower the rural people by providing them education and proper health care. There is need to have infrastructure like electricity and water in villages so that they are free from the cycle of droughts and floods. We need to give them self-employment so that they should stay in villages instead of migrating in cities. There is a need to empower the villagers, and not just supporting them by food subsidies, loan waivers which end up crippling them. India will grow only when rural India marches hand in hand with cities in the twenty first century.

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Hon. Chairman Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me the time to speak on this important issue.

[English]

I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2011-12.

[Translation]

Painfully and sadly, I want to reiterate a point. When the discussion on General Budget was going on, I did not

get much time to speak on the same. With a heavy heart, I want to say that I am a Member of Parliament from the Bodoland Territorial Council area. Total population of our Bodoland Territorial Council area is 30 lakhs.

The Union Government did not allocate required funds for this segment of population of the country in the Central budget. Merely rupees 50 crores have been allocated in the year 2009-10 and 2011-12. This is quite inadequate.

[English]

It is a very meagre amount. And I do really feel that by allocating only this meagre amount of fund, three million people of Bodoland area have been insulted like anything. It is very unfortunate because the budgetary fund for a nation or for a province increases every year.

19.00 hrs.

[English]

Is it not a matter of an insult?

[Translation]

How can Bodoland, develop and progress which has remained so backward for the last 100 years with this meager amount. Therefore, I would like to demand from the Government of India to fulfill its responsibility by allocating at least Rupees One thousand crores every year for all round progress and development of the Bodoland. This is the duty and responsibility of the Government of India. [English] This is the moral as well as constitutional responsibility and duty of the Government of India to allocate a minimum amount of Rs. 1,000 crore per annum for the overall well being and development of three million people living in Bodo area.

[Translation]

I would also emphatically demand that there is a need for the allocation of Rupees one thousand by the Government of India to construct roads in the Bodoland territorial region under PMGSY in view of the lack of road facilities there.

[Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwiswmuthiary]

There are large number of rivers and rivulets in the Bodoland territorial region which create a lot of problem by giving rise to the flood situation and soil erosion. There is a need for providing at least one thousand crore rupees to the Bodoland territorial region for flood and soil erosion management.

There is a need for accepting the problem of flood and soil erosion in Assam and North Poorvanchal as a national problem by the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

The flood and erosion problem of Assam should be recognized by the Government of India as the national problem, and for that huge amount of Central fund must be sanctioned and provided to the State Govt, of Assam and also to Bodoland Territorial Council.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Neeraj Shekhar.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Besides, I would like to tell that the funds allocated in this year's budget for Ministry of Tribal Affairs is very meagre. In India, perhaps the tribal population will be at least 10% of the total tribal population. So, there is a need for providing funds by the Union Government to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs every year for Bodoland in proportion to this 10% tribal population.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it will not go on record. Shri Neeraj Shekhar.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was also necessary to make you conclude quickly otherwise there would have been demand for so many thousand crores of rupees.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Balija): Mr. Chairman, Sir,

I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this issue.

I have been listening to the speeches of Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for the last few days and it is also the effort of UPA that there should not be two India i.e. one of the rich and the other of the poor but I think that the UPA Government actually wants the creation of two types of India. In fact, these two are already existing. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Aaron Rashidji please sit down. Lal Singh ji you don't speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Meghwal ji, Aaronji please sit down. You please also sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Neerajji well I am in the Chair to control, so please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Aaron Rashidji, I would like to request you to sit down. If you want to speak, I will give you the time, but please don't interrupt in between. Moreover, Lalsinghji I am also counting the number of seats to which you have been shifting since I occupied the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when it comes to the issue of rural areas, we decide that these areas will be given power supply for 6 hours only whereas 24 hours power supply will be given to the urban areas. So far as the medical treatment is concerned, this Government has stated that after completing the medical course (mini MBBS new course) in three years the doctors will be posted in rural areas. How far it is correct that there is medical course of five years for urban areas whereas a new three year MBBS course, will appoint mid-level doctors in rural areas? The Government is creating two different types of India itself. We have not been able to provide safe drinking water to our own people till today. Particularly, I would like to talk about my district, where even today the people are drinking arsenic contained

water. Around forty lakh population is living there but only three hundred handpumps with filters have been installed. Because of drinking arsenic contained water, kidney, liver and skin diseases are spreading and children are becoming handicapped but this Government has not paid any attention in this regard. Hon. Yashwantji was telling that we should feel ashamed of the fact that we have not been able to provide drinking water till today. Today, we are drinking three types of water in the Parliament. Look outside and see what is written there—cold, hot and normal. We ourselves are having three types of water and talking about the principles sitting here.

Situation has not changed whether the issue is raised from this side or the other side because poor people and farmers are still consuming arsenic contaminated water. Some nine thousand crore rupees have been provided for drinking water. I would like that the said amount is increased.

Sir, secondly, Rs. 1,650 crores have been provided for sanitation. There are a number of women MP's in the House and they all united for the cause of Women Reservation in Parliament. But they are unaware of the hardships faced by women in the country. It is a matter of shame when female members of a family be it mother or sister defecate in the open. Women MP's don't pay heed to such an important issue but they are united for women reservation. It is a matter of shame for us when we witness women defecating in the open in rural areas. It is failure on our part to abolish this practice in order to protect the dignity of women even after 63 years of independence and we are only interested in our reelection to the House. Through you, I would like to urge the Minister to increase the said fund. The amount of Rs. 2,200 provided for construction of toilet should be increased to Rs. 5000 ...*(Interruptions)* I would also like to urge the Minister to increase the amount of Rs. 45 thousand under Indira Aawas Scheme to Rs. one lakh as an hon'ble Member has given a suggestion in this regard ...*(Interruptions)* so that toilet should be constructed with that amount. It is necessary ...*(Interruptions)* so that two rooms could be constructed ...*(Interruptions)* Since he has to pay Rs. 10

thousand to the officer as commission. The officers of state government charge Rs. 10 thousand as commission. I would like to submit something in respect of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Since I have been elected to the House, not a single proposal has been submitted, hence, funds have not been provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The hon'ble Minister should reply as to why funds have not been released for Uttar Pradesh. It has come to our knowledge that the state government is indulging in corruption like misappropriation of funds, hence, funds are not being provided there. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to why funds are not being provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The proposals submitted during the last three years under the eighth list, funds have not been provided for construction of roads. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Neeraj ji, please conclude your speech.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am going to conclude my speech in two minutes. I am grateful to you for granting me two minutes' time. I will call the scheme as NAREGA not MNREGA. As our leaders have said that the word Mahatma Gandhi should be deleted from the scheme because benefits are not being accrued with the scheme. I accept that some people have definitely benefited from the scheme but digging of mud and holes are fruitless exercise because the same is filled up with rain water during monsoon. I don't understand as to what is being constructed ...*(Interruptions)* Funds are being released by the centre, but nothing concrete is being constructed. I accept that poor people are definitely earning money, but the work being executed under the scheme is not fruitful either for the country or the village. It is fruitless exercise.

Therefore, I would request for carrying out amendments therein.

Lastly, I would like to submit in respect of vigilance committee. I had submitted my suggestions in the past also that MPLADS fund has been increased but this scheme should be scrapped and funds should be provided

[Shri Neeraj Shekhar]

to districts under rural development wherein 5 to 10 percent works should be executed with the recommendations of Member of Parliament.

With this I conclude my speech.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH (Ghazipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shekhar ji has submitted in respect of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh is a large state. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to why funds are not being released for Uttar Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, it is not right way to ask a question.

SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: The matter in respect of Uttar Pradesh is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I extend my gratitude to you for allowing me to speak. I rise to support the same. I do not wish to go into details because several points have been raised in this regard, but I would like to submit in respect of MNREGA that it is the largest employment generation scheme worldwide. This scheme has been formulated for upliftment of the poor people of the country. There is a need to further strengthen the scheme. The idea behind the scheme was to provide 100 days' employment to each family across the country. So far around 50 days' employment have been provided. Last year 36 days' employment was provided before that 54 days' employment was provided. This scheme was introduced in the year 2006. If we look at the figures of 3-4 years then each year 43, 42, 48, 54 and 36 days' employment has been provided respectively. There is a need to increase the number of employment days.

Wages are deposited directly into their bank or post office accounts. I hail from Uttarakhand. I would like to submit that the people residing in far-flung areas are facing hardships in receiving their wages since banks and post offices are located in distant areas. Hence, the number of

barks and post offices should be increased in order to facilitate payments to the people engaged under MNREGA.

