

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 7, 2009/Agrahayana 16, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

FELICITATION TO INDIAN CRICKET TEAM

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, it is a matter of immense pride that the Indian Cricket team by registering an emphatic victory over Sri Lankan team in the Mumbai Test Match played at the Brabourne Stadium yesterday has not only won the on-going series but has achieved the enviable feat of being the No. 1 team in the ICC Test Rankings, an accomplishment the country has achieved for the first time in the history of Indian cricket.

This tremendous achievement which has won the hearts of every Indian has been made possible by the grit and determination displayed by our team under the able captainship of M. S. Dhoni and the splendid performances by Virender Sehwag and others. M. S. Dhoni has also become the second player in the history not to lose a single match in his first 10 tests.

I am sure the House would join me in congratulating the Captain and the players of the Indian cricket team on achieving this historic feat and wish them all the best in their future endeavours.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now we shall take up the Question Hour.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 241—Shri G.M. Siddeshwara—Not present.

Shrimati Yashodhara Rajee Scindia.

Link Roads under PMGSY

+

*241. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJEE SCINDIA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to connect each village with a link road under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages in the country identified so far to be connected with link roads including those in Karnataka;

(d) the number of proposals received so far in this regard from the States and the action taken thereon; and

(e) the funds, if any, allocated, released and utilized for the purpose during the current year, State-wise?

[*Translation*]

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the Ministry of Rural Development provides funds to the State Governments to provide all weather road connectivity to all unconnected eligible habitations having population of 500 persons and above in the plain areas and 250 persons and above in the Hill States, Tribal and Desert Areas.

(c) 1,35,456 habitations are targeted to be provided road connectivity under PMGSY including 269 habitations in Karnataka.

(d) The project proposals for construction of 1,03,273 road works to connect 95,613 habitations under PMGSY have been received from the States/UTs since inception of the scheme. Out of these, the project proposals for construction of 1,02,563 road works to connect 95,081 habitations have been cleared by the Ministry of Rural Development. The details of the proposals received and cleared by the Ministry are given in the enclosed Annexure-I

(e) An amount of Rs. 8635.55 crore has been released to the States/UTs against which an expenditure of Rs. 8169.19 crore has been reported by the States/UTs during the current financial year (up to September, 2009). State-wise details are enclosed in the Statement I.

Statemen I*Proposals received and cleared by the Ministry*

Sl.No.	State	Proposals received	Proposals cleared
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6196	6196
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	687	687
3.	Assam	4643	4643
4.	Bihar	9029	9029
5.	Chhattisgarh	5320	5320
6.	Goa	90	90
7.	Gujarat	3082	3082
8.	Haryana	420	420
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2100	2100
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1379	885
11.	Jharkhand	1930	1930
12.	Karnataka	3228	3204
13.	Kerala	953	953
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12371	12371
15.	Maharashtra	4891	4737
16.	Manipur	980	980
17.	Meghalaya	409	409
18.	Mizoram	191	191
19.	Nagaland	249	249
20.	Orissa	7519	7519
21.	Punjab	761	761
22.	Rajasthan	11705	11705
23.	Sikkim	380	380

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	4970	4970
25.	Tripura	959	959
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15708	15670
27.	Uttaranchal	624	624
28.	West Bengal	2327	2327
	Total	103101	102391
Union Territories			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	18
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	75	75
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0
32.	Delhi	1	1
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0
34.	Puducherry	78	78
	Grand Total	103273	102563

Statement II*Funds released and expenditure during the current financial year 2009-10*

Sl.No.	State	Released upto September, 2009 (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure upto September, 2009 (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	455.00	428.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	206.52	127.51
3.	Assam	750.00	532.91
4.	Bihar	1004.51	622.18
5.	Chhattisgarh	329.91	441.57
6.	Goa	0.00	0
7.	Gujarat	117.80	84.36

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	158.41	142
9.	Himachal Pradesh	53.95	110.57
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	163.20	136.19
11.	Jharkhand	149.74	165.99
12.	Karnataka	438.01	441.03
13.	Kerala	77.11	42.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1218.22	1080.09
15.	Maharashtra	499.18	473.14
16.	Manipur	58.16	53.35
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	9.8
18.	Mizoram	28.58	32.71
19.	Nagaland	60.02	40.19
20.	Orissa	785.95	695.99
21.	Punjab	182.10	136.89
22.	Rajasthan	260.00	355.37
23.	Sikkim	71.80	44.93
24.	Tamil Nadu	257.00	288.19
25.	Tripura	89.49	128.29
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1070.89	1278.79
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	53.24
28.	West Bengal	150.00	222.63
	Total	8635.55	8169.19
Union Territories			
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	8635.55	8169.19

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Hon'ble Speaker Madam, it is matter of grave concern that whenever we visit our parliamentary constituencies, we come across many such villages, which remain unconnected under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna as a missing link.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Government is taking care to connect those villages which remain unconnected due to missing link. My concern is that there are such villages where big bridges are not constructed and there are also such villages which are yet to be sanctioned under phase-9 of PMGSY.

Madam Speaker, through you, I want to know from hon'ble Minister whether proposal sent by Government of Madhya Pradesh through its demi-official letter no. 843/22/DRDA dated 22-1-2008 has been approved or not. Whether three year old proposal of Madhya Pradesh Government sent through letter no. 1187/22/DRDA dated-2007, is still pending. Whether proposal sent through the Demi-official letter no. 835/22/DRDA dated-2008 has been approved?

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, we will gather the specific information as desired by hon'ble Member but the proposals sent to the Government of India by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, have already been approved. Hon'ble Member has mentioned about a special letter, we have a chart, it is mentioned in the chart that works worth Rs. 5519 crore have been allotted to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Madam, this scheme is meant for connecting the unconnected habitations, scheme was introduced on 25th December, 2000 to connect all those habitations having population of 500 and the terrain and desert areas having population of 250. This scheme was started on 25 December, 2000. There have been demands to connect all the villages in each State under the said scheme, because majority of population of our country live in villages. Seventy two per cent population of our country live in the villages. We have to connect every village and the provision was made under PMGSY to upgrade the existing roads over there. What hon'ble Member has desired, is a specific matter. We will get the matter examined and inform you accordingly.

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister has furnished the details of the scheme started during NDA Government

that was a dream of Hon'ble the former Prime Minister of our Government. We all are aware of his criteria. I am saying only that we will have to through such habitations carefully to achieve set objectives. That is why I had demanded for those proposals which have not been approved by the Union Government till the date after passing a period of three years but perhaps, through you Madam, hon'ble Minister has assured the House to look into this specific matter and inform according by I would thank him for the same.

MADAM SPEAKER: It is all right. She has thanked hon'ble Minister. She has not asked any question.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Hon'ble Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister that PMGSY is a good scheme. It has been implemented in the entire country and network of roads is being built by the said scheme. Now this scheme is running in to phase-7 but the roads and the links which were initiated in phase-1, are at the beginning stage and they are incomplete at various places. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to why the work related to single metalling and pre mixing is still running behind the schedule for years. The time by which these works are likely to be completed.

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, as our hon'ble Member has desired, I would like to tell you that as per provision aimed for network in rural areas rural roads are subject of States, therefore, Government of India provides budget for them. For this purpose, PIU is set up at district level, SRDA is set up at the state level and NRDA is set up at the national level. Entire network was set in this way. Work is being done through this network as per guidelines set by the Government of India for through routes and link routes. As soon as we achieve previous target, we will take up further work in this regard.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: This PMSGY was one amongst the many laudable programmes, which started during the NDA regime, and very rightly so, the UPA Government has included it in the Bharat Nirman Programme. From 2004 to 2006, in two years time, two investigations were also conducted relating to the alleged corruption that had taken place in rural connectivity to which the hon. Prime Minister had come out with a statement in 2007 saying that it should be curtailed and more monetary mechanism should be in place.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what steps other than the 3-tier mechanism have been put forth; whether the Government is aware about the corruption that is taking place in construction of these rural roads; and whether the steps that are being taken are sufficient enough for curtailing or to control the corruption that is taking place.

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, So far as the point raised by hon'ble Member is cocerned there was a clear provision for that in the guidelines. The Union Government grants funds to the everywhere. Construction of roads is a State subject and it is the state Governments and it is the constitutional duty of the State Government to get the complaints settled by their state level agencies. If we receive a specific complaint, we have national quality motitors, they go there and look into the complaints. We would also like to urge the hon'ble members, as Government of India desires that these roads may open new avenue for development in rural areas, if they receive any complaint with regard to implementation, they can forward such complaint. We will get the complaint redressed by national quality monitors.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: The PMGSY is a noble work initiated by the Government to better the road connectivity in the rural areas. At the same time, when we implement this scheme, as far as Kerala is concerned, the three strict norms prescribed by the Government, that is, eight metre width, 1:12 gradient and the roads have to be taken as a package scheme—the Contractor has to take four roads together and not one or two—really make it difficult. Of course, the fund should be utilized fully for the purpose of providing better connectivity in the rural areas. But at the same time, keeping in view the special features prevailing in various States, will the Government consider to make the flexibility for utilizing this fund?

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam Speaker, a complete specification has been laid down to technically reinforce the rural roads. The width of through roads will be 3.75 metre and that of the Link roads will be 3 metres. This is a clear-cut provisions. We get surveys conducted to ensure that the width of the motorable road on which on which more than 100 vehicles ply. is 3.75 metre.

Thus, as he said and suggested we have a complete monitoring system in place for the same. In the gamut of the monitoring system, an entire system is functioning there from district to state level and stretching upto the central level and we understand that roads are constructed under that system and it is subjected to monitoring. Nonetheless, since we all wish to achieve the same objective, the Government of India is of the opinion that if our elected representatives of this highest institution of the country have any view or suggestion to bring about improvement/undertake repairs of rural roads, they should do so. We would further strengthen and streamline our system.

[English]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Madam, under this scheme, the most important problem facing the far flung areas of the country was thought of and, therefore, this scheme was launched. But I am talking about the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and it is most needed in the State of Jammu and Kashmir because it is a landlocked State. The entire State and some of its areas are really landlocked in that sense of it. But unfortunately, when I had a look, in the answer provided by the hon. Minister, Jammu and Kashmir has come at serial No. 10, and, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that almost from every State the proposals received by the Government of India have been almost 100 per cent cleared. But in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, as against the proposals of 1379 received, only 885 have been cleared by the Government of India. I would like to know from the Minister the reason therefor.

[Translation]

SHRI PRADEEP JAIN: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to inform the Hon. member that the entire sum is allocated and released keeping in view the current situation as everyone wants that works should be executed uniformly. Even today, as much as Rs. 1,716 crore outstanding against Jammu and Kashmir as regards the works. Even today, nearly 27 per cent work remains to be done there. They accomplish these work. Their proposals will be considered once.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.—242, Dr. M. Thambidurai—
not present.

Shri Sudarshan Bhagat—not present.

Q. 243—Shri Tarachand Bhagora

Irregularities by Telecom Operators

+
*243. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

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

(a) whether special auditors had observed that some private telecom operators had allegedly been indulging in fudging of accounts and under-reporting of revenue to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) during the years 2006-07 and 2007-08;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some operators had allegedly provided "Wireless Services" even though they did not have Universal Access Services Licence;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against such operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Out of the five Special Auditors appointed by the Government, only one has so far submitted his report. This auditor was assigned the task of audit in respect of Reliance Communications Ltd. (RCOM), Reliance Telecom Ltd. (RTL), Reliable Internet Services Ltd. (RISL)—since merged with TRL—and Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd. (RCIL). The auditor has observed that the first three named companies, as holders of Unified Access Service Licences (UASL), under reported their revenues to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) during 2006-07 and 2007-08. The observations are under examination of the Department.

(c) and (d) Madam, wireless services may be provided by operators holding licences for Basic services. Cellular services, Internet service, VSAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal), PMRTS (Public Mobile Radio Trunking Service), GMPCS (Global Mobile Personal Communication by Satellite) within the scope of their respective license. However, a case has come to the notice of the Wireless

Planning & Coordination (WPC) wing of the Ministry of Communications & Information Technology in which M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd. complained regarding use of wireless broadband by M/s Tikona Private Limited, as ISP operator who has not been assigned any spectrum for broadband by WPC wing. This is being examined in the WPC wing.

(e) In the case of (a) and (b) above, the Department shall raise additional demands including interest and penalty, as per licence terms, on the concerned licencees, after examination. In respect of the paragraphs (c) & (d) above, suitable action will be taken as per rules depending upon the findings.

[Translation]

SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the loss of revenue shown by special auditors is being enquired into by SEBI and under the Companies Act. If not, the reasons therefor? Whether IICA has sought a report from the Ministry of Communications to enquire into it? I would like to know the existing provisions to deal with such irregularities under TRAI and Telegraph Act and whether the Ministry of Communications will take an action under this provision? If so, the time by which the action will be taken?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): There was a complaint received about some companies doing under-reporting and cross-booking of the revenues basically to do the arbitrage of the different licence fee structure that we have in the country today. Accordingly, the TRAI also received complaints from various quarters and special auditors were appointed to conduct a special audit on five such companies. The report of the auditor for one company has been received by us. Currently, we are looking at the report and we hope to take action by the end of January. The other four auditors are yet to submit their reports on the four operators.

[Translation]

SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Madam Speaker, I would like to know why action is not being under sections 4156 to 420 and section 409 of the IPC against such serious allegations that have been proved. Whether the Government would take an action under the Indian Penal Code. If not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: The Ministry is only looking to get revenues from the operators in terms of Spectrum charges and in terms of the licence fees.

[Translation]

As the hon'ble Member has pointed out, the income we receive in the Ministry is received in the form of spectrum charges and the licence fee. It's the commitment of our Government that we don't want any loss in the earnings of the Government, therefore, as and when we receive any complaint, we get that enquired into by taking immediate effective steps. Whatsoever is the outstanding amount we will charge the same from the company with penalty and will recover the entire amount? Let me assure you this much.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: The hon. Minister has admitted and in his statement he has also indicated that these under-reporting and fudging of accounts have been indulged in by at least by three operators. He has mentioned the name of the operator as Reliance Communications Ltd., infrastructure etc. Similarly, another company, that is, M/s. Trikona Pvt. Ltd., without getting the permission, has used Spectrum for broadband by WC wing.

The hon. Minister has assured that an inquiry is being conducted. I feel that the inquiry report should be expedited and it should come to the notice of the House. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the amount involved, what is the amount that they have under-reported or what is the amount involved in fudging of accounts that they have done this time. Similarly, when M/s. Trikona Private Limited is not authorised to use the spectrum, they have used it. Madam, certainly these are very serious matters and the Government should not consider them lightly. They should expedite the inquiry process and the concerned operator should be penalised immediately. Exemplary punishment should be given. They should not treat it very lightly. I think they are treating it lightly.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): Madam Speaker, as admitted in the Parliament, there are violations in terms of licence fee and using of the spectrum. The routine checkup and the monitoring system under the licence conditions are there. According to the systems available, we are invoking the provisions of the

licence conditions and the Companies Act, 1956. There are some cases of under-reporting about the revenues. According to the report that has been available to the company, in and around Rs. 2,800 crore were underestimated out of which some Rs. 315.9 crore has to come to the Government.