There is shortage of support staff in regard to implementation of Rural Employment Scheme. In Uttarakhand, such a private agency has been entrusted this task whose employees are frequently organizing agitations. The scheme is breathing its last owing to this condition. 3 lakh 38 thousand persons have demanded jobs under MNREGA in Uttarakhand. However, merely 29 days' work on an average has been generated there. People seek work and the State Governments are not able to provide them any work. Merely 6,500 people have been able to get hundred days' job. It is an important scheme. Engineers, accounts out have been appointed to further strengthen it. Another appointment of project officer has been made therein, the appointment process should be further simplified. If the Government department itself implements the scheme instead of entrusting it to contractors, it would further strengthen the scheme.

I would like to a rise another demand. Uttarakhand is a hilly state. Special budget has been provided for North eastern states alongwith Sikkim. Priority should also be accorded to Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh on the same lines. In regard to Indira Awas Yojana I would like to state that Rs. 48,500 and Rs. 45,000 allocated for hilly areas and plains respectively should be increased. It is the need of the hour and this fund should be increased.

What are the reasons for slashing the budget of Special Plan for the Scheduled Castes? They are the weaker sections of society. The Government is fully committed for the development of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category. SCSP allocation has been marginally reduced this year under Indira Awas Yojana in comparison to last year. It should be looked into.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is a pivotal scheme generating increased opportunities for rural employment besides connecting the villages by roads. There is a need to further strengthen the scheme by paying attention to the complaints of the hon. Members of Parliament and its monitoring procedure.

The Ministry of Rural Development has strengthened the role of the hon. Members of Parliament. However, there is a need to strengthen the role further.

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH (Arrah): Sir, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to participate in this important discussion. I do not wish to discuss the nuances of demands for grants of the Ministry of Rural Development, since it has already been discussed in detail by the NDA leader Shri Yashwant Sinha. When we visit our state and constituency in the capacity of the hon. Member of Parliament, we get to know the status of the implementation of these schemes.

Sir, if the schemes launched by the department of rural development had been implemented properly, which are very useful to the public, then the condition of rural areas would have improved substantially. However, I regret to say that the condition of these schemes is extremely pitiable on ground. When I visit my constituency, the people ask me that Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has been running approximately for ten years, however, our village has not been provided road connectivity despite meeting all the terms and conditions of this scheme. When people ask me in what time their village would be provided road connectivity, I have no answer to these questions.

I regret to submit that even after so many years of independence our women folk are constrained to relieve themselves by roadside. If the Government is not able to provide toilets for women folk, drinking water and arrange for two square meals a day for a widow and provide employment to the unemployed at minimum wage rate then how it envisages to make India a developed nation.

Sir, I would like to mention one last point that most of the schemes of the ministry are selected and implemented through Panchayats. I would like to submit that there is need to check irregularities committed by Panchayat and Mukhiya in selection and implementation of schemes and expect that the House would agree with my opinion. I would like to urge the hon'ble Minister that rules should be framed in such a manner that smooth and proper implementation of schemes is ensured and poor people are benefitted. Bihar is integral part of the country,

hence, I expect that Bihar should get justice. Funds should be provided as soon as possible for the schemes where work has been stopped.

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU (Ujjain): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the demands of Ministry of Rural Development. Various points have been submitted here. I thank the Union Government for providing Rs. 58,000 crores for 'Bharat Nirman'. Ours country is predominantly an agriculture country and there are 80 percent small and marginal farmers. I am grateful to the Union Government for providing funds for digging of wells, ponds and dams under NREGA to all the people belonging to different communities and societies except BPL and APL category. I hail from Ujjain which is known as 'Mahakal City. Corruption is prevalent on a large scale there with the connivance of officers and contractors. I have raised question during last session regarding the monitoring committee, vigilance committee and state level committee wherein it was revealed that meetings of these committees rarely take place. The meeting has been called only once in Madhya Pradesh. Whenever I have raised question in this regard it was followed by the process of sending a central committee and submission of the report of the National Control Committee after conducting enquiry into the matter. The concerned CO has expressed his remarks that 'the person who intend to work under NREGA will face consequences later'. Thereafter, it has been revealed in the report that 30 culverts were to be constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana wherein only 15 culverts were constructed. An investigation team visited the place after such reports surfaced, but, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has not taken action against those corrupt and dishonest officers. I would like to submit that targets set under Bharat Nirman will not be achieved in such a manner. There is need to take action against corrupt and errant / dishonest officers to achieve targets set under Bharat Nirman. Control of Government of India over these affairs is needed ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

I am going to Call the last speaker of this debate, Shri Kamal Kishor 'Commando'.

SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Sir, the Union Government has appointed us Chairman of these committees to control these officers, but, it is not enough.

But, they should have powers to take action against these corrupt and irrant/ dishonest officers.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR COMMANDO (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to you. At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Minister of Rural Development for presenting this budget and thank Sonia Gandhi Ji, Manmohan Singh Ji and Rahul Gandhi Ji for their contribution. I would like to submit salient feature of the budget that the Government of India has announced bonus for 22 lakh Aanganwadi workers. The Government has increased their salary from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1500. I would like to thank the Government for this because it is a milestone decision for these workers. I will concentrate on my subject which I would like to raise. Only the dwellers living in Kutcha houses can give factual position regarding Indira Awas Yojana. I hail from Bahraich Parliamentary constituency. I would like to narrate the sorry state of poor people residing in huts in Bahraich, Barabanki, Siddharth Nagar and Maharajganj adjoining Nepal border. I would like to submit in respect of people of Bahraich that the Government of Uttar Pradesh hesitate to provide benefits there. What is the status of officers posted in the area ...*(Interruptions)* They charge ten thousand rupees as bribe for construction of a single unit. The behavior of officers, be it class-III or class-I employee is improper. It is a matter of shame for the officers and politicians and the Minister and above all the Chief Minister of the state. Corrupt practices are being exercised openly under NREGA. I would urge the hon'ble Minister that there is need to strengthen monitoring committee constituted at district level. My constituency Bahraich is surrounded by Ghaghra, Rapti, Budhi Rapti, Sharda rivers.

[English]

Half of my constituency comes under forest reserve. Hence, it is very important.

[Translation]

I would urge the hon'ble Minister that there is need to remove shortcomings being faced by labourers under NREGA. I would like to request all the Members of Parliament.....that we have to bring a special Bill for welfare of the poor Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to urge ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kamal Ji, please sit down.

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR 'COMMANDO': Only a poor person can understand the misery of the poor ...*(Interruptions)* What is happening in Uttar Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)* Corrupt practices are prevalent in Uttar Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the reply of the hon. Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The chair has to follow laid down procedure wherein each party is given an opportunity to participate in debate. Therefore, I hesitate to grant permission. Well, you may speak for a minute.

**SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Madam Chairman, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Rural Development towards rural India. The Government is providing a huge amount for the development of the villages. MNREGA is an important scheme out of them but corruption is rampant in this scheme. Ponds are being dug in villages to harvest rainwater. This is an effective scheme but unfortunately Eastern Uttar Pradesh is in the grip of drought for the last three years. The situation is such that even wells have dried up, then how there will

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

be water in the ponds. At least 500 handpumps should be installed in each constituency out of the funds being provided for the development of the villages so that relief may be provided to the people facing water crisis.

Funds are not being provided for PMGSY and Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojna for the last two years. There is still no roads in the villages. Even today backward dalit settlements are facing the problems of electricity. Dalit children are forced to study in the light of lantern. There is a huge power cut, farmers are unable to carryout cultivation due to costly diesel. Electrification of villages^still deprived of electricity, should be carried out under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna by conducting a survey.

I demand to set up a power plant in District Jaunpur so that not only Jaunpur but neighbouring districts may get benefited.

*SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Rural roads have been included as one of the six components of Bharat Nirman, hence it is an ambitious project. Commercial and social activities will get a boost as a result of the construction of good roads. Apart from this the health and education facilities for the inhabitants of this area will improve. But condition is very bad in regard to Bihar. The hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Nitish Kumar has said that the Central Government has not released the funds meant for the roads to be constructed in rural areas. About 19 thousand Km. of roads at a cost of Rs. 8600/-crore is to be constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna.

The Centre has provided only 23 percent of the funds sanctioned for the sanctioned schemes to the State Government whereas repeated reminders are being sent in this regard. The hon'ble Chief Minister has said that the pace of the progress of the construction of roads in rural areas being affected due to the putting off of the payment of funds and non-cooperation of the Central Government. The payment of one thousand crore rupees is outstanding against the government under this head.

I demand from the Central Government that the outstanding amount out of the amount sanctioned under PMGSY to Bihar state may please be released at the earliest.