But these are all the inferences which cannot be taken as conclusive proof because the report runs to 800 or 900 pages. It has its own financial and legal interpretations. The special auditors have been appointed by the Government. According to the special audit report that has been received by the company, the papers have been put before the Member (Finance) and other officers in the Department. It will be scrutinised. A fair opportunity must be given to the company also. The company's interpretation will be heard. Since large volumes of papers are available, it will take its own quasi-judicial functions. As soon as the outcome is there, I will share it with the Parliament.

[Translation]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam Speaker, more than fifty per cent villages are still deprived of this service in Maharashtra. I would like to know from the Honourable Minister whether any time limit has been fixed be in that the particular work will be completed within Hot many days.

[English]

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam, this supplementary does not relate to this question.

[Translation]

but I would like to apprise the hon'ble Member that we are very serious to further strengthening telecommunication facilities in the rural areas. We make our utmost efforts to ensure that not only Public Sector Undertakings but Private operators should also ensure measuring their penetration in most of the rural areas. Maharashtra is the only such State where there is good tele-density in the urban areas but in the rural sector, even today there are nearly half the villages where mobile service is yet to most its presence. We will try that communication facilities reach all the villages in the one and a half to two years down the line.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister has stated that the Government is very much concerned about the fact that there should be maximum penetration of Telecom services mobile services in the rural sector but it goes the other way round in my state

for the reasons but known to them. Telephone services have been available there for the last ten years but they stopped pre-paid Mobile services all of a sudden. As a result, the common people, students, bureaucrats, businessmen and everyone else had to suffer a lot. Besides, thousands of youth earning their livelihood became unemployed. If I assure that this has been done for security reasons, they had better beef up the security. Even of was assure for a work that a SIM or Telephone could be used by a criminal or a militants. Does it mean we should block the entire system? On the same assumption, should we stop running of trains because militant travel by a train. Similarly if a militant goes to a hospital, should we close down the hospital? If a militant sits in the light, should we switch off electricity. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: With your permission I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether he will lift the ban on pre-paid mobile services in Kashmir, if so, the time by which it will be done.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam Speaker, I respect the feelings of the hon'ble Member. There were certain reasons for the imposition of ban on pre-paid mobile services in Jammu and Kashmir by the Ministry of Home Affairs. As the hon'ble Member himself has stated that at certain place it is misused but it has come into our cognizance that in Jammu and Kashmir it was being misued at a very large scale. It appears to us that in view of that the Ministry of Home Affairs has imposed a ban on the Pre-Paid Mobile services. However, through you, I would like to assure the hon'ble Member in so far as tele-communication facility is concerned, that we are in the process of installing towers through our Government and USO fund in all the three problem of Jammu and Kashmir valley and Ladakh even VPT (Village Public Telephone) are also being installed. In the hilly areas, where road communication is not available, we will connect them with Tele-communication via satellite.

[English]

Mobile Connections

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*244. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) the number of villages covered and yet to be covered with mobile telephone services in the country State-wise;

(b) the number of mobile phone service providers and the mobile density in the country including rural areas, State-wise;

(c) whether some private telecom service providers are not fulfilling their social obligation for providing their services in the rural and remote areas of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve total mobile connectivity all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Out of about 6.09 lakh villages in the country, as per Census 2001, about 3.45 lakh villages have been covered with mobile telephone services by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). The Circle-wise details of villages covered and yet to be covered with mobile services by BSNL in the country are given in Annexure-I.

(b) The Circle-wise details of mobile phones services provided by all the service providers and the mobile density in the country are given in Annexure-II.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. As per the license conditions, there is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas by the telecom operators. However, in 2008-09, 47 million mobile connections were provided in rural areas.

(e) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve total mobile connectivity all over the country inter-alia are as under:

- (i) A scheme has been launched by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) (Phase-I) for setting up of 7871 shareable infrastructure site in 500 districts in 27 States for provision of mobile services in rural and remote areas through subsidy support. As on 30.9.2009, 6,566 towers have been set up under this scheme.

(ii) Second phase of the Mobile Infrastructure Scheme for setting up 10,128 additional towers to cover the remaining uncovered rural and remote areas is likely to be launched shortly.

(iii) Sharing of infrastructure has been permitted to reduce the capital as well as operation cost.

Annexure I

Circle-wise details of villages covered with Cellular services and yet to be covered by BSNL (as on 31.10.2009)

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Total Villages (as per Census 2001)	Villages covered with cellular services	No. of Villages yet to be covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	501	284	217
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26613	18076	8537
3.	Assam	25124	17556	7568
4.	Bihar	45098	21468	23630
5.	Chhattisgarh	19744	7111	12633
6.	Gujarat	18632	11950	6682
7.	Haryana	6975	3986	2989
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17495	15577	1918
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6652	2187	4465
10.	Jharkhand	29037	17353	11502
11.	Karnataka	27481	15318	12163
12.	Kerala	1372	1366	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	52117	22149	29968
14.	Maharashtra	41442	17702	23740
15.	North East-I	7347	960	6387
16.	North East-II	7340	3070	4270
17.	Orissa	47529	21289	26240
18.	Punjab	12313	9875	2438
19.	Rajasthan	41353	25627	15726

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Tamil Nadu	14670	10612	4058
21.	Uttarakhand	15761	8826	6935
22.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	80574	66115	14459
23.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	23781	4005	19776
24.	West Bengal	38405	21585	16820
25.	Kolkata TD	437	437	0
26.	Chennai TD	1655	362	1293
Total		609,448	345,028	264,420

Annexure II

Circle-wise details of mobile phone service providers and the mobile density in the country, including rural areas (as on 30.09.2009)

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	No. of mobile phone service providers	Over all Mobile Tele-density (in %)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	19.67
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	44.39
3.	Assam	6	23.36
4.	Bihar	8	27.64
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	4.13
6.	Gujarat	6	46.98
7.	Haryana	6	45.97
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7	59.80
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	39.85
10.	Jharkhand	1	3.07
11.	Karnataka	7	49.31
12.	Kerala	8	58.67
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6	33.92
14.	Maharashtra	7	39.52
15.	North East	6	32.05

1	2	3	4
16.	Orissa	7	28.53
17.	Punjab	7	58.53
18.	Rajasthan	7	41.85
19.	Tamil Nadu	8	58.28
20.	Uttarakhand	1	9.47
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	7	28.66
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	7	
23.	West Bengal	7	25.79
24.	Kolkata TD	7	90.15
25.	Chennai TD	7	126.13
26.	Delhi	7	140.13
27.	Mumbai	8	110.96
Total			40.31

[Translation]

SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Madam Speaker, presently telephone facility is not available in rural areas. Telephone facility is also not available in remote villages till now. The Government of India had planned to provide mobile and telephone services to 50 million villagers by 2007 and to 80 million villagers by 2010. Even today 802 million population lives in rural areas of India. Till now only 39.44 million rural population has been covered under Mobile connections which is only 4.92 per cent of the total population. The position of Bihar remains worse.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister of communications whether the Government intends to amend the telecom policy so that mobile telephone services could be provided to rural people at cheaper rates.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam Speaker, as I have said in the reply that there are 6.25 lakh villages in the country and the BSNL provides telecom services only in 3.45 lakh villages. The question raised by the hon'ble Member is quite justified because it is mostly the urban areas that have witnessed increase in teledensity. Presently the average teledensity of the country is nearly 44.5 per cent, however, in rural areas the teledensity is only 19.30 per cent. We want that the teledensity should be enhanced in rural areas... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: We have enough money in USO fund of our Ministry. Using that fund we have installed nearly seven thousand mobile towers all over the country in phase one. These towers have been installed in those villages and areas which have a population of more than two thousand. In the coming years we are going to instal ten rthousand more mobile towers in those villages which have population of more than five hundred. Our efforts are on to bridge the rural-urban gap in terms of telecom services through BSNL and by using the USO funds.

SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Madam Speaker, I would like to know whether the Government have formulated any scheme to provide financial assistance for the development of telephone department. Secondly, there is a very serious power crisis. It is on account of power failure that mobile towers do not function there and the telephone department fails to provide timely telecom services to the people. So, through you Madam. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Government have formulated any scheme to arrange power for the said purpose.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam Speaker, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Member that besides mobile telephone we also provide landline and WLL in villages. For this we had formulated a scheme for Village Public Telephone. 95.5 per cent villages of the country have already been connected either by mobile or VPT by 30 September 2009. During the subsequent years, out of the remaining 62,300 villages 55,600 villages have been connected by telephone services under the Bharat Nirman Yojana and the remaing villages are likely to be connected by February 2011.

Secondly, the hon'ble Member has raised the issue of power crisis. It is correct that our mobile towers, which are on grid or off grid cease to function in the absence of power. So gensets have been installed for power backup and diesel is provided for the operation of gensets. We expect that if the State Governments increase the generation of power then it can certainly help in further enhancing the telecom services through the mobile towers.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan—not present.

By the way, she has informed me in writing that she will not be able to come to the House.

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Thank you, Madam Speaker. I specifically wanted to draw the attention of the Minister to his answer to point (c). He says that: "As per the license conditions, there is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas by the telecom operators". If I remember correctly, there was a provision for mandatory rural coverage — both in the cellular licenses and the basic licenses — when the licenses were issued initially. However, this condition was done away with when the licensing regime shifted to the Universal Access System. Could the Minister kindly enlighten the House as to what impelled the Government to do away with the mandatory condition of rural coverage?

Secondly, you had referred to the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). Now, the specific purpose of the USOF is to ensure rural coverage. Is there any parameter or criteria whereby funds are allocated to the different private service providers in order to fulfil this obligation of rural telephony?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam Speaker, initially, when the mobile services were launched in this country, the rollout was not as fast and as widespread as we would have liked it to be. Thereafter, the NTP-99 came into being, and post that the US service licenses were awarded. The Government at that point felt that if we are mandating the private operators to compulsorily go into rural areas, then they may not be in a position to rollout services as fast as they have done it. The fact that we have been able to proliferate mobile services all over India is a testimony to the fact that the Government's vision of having an information-communication revolution has borne fruit.

The conditions of the US license, as of now, state that five per cent of the company's adjusted gross revenue has to be given into a fund called the USO Fund, and the specific reason for having that fund is to ensure rural connectivity. As I had mentioned in my previous reply that we have already established 7,000 odd mobile towers, and we are going to establish another 10,000 mobile towers and the next 10,000 mobile towers will be based on the population of villages having a population of 500 and above.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Madam Speaker, the services of BSNL are very poor even in the urban areas of the North East Region, and the complaints

lodged by the people are not being properly attended as they should have been. Would the hon. Minister like to take timely and effective steps in this regard?

Secondly, is there any objection from our neighbouring country, namely, Bhutan to stop operations of mobile phones in the border areas?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam, the North East part of India is a very important part of our country, and the Government of India is very keenly focusing on delivery of services including the telecommunication services to the North East Region. I myself had visited Sikkim and other States, and I have taken stock of the situation. However, I believe that more work needs to be done. I would like to enlighten the hon. Member, through you, that BSNL is taking steps to improve the quality of services. We are not just happy with having a scale of services, but the quality of the services is to be improved. We have instructed the management of BSNL to take effective steps to ensure that the services should be very good, especially, in the far-flung areas of J&K and the North East Region. I am happy to inform the hon. Member, through you, Madam, that BSNL is going to put up by March, 2010, 10,000 mobile towers, and an additional 15,000 mobile towers by March, 2011.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: I am yet to get the answer to the second part of my question regarding Bhutan.

MADAM SPEAKER: There is only one question that is allowed.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: We are not aware of it.

SHRI KABIR SUMAN: Madam Speaker, with your kind permission, I rise in this august House for the first time not to pose any question, but to make a statement. I have just received a message from a fellow citizen who is a resident of Bonga, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal, and if you permit me, I would like to read it out. It is a very serious one.

MADAM SPEAKER: That is not permitted. Please ask your own question.

SHRI KABIR SUMAN: Madam, the question is that in several places in West Bengal, especially in North 24 Parganas, several towers exist side by side emitting a lot of pollution and also radiation. What does the hon. Minister say to this?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam Speaker, it is a fact that the mobile towers, where there is no electricity available, are primarily run on DG Sets which consume a lot of diesel. The Ministry has been very conscious of this fact and we are trying to reduce our carbon footprint. The number of towers that we have today, if we are somehow able to reduce the emissions from these towers, it will go a long way. Through the USO Fund, in the next Phase II, we will be putting up more towers. We are trying to ensure to have as many as possible solar panels there so that the long-term costs come down, and also the carbon emissions come down. I think this will certainly be something that we are looking to do.

To answer the first part of the hon. Member's question was that multiple towers being set up, now we have allowed up to three mobile operators to share infrastructure. This will reduce the capital expenditure cost as well as optimize the structures.

Status of Cruise Shipping

*245. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the status of cruise shipping in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to exploit this sector to improve the economy of the people of the coastal region;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has allocated funds for developing the infrastructure in this sector for cruise shipping; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government of India has approved the Cruise Shipping Policy of India in June, 2008. Cruise Shipping would be a path breaking development in India's efforts to carve a prominent space in world tourism and it would showcase India as a major source and destination of world tourism. With the implementation of this policy, the growth in diverse sectors would spill out and it would earn foreign exchange for the country and generate

employment. The number of cruise ships which called at Indian ports was 106 in the year 2008-09 as compared to 55 in the year 2003-04 and the number of cruise passengers rose from 34,372 in 2003-04 to 69,456 in 2008-09.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. The Government proposes to exploit this sector by developing cruise terminals/ infrastructure in order to have more calls from cruise liners.

(d) and (e) The Ports are earmarking funds from their own resources for development of Cruise related Infrastructure. A dedicated passenger cum-cruise terminal has recently been inaugurated at New Mangalore Port. Cruise Terminals are also being developed at Cochin and Mumbai Ports and Ports at Chennai, Tuticorin, Murmagao and Kolkata have been identified for development of Cruise facilities. There are schemes also under the Ministry of Tourism for part funding of Infrastructure projects relating to Tourism.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I notice from the answer tabled by the hon. Minister that there has been an increase in the last five years of the number of ships from about 55 to 106, and the number of cruise passengers from about 34,000 to about 69,000. While by itself this is creditable, the fact is these numbers are very small. Madam, much smaller countries have much larger tourism industries, and countries which are five per cent of our size have perhaps 500 per cent of the number of cruise ships and passengers that come to their country and help their economy. I have noticed in the media statements by the hon. Minister and also by his colleague, the hon. Minister of State for Tourism, that there are many plants afoot for boosting the tourism and the cruise shipping industry for India.

Would the hon. Minister consider proposing a stimulus package for making this possible for India?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, I would like to inform the hon. Member through you that one of the major steps for developing cruise shipping is developing facilities at major ports by using their own resources and through existing schemes of the Department of Tourism. Various ports, I would like to inform the hon. Member, are offering differential vessel-related charges to encourage cruise shipping. I would also say that the New Mangalore Port allows up to 50 per cent concession on vessel-related charges. While developing rail, road and IWT connectivity, needs of the cruise shipping sector are factored into the

projects of the ports. I would also like to inform the hon. Member that 100 FDI is permitted in the shipping sector, including cruise shipping.

In order to put in place an appropriate fiscal regime for the benefit of the cruise industry. The Ministry of Finance has been requested to reduce the service tax, entertainment tax and the duty on bunkering, etc.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: In part (d) and (e) of his answer, the hon. Minister has given a list of ports where infrastructure facilities are being developed for cruise ships. These include, apart from New Mangalore which he mentioned, Cochin, Mumbai, Chennai, Tuticorin, Murmagao and Kolkata. I notice that there is no mention of Orissa. I would like to point out to this august House that Orissa has one of the longest coastlines in this country – 480 kilometres.

Apart from the existing port of Paradip, we have another six or seven ports under development already. We have very high tourism potential there on the Buddhist Circuit and the temple city of Bhubneswar. I would like to get an assurance from the hon. Minister that something would be done to promote cruise shipping and the tourism industry in Orissa.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: I would like to tell the hon. Member that regarding Orissa from 2003-04 to 2008-09, the number of cruise ships that visited the Paradip Port was seven and the number of passengers was 1,438. Now from the Ministry's side, as far as Orissa is concerned, there is only one major Port, namely Paradip Port. Presently there is no proposal. But as the hon. Member says a lot about the tourist facilities in Orissa, steps will be definitely taken in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri K. Sudhakaran – Not present.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO: I would like to ask the hon. Minister through you, as to how many cruise ships visited Chennai and Tuticorin Ports in Tamil Nadu. What are the steps taken to augment the capacity for handling the cruise ships at the port? I also would like to ask the hon. Minister, what is the present status of Cochin-Columbo ferry service and Tuticorin-Columbo ferry service?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Member that in 2003, the number of cruise ships that visited Chennai port was five and the number of cruise passengers was 223. In 2009, number

of cruise ships visited was six and the number of passengers was 520. In 2004 regarding Tuticorin Port, I would say that only one cruise ship with 599 members was there and in 2009 again for one ship, only 165 cruise members were there. I will be happy to inform the Member that both Chennai and Tuticorin Ports have been identified for development for cruise facilities.

Regarding the status of Cochin-Colombo ferry and Tuticorin-Colombo ferry service, a proposal for commencement of passenger ferry service between Tuticorin and Colombo was discussed in 2002 and an agreement in principle was reached at the level of Ministers of Shipping of India and of Sri Lanka to start the ferry service. The proposals for initiation of ferry service between Colombo and Cochin and Tuticorin and Colombo have been examined and apart from seeking the comments of the Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu in this particular matter, Cochin Port Trust has been requested to inform the Ministry specially about the security of the service. In the meantime, I would tell the hon. Member that a proposal has been floated that an inter-Ministerial Group with representatives from MHA, IB, Customs and the Ministry of Shipping may evaluate the existing security arrangements in place in Tuticorin and Cochin Ports.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam Speaker, may I request the hon. Minister to explain the objectives of the Cruise Shipping Policy? Further, how many cruise ships and passengers arrived in India since 2003 and 2004?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, the objectives of the Cruise Shipping Policy are to develop India as a destination as well as source market with state of the art infrastructure and appropriate marketing strategy. This is to improve the number of cruise ships and passenger arrivals in a substantial manner and also to strengthen the inter-sectoral linkages whereby cruise liners source the requisite supply of goods and service from local Indian suppliers. Regarding the number which the hon. Member wants, in 2003-04, there were 55 ships and 34,372 members were there. In 2008-09, it has now increased to 106 ships with 69,456 cruise passengers.

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Madam, through you, I would like to put a question to the hon. Minister. Cochin is one of the most sought after tourist destinations of the country. How many cruise ships have visited Cochin port in Kerala and what are the steps taken to augment the capacity of handling cruise ships at Cochin port?

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Madam, the number of cruise ships which visited Cochin port has gone up from 18 in 2003 to 36 in 2009, and the number of passengers rose from 17,671 to 38,510. I would like to inform the august House that the Cochin Port Trust is also planning to start a cruise terminal shortly. Meanwhile, with effect from December 1, 2009 M/s. Louis Cruise have started operations in the Cochin-Colombo and Cochin-Maldives sectors. For the construction of cruise terminal at Cochin Port Trust, some assistance has been received from the Ministry of Tourism also.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 246—Shri Sarvey Satyanarayana—Not Present.

Q. 247—Shri P. Karunakaran

Tele-Density in Urban and Rural Areas

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*247. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

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

(a) whether the rural tele-density is extremely low as compared to the urban tele-density in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the tele-density of rural and urban area during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the tele-density level in India is very low as compared to the world level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to remove the disparity of the tele-density between the rural and urban areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The rural tele-density in the country is 18.97% as compared to urban tele-density of 101.38%, as on 30.09.2009. The Circle-wise rural and urban tele-density upto 30.09.2009 is given in the Annexure.

(c) and (d) The country's tele-density is 44.87% as on 31.10.2009 compared to world's tele-density of 78.11% as on 31.12.2008 (latest available).

(e) The following steps are taken/being taken by the Government to remove the disparity of the tele-density between the rural and urban areas in the country:

1. To meet the demand of wire line telephones in rural areas, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is now laying cable up to 5 Kms. of exchange against the earlier standard of 2.5 Kms. based on demand and techno-commercial consideration.
2. BSNL has deployed Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) network in rural areas to meet the demand of scattered and far-flung rural areas where connection of telephone is not techno-commercially feasible on landlines. It now plans to further expand its WLL network (Mobile Switching Centre based) and the additional deployment of WLL network in rural areas will result in availability of telephone connections on demand in most of the places.
3. Remote and far-flung areas, which are not possible to be covered with terrestrial technology, are planned to be covered with Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs).
4. BSNL has deployed its mobile network on national highways, important towns, pilgrim centers and state highways. It now plans to cover gaps in existing coverage and additional requirements based on customer base besides covering villages with population 5000 & above and thereafter going up to villages with population 1000 and above with subsequent expansion. BSNL plans to cover villages having population more than 1000 by mobile services progressively in next three years.
5. Support is being provided from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for provisioning of Rural Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) in all the 1685 net cost positive Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs). As on 31.10.2009, about 67.85 Lakh RDELs have been provided with subsidy support from USO Fund.
6. A scheme has been launched by USO Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7437 number of infrastructure sites (towers) in 500 districts spread over 27 states, for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there is no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage in the country. As on 31.10.2009, 6648 towers have been set up under this scheme.

Annexure

Circle-wise rural urban & overall tele-density

Sl.No.	Name of the Circle	Tele-density (in %)								
		As on 31.03.2008			As on 31.03.2009			As on 30.09.200		
		Rural	Urban	Over all	Rural	Urban	Over all	Rural	Urban	Over all
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14.18	25.34	18.38	16.54	28.85	21.25	18.34	32.00	23.55
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10.44	74.97	28.25	15.22	103.38	39.59	18.92	121.72	47.35
3.	Assam	4.44	76.29	14.74	9.36	86.98	20.65	15.33	77.76	24.47
4.	Bihar	2.86	58.76	10.43	7.49	83.28	17.77	10.69	99.41	22.74
5.	Gujarat	16.37	60.14	33.63	25.21	75.43	45.16	28.20	84.17	50.52
6.	Haryana	17.18	58.18	30.39	28.10	75.97	43.75	33.41	81.69	49.32
7.	Himachal Pradesh	30.81	127.82	41.15	40.47	179.89	55.50	46.51	219.16	65.24
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.86	61.17	21.84	16.72	77.42	32.76	22.21	96.26	41.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Karnataka	11.53	74.98	34.52	14.36	98.73	45.21	18.00	116.03	68.98
10.	Kerala	26.18	100.79	45.34	35.43	125.35	58.48	38.99	156.05	68.98
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4.24	50.43	16.26	8.61	66.56	23.79	10.87	76.47	28.11
12.	Maharashtra (-) Mumbai	12.59	56.97	27.42	21.70	69.67	37.90	25.71	76.34	42.90
13.	North East	5.42	64.59	19.32	9.70	89.46	28.59	19.89	81.80	34.62
14.	Orissa	7.14	55.59	15	12.55	78.09	23.30	15.95	101.59	30.08
15.	Punjab	25.08	82.79	47.89	33.11	95.85	58.25	37.02	104.45	64.22
16.	Rajasthan	12.74	59.06	23.74	16.71	102.56	37.15	25.44	104.40	44.26
17.	Tamil Nadu (-) Chennai	15.78	58.62	35.09	25.62	79.48	50.46	31.67	96.60	61.95
18.	Uttar Pradesh	6.23	50.52	15.92	10.05	74.65	24.27	12.39	88.13	27.76
19.	West Bengal (-) Kolkata	7.38	57.37	14.36	13.50	77.86	22.51	17.26	87.20	27.06
20.	Kolkata	#	59.19	64.22	0.00	82.59	89.68	0.00	91.83	100.51
21.	Chennai	#	102.41	103.9	0.00	125.91	127.38	0.00	141.60	143.05
22.	Delhi	#	110.05	110.05	0.00	140.18	140.18	0.00	154.98	154.98
23.	Mumbai	#	83.48	83.48	0.00	110.52	110.52	0.00	125.26	125.26
	All India	9.46	66.39	26.22	15.11	88.84	36.98	18.97	101.38	43.50

#There are rural telephones in the four metro cities but the rural population is not available.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam, in the answer given by the hon. Minister, the rural tele-density in the country is 18.97 per cent and the urban tele-density is 101.38 per cent. When we go through the State-wise records, the position is still bad. In the rural areas it is the BSNL which undertakes almost all the works. However, as stated by another hon. Member, those facilities are used by private companies also, as the Government has allowed it. Has the Government taken any initiative to make the private companies contribute in some way to improve the infrastructural facilities in the rural areas?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam Speaker, as has already been stated, there is disparity in the tele-density in the rural areas versus the tele-density in the urban areas. However, I would like to point out that in the year 2006 the rural tele-density in India was 1.8 per cent and in 2009 it is almost 19 per cent (as on 30.09.09). So, we have made some substantial gains in the last three years in terms of rural tele-density. The stated objective of the Government is to have 40 per cent rural tele-

density by 2014. That objective we are certainly going to achieve, hopefully before time.

It is a fact that Government undertakings such as BSNL are doing a lot of work in rural areas. However, I would like to point out that while in the last financial year about 131 million mobile connections were issued, 48 million of them were from rural areas. So, as the market is growing, even private operators are looking for newer areas and in this way expanding their networks to the rural parts of India. Before long we will have a very healthy rate of tele-density even in the rural areas.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: While I admit that there is some increase in the rural tele-density, there is a lack of infrastructural facilities in the rural areas such as lack of mobile towers and other equipment. It is said by the BSNL personnel themselves that they are not getting the due importance when these works are undertaken. Would the Government give due importance and give more funds to provide infrastructural facilities, material for construction of towers, and other equipment in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): Madam, as I have already shared in the Parliament, the NTP 99 set out a goal that before 2010 we have to achieve the target of 500 million telephone connections in the country. Under the vision that has been laid out in the NTP 99, well before 2010, in fact in September 09 we have crossed the 500 million telephone connections mark. So, that ambitious target which has been pursued by the successive Governments has been fulfilled much earlier. However, the fact still remains that the rural tele-connectivity must be increased. To be frank, money is not a problem at all. Under the USO Fund, we have Rs. 10411.28 crore as on 31.03.09 on our hand. The tenders are being floated. The real constraint is, I used to write to all the Chief Ministers also in this regard, the power and the identification of sites in forest and difficult areas. Electricity is the very big problem in this country when we try to pick up towers in the rural areas. Funds are there. I used to write to the Chief Ministers to find out some ways as to how to erect the towers.

In the first question also, some queries were made in this regard. There are a lot of towers in one village. For the first time, this Government took a decision to the effect that instead of four or five towers in the rural areas or semi-urban areas, a single tower can be shared by the three or four operators and *vice-versa*, all the operators can share it with the new operators also. Fortunately, this Government brought new competition also. Tariff is coming down. I promise in this House and the other House also that the Government is committed to bring down the tariff to 25 paise per minute for the all-India call. I am told that subject to correction one of the operators announced 29 paise per minute for the all-India call.

These are the happenings in this sector because of the efforts that have been taken since the introduction of NTP in 1999. Hence, the substantial growth cannot be ignored. In spite of that, the Government is deeply concerned as to how the rural tele-density can be promoted further.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jagdanand Singh—not present.

[Translation]

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Madam Speaker, information regarding the teledensity has been furnished in the reply. I am happy to note that Himachal Pradesh stands at number one position in terms of teledensity which is at 40 per cent. It is followed by Kerala and Punjab. However, it is a matter of concern that the teledensity

in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Assam is very low which is 7.49, 8.61 and 9.36 per cent respectively. It is much below the national teledensity which is 15.11 per cent. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to what reasons are responsible for low teledensity in these three states? I would also like to know the time by which the teledensity of these backward States will be brought at par with other States.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Member has raised a very valid point that there are some States in the country where even today rural teledensity is below the national average. Our effort in this regard is to provide maximum subsidy from USO fund and the Ministry for the said purpose. However, the basic problem in this regard is that the population in these States is scattered and it is on account of this that the sources of energy are not properly available there. Unless infrastructure and transportation facilities are made available it is not possible to instal mobile towers there. When the income of the rural people will increase then it is certain that the demand will also increase. As has already been said that the UPA Government is committed in this regard. I would once again like to emphasize this fact that the people of rural areas have as much right over the telecom services as urban people. We wish that all the 6,38,365 villages of the country should be provided good and efficient mobile and telephone service and we will achieve this target very soon.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: The dream of our late leader, Rajiv Gandhi, has been materializing in our country. Now, the mobile has become a mass symbol instead of a class symbol. I seek a little indulgence from you to deviate from the core question. Actually, information technology has been undertaken as a revolution in our country.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question. Please do not deviate.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what is the present Internet population of our country. Which State is having the highest concentration of Internet population in our country?

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Even though the question does not relate to the question asked by the hon. Member, but because you have allowed his indulgence, I would also try and attempt to answer the question. It is a fact that the Internet penetration is not as much as we like it to be. In fact, India is a known IT superpower and we

are in the front ranking nations for IT export and software. However, because of the high cost of the computers and the infrastructure, the rural penetration and even in the urban areas, the penetration of Internet is not happening as fast as we would like to.