Again the second important component of Bharat Nirman is MNREGA under which one person from a poor family gets guaranteed employment of 100 days in one year. But its advertisement is telecast during the prime time in almost all the important channels of cable T.V like Z Tv, Star Tv etc. in which crores of rupees are spent without any benefit because the people likely to be benefited under the scheme have no electricity and Tv in their homes then what is the use of such advertisement which is not likely to benefit the MNREGA beneficiaries. Therefore I demand from the Government that it should be discontinued with immediate effect so that the wastage of crores of rupees of the country is stopped.

The Government of India has assured that all the villages will be covered under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna by 2012. But since the constitution of the fifteen Lok Sabha till date not a single village has been covered under Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojna. I demand from the Government that work under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna in Bihar state be expedited and transformers of 63 KVA and 100 KVA in place of 16 KVA be provided so that the villagers may be benefited.

The poor families living in villages have not been identified as BPL so far. As per the survey conducted by Bihar Government the number of BPL is one and a half crore whereas the Centre considers only 65 lakh families as BPL. The remaining 85 lakh families are deprived of BPL benefits. I demand that foodgrains should be provided to one and a half crore BPL families.

The farmers of the villages are not likely to get any benefit from the current Budget. Families of farmers are migrating towards cities from villages. There is no provision of loan waiver for farmers in this Budget. There is drought at some places in Bihar and no scheme for farmers has been included in the Budget. There is provision to provide

[Shri Kaushalendra Kumar]

subsidy on agricultural machinery which is quite meagre. I demand that this subsidy be increased. Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme be implemented expeditiously in all the villages of all the Panchayats because my Parliamentary Constituency Nalanda is under the grip of drought continuously for the last three years leading to the depletion of ground water. I also demand that all the villages of Nalanda be connected with Rural Drinking Water supply programme.

[English]

*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): First of all I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to express my views on demands for grants for the Ministry of Rural Development, the most important Ministry as far as India is concerned, as Mahatma Gandhi said: India Lives in Villages.

We all know that for our country to get the tag of "developed country" the rural areas must be developed on par with urban areas. The UPA Government under the leadership of Chairperson Soniaji and honourable Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji and the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee for striving hard to change the face of rural India for sustainable development, from grassroot level to higher level. Continuing their efforts in Budget 2011-12 Rs.87,800 crore was allocated for Ministry of Rural Development of which Bharat Nirman Allocation was increased by Rs. 10,000 crore. The proposed social sector allocation for 2011-12 stands at Rs. 1,60,887 crores, an increase of 17 per cent over 2010-11 and eligibility for Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension reduced from 65 years to 60. Pension rates hiked from Rs.200 to Rs.500 for 80 years and above. Alongwith old pensions, the Government has increased the allocation for Indira Awas Yojana to build 10 lakh houses. I thank the Government for providing food security, employment, training skills for SHGs, shelter, rural roads, drinking water and sanitation. At the same time, concentrating on comprehensive land development programme in rural areas populated with

*Speech was laid on the Table.

SC, ST and OBCs and other BPL families. This is also helping in strengthening the Panchyati Raj institutions and infrastructure in backward regions.

These budget proposals reflects the commitment of the UPA Government towards Aam Admi and the aspirations of the rural masses.

Allocation of Rs.87,800 crores has been provided in the Union Budget 2011-12 for the Ministry of Rural Development. The department wise break up is as follows:

Department	Allocation (in crores)
Department of Rural Development	Rs.74,100
Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	Rs. 11,000
Department of Land Resources	Rs.2700
Total	Rs.87,800

The allocation for Bharat Nirman has been hiked by Rs. 10,000 crores from the current year to Rs.58,000 crores. Bharat Nirman consists of 6 flagship programs, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana, National Rural Drinking Water Program and Rural telephony.

I thank the Finance Minister for reallocating MGNREGA Rs.40,000/- for this financial year also. I request the Rural Development Ministry to put these funds for building permanent infrastructure in generating employment.

The social audit reports are pointing out that middlemen are still playing a role in making payments to the beneficiaries because of insufficient number of Bank and post office network. I request the honourable Rural Development Minister to give a serious thought to it, so that 100 percent amount reaches the beneficiaries of MGNREGA. I am very thankful to you Sir for appointing me as a Chairperson of the Sub Committee on Special Needs

for Special Works exclusively for women, old age people and disabled people and special focus on SC and ST communities.

In my capacity as the Chairperson, I had an opportunity to visit two or three States and observed that most of the women attended to the works are anemic. There may be provision of supply of folic acid capsules to women wage seekers tying it up either with the Health Ministry or with the Women and Child Development Ministry. At present 10 percent of excess rates are allowed where distance of worksite is more than 5 KMs. This may be reduced to 2 KMs in case of disabled/pregnant wage seekers and in the hillocks. Though equal rates are ensured and distributed to women, when compared with the quantity of earth work executed by women wage seeker working for a period of seven hours is somewhat less than that of men wage seeker. Men wage seekers are not accepting women in their groups. To have a good formation of group women wage seeker's/men wage seeker's or aged more than 60 years may be allowed with extra wages, at least, 20 percent, that is, they may get wages of a man working seven hours by working six hours only.

Regarding coastal areas in the country there is a need to build protection walls to check soil erosion and also to protect the fishermen and their tools and equipment because of increase in sea levels. At the same time, there is a need to plant more and more trees along the sea coast like casuarinas, eucalyptus, coconut, cashew to provide livelihood to the fishermen community and also construction of fish tanks and water storage tanks for seed fish. Jelly fish also plays an important role in checking vector borne diseases. There is a need to increase the capacity of jelly fish and supply the same to the poor fishermen.

Construction of drying platforms for fishermen may be included in the programme. Construction of the compound walls for school buildings adjacent to highways, railway tracks, tanks, rivers and situated near foothill may be allowed under the MGNREGS. In plain areas and hilly areas, social forestry should be encouraged along with

land development programme. Along with durable assets, dhobi ghats, open wells for irrigation and reacting tanks for soaking jute may be allowed under the programme. This type of works should be included in the shelf of the MGNREGA works.

My special thanks to the hon. Finance Minister for providing Rs.500 crore for Women SHG Development Fund. There are crores of women who will be benefited under this fund. We can provide training facilities under National Rural Livelihood Mission, for eco-friendly products. These can be manufactured with the help of the raw materials available locally. This will help women belonging to SC, STs, OBCs and BPL families.

I also request the Minister to include the shelf of works of MGNREGA to include agriculture works of small and medium farmers. Allocation of Rs.1,000 crores for drinking water and sanitation will go a long way in improving the health of rural people. It is better if the allocation is increased further.

NPS LITE (Swalamabana) Scheme is introduced for the benefit of Rural and Urban Self Help Group Members and their spouses. This scheme covers the weaker and economically disadvantaged sections of the society with their limited investment potential and assures them regular monthly pension.

Annual contribution of Rs.1000/- from each member will be supported by another Rs.1000/- by Government of India facilitating enrolled members to get decent pension after 60 years.

The Government of India while introducing the scheme assured contribution of Rs.1000 per year for three years, later extended to 5 years. There is a lot of confusion in the community whether the Government of India will support with Rs.1000 per year after 5 five years or not. I request the Hon'ble Minister to give the clarification whether the Government of India is going to continue supporting Rs.1000/- per member per year till they attain 60 years. In this connection may I draw your attention to similar scheme which Government of Andhra Pradesh is implementing by

[Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi]

name " Abhayahastam". My State Government is committed to co-contribution through an act an amount of Rs.365/- per member per year for all the Self Help Group members who have joined the scheme till she attains the age of 60 years from her joining date as long as member is contributing her share regularly.

I am very thankful to the Hon'ble Minister for Rural Development for having introduced the concept of developing the Grass Plots with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA funds. This will not only develop the rural barren/unproductive lands into productive public property grass plots but also gender friendly announcement which is in favour of women by decreasing the drudgery who will also take the responsibility of grazing the animal after coming back to her house from wage labour.

May I request Hon'ble Minister to consider the idea of handing over this concept of Grass Plot development to either Self Help Groups or their aggregations and support the activity for their maintenance for 2 years, (watering, cutting, wages to labourers on grass plots). Meanwhile community will understand the benefits of green grass feeding to their animals which not only improves the productivity in the form of enhanced milk but also increased fat content thereby better rate and more income and also healthy animal and above all lot of drudgery on the women is reduced thereby she can have ample time which again speaks on her better health.

In my parliamentary constituency there is acute drinking water problem. Though we are spending a lot of money on providing drinking water to the people, still there are some backward areas like my constituency Vizianagaram and Srikakulam which needs special attention due to brackish water to coastal areas. Under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme there are about 194 villages in Etcherla Assembly constituency. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has already submitted a proposal amounting to Rs.59 crores for the year 2010-11 from the source of water from the Nagavalli reservoir. Under the CPWS scheme to Etcherla and other habitations, Phase-II, estimation cost is Rs.9.3 crores.

A lot of network of roads was built under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana since more than 10 years and these road network has to be assured of funds for renewals of black topping periodically under Rural Development Department Annual Budget.

Some missing bridges and culverts on the roads sanctioned under PMGSY so far were given sanction previous year, which is appreciable. But bridge projects left over under road works taken up under other programmes of Rural; Development Department should also be given sanction also be given sanction under PMGSY which is an assured programme from Government of India.

I also request the hon. Minister to include the shelf of works of MGNREGA to include agriculture works of small and marginal farmers.

With the help of agriculture production GDP growth can be increased. All the works which I have suggested may be included under this programme to achieve this growth rate.

To conclude, I say villagers in India manifest a deep loyalty to their village, identifying themselves to strangers as residents of a particular villages, harping back to family residence in the village that typically extends into the distant past. A family rooted in a particular village does not easily move to another and even people who have lived in a city for a generation or two refer to their ancestral village as "our village." All our roots are in villages only. So, I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Grants for 2011-12 for this Ministry.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): I shall say only one thing, I would not deliver any speech. I want to thank for giving me a chance to express myself. Where hon'ble members talked about their states and constituencies. I will neither talk about my constituency ...(*Interruptions*) nor will speak overall, Shahnawazji. I would like to say one thing that I am happy that he had given so many suggestions.

I want to say only one thing that you can yourself imagine what would have been the fate of the fund for rural development allocated by the Union Government in the State where for several years Panchayats are not functioning at all. Despite the hon'ble Prime Minister saying again and again, three tier system has not been applied in our state till date, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments have not been implemented there. The Union Government especially the hon'ble Minister should look into it personally and our state Jammu and Kashmir should be requested that three tier system should be applied there too and the funds allocated from here for the states of the country should also reach in that state too for the development of rural areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon'ble Minister will reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will be go on record except the hon'ble Minister is reply. So please you sit down.

...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): Chairman, Sir, around 27 hon'ble members have participated in the discussion on demand for grants of this important ministry and have put their views before the House. It is my pleasure that I am speaking in the House today as the Minister of Rural Development, this is my maiden speech. It is also my pleasure that I had started my political career as the Sarpanch of my village. The sarpanch of a village became the chief Minister of a state and today I am looking after the affairs of Union Ministry of Rural Development.

70 percent people of this country are having their roots in villages and this department is concerned with them. I would like to thank the hon'ble Prime Minister and hon'ble Finance Minister that they have paid special attention to rural development. When we talk about rural development, then there are several such departments which are not under my ministry. For example education, health, electricity, telephone. Several such ministries play

*Not recorded.

important role in Bharat Nirman. Taking all these matters, the UPA Government has made a provision of Rs. 2,25,000 crore for rural development in the budget for this year. So far as my department is concerned, our department has been allocated Rs. 74,100 crore this year, which is 12 per cent higher as compared to that in last year.

19.33 hrs.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MNREGA is a very important scheme of our country, for which we had demanded Rs. 64,000 crore, but the hon'ble Finance Minister has made a provision of Rs. 40,000 crore. In his budgetary speech, he has assured the House that he will provide the total fund for the total number of people who will demand work as this scheme is a demand driven scheme. It does not appear to me that there will be much difficulty in this regard.

Hon'ble Shailendra Kumar Ji had started the discussion on demand for grants of my department. He is my friend and comes from a rural area. So he knows very well about the problems existing there. After that the then finance Minister hon'ble Yashwant Sinha put his views here. He has also given few suggestions. I would like to thank all the hon'ble members who have given their suggestions here. Until we show much interest in rural development we won't be able to accomplish rural development. We have been talking about rural development since the independence of the country till date but the problem is as it is. I am not delivering a political speech here.

Sometime you were in power, now we are in power. Shuffling is a common thing in politics, there is no need to worry about it. But whoever is in power, he always talks about development and it is the duty of the opposition to find out shortcomings and also to give some suggestion for removing them. It is easy to find fault with. How can you improve? If you point out shortcomings, it can become easier to improve them. I hold the view that politics should be confined to elections only. We should collectively promote the development work followed by elections. But

[Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh]

many times, it is our difficulty, it is our problem. Every scheme is good. Nothing is wrong with a scheme. But when we execute it, implement it, we have to face several problems in it. It is the duty of the Union Government and I know that all the MP's sitting here always know this thing also that we sanction so much amount sitting here. The amount goes to a state but the MP's does not know what is happening? An MP has always to face this problem whether the amount we send from the centre is being utilised properly or not. Several MPs meet me and tell me that they can not install even a handpump in their constituencies.

These are the problems of our Members of Parliament. I know these things myself and I have gone through these problems. I would try my best to find ways for giving importance to the Members of Parliament under this scheme. I have been thinking in this regard since the day I took charge of this Ministry. It has always been said that it is state subject. As you have also said and everyone has its limitations in federal structure but we have tried to do what we can. We constituted a Vigilance Committee but several MPs have requested that the committee should be wound up as the MPs have got no rights. Everything is fine but we cannot work as no action is taken on our suggestions. We have assigned only the work of rural development schemes to the committee. I would like to expand the scope of the said committee as the Minister of Tribal Affairs has also written a letter in which he has requested that the monitoring and vigilance work of all the schemes pertaining to Scheduled Tribes should be handed over to this committee. I would prefer that all the schemes pertaining to the departments of health, education, social welfare, electrification and Bharat Nriman be handed over to this committee and then it would be easy to monitor all these schemes and give suggestions regarding these schemes.

I would like to state that the work will not be done properly until Gram Sabhas are fully empowered. If these schemes are to be implemented in the villages then the gram panchayat and gram-sabha should be assigned a

greater role. I would like only the three Sabhas to be important in the coming days- gram sabha, Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha. As the cabinet is accountable to Lok Sabha, the gram panchayat should be accountable to gram sabha. There is a need to make proper arrangements in this regard. Is there a need to bring reforms in the law? Today we need not go in detail but it should be our target. The genuine persons would not get assistance for their genuine needs until and unless the gram sabhas are strengthened and work in right direction. If the gram sabhas are given the responsibility to select the beneficiaries, the entire village will be able to see whether right or wrong persons are getting the benefits of the schemes. In the coming days we would like to find out the ways for strengthening the gram sabha. If the gram sabha is strong enough the development works will be carried out properly in the villages and if there is social audit then the works will be mentioned properly. There is a greater need to do all these things. So far as MNREGA scheme is concerned, this scheme was first started in Maharashtra. Our senior leader Shri Devegouda Ji has said rightly that this scheme was started in Maharashtra when Vasant Rao Naik Ji was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra.

This scheme is continued in Maharashtra till date. Though this scheme is of the Centre now, yet the state of Maharashtra decided to continue its own scheme and allocate Rs.2000 crore for this scheme every year. So we are not able to spend more money under MNREGA. 300 crore rupees have been spent in Maharashtra under MNREGA whereas four to five thousand crore rupees have been spent every year in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years under this scheme. This year Rs. 5000 crore has been given to Uttar Pradesh and a similar amount has also been given to Madhya Pradesh. Almost the same amount has also been spent in Bihar. There is no dearth of funds. Our MPs from Odisha have made complaints in this regard. Today itself the Supreme Court has asked the Government to put a proper monitoring mechanism in place otherwise the court would be compelled to interfere in this scheme. All these things are happening under MNREGA. We are giving less importance to discussion on

good things and we are discussing corruption and other things more. It is a good scheme started with a noble thought. Maharashtra is a good model of implementation of the scheme and the lessons of this scheme would be of benefit for the entire country. Under the scheme who so ever demands work, the same is definitely given. The scheme was started worked out in this regard has been just 54 so far. I know that there is a need for further improvement in this regard and more persons are required for implementation as there are no assistants and technical staff in the Panchayats. We have permitted six percent expenditure on administration under this scheme but there is no such system in several panchayats. We know it very well that the people will not benefit from MNREGA properly until and unless the panchayats have a proper administrative mechanism. We would like to address all the issues being raised here and works carried out and assets created under this scheme. I would like to say that other schemes should also be attached with MNREGA. This scheme has been going on for the last five years and we have got the experience of these five years. If we want to continue this scheme further, we can attach the schemes under Bharat Nirman with MNREGA and we can get better results in the coming days. We are going introduce the reforms very soon.