But, I think, in the coming days, we would see vast expansion of this because of the broadband services because when landline in phones were not workable, the mobile phones came and created a revolution. Similarly, the broadband services when launched massively all over India, increased the Internet penetration. The hon. President in her speech to both Houses of Parliament, has already committed that in the next three years, every single Panchayat of this country would be connected with broadband.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak. Today, the hon'ble Minister has given awful reply of many questions. The proposal to set up mobile towers of BSNL in my Parliamentary Constituency Kaushambi in Uttar Pradesh especially in Ugapur, Beti Pratapgarh is pending with the Government of India. Discussions have been held here manytimes. However, these towers have not yet been installed and those which have been erected are standing idle for the last one year because they could not be made operational. The hon'ble Minister, in his reply, has acknowledged the problem of power crisis and has said that generators have been made available for power back up. However, suppose in case of any fault in the generator, I am not talking about selling oil, there is no alternaive arrangement. There is neither power nor generator. It is on account of this that the network is very weak. I would like to know as to what arrangements are being made and the time by which the new proposed towers are going to be set up.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Member has given me information especially about his parliamentary constituency. We will certainly make efforts in this regard, however the decision to set up towers in the States is taken by the State level PSU heads. They do not come under the Union Government. However, he may give me in writing. I shall get the action taken in this regard.

Secondly, he said about the places where mobile towers are run through generators and there is no power supply. This is true, the condition is very bad in Uttar Pradesh. Power generation is quite less in the State and no increase in this regard has been made during the last few years. As such, power supply is pherhaps

not adequesh to meet the requirements of consumers over there. Therefore, we will have to give special attention in this regard. Through you, Madam, I would like to assure the hon'ble Member that not only in his area, but in the whole of Uttar Pradesh, wherever there will be shortage the Union Government will take the responsibility to bring this communication technology.

[English]

Incentives to STPI Units

*248. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any requests from some of the States to give special incentives for development of the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) units in the Information Technology (IT) sector;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard to promote STPI units in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Department of Information Technology, Government of India has not received any request from any State to give special incentives for development of the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) units in the Information Technology (IT) sector.

Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) has set up 51 STPI Centres across the country and offers a wide range of facilities and services to support the IT industry. Over a period of time, STPI has emerged as a single point of contact for the IT industry. The Government has extended the Income Tax benefits under Sections 10A and 10B of the Income Tax Act for STP Units by one more year *i.e.* for the financial year 2010-11.

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, whether the STPI Units have come out of the recession period, and if so, the details thereof, for the present year, especially in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: The hon. Member's question relates to whether the recession has affected the STPI and the IT industry in general. While it is a fact that most of our exports were going to countries like North America and Europe where there was a huge recession, and our growth rates in the previous years were close to 30 per cent, but I am happy to inform the House that despite the global slow down or recession in European markets, which dominates most of our exports bouquet, we have been able to have a growth rate of almost 13-14 per cent. We made substantial gains; the industry is looking very buoyant and the major IT companies have also started hiring on a very large scale, which is a very positive indication. I am also happy to inform the House that the State of Andhra Pradesh, while in 2006, the STPI had exports worth Rs. 12,500 crore, in 2009, it rose to Rs. 31,000 crore. For a pan-India figure, in 2006, we had, through the STPI, almost Rs. 1 lakh crore worth of exports, which had increased to Rs. 2,07,000 crore in 2009.

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any proposal to change the parameters or guidelines to set up and expand the STPI in the 11th Five Year Plan; if so, the details thereof and if not, by when the proposals will be considered.

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: STPI is set up as a society under the Ministry. As of now, we have 51 STPIs already functioning, and there are 13 STPIs which have been approved. If any other State Governments wants to establish any of these Parks, the Central Government will be very happy to participate and collaborate with that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Social Security Schemes

*242. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether social security schemes have been formulated and put to implementation as envisaged in the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the women domestic helps in the country including in the metropolitan cities from exploitation under the above Act; and

(d) the success achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) The Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Act provides for constitution for National Social Security Board which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. The schemes listed in Schedule-I of the Act are already in operation. These schemes provide social security cover to some segment of unorganised workers. As mandated under the Act, the Government has also constituted the National Social Security Board under the Chairmanship of Minister of Labour & Employment. The Board held its first meeting on 23.9.2009. Consequent to a decision taken in the meeting, a tripartite Sub-Committee, consisting of representatives of workers, employers and civil society has been constituted to: (a) consider and recommend ways and means to extend existing social security schemes like RSBY, to other segments of unorganized workers (b) examine and suggest other social security schemes for unorganized workers, including the mechanism for implementation and the funding thereof (c) any other suggestion regarding providing social security to unorganized workers. The Sub-Committee has already met twice. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee would be placed before the National Social Security Board.

(c) and (d) Though there is no mention of any specific group of unorganised workers, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 envisages social security and welfare of all unorganized workers which, *inter-alia*, include women domestic workers.

User Friendly Services for Disadvantaged Persons

*246. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has urged various organizations including Public Sector Undertakings to make public dealings process more user friendly and accessible to the disadvantaged persons particularly the handicapped, old age and senior citizens; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of the said organizations thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) The following provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 require making transport services and the built-environment suitable for persons with disabilities:—

- (i) Section 44 provides that establishments in the transport sector shall, within the limits of their economic capacity and development, take special measures to:
- (a) adapt rail compartments, buses, vessels and aircrafts in such a way as to permit easy access to such persons;
- (b) adapt toilets in rail compartments, vessels, aircrafts and waiting rooms in such a way as to permit the wheel chair users to use them conveniently.
- (ii) Sections 46 of the Act states that the appropriate Governments and local authorities shall, within the limits of their economic capacity and development, provide, *inter alia*, for:-
- (a) ramps in public buildings;
- (b) adaptation of toilets for wheel chair users; and
- (c) ramps in hospitals; primary health centres and other medical care and rehabilitation institutions.

Section 20 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, which has so far been brought into force by 22 States, requires State Governments to ensure, *inter alia*, that

- (i) Government hospitals or hospitals funded fully or partially by the Government shall provide beds for all senior citizens as far as possible;
- (ii) separate queues be arranged for senior citizens; and
- (iii) there are earmarked facilities for geriatric patients in every district hospital duly headed by a medical officer with experience in geriatric care.

The following steps have, *inter alia*, been taken in pursuance of the above:-

- (i) Central Govt. hospitals generally provide ramps for persons with disability and Senior citizens.
- (ii) Central Govt. hospitals provide separate queues for senior citizens at registration counters and in OPD services.
- (iii) Indian Railways are providing one coach in each mail/express train, which has requisite facilities for wheel chair borne passengers. Separate reservation counters for persons with disabilities and senior citizens are earmarked at major railway stations. As far as possible, lower berths are allotted to such citizens.
- (iv) Wheelchair services' and other facilities are available for persons with disabilities and senior citizens at airports and major railway stations.
- (v) Ministry of Urban Development has circulated Model Building" Bye-Laws for barrier-free built-environment in public buildings to all States for incorporation in their Municipal Building Bye-laws. So far, 22 States/Union Territories have informed that they have taken steps in this regard.
- (vi) In the previous three financial years, central assistance has been provided, *inter alia*, to 15 State Governments and 9 Universities to make the built- environment of their selected buildings barrier-free.
- (vii) Guidelines for Indian Government Websites (January 2009) have been issued to make Government websites accessible to persons with disabilities.

Availability of 3G Spectrum

*249. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

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

(a) whether the Government has noticed any disparity between availability of 3G spectrum across different circles in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the total number of telecom operators likely to be awarded 3G spectrum in each of the telecom service areas;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make 3G mobile services cost effective and provide more spectrum in each of the telecom service areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. There is a disparity between availability of 3G spectrum across different circles in the country. A

mechanism is in process to augment the availability of 3G spectrum in all circles.

As per the decisions of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM), the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has decided to auction upto 4X5 MHz of paired 3G spectrum to serve four operators in the 2.1 GHz band in the telecom service areas in addition to BSNL/MTNL, subject to the availability of spectrum. The details are given in the statement.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. More spectrum for making 3G services cost effective in each of the telecom service area shall be provided subject to availability.

Statement

Service area-wise 3G Spectrum to be auctioned (indicative)

Service area	Category	Reserve price (Rs. Cr.)	Total paired frequency bandwidth to be allocated (MHz)	No. of blocks of 2x5 MHz to be allocated	No. of blocks of 2 x 5 MHz reserved for BSNL/MTNL	No. of blocks of 2x5 MHz available for auction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi	Metro	320.00	15	3	1	2
Mumbai	Metro	320.00	25	5	1	4
Kolkata	Metro	120.00	25	5	1	4
Maharashtra	A	320.00	25	5	1	4
Gujarat	A	320.00	15	3	1	2
Andhra Pradesh	A	320.00	25	5	1	4
Karnataka	A	320.00	25	5	1	4
Tamil Nadu	A	320.00	25	5	1	4
Kerala	B	120.00	25	5	1	4
Punjab	B	120.00	25	5	1	4
Haryana	B	120.00	25	5	1	4
Uttar Pradesh (E)	B	120.00	25	5	1	4
Uttar Pradesh (W)	B	120.00	20	4	1	3
Rajasthan	B	120.00	0	0	NA	0
Madhya Pradesh	B	120.00	25	5	1	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	B	120.00	10	2	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	C	30.00	20	4	1	3
Bihar	C	30.00	25	5	1	4
Orissa	C	30.00	25	5	1	4
Assam	C	30.00	25	5	1	4
North East	C	30.00	5	1	1	0
Jammu & Kashmir	C	30.00	25	5	1	4

Any change in spectrum to be auctioned would be notified in the Notice.

It may be noted that Government is validating the frequency available across circled for the auction. Final details of the frequencies to be auctioned will be notified in the Notice.

I block of 2x5MHz spectrum in the 2.1 GHz band has been allocated to MTNL (in Delhi and Mumbai) and BSNL (in all other service areas where a block is available).

[*Translation*]

Retail Market

*250. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

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

(a) the share of the big industrial houses/ traditional small retail traders in the retail market alongwith its growth rate for the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the retail market growth due to the recent slow down in the industry and entry of FDI in single brand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to promote retail market in the country?

THE MINISTERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Information in this regard

is neither available in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, nor in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Retail is a labour intensive sector and is the second largest employer after agriculture. Government is fully committed to securing the legitimate interests of all stakeholders engaged in the retail business. Government also fully fully recognises the need to ensure that small retailers are not adversely affected by the growing organised retail and that there is no adverse effect on employment. The Government had, accordingly, instituted a study on the subject "Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Sector", through the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER). Salient features of the study are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) As per extant plicy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is not permitted in retail trade, except in "Single Brand" product retailing, where FDI upto 51% is permitted, with prior Government approval and subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Products to be sold should be of 'Single brand only;
- (ii) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally; and
- (iii) 'Single' brand product-retailing would cover only products which are branded druing manufacturing.

Government has permitted only 52 approvals for Single Brand Retailing until date, since the Policy was approved in February, 2006.

Further, the State Governments are concerned with various clearances for establishment of retail traders, including corporates. The Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Acts and the Shops & Establishment Acts are administered by the State Governments.

(c) Government is supportive of the growth of retail industry in India to cater to the requirements of consumers. Thus, the Reserve Bank of India has issued revised guidelines on lending to priority sector, including retail trade, on April 30, 2007.

Statement

FINDING AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF ICRIER

The real GDP is expected to grow at 8-10 per cent per annum in the next five years. As a result, the consuming class with annual household incomes above Rs. 90,000 is expected to rise from about 370 million in 2006-07 to 620 million in 2011-12. Consequently, the retail business in India is estimated to grow at 13 per cent annually from US\$ 322 billion in 2006-07 to US\$ 590 billion in 2011-12. The study shows:

- The unorganized retail sector is expected to grow at about 10 per cent per annum with sales rising from US\$ 309 billion in 2006-07 to US\$ 496 billion in 2011-12.
- Given the relatively weak financial state of unorganized retailers, and the physical space constraints on their expansion prospects, this sector alone will not be able to meet the growing demand for retail.
- Hence, organized retail which now constitutes a small four per cent of total retail sector is likely to grow at a much faster pace of 45-50 per cent per annum and quadruple its share in total retail trade to 16 per cent by 2011-12.
- This represents a positive sum game in which both unorganized and organized retail not only coexist but also grow substantially in size.
- The majority of unorganized retailers surveyed in this study, indicated their preference to continue in the business and complete rather than exit.

Main Findings

Impact on Unorganized Retailers

- Unorganized retailers in the vicinity of organized retailers experienced a decline in their volume of business and profit in the initial years after the entry of large organized retailers.
- The adverse impact on sales and profit weakens over time.
- There was no evidence of a decline in overall employment in the unorganized sector as a result of the entry of organized retailers.
- There is some decline in employment in the North and West regions which, however, also weakens over time.
- The rate of closure of unorganized retail shops in gross terms is found to be 4.2 per cent per annum which is much lower than the international rate of closure of small businesses.
- The rate of closure on account of competition from organized retail is lower still at 1.7 per cent per annum.
- There is competitive response from traditional retailers through improved business practices and technology upgradation.
- A majority of unorganized retailers is keen to stay in the business and compete, while also wanting the next generation to continue like wise.
- Small retailers have been extending more credit to attract and retain customers.
- However, only 12 per cent of unorganized retailers have access to institutional credit and 37 per cent felt the need for better access to commercial bank credit.
- Most unorganized retailers are committed to remaining independent and barely 10 per cent preferred to become franchisees of organized retailers.

Impact on Consumers

- Consumers have definitely gained from organized retail on multiple counts.
- Overall consumer spending has increased with the entry of the organized retail.
- While all income groups saved through organized retail purchases, the survey revealed that lower income consumers saved more. Thus, organized retail is relatively more beneficial to the less well-off consumers.
- Promimity is a major comparative advantage of unorganized outlets.
- Unorganized retailers have significant competitive strengths that includes consumer goodwill, credit sales, amenability to bargaining, ability to sell loose items, convenient timings, and home delivery.

Impact on Intermediaries

- The study did not find any evidence so far of adverse impact of organized retail on intermediaries.
- There is, however, some adverse impact on turnover and profit of intermediaries dealing in products such as, fruit, vegetables, and apparel.
- Over two-thirds of the intermediaries plan to expand their businesses in responses to increased business opportunities opened by the expansion of retail.
- Only 22 per cent do not want the next generation to enter the same business.

Impact on Farmers

- Farmers benefit significantly from the option of direct sales to organized retailers.
- Average price realization for cauliflower farmers selling directly to organized retail is about 25 per cent higher than their proceeds from sale to regulated government *mandi*.
- Profit realization for farmers selling directly to organized retailers is about 60 per cent higher than that received from selling in the *mandi*.

- The difference is even larger when the amount charged by the commission agent (usually 10 per cent of sale price) in the *mandi* is taken into account.

Impact on Manufacturers

- Large manufacturers have started feeling the competitive impact of organized retail through price and payment pressures.
- Manufacturers have responded through building and reinforcing their brand strength, increasing their own retail presence, 'adopting' small retailers, and setting up dedicated teams to deal with modern retailers.
- Entry of organized retail is transforming the logistics industry. This will create significant positive externalities across the economy.
- Small manufacturers did not report any significant impact of organized retail.

Policy Recommendations

On the basis of the results of the surveys and the review of international retail experience, the study makes the following major recommendations:

1. Modernization of wetmarkets through public-private partnerships.
2. Facilitate cash-and-carry outlets, like Metro, for sale to unorganized retail and procurement from farmers, as in China.
3. Encourage co-operatives and associations of unorganised retailers for direct procurement from suppliers and farmers.
4. Ensure better credit availability to unorganized retailers from banks and micro-credit institutions through innovative banking solutions.
5. Facilitate the formation of farmers co-operatives to directly sell to organized retailers.
6. Encourage formulation of "private codes of conduct" by organized retail for dealing with small suppliers. These may then be incorporated into enforceable legislation.

7. Simplification of the licensing and permit regime for organized retail and move towards a nationwide uniform licensing regime in the states to facilitate modern retail.
8. Strengthening the Competition Commission's role for enforcing rules against collusion and predatory pricing.
9. Modernization of APMC markets as modelled on the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) Safal market in Bangalore.

[English]

Welfare Measures for Labourers

*251. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in setting up of medical colleges, nursing colleges etc. to meet the shortage of professionals in ESIC, in various parts of the country, State-wise;

(b) whether sufficient funds have been earmarked for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the welfare measures for the workers/labourers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (d) The State-wise list of the proposed medical colleges, Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences & Research and Dental Colleges to be set up by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation is given in the statement. The Medical Colleges, Post Graduate Institutes of Medical Science & Research (PGIMSR) and Dental Colleges are to be set up in a phased manner. In the first phase, it has been decided to set up 07 Post Graduate Institutes of Medical Science & Research and 01 Dental College from the academic session 2010-11 as per the details given below:

1. ESI-PGIMSR—ESI Hospital, K.K. Nagar, Chennai
2. ESI-PGIMSR—ESI Hospital, Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore

3. ESI-PGIMSR—ESI Hospital, Basaidarapur, New Delhi
4. ESI-PGIMSR—ESI Hospital, Manicktala, Kolkata
5. ESI-PGIMSR—ESI Hospital, Joka, Kolkata
6. ESI-PGIMSR—ESI Hospital, Andheri (E), Mumbai
7. ESI-PGIMSR—ESI Hospital, MGM-Parel, Mumbai
8. ESI-Dental College—Rohini, New Delhi

(a) ESI-PGIMSR: The Post Graduate Institutes of Medical Science & Research (PGIMSR) are being established for the academic session 2010-2011 in the existing ESI Hospitals having 300 beds.

The progress made so far is as follows:

1. The process of appointment of teaching faculty *i.e.* Dean/Professor/Associate Professor/Assistant Professor is in progress. Deans on contractual basis in 5 ESI-PGIMSR have joined.
2. Infrastructure: Upgradation of the infrastructure is in progress.
3. Medical Equipments: The above PGIMSRs are being upgraded in respect of medical equipments to meet the requirements of Medical Council of India.
4. Inspection: Inspections are in progress by the Medical Council of India for grant of Letter of Permission for starting Post Graduate Courses by the Central Government/Medical Council of India.

(b) Dental College: The applications have been submitted to the Central Government (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare) for Letter of Intent/Letter of Permission for Academic Session 2010-2011. The creation of the infrastructure for the first year BDS including medical equipments is in progress and for recruitment of faculty on deputation/contract basis, interviews have been completed. For the rest of the Medical Institutes, action is being taken for construction/upgradation. Sufficient funds are earmarked for the purpose of these institutions. A provision of Rs. 150 crores has been made in Budget Estimates 2009-2010 for purchase of equipment for setting up of Medical Colleges and PGIMSRs. Also a provision of Rs. 738.13 crores has been made in Budget Estimates 2009-2010 for construction of Hospitals/Dispensaries that includes construction of Medical Colleges and PGIMSRs.

The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has taken the following measures to enhance the welfare measures for the insured persons covered under the ESI scheme:

- (i) Physically challenged Insured Persons (IPs) drawing upto Rs. 25,000/- per month covered and employers contribution to be borne by Central Government.
- (ii) The duration of unemployment allowance has been enhanced from six months to one year.
- (iii) Employees' share of contribution exempted up to Rs. 70 per day w.e.f. 1.8.2007.
- (iv) Daily rate of sickness benefit enhanced from 50% to 60% of wage and that of disablement and dependants benefit from 70% to 75% of wage w.e.f.1.12.2007.
- (v) Basic rates of Permanent Disablement Benefit and Dependants Benefit have enhanced ranging from 1% to 464% in February, 2008.
- (vi) Rate of confinement expenses payable to insured women for confinement outside ESI Hospitals raised from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2500 w.e.f. 1.12.2008.
- (vii) Rate of Funeral Expenses raised from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 5000 w.e.f. 1.9.2009.
- (viii) In order to provide a safety net to the workers covered under the ESI Scheme who lose their jobs due to closure of factories/establishments/retrenchment or due to permanent disability arising as a result of non-employment injury, a

scheme of 'Unemployment Allowance' called the 'Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana' was introduced with effect from 01.04.2005. Under this Scheme, after being insured for three or more years, the beneficiary is entitled to Unemployment Allowance in cash equal to 50 per cent of their wages up to one year during their entire service.

- (ix) The Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2009 with comprehensive amendments to the ESI Act, 1948 which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 07.08.2009 with the aim of providing Improved benefits to the workers, is also under consideration of the Standing Committee on Labour.
- (x) There is a plan to make Employees' State Insurance Corporation completely IT-enabled to have better delivery of services at ESIC Branch Offices, Regional Offices, Dispensaries and Hospitals with a view to provide services any where at any ESI institution. There will be online registration of employers and insured persons as well as complete data base about payment of contributions, various kinds of Information for users, etc. Two cards will be issued under this project to the Insured Persons for self and his family members to allow treatment to the family members at a different location when the insured person is working outside his residence. There will be on-line history of medical treatment of the insured person on the card to facilitate faster treatment at a new location on a anytime, anywhere basis.

Statement

Proposed ESI Medical Institutions in the Country

Sl.No.	States	Institutions		Attached ESI Hospital
1	2	3		4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	PGIMSR	Medical College	Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad
2.				Dental College Nacharam, Hyderabad
3.	Gujarat	—	Medical College	Dental College Naroda, Ahmedabad
4.		PGIMSR		— Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad
5.	Karnataka	PGIMSR	Medical College	Rajaji Nagar, Bangalore
6.		PGIMSR		Indira Nagar, Bangalore,

1	2	3	4
7.	Kerala	Medical College	Paripally, Kollam
8.			Dental College Ezhukone, Kollam
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Medical College	Dental College Nanda Nagar, Indore
10.	Maharashtra	PGIMSR	Medical College Mulund & Thane, Mumbai
11.		PGIMSR	Andheri (East) Mumbai
12.		PGIMSR	Parel, Mumbai
13.			Dental College Vashi, Navi Mumbai
14.	New Delhi	PGIMSR	Medical College Basaidarapur, New Delhi
15.			Dental College Rohini, Delhi
16.	Tamil Nadu	PGIMSR	Medical College K.K. Nagar, Chennai
17.		PGIMSR	Ayanavaram, Chennai
18.		Medical College	Coirnbatore, Tamil Nadu
19.	West Bengal	PGIMSR	Medical College Dental College Joka, Kolkata
20.		Medical College	Baltikuri, Kolkata
21.		PGIMSR	Manicktala, Kolkata
22.	Punjab		Dental College Bharat Nagar, Ludhiana
23.	Uttar Pradesh		Dental College Pandur Nagar, Kanpur
24.	Haryana	Medical College	ESI Hospital, NH-3, Faridabad
25.	Bihar	Medical College	Patna (Green Field Project)
26.	Himachal Pradesh	Medical College	Mandi (Green Field Project)
27.	Rajasthan	Medical College	Alwar (Green Field Project)
28.	Orissa	Medical College	Bhubneshwar (Green Field Project)
29.	Karnataka	Medical College	Gulbarga-(Green Field Project)
Total 16 States		12 (PGIMSR), 17 (Medical Colleges), 9 (ESIC Dental Colleges)	

Note: PGIMSR=Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences & Research for M.D./M.S./Diploma Courses.

[Translation]

Indira Awas Yojana

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

(a) the details regarding the investment formula between the Union and State Governments under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) alongwith the quantum of such investment made so far during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the monitoring mechanism including any committee constituted at district level alongwith its role in allotment of such houses;

(c) whether the public representatives have been included in the said committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof regarding the role assigned to these public representatives in this committee; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) As per guidelines of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), funding under the scheme is shared by the Centre and the States (other than North-Eastern States including Sikkim) in the ratio of 75:25. In the case of North-Eastern States and Sikkim, the funding between the Centre and the North-Eastern State including Sikkim is being shared in the ratio of 90:10. Further in the case of Union Territories, full funding is by the Central Government. A Statement showing the State-wise "Central Allocation", "Central Funds Released" and the due "State Matching Share", for the last three years and the current year, is enclosed.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has adopted a comprehensive system of monitoring its

Schemes. Monitoring tools include receipt of Online Monthly Progress Reports, Utilization Certificates and Audit Reports; Review by Union Minister, Quarterly and Monthly reviews with State representatives; Scheme of Area Officers and National Level Monitors (NLMs) for field inspections; and Review by Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V&MCs) at State and District level. One of the Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the district is nominated by the Ministry as Chairman of the District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee. Other Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing areas of that District, if any, are made Co-Chairmen of that Committee. One of the Members of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) is also nominated as Co-Chairman of that Committee. The role of Monitoring and Vigilance Committees is for monitoring of the schemes.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement

State wise Central Allocation, Central Releases and the due State Matching Share under Indira Awaas Yojana during the last three years and the current year i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

S.No.	Name of the State and UTs	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	State Matching State	Central Allocation	Central Release	State Matching State	Central Allocation	Central Release#	State Matching State	Central Allocation	Central Release	State Matching State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25939.14	26089.14	8696.38	36027.75	36201.00	12067.00	50434.77	82082.90	27360.97	75900.82	75900.82	25300.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1018.68	1056.18	352.06	1395.30	1874.15	624.72	1954.81	3483.08	1161.03	2935.66	1655.82	183.98
3.	Assam	22525.46	22544.21	7514.74	30853.66	32429.53	10809.84	43225.67	68352.61	22784.20	64914.87	31302.45	3478.05
4.	Bihar	76565.57	77769.32	25923.11	106344.49	95693.97	31897.99	148870.28	239781.53	79927.18	224039.39	104487.01	34829.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4011.28	4011.28	1337.09	5571.39	5571.39	1857.13	7799.32	15849.04	5283.01	11737.44	7384.74	2461.58
6.	Goa	159.77	135.45	45.15	221.90	188.12	62.71	310.64	289.24	96.41	467.49	232.88	77.63
7.	Gujarat	12721.14	12721.15	4240.38	17668.82	17668.82	5889.61	24734.35	35837.53	11945.84	37223.48	23291.29	7763.76
8.	Haryana	1786.06	1762.99	587.66	2480.72	2480.72	826.91	3472.72	5031.21	1677.07	5226.21	2874.26	958.09
9.	Himachal Pradesh	629.95	629.95	209.98	874.96	874.96	291.65	1224.84	1805.54	601.85	1843.31	1020.76	340.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1956.67	1885.71	628.57	2717.68	2717.68	905.89	3804.44	7128.93	2376.31	5725.42	2747.93	915.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jharkhand	6829.31	6054.58	2018.19	9485.46	9485.46	3161.82	13278.58	29692.35	9897.45	19983.33	10645.68	3548.56
12.	Karnataka	9993.64	9993.64	3331.21	13880.51	13880.51	4626.84	19431.14	28209.02	9403.01	29242.52	20676.13	6892.04
13.	Kerala	5557.39	5557.40	1852.47	7718.85	7718.85	2572.95	10805.52	15655.73	5218.58	16261.55	8130.78	2710.25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7977.69	7996.44	2665.48	11080.48	11201.37	3733.79	15511.42	23436.36	7812.12	23343.61	12729.77	4243.26
15.	Maharashtra	15643.12	16097.35	5365.78	21727.25	21914.89	7304.96	30415.70	47024.34	15674.78	45773.50	22868.00	7622.67
16.	Manipur	884.26	662.34	220.78	1211.19	837.46	279.15	1696.87	1640.08	546.69	2548.30	1337.80	148.64
17.	Meghalaya	1540.07	750.95	250.32	2109.47	590.62	196.87	2955.34	2138.36	712.79	4438.24	2219.12	246.57
18.	Mizoram	328.20	294.27	98.09	449.55	451.92	150.64	629.81	1250.85	416.95	945.84	688.71	76.52
19.	Nagaland	1019.11	634.89	211.63	1395.90	1240.58	413.53	1955.65	3959.18	1319.73	2936.92	1726.96	191.88
20.	Orissa	15042.66	15042.66	5014.22	20893.26	20280.02	6760.01	29248.20	46082.17	15360.72	44016.50	19176.85	6392.28
21.	Punjab	2208.83	1544.07	514.69	3067.91	3067.91	1022.64	4294.73	6204.31	2068.10	6463.27	2916.31	972.10
22.	Rajasthan	6392.56	6617.51	2205.84	8878.84	8888.57	2962.86	12429.38	18111.46	6037.15	18705.35	9729.61	3243.20
23.	Sikkim	194.91	194.92	64.97	266.97	230.71	76.90	374.02	578.85	192.95	561.69	280.85	31.21
24.	Tamil Nadu	10385.44	10385.44	3461.81	14424.69	14424.69	4808.23	20192.94	29414.38	9804.79	30388.96	26117.73	8705.91
25.	Tripura	1984.31	3357.26	1119.09	2717.96	2745.03	915.01	3807.83	6696.99	2232.33	5718.48	2859.24	317.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	34390.12	34445.43	11481.81	47765.59	46720.92	15573.64	66866.42	97568.50	32522.83	100629.31	55777.47	18592.49
27.	Uttaranchal	1724.11	1714.48	571.49	2394.68	2394.68	798.23	3352.28	4856.72	1618.91	5044.94	2747.05	915.68
28.	West Bengal	20750.10	20745.29	6915.00	28820.51	26044.64	8681.55	40345.46	57212.41	19070.80	60717.10	33277.23	11092.41
29.	A & N Island	328.99	0.00	0.00	456.94	312.73	0.00	639.67	92.55	0.00	962.66	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54.82	0.00	0.00	76.13	38.07	0.00	106.58	53.29	0.00	160.40	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	24.52	0.00	0.00	34.06	0.00	0.00	47.68	0.00	0.00	71.75	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	21.26	21.26	0.00	29.54	29.54	0.00	41.34	59.88	0.00	62.21	62.21	0.00
33.	Puducherry	163.86	37.50	0.00	227.59	37.50	0.00	318.60	0.00	0.00	479.48	239.74	0.00
Total		290753.00	290753.06	96898.09	403270.00	388237.01	129273.07	564577.00	879579.39	293124.55	849470.00	485105.20	152251.96

#During 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 3050.00 Crore was released additionally under the Economic Stimulus Package.