[English]

SHRI P. T. THOMAS (Idukki): Dairy farming may be included in this.

[Translation]

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: We can talk about that later. I would like to say one more thing that we have received one more suggestion. One cannot put all these things in such a limited time. Several Members are not able to say all the things here. So I have decided on behalf of my department that I will hold separate meetings with the MPs of rural areas of each of the states and discuss separately the problems of their areas. Thus we will have the record of the problems and we would try to tell about the action taken thereon in the next meetings.

We had to write a letter to the Chief Minister of Jharkhand. Shri Yashwant Sinha Ji comes from Jharkhand and he has also selected the candidate for Chief-Minister of Jharkhand. But four murders have taken place there and proper action has not been taken in any of the said cases. We have written a letter to the Chief-Minister to take action otherwise the funds under MNREGA would not be released. We have also written a letter to DOPT that a CBI inquiry should be conducted into these murders. We cannot get better results until and unless concrete action is taken on these things. These cases should not be ignored just on the ground that it is a subject matter of state. We are now tired of giving replies in this regard and now we have decided that if we receive any serious complaints in future, we would directly ask the CBI to take action. It has been decided by my department. If all of you want proper implementation of this scheme we will have to take such strong steps with your cooperation.

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam Speaker, I myself referred to the dangers which social activists face while they are auditing or commenting upon MNREGA work, and it is unfortunate that some murders have taken place in my State of Jharkhand. But I would only like to make one request to the Minister and that is, do not punish the people of the State by stopping the money. We will all join you in ensuring that the guilty are brought to book as quickly as possible but do not threaten to stop the MNREGA funds to Jharkhand. That will be punishing the people and let us not do it.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: That is not the intention. It is just to warn the State that if they do not take effective action, ultimately that would be last resort for the Central Government. It is a wake up call, nothing more than that. If they respond properly, we do not have any objection.

[Translation]

Then I am saying this only because when complaints come, I feel that some action is required to be taken by

[Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh]

the Government. Another scheme which has been discussed widely here is the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and several members have also given their suggestions here about the roads to be constructed and the places where bridges should be erected.

I have all the suggestions given by you and I would like to assure you whatever suggestions you have given or would like to give in future, I would like to have the list sent by an MP included in the core planning having core networking ...*(Interruptions)*. Therefore, if core networking does not have the suggestions given by you regarding any road, we shall write to the state government to include it. But I would like to clear one thing here that if an MP has to work effectively in his constituency, the MPs who pass the budget sitting here should be given some priority in it, there cannot be a divided opinion about it. That time has passed when MPs were elected and people never asked them what work they had done. Now there is so much awareness that we have provided voting right to youths of 18 years. People watch the live proceeding of the Parliament on the internet. Now there is much difference between the previous role and the present role of an M.P. I fully agree on your point that if any MP desires to work effectively in his constituency, I shall be fully prepared to give him the maximum power which we can give, I would like to tell you this thing also. As far as drinking water is concerned ...*(Interruptions)*. We have released Rs.1200 crore till 11th March for the cause of Karnataka raised by you. You go and ask about it in your state.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): Has any fund also been released for Madhya Pradesh?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: We have given to every state, we have released Rs.2800 crore for Bihar, we have also released fund for Uttar Pradesh ...*(Interruptions)* We shall pass on to you the information which an MP should have.

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down, please sit down.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: We shall pass on to

you all the information which every MP should know about his state, about the total amount released for your state and the total amount spent by your state government ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not disturb the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Madam, I would like to tell the House that all the schemes, not only Mahatma Gadhi Sadak Yojana, not only Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, all the schemes ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: I would like to tell the House that we shall send the information to every MP about the fund we have given to every state under separate schemes. The other important issue which has been raised here is about BPL ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the Minister complete his reply. Do not disturb him. Nothing to be recorded, except the Minister's reply.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

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

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Madam, a very important issue about BPL was raised ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Madam, BPL has been widely discussed here, because when the list is prepared, some ineligible persons are included in the list and the persons who should be helped are excluded from the list. We have taken decision on the basis of the Committee report and hon'ble Sinha ji has made several comments that committees are constituted, but they do not find any solution. I would like to say that we shall constitute less number of committees in future, but I would like to assure you that our department has decided to conduct BPL census on the basis of the committees constituted and the report of the Saxena Committee, this work will be started from coming June and within this year a new list will be prepared. It has also the provision of automatic exclusion and automatic inclusion and a marking system has been made for those who do not fall under any of the two. I want to send these details to every MP. When census is conducted and our MP's help in it, this work will become easier. You will also be apprised when this census is to be started. You will also be sent the copy of guidelines made in this regard so that you may know whether eligible people or ineligible people are falling under this, but the Planning Commission has fixed the quota for every state ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: What do you mean by quota?

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing to be recorded except the Minister's speech.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Madam Speaker, whatever guidelines the Planning Commission has given

*Not recorded.

us, they have prescribed for every state that when the first survey is completed ...*(Interruptions)* first let me finish my point ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The Leader of the House is sitting here. I would like to request ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Are you yielding, Mr. Minister?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: I am not yielding.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete, please.

[Translation]

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Madam Speaker, I would like to submit that my department has taken an important decision in respect of the survey that was last conducted in the year 2002-03 during the NDA regime and since then survey has not been conducted. The UPA Government has decided to conduct fresh survey in view of several complaints received in this regard. The Government has also fixed guidelines in this regard. I seek co-operation and support of Members of Parliament in order to include genuine persons in BPL list. It becomes easier for poor people to receive benefits of government schemes through their enrollment in BPL list. I leave it to you whether you co-operative with the Government or not.

Various women Members have raised the problem of drinking water and sanitation. Despite making efforts in respect of sanitation and awarding 'Nirmal Gram Puraskar' and inviting people from Gram Panchayats the target has still not been achieved so far. It is difficult for us to execute the programme alone without the support of the state government and local NGO's since it require huge amount for which we are contemplating to increase the contribution of Union Government. The state government need to take initiative in this regard. The Government intend to take welfare measures particularly for BPL families. Similarly, the state government provide 75 percent funds for supply of drinking water and the Union Government provides remaining fund. The Government has fixed Rs.45 thousand

[Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh]

and Rs.48 thousand in hilly area for construction of houses under the Indira Awas Scheme. I am aware that this amount is insufficient.

The State Government has to contribute 20 percent of the total cost as prescribed under the scheme for construction of single unit. The Government has spent huge amount in Andhra Pradesh and constructed separate houses. It is difficult for the Union Government to bear 100 percent expenditure. I would like to submit that the Union Government will contribute its share and the state government can bear the remaining funds. The Union Government has increased the said amount recently. As members have suggested to increase the said amount and I will definitely talk to the Finance Minister and discuss as to what improvements can be made in this regard. The schemes regarding drinking water, sanitation, provision to provide houses and employment to poor people are related to rural sector. MNREGA is a historical scheme. I have witnessed the positive results of the scheme in Maharashtra. I would like to thank our leader Sonia Gandhi ji, hon'ble Prime Minister ji and Finance Minister ji for providing adequate funds for the scheme. I urge all the MP's to go through the scheme in order to ensure more and more people are engaged under MNREGA. If MP's play an effective role then I think there will be no problem in smooth implementation of the scheme.

Madam Speaker, various members have raised several points in respect of their individual constituency. As far as forest area is concerned, permission of forest department is mandatory for construction of roads or erection of electric pole. My department will make sincere efforts but the state government has also to take initiative in this regard. As far as my department is concerned we will also pursue the matter with the Ministry of Environment and Forests since it is necessary to provide potable water, electrification and construction of roads in rural areas in order to bring them into mainstream, therefore, there is need to find a solution in this regard. Ramesh ji is in charge of the department and we urge him to relax the rules for development of rural areas ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): Madam, the rules in respect of 60 and 40 percent share ratio should be relaxed. ...*(Interruptions)* It should be bring at par to 50:50 share ...*(Interruptions)* so that small drain could be constructed.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to him. He has not completed his reply. Please sit down.

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Assets are not being constructed and works are not being executed. You may conduct enquiry and find out as to whether people are suffering or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him reply. Please sit down. It is possible that the hon'ble Minister would cover your point in his reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the reply of the hon. Minister. Only whatever the hon. Minister is saying will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Madam, I would like to submit that various members have putforth their suggestions but it is difficult to answer in respect of all these suggestions. Hence, I have suggested that I will meet MP's of each state separately and take due account of their suggestions and make sincere efforts to help them to the maximum. When I have a pro active approach for

*Not recorded.

all of you then why are you creating hurdles during the respect? I am well aware of the 60 and 40 percentage share ratio. Therefore, I said that this scheme can be merged with any other scheme. The 60 and 40 percentage share could be merged with NAREGA and remaining works could be executed through Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. We are going to materialize merger of schemes through this department.