*[English]***Import of Food Items**

*253. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has banned the import of certain consumer/food items from China recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) In view of concerns of melamine contamination in milk and milk products in China, the Government has prohibited the import from China, of milk and milk products including chocolates and chocolate products find candies/confectionary/food preparations with milk or milk solids as an ingredient, as per the advice of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

Verification of Subscribers

*254. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether instructions have been issued to the telecom operators for strict compliance with regard to the identification of subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against the violators of these instructions?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) and (b) Telecom operators have been directed to verify identity and address of subscribers against any of the documents acceptable as proof of identity and proof of address before the sale of post-paid/pre-paid Subscriber Identification Module (SIM) cards or any other telephone connections. A photograph is also to be affixed on the Customer Acquisition Forms (CAFs).

Further, in respect of North-East, Assam and Jammu & Kashmir, following additional stipulations are in force for subscriber verification before issuing a telephone connection:

1. The application for the pre-paid connections is to be witnessed by an existing subscriber who must be a regular revenue paying subscriber for at least three preceding months of the same service provider. It should have name, address, telephone number and signature of witness.
2. The service providers shall verify telephonically with the witness before activating the new telephone connections. Suitable remarks to this effect will be recorded by the representative of service providers on the application form and should mention the name, address, telephone number of the witness and should also mention time and date of verification. The representative of service providers will also record his name, designation along with signatures.
3. At least 10% of the witness should be randomly verified by the service providers within a period of three months from the date of issue of the new connection. These records, should be maintained by the service provider for cross verification by the Licensor or its authorized representative(s) at a later date.

(c) The customer acquisition forms of access service providers are checked monthly on a sample basis by the Department of Telecommunications to ensure correct subscriber verification.

(d) With effect from 1st April, 2009, a scheme of penalty for subscriber verification failure cases at graded scales is in force. The details of correct subscriber verification percentage vis-a-vis financial penalty per incorrect verified detected subscriber are as follows:

Correct subscriber verification percentage	Amount of financial penalty per incorrect verified subscriber
Above 95%	Rs. 1000
90%-95%	Rs. 5000
85%-90%	Rs. 10000
80%-85%	Rs. 20000
Below 80%	Rs. 50000

These provisions are in supersession of earlier provisions of financial penalty of Rs. 1,000 for each incorrect verified subscriber detected which was in effect for the period 1st April, 2007 to 31st March, 2009 and act as a deterrent.

The imposition of penalty for incorrect verified detected subscriber is a continuous process. A penalty of Rs. 5034.81 lakh was imposed for the period from April, 2007 to March, 2009. Further, penalty of Rs. 914.75 lakh has been imposed for the period from 1 April, 2009 to July, 2009 for Jammu & Kashmir and Assam service areas.

[Translation]

Trade with Myanmar

*255. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to expand trade with Myanmar in the coming years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the benefits likely to be accrued to the North Eastern States as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Madam,

(b) India and the ASEAN have signed a Trade in Goods (TIG) Agreement on 13th August 2009. Myanmar, being a member of ASEAN, is a Party to this agreement. The Agreement is envisaged to come into effect from 1st January 2010. The Agreement, inter-alia, includes tariff concessions by India and Myanmar to each others exports which is expected to expand trade between India and Myanmar. Details regarding the Agreement are available at <http://commerce.gov.in/trade/international%20indasean.asp>. Further, border trade arrangement between India and Myanmar is operational at Moreh (Manipur)-Tamu (Myanmar) facilitating bilateral trade.

(c) The India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement would lead to growth in bilateral trade benefitting all Parties including India and Myanmar. The border trade arrangement specifically benefits North Eastern States.

[English]

Export of Organic Food

*256. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding India's share in the global organic food market;
- (b) the details regarding measures being taken under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for export of organic products;
- (c) whether some complaints have been received by APEDA about the certifying agencies;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to boost export of organic products?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) As per the Information available from International Federation for Organic Agricultural Movements (IFOAM) 2009, the total global organic food market in 2007 was 46 billion US \$. As per information from Certification Bodies of APEDA, under National Program for Organic Production (NPOP), during 2008-2009, India exported 135 products under 16 categories worth US\$ 116.09 million. The main countries where Indian organic products were exported are EU, USA, Switzerland and Japan.

(b) APEPA has taken initiatives for, promotion of organic products, which include launching of National Program for Organic Production (NPOP), framing Standards for Organic production and certification scheme, laying procedure for export of certified organic products, accrediting inspection and certification agencies, updating NPQP document, development of traceability software for organic products, training programs for farmers, exporters, inspectors, domestic certification agencies, etc.

(c) and (d) During 2008-09, APEDA received complaints in respect of four certification bodies namely Mis cue, Mumbai, Mis Ecocert, Aurangabad, Mis Indocert, Cochin and MIs ROCA, Jaipur, The complaints and response of Government thereon is detailed in the Statement enclosed.

(e) Government, in addition to the APEDA's initiatives, is implementing National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF); a Central Sector Scheme; for

production, promotion and-market development of organic farming.

Statement

Details of Complaints against Certification Bodies

Sl. No.	Certification body involved	Complaint received from	Nature of complaint	Major findings	Action Taken
1.	Control Union Certification (CUC), Mumbai and	Mr. Ravi Nayak, correspondent of Punjab Kesari	Fraudulent certifications of Bt. Cotton as organic cotton by two CBs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of seed not verified by the CB as Bt. Seeds are not allowed as per the National Standard Organic Production (NSOP) • Grower Group norms were not followed 	As a result of investigation conducted in this case, NAB (National Accreditation Body) imposed pecuniary penalty of Rs. 15 lakhs on CUC, Mumbai and Rs. 7.5 Lakhs on ECOCERT, Aurganabad.
2.	ECOCERT SA India Pvt. Ltd., Aurganabad				
3.	INDOCERT, Alwaye, Kerala	Fair Trade Alliance Kerala (FTAK), Kerala (FTAK is a grower group)	Duplication of farmers between two ICS and delay in certification services by CB.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ambiguity in the certification procedures • Grower Group norms not followed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigation conducted by APEDA • Show cause notice served to the CB. Their reply has been considered and a detailed note is being prepared for consideration by the NAB.
4.	ROCA, Jaipur	M/s. Panchvati Foundation, New Delhi (An NGO).	Inspection and Certification procedures of the Certification Body.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The non-conformities raised are not clear. • Procedural lapses on the part of CB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigations is in progress.

[Translation]

Employment Generation Schemes

*257. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the employment generation schemes under implementation in the rural areas of the country; and

(b) the details of the employment provided to the rural unemployed youths, scheme-wise and State-wise during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI):
(a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has been

implementing the major employment generation schemes namely National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) as wage employment programme in rural areas of the country. The objective of the NREGA is to provide for enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The SGSY is a holistic scheme aimed at bringing the rural households which are Below Poverty Line (BPL) above poverty line by organizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs), their training and capacity building, provision of credit linked subsidy, technology inputs etc in order to enable them to be self employed by taking up some income generating activities.

The details of the employment provided, including the last three years (2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09) and to the rural youth, scheme-wise and State-wise during the Statements-I and II respectively.

Statement I*National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)*

(In Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 upto Oct., 2009	
		No. of households provided employment	Persondays generated	No. of households provided employment	Persondays generated	No. of households provided employment	Persondays generated	No. of households provided employment	Persondays generated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.61	678.77	48.04	2010.28	57.00	2735.45	51.82	2372.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.17	4.53	0.04	2.79	0.81	34.98	0.13	1.56
3.	Assam	7.92	572.92	14.03	487.61	18.77	751.07	12.90	375.68
4.	Bihar	16.89	596.87	38.60	843.03	38.22	991.75	24.54	634.61
5.	Chhattisgarh	12.57	700.21	22.85	1316.11	22.70	1243.18	12.73	598.77
6.	Gujarat	2.26	100.48	2.91	90.06	8.51	213.07	10.79	295.28
7.	Haryana	0.51	24.12	0.71	35.76	1.63	69.11	0.96	31.40
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.64	29.90	2.71	97.53	4.46	205.28	3.23	131.88
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.21	32.30	1.17	36.80	1.99	78.80	1.07	34.60
10.	Jharkhand	13.94	520.48	16.80	747.54	15.76	749.97	10.83	502.93
11.	Karnataka	5.45	222.01	5.50	197.78	8.96	287.64	13.51	602.04
12.	Kerala	0.99	20.48	1.85	60.75	6.92	153.75	4.93	89.73
13.	Madhya Pradesh	28.66	1971.77	43.47	2753.01	52.08	2946.97	28.62	1262.42
14.	Maharashtra	3.53	159.28	4.75	184.86	9.06	419.85	4.73	191.54
15.	Manipur	0.19	18.57	1.13	48.32	3.81	285.62	3.67	224.86
16.	Meghalaya	0.97	24.22	1.06	41.33	2.24	86.31	2.27	51.54
17.	Mizoram	0.51	7.85	0.89	31.53	1.73	125.82	1.79	75.51
18.	Nagaland	0.28	13.08	1.15	24.31	2.97	202.70	2.97	152.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Orissa	13.94	799.34	10.97	405.23	11.99	432.58	5.65	178.65
20.	Punjab	0.32	15.57	0.50	19.15	1.47	39.89	1.34	30.95
21.	Rajasthan	11.75	998.87	21.70	1678.38	63.73	4829.55	54.85	3278.02
22.	Sikkim	0.04	2.43	0.20	8.60	0.52	26.34	0.49	18.51
23.	Tamil Nadu	6.83	182.79	12.35	645.25	33.46	1203.59	28.78	1493.47
24.	Tripura	0.74	50.13	4.24	181.05	5.49	351.12	4.91	161.30
25.	Uttar Pradesh	25.73	822.90	40.96	1363.05	43.36	2272.21	32.27	1462.70
26.	Uttaranchal	1.34	40.60	1.89	80.34	2.99	104.33	2.93	86.25
27.	West Bengal	30.84	440.08	38.43	968.77	30.26	786.61	28.79	656.82
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands					0.06	1.00	0.09	1.37
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					0.02	0.48	0.02	0.42
30.	Daman and Diu					0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Goa					0.00	0.00	0.02	0.41
32.	Lakshadweep					0.03	1.82	0.04	1.16
33.	Puducherry					0.12	1.64	0.12	2.70
Total		209.84	9050.55	338.89	14359.22	451.13	21632.48	351.80	15001.62

Statement II*Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)*

Sl.No.	States/U.T.	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Upto Oct., 2009)
		Total Swarozgaris Assisted (Nos)	Total Swarozgaris Assisted (Nos)	Total Swarozgaris Assisted (Nos)	Total Swarozgaris Assisted (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	638843	263615	188837	60008
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1878	1599	774	121
3.	Assam	67587	100261	142728	54045
4.	Bihar	109350	100159	127226	56828
5.	Chhattisgarh	33669	44914	46542	19920

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Goa	711	735	592	233
7.	Gujarat	27237	45189	41728	22163
8.	Haryana	14158	19891	20639	5109
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5905	7764	11863	4277
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8219	6818	6990	1156
11.	Jharkhand	69077	77168	83103	41623
12.	Karnataka	46407	95409	99950	34471
13.	Kerala	22401	39683	43784	16611
14.	Madhya Pradesh	59781	73091	99200	31259
15.	Maharashtra	84707	119344	154647	45956
16.	Manipur	3560	3144	3640	5978
17.	Meghalaya	3328	3419	2195	3230
18.	Mizoram	11856	5830	8748	8296
19.	Nagaland	3273	2259	3205	1143
20.	Orissa	68687	87171	126206	7404
21.	Punjab	10532	15402	13109	5346
22.	Rajasthan	38445	50351	58495	12927
23.	Sikkim	1397	1718	1689	621
24.	Tamil Nadu	53509	152907	113097	41868
25.	Tripura	9551	13672	23847	3694
26.	Uttar Pradesh	257577	292105	319568	122219
27.	Uttaranchal	10564	13482	18044	7001
28.	West Bengal	28251	60736	99905	16438
29.	A&N Islands	108	195	243	234
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	0	24	0
32.	Lakshadweep	42	177	0	0
33.	Puducherry	1293	1087	1257	1148
Total		1691926	1699295	1861875	631327

Export of Diamond and Jewellery

*258. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether any targets have been set for the export of diamond and jewellery from the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made in this regard during the last three years, country-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to promote export of diamond and jewellery?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Details of exports of gems and jewellery to major countries during the last three years is given below:

India's export of gems and jewellery to major countries

(in US\$ million)

Country	2006-07	2007-8	2008-09 (Provisional)
U.S.A.	4751.59	4974.69	4429.88
U.A.E	3297.33	4040.96	10634.47
U.K.	277.89	285.37	550.58
Hong Kong	3460.25	5100.82	5317.16
Belgium	1468.10	1964.24	1875.11
Singapore	151.46	217.38	543.13
Israel	874.88	1038.24	800.58
Japan	430.19	450.31	369.95
Thailand	339.86	390.72	320.60
Spain	38.74	43.12	71.49
Switzerland	117.52	211.98	205.79
Others	756.71	970.48	2586.23
Total	15964.52	19688.31	27704.97

Source: DGCI&S

(c) The Government has announced a number of measures in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 and the Union Budget 2009-10 to promote export of diamond and jewellery, such as Import of gold of 8 carat and above have been allowed under the replenishment scheme, subject to import being accompanied by an Assay Certificate specifying the purity, weight and alloy content; Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council have been added in the list of nominated agencies for purpose of import of precious metals; reduction in the threshold limit for recognition of Premier Trading House from Rs. 10000 crores to Rs. 7500 crores in export turnover in the previous three years and current year taken together, recognition of Surat (Gujarat) as a Town of Export Excellence; increase in the value limit of personal carriage from US\$ 2 million to US\$ 5 million in case of participation in overseas exhibitions and from US\$ 0.1 million to US\$ 1 million in case of samples in personal carriage for export promotion tours; Import of diamonds on consignment basis for Certifications/Grading & re-export by the authorized offices/agencies of Gemmological Institute of America (GIA) in India or other approved agencies will be permitted; Extension in number of days for re-import of unsold items in case of participation in exhibition in USA increased to 90 days; extension of Interest subvention of 2% on rupee export credit up to March 31, 2010; exemption of Service Tax on services received by exporters from goods transport agents and commission agents where the liability to pay service tax is *ab initio* on the exporter, etc. Duty drawback has been introduced on the export of gold and silver jewellery.

[English]

Drinking Water Facilities

*259. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has chalked out any strategy to mitigate the drinking water problem particularly in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan prepared for the purpose alongwith the quantum of investment made and the results achieved so far, State-wise?

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

(a) to (c) Yes Madam. Under Bharat Nirman, of which rural drinking water is one of the important components and conceived as a plan to be implemented in four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09 for building rural infrastructure, Government of India had set a target of coverage of 55,067 uncovered habitations and 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations and addressing 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations. The State-wise physical achievements for the period 1st April 2005 to 30th November 2009 for each of these three categories is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The entire strategy and focus of the Department and its current programme in the field for the Eleventh Plan as laid down in the National Rural Drinking Water Programme guidelines is:

- (i) towards the coverage of the remaining uncovered, slipped back and quality affected habitations,
- (ii) ensuring sustainability in all drinking water schemes, so that the phenomenon of recurring slippage does not occur, and
- (iii) incentivising States to handover management of rural drinking water schemes to Panchayats by suitably empowering them and building up their capacities.

The State-wise fund allocation and release for the period 1st April 2005 to 30th November 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The steps taken to expedite the availability of drinking water in rural areas, *inter-alia*, are:

- Increased budgetary support during the Bharat Nirman period. The central allocation increased from Rs. 2900 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 4050 crore in 2005-06, Rs. 5200 crore in 2006-07, Rs. 6500 crore in 2007-08, Rs. 7300 crore in 2008-09 and Rs. 8000 crore in 2009-10.
- Promoting conjunctive use of surface water, groundwater and rainwater.
- Encouraging sustainability measures for drinking water schemes by providing enhanced Central share.
- Encouraging convergence with existing government programmes like NREGS and Soil and Water Conservation Programmes to augment recharge and availability of water.
- For economically weaker states of North-East and Jammu & Kashmir, the fund sharing pattern for the States has been liberalized from the previous 50:50 (Centre: State) to 90:10 (Centre:State) to ensure that they have sufficient funds to implement drinking water schemes.

Statement I

*Physical Achievement (Coverage of Habitations with safe and adequate drinking water)
for the period 1st April 2005 to 30th November 2009*

(Number of Habitations)

Sl.No	State/Union Territory	Categories of Habitations Covered		
		Uncovered	Slipped Back	Quality Affected
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	28598	8307
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	668	1074	1387
3.	Assam	7375	10880	31260
4.	Bihar	0	42935	24909
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	29641	6063
6.	Goa	6	1	0
7.	Gujarat	36	6584	12390

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana	0	3211	581
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6030	11645	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3211	782	49
11.	Jharkhand	0	17215	1694
12.	Karnataka	5618	10620	18643
13.	Kerala	8859	3946	1670
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	39742	6051
15.	Maharashtra	17738	16885	15192
16.	Manipur	0	537	74
17.	Mezhalaya	250	3653	275
18.	Mizoram	112	362	78
19.	Nazaland	262	153	242
20.	Orissa	0	41701	37378
21.	Punjab	1884	2812	2837
22.	Raiasthan	1910	27793	46480
23.	Sikkim	74	521	76
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	35227	6751
25.	Tripura	0	1001	7462
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	24761	9583
27.	Uttarakhand	218	5740	0
28.	West Bengal	0	8225	72563
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94	0	26
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	66	0	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
32.	Delhi	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	120	45	179
35.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
Total		54531	376290	312200

Definitions:

Uncovered Habitations: The habitations that remained to be covered with safe and adequate drinking water as identified in the last survey of 1999.

Slipped Back Habitations: Habitations that had been covered, but adequate water was not available due to sources going dry or lowering of the ground water table; Systems outliving their lives; Systems working below rated capacity due to poor operation and maintenance; Increase in population resulting in lower per capita availability. These figures are dynamic figures and change annually.

Quality affected Habitations: Based on a survey undertaken in 2000, habitations with drinking water sources contaminated with fluoride, arsenic, salinity, iron, nitrate and multiple quality problems.

Statement II

Financial Allocation and Release for the period 1st April 2005 to 30th November 2009

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Allocation	Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1552.18	1453.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	641.46	608.26
3.	Assam	1079.83	786.69
4.	Bihar	1415.91	1091.49
5.	Chhattisgarh	466.71	392.15
6.	Goa	17.67	6.57
7.	Gujarat	1094.04	974.54
8.	Haryana	412.92	361.56
9.	Himachal Pradesh	600.61	622.35
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1639.5	1420.15
11.	Jharkhand	559.8	338.82
12.	Karnataka	1593.13	1439.97
13.	Kerala	462.9	391.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1328.73	1148.39
15.	Maharashtra	2272.94	2055.69
16.	Manipur	218.45	164.66
17.	Meghalaya	252.88	236.82
18.	Mizoram	181.24	186.97
19.	Nagaland	186.31	164.74
20.	Orissa	900.1	809.36
21.	Punjab	303.35	259.51
22.	Rajasthan	2947.55	2751.29
23.	Sikkim	76.72	91.53
24.	Tamil Nadu	992.47	848.19
25.	Tripura	224.24	204.42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2463.99	1928.02
27.	Uttarakhand	463.86	385.87
28.	West Bengal	1190	1062.08
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.67	17.48
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.67	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0.14	0
32.	Delhi	0.36	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0.04	0
34.	Puducherry	0.87	0
35.	Chandigarh	0	0
Total		25542.24	22202.73

Violation of EPF Act

*260. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the corpus of funds lying with the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding violation of the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;

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

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

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

(a) The corpus of funds belonging to the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) is maintained centrally and not State-wise. As on 31.03.2009, the total corpus of EPF stands at Rs. 2,58,711 crores.

(b) to (d) Complaints regarding violation of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 are received in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. After verification of the complaints, enquiries under section 7 A of the Act are initiated. During the year 2008-09, 25,456 number of enquiries were initiated. The Region-wise details are given at in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Enquiries under section 7A of Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 initiated during the year 2008-09

Region	No. of Enquiries
1	2
Delhi North	239
Delhi South	66
Haryana	378
Himachal Pradesh	228
Chandigarh	413
Ludhiana	916
Uttar Pradesh	593
Uttarakhand	72
North Zone Total	2905
Bihar	177
Jalpaiguri	215

1	2
Kolkata	532
Jharkhand	322
Orissa	344
North East Region	392
East Zone Total	1982
Bangalore	791
Mangalore	1667
Guntur	1148
Hyderabad	1680
Kerala	2512
Chennai	3419
Coimbatore	2434
Madurai	862
South Zone Total	14513
Chhattisgarh	129
Goa	298
Ahmedabad	866
Vadodara	709
Mumbai-I [Bandra]	66
Mumbai-II [Thane]	745
Nagpur	791
Pune	782
Madhya Pradesh	948
Rajasthan	722
West Zone Total	6056
Grand Total	25456

Assessment of Trade Deals by C&AG

2723. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to mandate the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) to undertake assessment of the economic impact of trade deals, including the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN); 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Strengthening of M.M.D

2724. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received suggestions/representations regarding the need to de-centralise the functions of Directorate General of Shipping (OOS) and empower Principal Officers of Mercantile Marine Department (MMD);

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to strengthen offices of MMD in various ports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) The Government has received a few representations to de-centralise various functions of Directorate General of Shipping and empower Principal Officers, MMDs. However, no specific representation has been received from the small entrepreneurs complaining about denial of permissions by the Principal Officer in absence of adequate delegation. The Principle Officers are empowered under the provisions of Merchant Shipping Act and Rules and through various notices and circulars issued by the Directorate.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Two new MMD districts have been created at Kandla and Kochi, New MMD offices have been opened in New Mangalore and Haldia. The Government is also taking all possible steps to fill up the vacancies in MMD offices and has initiated measures to selectively delegate the functions of the Headquarters to Mercantile Marine Departments. Most of the survey work has been entrusted to the Indian Registrar of shipping under Section 9 of the Merchant Shipping Act. The functions of the Government are now restricted to the audit of IRS while Port State Control Inspections and Flag Stage Inspection are being done by MMD surveyors. All efforts are being made to fill the existing vacancies in the MMDs to augment the manpower resources and e-Governance modules have been rolled out to streamline various statutory functions discharged by MMDs.

[*Translation*]

World Bank Objections on NREGS

2725. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) as a policy obstruction to economic development and poverty alleviation;

(b) if so, the details of objections raised by the World Bank in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Ministry of Rural Development has not received any reference from the World Bank in this regard.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Violation of Labour Laws

2726. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding violation of various labour laws by several companies including IT companies established under public and private sectors during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government against such companies alongwith to protect the interests of labourers/workers engaged therein;

(d) whether any official found guilty on the basis of these complaints; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government against such officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) Under the Constitution of India, Labour is a subject in the concurrent list where both the Central and State Governments are competent to enact legislation. The enforcement of the provisions of various Labour laws has been prescribed under provisions of the relevant Acts. In the State Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the officers of the State Governments and in the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). Information on action taken by the State Governments in respect of violation of labour laws is not Centrally maintained. In the Central Sphere, the officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Organisation conduct inspections under various Labour Laws on receipt of complaints. The details of inspections conducted and prosecutions launched and number of

convictions during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) Whenever complaints are received regarding violation of Labour Laws, action is taken by the Appropriate Government as per provisions of the Act which is alleged to have been violated.

Statement

Year	No. of Inspections	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Convictions
2005-06	30834	11661	10701
2006-07	40116	16999	7125
2007-08	39115	25801	9192

Speeches and Writings of Dr. Ambedkar

2727. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of volumes of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's writings and speeches published in Hindi by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation from 1999 to October, 2009;

(b) the number of Hindi volumes to be published; and

(c) the status of Marathi translation of these works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) 7 volumes of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar's writings and speeches have been published in Hindi by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation from 1999 to October, 2009.

(b) Out of total 40 volumes mandated, 19 volumes are yet to be published.

(c) State Government of Maharashtra has to undertake the publication of these works in Marathi.

Social Audit under NREGS

2728. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether social audit under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has not been done in many districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any special initiative has been taken in the last few months to ensure social audit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As reported by the State Governments, social audit has been conducted in 568 districts out of a total of 618 districts (92%) during the current Financial Year so far.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Social Audits were conducted in a campaign mode from June 2009 to September, 2009. Out of a total of 249366 Gram Panchayats (GPs), 188211 GPs (*i.e.* 76%) completed the social audit. The total number of Social Audits conducted is 218624.

Increase in Merchandise Fleet

2729. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the size of Indian merchandise fleet vis-a-vis world merchandise fleet; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to augment this fleet?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) The size of Indian Merchandise fleet *vis-a-vis* World Merchandise fleet as on 1.7.2009 is as under:

	Units	DWT (MMT)
World fleet	54602	1193.4
Indian fleet	938	15.630

(b) The Government has been taking various steps from time to time for the growth of Indian tonnage. These include:-

The Government of India has formulated the National Maritime Development Programme (NMDP). It is a comprehensive programme aimed at various issues that need to be addressed to bring holistic growth in the Indian Shipping Industry. Under the NMDP, Shipping Corporation of India, only Public Sector Shipping Company is in the process of acquiring a total of 76 new vessels with a total outlay of Rs.15,000 crores, to be completed in phases till end 2011-12. Of these, 6 ships have already been delivered, orders have been placed for construction of 32 vessels and remaining 38 vessels are planned for acquisition during the remaining 11th Plan period.

The Government has introduced tonnage tax regime in India since the year 2004 by which the tax outgo for Indian Shipping companies has been brought in the line with International Standard. Further, the liberalized policy

on ship acquisition has been introduced and acquisition of all types of ships has been brought under Open General License (OGL). Besides, 100% FDI has been permitted in ship acquisition and registration formalities of newly acquired ships have been simplified.

Granite Industry

2730. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up mega granite industry in the country including Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost of the project?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Super Speciality Hospitals

2731. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) proposes to upgrade some ESI hospitals as super speciality hospitals in the county;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the hospitals identified for the purpose, State-wise; and

(c) the details of medical facilities likely to be available in these hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Employees' State Insurance Corporation proposes to up grade the various specialities in some hospitals and provide modern equipments as per the requirements of each Hospital. ESIC is running one super speciality hospital at Kollam in Kerala. Another Super Speciality Hospital is proposed at Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad, for which construction is in progress.

(c) In super speciality hospitals, the facilities likely to be made available are Cardiology, Cardio-thoracic Vascular surgery, Gastro-enterology, Nephrology, Paediatric surgery in the first phase. Later on, as per requirement further super speciality facilities can be added. In addition, in different ESI Hospitals, super speciality services such as Cardiology, Nephrology are being developed as per requirements.

Compensation to Landmine Affected People

2732. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the due compensation has been paid to all the people, including those of Punjab who were badly affected due to landmines laid during Operation Parakaram;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Compensation is payable to all the people including those of Punjab who were affected due to landmines during Operation Parakaram. The details in this regard are being collected.

Import of Hazardous Items

2733. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether hazardous items including white asbestos are being imported from various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a ship from Canada was stopped in the Indian water in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action 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) Import of hazardous waste from any country to India is not permitted for disposal as per Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008. Import of hazardous wastes may be permitted only for recycling, recovery or reuse.

White Asbestos is not listed in any of the lists of the above Rules and is freely importable.

(c) and (d) There is no information available in this regard with the Ministries of Environment and Forests, and Commerce and Industry.

[Translation]

Hospitals for Beedi Workers

2734. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals functioning at present extending medical facilities for beedi workers, State-wise;

(b) the number of beedi workers benefited by these hospitals during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the number of posts sanctioned of specialists doctors, nurses, para-medical and other ancillary employees including the number of women employees in these hospitals, category-wise and State-wise;

(d) the number of vacant posts in these hospitals and the time by which such vacant posts are likely to be filled up, category-wise; and

(e) the funds allocated for construction and providing medical facilities in such hospitals during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

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

(a) and (b) The number of hospitals functioning at present extending medical facilities for beedi workers during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, is as follows:

Name of State	No. of Hospitals	No. of beedi workers benefited
1. Mysore, Karnataka	1	18950
2. Kukkudal, Tamil Nadu	1	416892
3. Sagar, Madhya Pradesh	1	187604
4. Dhuliyani, West Bengal	1	1085844
5. Karma, Jharkhand	1	103355
6. Biharsharif, Bihar	1	22500
7. Gursahayganj, U.P.	1	141546

(c) and (d) A Statement-I showing the number of posts sanctioned category-wise including the number of women employees in these hospitals, State-wise; and the number of vacant posts category-wise is enclosed.