20.00 hrs.

The Department will consider all these things and the good suggestions brought forward in this regard. We will try to fulfill the dreams as envisioned by Mahatma Gandhi in respect of this department. He had conceived a role of Gram Swaraj and said that until the development of villages takes place, the country cannot develop. The department will progress step-by-step in this direction taking that ideology into consideration. We will definitely try to fulfill that dream. This will become a reality when all the hon. Members of Parliament commit themselves to this task. This is not the task of the state government or the Union Government alone but the fight will continue to take place between them. Till the hon. Members of Parliament get completely involved in their respective constituencies in this regard, this dream will not come true. I would once again like to thank all these hon. Members who participated in this discussion or even those who did not participate. I am hopeful that this department will continue to get the cooperation of the hon. Members of Parliament

Madam, Speaker with these words I would request you to assist in passing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members of Parliament, the proceedings of the House is extended till the completion of Zero Hour after this discussion.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, a total of 14 cut motions have been moved by Members to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rural Development.

Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together or does any hon. Member want any particular cut motion to be separately?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: You may put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions, which have been moved together, to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rural Development to the vote of the House:

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account shown in the third column of the Order paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2012, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 82 to 84 relating to the Ministry of Rural Development."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us have order in the House. We are continuing with the next business, that is 'Zero Hour'

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Madam, I would like to place before this House some important issues with regard to one ST community in the northern part of my State, especially in Kasargod, Manjeshwar and Hosdurg.

Madam, from 1952 onwards this ST community was included in the ST List. It was true in the case of Karnataka and Kerala States. But in the year 2002 without proper verification and assessment, this poor community was excluded from the ST List. Knowing this fact, the State

Governments of Kerala - either LDF or the UDF - and all the political parties have approached the Central Government.

20.04 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

ST community, minority community, even the Kithards, which are more important as far as religious communities are concerned, approached and sent a report to the Central Government requesting it to retain them in the ST List.

As far as the tribe community is concerned, the geographical isolation, educational backwardness, social backwardness and financial backwardness are the prime things. These characteristics are still prevailing as far as ST community is concerned. In the recent time, the Government of Kerala had again sent a detailed report with the suggestions of the Kithards and also the experts but no action has been taken so far. A long time has lost for this ST community but still it is pending before the Government. So, I would request the Government to take necessary steps. As you know, Kasargod and Mangalore have only ten or twelve kilometres distance. So, there is no justification for avoiding them. So, I would request the Government to take necessary steps in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members not to take more than two minutes' time because it is too late now. I want to request one thing more that you be seated here till all the 'Zero Hour' matters are over. It does not look nice that you speak and go away. It doesn't look nice.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, those hon. Members **who speak** and go away should not be given chance to **speak** next time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important issue. While drawing the attention of the House towards the deplorable condition of the hostels set up for the students of Scheduled Castes, I would like to submit that hostels are being discriminated against throughout the country. The officers never visit these hostels and nor pay attention in this regard. Even the State Governments are not showing interest towards these hostels and are not allocating funds for them. After my taking over as Chairman of the National Commission for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, these hostels have been inspected at various places. There are no lavatories and bathrooms and there is a huge shortage of rooms. Catering facility, common hall, library and recreation areas are also not available there. There is no provision of security, sanitation, clean drinking water, furniture etc. in these hostels. Girls are not safe in these hostels. Some male and female students somehow manage the basic facilities by collecting the money themselves.

Sir, through you, I would like to urge the hon. Minister for social Justice and Empowerment to immediately make all round efforts to tackle this situation and make a plan to strengthen the hostels throughout the country so that the students of the scheduled castes category can make their contribution in building the nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal is allowed to associate himself with the issue raised by Shri Panna Lal Punia.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Sir, iron is lying scattered openly in very large quantity at the hilly areas from Heerapur to Bakswaha at the border of Chhattarpur and Sagar districts in Madhya Pradesh which has not been used till now. The percentage of iron found in the stones of these areas is several times more than found in the steel plants located at various parts of the country. It is unfortunate on the part of Budelkhand to have been neglected with regard to setting up a steel plant there despite the long pending demand. The iron found

here is being utilized for hundred of years to make iron goods in a traditional manner. Right now, that iron is being collected and sold in an illegal manner in a very large quantity. Whereas, if the Government wants it can set up an iron factory there, which can check the theft of iron and create employment opportunities for the people. The people of this area have been making a demand in this regard.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Union Government to immediately set up a steel plant in Chhattarpur district to utilize the iron found in this area in a proper manner and check the pilferage so that the people living here can get employment and the theft of iron can be checked.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I am very grateful to you for allowing me to speak. You have asked the hon. Members to restrict their statements to two minutes time schedule. I want to draw the attention of the House towards the pain of lakhs of people. The people belonging to 'Aarakshan Jat Mahasabha' have been sitting on dharna at the Kafarpura station near Moradabad for the last nine days. For the first time in last 37 years, Lucknow-Delhi Mail train has been cancelled. Lucknow-Delhi mail train was cancelled last time in the year 1974 when All India Railway Men Association went on the biggest countrywide two days strike. Yesterday, 35 trains were cancelled, and today the figure has gone to 53. The state Government should get that railway track vacated. Of course, the issue of reservation can be an important one but lakhs of people going to Supreme Court for important cases or AIIMS for treatment have got affected due to cancellation of 53 trains. The issue of reservation is pending before the National Commission for Other Backward Classes. The Commission will make recommendations in this regard and then the Government of India will consider the same. But what about the Common man or the helpless people who have to reach their destination and for whom railway is the only life line and who cannot travel either through plane or car.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a good point. You have made your point.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Proceeding of the House is going on and I think that the matter should be resolved on priority basis since it is an important matter. The state government is not taking any interest in this regard. The state government officials should talk to the people and ask them to vacate the railway track where north bound trains are stranded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jagdambikaji, you have raised an important issue and I think that hon'ble Ministers have taken note of what has been said by him?

Shri Kamal Kishor, Shri P.L. Punia and Shri Rajaram Pal are permitted to associate with the matter raised by Shri Jagdambika Pal.

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, yes.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (Kozhikode): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise a very important matter relating to kidney diseases. On 10th of March, 2011 we observed the World Kidney Day. Today kidney failure is a disease that is fast assuming alarming proportions. However, healthcare spending on disease is not keeping pace. The patients do not have access to quality renal care, mainly due to lack of infrastructure, lack of awareness about the disease and methods of prevention and financial constraints.

Unfortunately, India has very little to offer in terms of infrastructural facilities for renal care. Centres for treatment are few and are concentrated in the major towns only. For haemodialysis, it is reported that there are only about 500 dialysis centres in India with about 3000 dialysis machines. Therefore, the country still remains grounded on the purpose of providing kidney care to people who need it the most, whenever and wherever they need it.

The number of cases of chronic kidney disease in my State Kerala is growing at an alarming rate. In spite of Kerala being a State having the highest literacy rate and also the one with the state of the art medical facilities, the number of cases of chronic kidney diseases is rising

rapidly. The repercussions of taking this matter lightly can be fatal as the treatment for chronic kidney disease is very expensive making it unaffordable to the common man, thus adding to the complications of the already existing problem. It is essential that the public be educated regarding the consequences of ignoring or taking diabetes lightly and the long lasting damage that it can do to the patient both physically, emotionally and financially.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: The cost of kidney failure is very high in India. The cost of getting haemodialysis is around Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 per month, whereas for peritoneal dialysis it is around Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000 per month.

To get a transplant done it costs around Rs. 4 lakh on an average and the monthly recurring cost may vary from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 depending upon the condition of the patient.

A normal person in India cannot afford this extremely costly treatment. The problem is compounded by the fact that kidney failure is incurable. So, these costs have to be borne till the patient passes away. This puts a perennial load on the patient and the family. This is the most important reason why only 2 to 3 per cent of kidney failure patients in India get treated.

Therefore, the Government must take all positive steps in the right direction by providing all infrastructural facilities required including Dialysis Centre, at least at the district level preferably under the NRHM scheme so as to make a marked difference to improve the present scenario especially those belonging to BPL and APL category.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.T.Thomas may be allowed to associate with the views expressed by Shri Raghavan.

Shri P.T.Thomas, you may try to just bring your point to the notice of the House.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Sir, every time I am trying to cut short my speech.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, to the genuine concerns about the IJPSM examinations. Time has come to bring in necessary changes in the selection process of the civil servants. The Government should contemplate on vagueness and anomalies found in the pattern of preliminary and main exams that we conduct every year. The preliminary exam, which is conducted to weed out non-serious candidates, in effect, weeds out 97 per cent of the total applicants. I strongly feel that it is not advisable to weed out most of the candidates through a non-consequential preliminary test. Secondly, in the revamped format, there is no clarification from the side of UPSC regarding the number of questions asked in each paper in preliminary exam and its break-up from the broad areas till now. The UPSC has to come up with a full length model paper for Preliminary General Studies Paper I and Paper II and make the candidates aware of the revamped exam format. Similarly, there is no point in keeping students in darkness as far as their marks and right answers are concerned despite a verdict from the Chief Information Commission as well as the Supreme Court.

I hope the Government will consider these concerns and take appropriate action in this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, state highway 14 located in my parliamentary constituency Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh was constructed in collaboration with Asian Development Bank in the year 2007 in the phase-I. Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation is accountable for its maintenance at present. A pothole is created about 2 kilometer towards Susner from Khilchipur within three-four months of the construction of this road wherein 10-11 meter long road has been in bad shape and one to two feet deep pothole is created on this stretch. As a result frequent accidents involving two wheelers and heavy vehicles are taking place causing loss of life and damage to property. I have written several letters to the concerned department in this regard but the department had not paid

attention to my complaints. Recently one more person died in an accidents involving two wheeler due to said potholes. So far three persons have died owing to negligence of the concerned department.

I appeal that necessary directions be issued to the concerned department to repair the damaged stretch of the said road immediately in order to save lives of other people.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Government to take action against the errant officers. I extend my thanks to you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Sir, on 19th March, recruitment to more than 52,000 vacancies in Central Police Constables is going to be held. Over 4000 applicants are there from the State of Kerala. It is unfortunate that there is no centre for physical test allotted to the State of Kerala. Some States have been given as much as seven centres for physical test. Applicants from Kerala have been asked to report in Bangalore for recruitment and more than 4000 applicants are there from Kerala. The physical test is a three day process. So, thousands of candidates from Kerala will have to travel all the way to Bangalore and have to spend huge amount of money for travel, accommodation and other purposes. It is unfortunate that no centre has been allotted to Kerala. Most of the applicants are from poor families. So, I urge upon the Government to immediately intervene and allot a centre to the State of Kerala for recruitment of Central Police Constables.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a good point.

[Translation]

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards a matter of public importance. The hon'ble Minister of Power has announced in the House during the budget of last financial year in respect of the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme being implemented by the Government of India

that all mazras purvas villages having population of 100 families will be electrified by the year 2012. But leave alone the electrification of villages by the year 2012, the scheme has not been introduced in the entire Bundelkhand region including Banda and Chitrakoot of Uttar Pradesh where people are spread out in far flung areas. It is in interest of the public to electrify mazras purvas villages having population of more than 100 families in Banda and Chitrakoot districts of Bandelkhand region.

While drawing attention of the Government towards this matter of urgent public importance I urge that directions should be issued for electrification of purvas mazras villages having population of more than 100 families in Banda and Chitrakoot districts including entire Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh through Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme immediately.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I extend my thanks to you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI RAJARAM PAL (Akbarpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I extend my thanks to you for allowing me to speak on an urgent matter of public importance. 62 years have passed since India become Republic and 65 years have passed since independence. There are 14-15 crore people in the country who are extremely backward people of society and they do not have basic facility such as ration care, voter identity card and house to live. The forest dwellers breed sheep and goat. They train and show monkeys and bears dance and involved in acrobatics and forced to live on roads in open with their belongings i.e. agriculture equipments and bullock cart. There are around 14-15 crore people in the entire country who have made demand to the Government of India and on their demand Renke Commission was constituted by the Government. The Renke Commission has prepared its report after exhaustive study and submitted its report to the then Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, who is now Speaker of Lok Sabha on 2.7.2008. Today thousands of such people from across the country are sitting on 'Dharna' since morning at Jantar Mantar.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. Through you, I demand from the Union Govt, and would like to draw the attention of the UPA Chairperson. The agenda of the Congree is, "Congress ka haath aam admi ke saath". These are the people who have not received any benefit till date even after 62 years since India became a republic, they have not been listed. Through you I make this demand that to bring such people in the mainstream of this country they should be listed and provided basic facilities and the recommendations of the Renke Commission should be implemented.

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Hon. Chairman, it is with deep anguish and heart-burn, I would like to bring to the notice of the entire House that on 10th March, there was a march in Hyderabad. In Tank Bund, sixteen statues of eminent personalities, like poets and litterateurs were demolished, which amounts to cultural vandalism. It has parallel only in Afghanistan when Taliban vandalised the Buddha statue. Such a culture has crept in. We have seen this and we are a witness to it. At that time, as many as 20 lakh students were writing intermediate examinations and Tenth examinations. This march was an illegal one. No permission was granted to it. In the broad day light, these statues were demolished. These statues were of great personalities, like Annamacharya who wrote devotional songs on Lord Balaji; Nannaya who wrote Mahabharatam in Telugu; Molla who wrote Ramayanam in Telugu; Sir Arthur Cotton who constructed dams in Andhra Pradesh and built Krishna-Godavari delta systems in more than 25 lakh hectares; and the great King Sri Krishna Devaraya. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You made your point. What do you want?

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I am coming to that.

The most important point is that the national parties took part in that illegal march. People who claim to be custodians and saviours of cultures took part in that. I

have a statement, which I want to quote. On 22nd October, 2010, a former Central Minister, who was the Minister of State for Home Affairs, belonging to a national party said that statues will be demolished. Five months prior to this incident, he claimed that and he belongs to the BJP. The CPI also participated in this march. In fact, it was very heart-burning for the entire Andhra Pradesh. That was a cultural assault. It was an act of vandalism. That was a cultural assault on Telugu culture. Is it not a part of Indian culture? Telugu culture is also a part of the Indian culture. We should respect every culture. But, unfortunately, not only the statues even the media men were also not spared. They were attacked. All the cameras were broken. ...*(Interruptions)* All this happened on broad-day light.

So, I want the Government of India to bring in stringent laws on people who encourage and participate in activities which amount to cultural vandalism.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman Sir, Tsunami and earthquake occurred in Japan on 11th March 2011. Due to this, it has started raining in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Andaman Islands witnessed Tsunami, earthquake. Thousands of people died on December 26, 2004. After that, an earthquake, a Tsunami occurred on October 26, 2010 in Indonesia. People were killed. Tsunami is linked with volcanoes and earthquakes. There are volcanic and Seismic zones in Japan and Indonesia. There are volcanoes in our islands like in Barren Island and Narkundam island. Our neighbouring countries Indonesia, Bali, Sumatra and so on are full of volcanic and seismic zones and there are such zones in Andaman and Nicobar islands also. Andaman & Nicobar Islands come under seismic zone-five and are also numbered among Tsunami prone places. We once witnessed it in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and had to bear a huge loss. An earthquake is occurring in Andaman & Nicobar within 365 days, within 200 days, we are facing earthquakes sometime 8 and sometime 6 on Richter Scale. So, I appealed to the Union Government on November 7, 2010

by writing letters to the hon'ble Prime Minister, the President, the Minister of Home Affairs and demanded that the people living in low lying areas should be shifted to high lands. One lakh population lives beside the sea in the low lying areas like Dairy Farm, Jangali Ghat, Haido Mayobander, Cambil, etc. Somewhere it is 50 centimeter high, somewhere one and a half feet and somewhere two feet. Therefore, I had demanded that nobody should go to reconstruct Andamans before any pre meditation. I regret to say that I only got acknowledgement, but no action was taken. I make a single demand. There are highest forest areas in Andaman & Nicobar, we have 3 percent revenue lands where the entire population resides. There are no revenue lands elsewhere to shift the people. Our administration defence, PWD, BSNL, Andaman Harbour works were allotted land 50 years ago, 10 percent from it was used and the remaining land is lying vacant. I would like to demand that the people should be shifted to that land-I. will make one more demand that there is a forest land in Andaman & Nicobar and the deemed forest has been demarcated, the people living in low lying areas should be shifted there by converting that land into revenue land. A Tsunami wall was built in Japan, a 15 meter white tsunami wall should be built in Andaman & Nicobar. The people from low lying area should be shifted to high lands. Actions should be taken immediately about this and these people should be saved by shifting them in high lands before the onset of next disaster. Actions should be taken immediately about this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received requests from hon'ble members Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwa, and Shri Anurag Singh Thakur to associate with the issue of the hon'ble member Shri Bishnu Pada Ray. I allow them to be " associated with the same.

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Sir I want to bring to your kind attention and the attention of the House to an important matter regarding the privatization and corporatisation of India's top business school IIMs. The IIMs are considered the top business schools in India. All the IIMs are

completely autonomous institutes owned and financed by the Central Government. It is a State instrumentality within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution of India. IIM has an affirmative action policy on caste-based reserved quotas. As per the provisions in the Indian Constitution, the IIMs follow a reservation policy 15 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent of seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes. The Other Backward Classes have been provided with 27 per cent reservation with effect from 2008 with the consent of the Supreme Court of India which IIMs would implement in a phased manner during three years.

It has been noted that there is a silent attempt to privatise and corporatise IIMs. This has been made possible through the amendment of the Memorandum of Association which gives complete autonomy to the Board of Governors, diluting the current Government control and collegiate governance in these institutions, gives power to make and amend rules and by-laws and deal with properly. All these are done at the behest of the reports of Bhargava Committee and Balakrishnan Committee which were set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This has a direct bearing on the public character of these institutions. No public debate on this issue has been made. The Board of Governors of the IIM-B and IIM-A have already adopted the amended Memorandum of Association with the consent of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. This is an inexcusable step since it will subvert the social justice of weaker sections and pose a grave threat to academic freedom. Making this institution parallel to private institutions would lead the teachers to opt for high paying private institutions which will be another blow to the already resource-crunched institution.

Hence, I urge the Ministry of Human Resource Development to review the

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): Mr. Chairman Sir, the decision taken by the Krishna Water Dispute Authority on 30.10.2010 has created a new dispute. Due

enhancement of the height of the Almatti dam from 519.66 meter to 524.256 by the Authority, a serious danger has been created for the three districts of Maharashtra namely Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara. If we remember the terrible flood of 2005, in which 3.50 lakh population of these three districts had been evacuated, lakhs of hectares of agricultural land were ruined, the Government of Maharashtra had to spend an amount of Rs.500 crore for rehabilitation and as per official figures 39 persons and thousands of animals lost their lives as due to construction of dam, the water had taken a back flow in such a large area.

Now, when its height is further increased by five metres, Kolhapur, Sangli and Satara known as food bowls and sugar bowls of Maharashtra will be completely trapped in a heavy disaster. I appeal that the Union Government by using its legal provision should instruct the Government of Karnataka that the water level is kept at 512 metres till September 15 every year by the Krishna Water Dispute Authority so that the areas affected by the flood caused due to the dam of Maharashtra and Karnataka may be saved from loss of life and property.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman Sir, you have given me time to speak and through you, I would like to draw the attention of the government and the hon'ble Prime Minister.

There are two districts named Aurangabad in India. One is my constituency and another is in Bihar adjacent to your constituency. When Shivsena was in power, under the leadership of hon'ble Balasaheb Thakare ji, Manohar Joshi ji and Munde Sir were the Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister respectively. At that time I was also a Minister and a Cabinet Meeting was held in my constituency itself and a proposal was passed there that this town should be named as Sambhaji Nagar. The town is named after Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj as he was the son of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and he was such a warrior who had fought 126 wars and become victorious in all those wars. He was undefeated. There is a very big golden palace in the name of Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj in

my constituency. He had spent his last days there, he had stayed there for four months, therefore, I would like to say that in 1995 all Zila Parishads, Panchayat-Samitiqfs, municipal corporations and in 1995 our Government had also passed this motion that this city should be named ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has that motion come to the Union Government?

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Yes, Our Government passed it and then it was brought by the Union Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very good suggestion.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I would like to request the government, through you, that our district should be named Sambhaji Nagar because the names of several cities and districts are being changed presently. So the name of our district should also be changed because this district was the place of Sambhaji Maharaj. He was the son of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have started you point.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Our letters reach another Aurangabad the letters of the other Augaranbad come to our Aurangabad. What is the need for keeping same name of two districts? Every district should have a unique name. I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister to take action in this regard. I conclude my submission with this demand.

SHRI BADRIRAM JAKHAR (Pali): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on an important issue. The crops of cumin seeds, Rayada and Isabgol were destroyed due to heavy rainfall one month ago in our area namely Jodhpur and Pali and as a result the farmers were also destroyed. I would like to demand from the government, through you, that the electricity bills of the farmers should be waived and compensation should be provided to them. Our ancestors had said - "Mat ba parnia jeero, jee ro beri". What does happen in our area? The farmers are devastated if they suffer loss in cumin

seeds market. So, I would like to request, through you, that compensation should be provided to them and their electricity bills should be waived. With these words I conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Thank you Sir, you have given this opportunity to two Members of the same state.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A triangle of turban has been formed.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, you are also wearing a turban and thus triangle is formed.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would like to draw your kind attention to a very important issue. Indira Awas Yojna is a very important scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development of the Govt, of India ...*(Interruptions)* Sami ji, I hail from the desert, so I must be given priority ...*(Interruptions)* It is a very important issue pertaining to desert. I would like to tell you that under Indira Awas Yojna a gram panchayat headquarter gets a target of one or two homes or maximum three or four houses. Sometimes the average target is of two houses. After achieving the target if a fire breaks out in a village and BPL families are the victims of the said fire incident then no assistance is provided to the fire victims under Indira Awas Yojna as the panchayat authorities say

[English]

we do not have a separate target.

[Translation]

I would like to say, through you, that I hail from Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency which is a desert area. During the last five years fire broke out in the houses of several BPL families. I requested to provide some assistance to them but they refused saying that they do not have separate target for the fire victims. So they can

not provide any assistance to the said victims. I would like to tell the Government, through you, that the summer season is just about to set in our area. Several incidents of fire are breaking out in the desert area and most of the fire victims belong to BPL category. I would like to say that 2 percent reservation should be provided for fire victims under Indira Awas Yojna. Earlier this provision was in place. Why was this provision withdrawn? I could not understand the reasons behind it. If two percent reservation is provided then Indira Awas Yojna as well as the fire victims would be benefited. I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anurag Singh Thakur and Shri Virendra Kumar associate themselves with Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Thank you very much. Sir. I am going to raise an important issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I feel myself lucky that you are speaking at the time when I am in the Chair.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Sir, my Theni parliamentary constituency is totally a farmers' basin. We have Periyar and Vaigai Rivers with 58 and 18 village channels respectively. Lakhs and lakhs of acres of paddy producing land is there, particularly, in Utamapalayam, Cumbam, Gudalore, Chinnamanur, Bodi, Periakulam and other areas.

I appreciate the State Government and the Central Government that they have started paddy procuring centres in Madurai, Tanjore, Trichy, Kanjivaram, Chennai and all. But there is no paddy procuring centre at Theni District because of that wherever the Central Government is buying, the farmers are selling at a rate of Rs. 1,050 to Rs. 1,250. In my district the private people are buying it at a rate of Rs.550 to Rs.600, which is only half the rate. So, farmers are suffering quite a lot.

I would request the State Government as well as the FCI from the Central Government to start paddy

procurement centres in my constituency to facilitate the poor farmers of that area. The farmers are suffering.

[Translation]

The country will prosper if the farmers prosper. I request you to ask the Government to do something so as to improve the situation.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Aaron Rashid ji, you speak good Hindi.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I represent Jalaun Parliamentary Constituency. I think that this Constituency in Uttar Pradesh is the most backward area in the country. The roads are in a very poor condition in my constituency. There are no schools in most of the areas. If there is a school at some place, there are no teachers and at other places there are teachers but no schools. Same is the case with hospitals. There are no hospitals in my constituency. If there is any hospital, there are no doctors. If there are doctors at some places, there are no medicines. Thus my constituency is

facing acute power crisis. At least 600 villages in my constituency have still not been electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna. There is power only for name in some villages. There are poles but no wires. Even if there are wires at some places, there are no transformers. The electricity bills are generated even without transformer and power. The situation is very serious. There are no roads here. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman Sir, drinking water facility is also in a very poor condition here. People die of thirst here. I would like to request the Government to provide for roads and free education and medicines in my area. The power supply and roads are in a very poor condition in my area. I would like to request you to provide for Doctors in my area. I would like to thank you again for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow the 15th March, 2011 at 11 a.m.

20.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 15, 2011/Phalgun 24, 1932 (Saka).

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