(e) A Statement-II showing the funds allocated for construction and providing medical facilities in such hospitals during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, is enclosed.

Statement I

Number of posts sanctioned category-wise including the number of women employees in these hospitals, State-wise; and the number of vacant posts category-wise. The efforts are on to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest.

Sl.No.	Name of the post	posts sanctioned	number of women employees	number of vacant posts
1.	Specialist	3	—	3
2.	Sr. Medical Officer	1	—	—
3.	Medical Officer	5*	—	—
4.	Staff Nurse	10	9	—
5.	Pharmacist	2	—	—
6.	Laboratory Technician	1	—	—
7.	UDC	1	—	—
8.	Radiographer	1	—	—
9.	Driver	2	—	—
10.	OT Assistant	1	—	—
11.	Jr. Clerk	2	1	—
12.	Cook	2	1	—
13.	Chowkidar	3	—	—
14.	Sweeper	3	2	—
15.	Peon	1	—	—
16.	Wardboy	3	—	—
17.	Dhobi	1	—	—
18.	Aya	3	3	—
19.	DCA	1	—	—
20.	Mali	1	—	—
Total		47	17	3

*Three posts of Medical Officers filled on contract basis.

Central Hospital at Mukkudal, Tamil Nadu

Sl.No.	Name of the post	posts sanctioned	number of women employees	number of vacant posts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Specialist-DGO	1	—	1

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Sr. Medical Officer	1	—	—
3.	Jr. Medical Officer	3	2	—
4.	Sister-in-Charge	1	1	—
5.	Staff Nurse	8	4	4
6.	Pharmacist	2	—	—
7.	Radiographer	1	—	—
8.	Laboratory Technician	1	1	—
9.	ECG Technician	1	—	1
10.	Jr. Clerk (including Cashier)	2	—	2
11.	Driver	1	—	—
12.	DCA	1	—	—
13.	Ward Boy	2	—	—
14.	Aya	2	1	1
Total		27	9	9

Central Hospital at Sagar, Madhya Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of the post	posts sanctioned	number of women employees	number of vacant posts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Specialist-(Obstrices & Gynaecology)	1	—	—
2.	Sr. Medical Officer	1	1	—
3.	Jr. Medical Officer	3	—	—
4.	Sister-in-Charge	1	1	—
5.	Staff Nurse	8	5	—
6.	Pharmacist	2	—	—
7.	Radiographer	1	—	—
8.	Laboratory Technician	1	—	—
9.	ECG Technician	1	—	—
10.	Jr. Clerk (including Cashier)	2	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
11. Driver		1	—	—
12. DCA		1	—	—
13. Ward Boy		2	—	—
14. Aya		2	2	—
Total		27	9	—

Central Hospital at Dhuliyān, West Bengal

Sl.No.	Name of the post	posts sanctioned	number of women employees	number of vacant posts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Specialist (Medicine, Gynaecologist, Surgeon)	3	—	3
2.	Medical Officer	5	—	—
3.	Sister-in-Charge	1	1	—
4.	Staff Nurse	13	9	3
5.	Phamacist	2	—	—
6.	Radiographer	1	1	—
7.	Lab. Technician	1	—	—
8.	O.T. Asstt.	1	—	—
9.	Driver	3	—	—
10.	Cook/Cook Mate	2	—	—
11.	Dresser-cum-Attendant	1	—	—
12.	Chowkidar	3	—	—
13.	Sweeper/Sweeppress	2	1	—
14.	Ward Boy	2	—	—
15.	Messenger	1	—	—
16.	Gardner	1	—	—
17.	Aya	3	3	—
18.	Medical Attendant	1	—	—
19.	Peon	1	—	—
20.	Washerman	2	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
21. Cashier		1	—	—
22. Jr. Clerk		1	—	—
Total		51	15	6

T.B. Hospital at Karma (Jharkhand)

Sl.No.	Name of the post	posts sanctioned	number of women employees	number of vacant posts
1.	Sr. Medical Officer	2	1	—
2.	UDC	1	—	—
3.	LDC	1	—	1
4.	Pharmacist	1	—	1
5.	Lab. Technician	1	—	—
6.	Staff Nurse	5	5	—
7.	Peon	1	—	1
8.	Cook	2	—	—
9.	Dhobi	1	—	—
10.	Night Guard	2	—	—
11.	Ward & Kitchen Servant	8	5	—
12.	Sweeper	7	1	—
13.	Mali	1	—	—
Total		33	12	3

Central Hospital at Biharsharif (Bihar)

Sl.No.	Name of the post	posts sanctioned	number of women employees	number of vacant posts
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Specialist Medical Officer	1	—	1
2.	Sr. Medical Officer	1	—	—
3.	Medical Officer	3	—	3
4.	Sister-in-Charge	1	1	—
5.	Staff Nurse	8	8	—

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Phamacist	2	—	—
7.	Radiographer	1	—	—
8.	Lab. Technician	1	—	—
9.	E.C.G. Technician	1	—	1
10.	Jr. Clerk	2	—	—
11.	Driver	1	—	—
12.	DCA	1	—	—
13.	Ward Boy	2	—	—
14.	Aya	2	2	—
Total		27	11	5

Central Hospital at Gursahaygan (U.P.)

Sl.No.	Name of the post	posts sanctioned	number of women employees	number of vacant posts
1.	Medical Officer	4	—	1
2.	Lower Div. Clerk	1	—	—
3.	Staff Nurse	4	3	1
4.	Radiographer	1	—	—
5.	Phamacist	2	1	—
6.	Driver	1	—	—
7.	Dresser-cum-Attendant	2	—	—
8.	Chowkidar	2	—	—
9.	Sweeper cum Chowkidar	2	—	—
10.	Peon	1	—	—
11.	Sweeper	2	1	—
12.	Ward Boy	2	—	—
13.	Mali	1	—	—
14.	Ayaa	1	1	—
15.	Lab. Attendant	1	—	—
Total		27	6	2

Statement II

Funds allocated for construction and providing medical facilities in such hospitals during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise

Central Hospital at Mysore, Karnataka

Year	Custruction (Rs.)	Medical facilities (Rs.)
2006-07	Nil	1973095
2007-08	Nil	2345508
2008-09	Nil	2654716
2009-10	Nil	3155461

Central Hospital at Mukkudal, Tamil Nadu

Year	Custruction (Rs.)	Medical facilities (Rs.)
2006-07	4800000	637157
2007-08	1860000	2771257
2008-09	356000	4416630
2009-10	2000000	1035960

Central Hospital at Sagar, Madhya Pradesh

Year	Custruction (Rs.)	Medical facilities (Rs.)
2006-07	—	512577
2007-08	—	728051
2008-09	—	146784
2009-10	—	1031628

Central Hospital at Dhyliyan, West Bengal

Year	Custruction (Rs.)	Medical facilities (Rs.)	Medicines	Equipment items
2006-07	—	3000000	50000	
2007-08	—	4315000	55000	
2008-09	—	4222000	1121000	
2009-10	—	941000	6000	

*Construction of Central Hospital at Jhalda,
West Bengal*

Towards construction of newly 15 Bedded Central Hospital, Jhalda which is under construction stage, Rs. 99,75,000/- has been allocated towards construction of compound wall and soil testing for the year 2008-09. During the year 2009-10, total allocated sanctioned amount is Rs. 3,74,05,000/- towards construction of compound wall, Hospital building, Staff Quarters, etc.

Central Hospital at Gursahayganj (U.P.)

year	Construction Expenditure on (Rs.)	Civil/Elect. repair	Exp. On Medicine
2006-07	-	Rs. 26798	Rs. 745000
2007-08	-	Rs. 43227	Rs. 830000
2008-09	-	Rs. 675665	Rs. 875000
2009-10	-	-	Rs. 210000

Funds allocated for Hospitals under Beedi fund

Year	Name of Beedi Funded Hospitals in the state of Bihar & Jharkhand			
	50 Bedded T.B. Hospital Karma (Jharkhand)		30 Bedded Hospital Biharsharif (Bihar)	
	Construction	Medical Facility	Construction	Medical Facility
2006-2007	Nil	5400000	3000000	Nil
2007-2008	Nil	6150000	Nil	Nil
2008-2009	Nil	7400000	Nil	1100000
2009-2010 (Upto Nov. 2009)	Nil	7800000	Nil	8000000

[English]

Identification of Rural Clusters

2735. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural clusters identified for developing rural industries in the country including Uttar Pradesh under the Rural Employment Generation Programmes; and

(b) the present status of the projects under Rural Employment Generation Programme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), which has been administered by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, has been discontinued on 31st March, 2008. No cluster has been identified under REGP.

Replantation of Natural Rubber

2736. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps for the replantation of rubber in the tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years; and

(c) the detailed plan to improve productivity and export of natural rubber and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) New Rubber Plantation is being promoted in tribal areas. Plantations have not reached replanting stage.

(c) The productivity is being improved through the Rubber Plantation Development schemes in the 11th Five year Plan. The schemes provide planting subsidy, supply of critical inputs with price concession, assistance for soil and water conservation, generation and distribution of quality planting materials etc. In 2008-09, Indian rubber plantation sector recorded the highest productivity in the world with an average yield of 1867 kg/ha.

The Export of NR is promoted through the Export Promotion Scheme of NR which includes participation in International trade fairs, assistance to exporters to participate in trade fairs, organizing of buyer-seller meets etc. The exports of NR during the first two years of 11th Plan has exceeded the annual target of 50,000 tonnes.

[Translation]

Funds under NREGS

2737. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether separate budget allocation is being made to various Gramsabhas on the basis of work performance

under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, whether the work is not being carried out uniformly in Gramsabhas on account of this;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to allocate the budget on the basis of job cards issued at village level with an objective to remove this disparity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No. Madam NREGA is demand based and not an allocation based programme. Upto the Financial Year 2008-09, funds to all States/UTs were released by the Central Government to the Districts for implementation of the Act. From 2009-10, funds are being released into the State Employment Guarantee Funds of the States which have established their State Funds from where funds are released to the districts on the basis of the labour demand projected by the districts. In respect of the remaining States which have not set up their State Employment Guarantee Fund, Central funds are released to the districts directly.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Development of SEZ by JNPT

2738. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) has taken up to develop Special Economic Zone (SEZ) over 276 hectares of land near Belpada-Karal villages on the Panvel-Uran Road;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Environment and Forests has given its clearance;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which clearance is likely to be received; and

(e) the total cost of the project and the number of persons likely to get employment therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The port has taken up the proposal for development of port based Special Economic Zone/Export Processing Zone in an area admeasuring about 277 hectares near Belpada-Karal villages on the Panvel-Uran road as Phase-I development based on the techno-economic feasibility report prepared by consultant namely M/s IL&FS Infrastructure Development Corporation and the same is approved by the JNP Board.

(c) and (d) The proposal has been sent for seeking approval from State Department of Environmental Ministry for the subject project. Approval is awaited.

(e) The total project investment is estimated to be around Rs. 3450 crores and about 35980 persons may get direct employment in this project as per feasibility report submitted by the consultant.

[*Translation*]

Intellectual Property Rights

2739. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee has been constituted to protect the secret information relating to agricultural chemicals and medicines in the context of the provisions contained in the Article 39.3 of Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) On 19th February 2004, the Government constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Chemicals & Petrochemicals) regarding the steps to be taken by the Government in the context of data protection under Article 39.3 of the WTO's TRIPS Agreement. The Committee submitted its report on 31st May 2007, wherein it recommended the need to lay down explicit legal mechanism in the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940, the Insecticides Act, 1968 and the Rules there under to ensure that undisclosed data is not to put unfair commercial use. The Committee recommended the following period of data protection:

(i) 3 years in respect of agrochemicals,

- (ii) 5 years in respect of proprietary test data for a new chemicals entity in pharmaceuticals after a transitional period.
- (iii) 7 years in respect of traditional medicines.

Regarding agrochemicals, the Pesticides Management Bill, 2008 was introduced on 21.10.2008 in the 214th Session of Rajya Sabha to replace the existing Insecticides Act, 1968. The Bill has a provision for data protection for three years for pesticides not previously registered. For patented pesticides the data protection is proposed to be limited to the period of patent. Regarding pharmaceuticals, the Government is currently holding extensive stakeholder consultations to facilitate the adoption of a coherent and consistent approach as the issue has serious implications regarding access to life saving drugs.

[English]

Reclamation Plans in Mumbai

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

(a) whether reclamation plans in Mumbai include reclaiming salt pan lands which are like cups holding sea water;

(b) if so, whether the water held by salt pans once developed will flood parts of Sewree and Mazagaon;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is going to contain this; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) The Government of Maharashtra has informed that there is no plan for reclaiming the salt pan lands and diverting their use and that the bulk of the salt pan lands lie within Coastal Regulation Zone-I and therefore cannot be diverted to any other use under the CRZ Notification 1991.

There is no specific scheme/programme for reclamation of salt pan land in the country. As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, Land falls under the purview of the State Governments and therefore, it is for the State Governments to prepare

suitable plan for problem lands/salt pan land for reclamation and development under ongoing programmes excluding the lands owned by Central Government.

Trainer Aircraft in Air Force

2741. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force (IAF) has grounded its entire fleet of initial trainer aircraft HPT-32;

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

(c) the number of HPT-32 aircraft crashed so far and the number of pilots killed therein;

(d) the total loss suffered by the IAF as a result thereof;

(e) the inquiry conducted and the outcome thereof;

(f) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has decided to design and develop the much needed ab initio turbo trainer for the IAF and the Navy in collaboration with foreign partner; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made by the HAL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The Indian Air Force (IAF) has presently grounded its entire fleet of initial trainer HPT-32 aircraft following a fatal accident on 31.07.2009. A total number of 17 HPT-32 aircraft have crashed till date and 19 pilots have lost their lives in these accidents. The total loss suffered as a result of these accidents amounts to Rs. 16,21,35,054/-. Each crash of Defence aircraft is investigated through a Court of Inquiry and remedial measures are undertaken accordingly.

(f) and (g) Preliminary design work on the turbo prop trainer aircraft has already commenced in the Aircraft Research & Design Centre of HAL.

[Translation]

Self Help Groups

2742. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special scheme is being launched to make the Self Help Groups more effective and comprehensive for economic self dependence and promoting self employment in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether only NABARD has been given target for implementation of Self Help Groups Schemes; and

(d) if so, the justification behind such a decision and the detailed viewpoints of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The existing Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) is being restructured as 'National Rural livelihood Mission' with the objective to make it more effective and need based. National Rural Livelihood Mission will be implemented in a Mission Mode with focus on targets, outcomes and time bound delivery. The core agenda of National Rural Livelihood Mission will be promotion of livelihood security for the rural poor through universal social mobilization and financial inclusion, training and capacity building for self and wage employment and facilitating the rural poor in setting up of micro enterprise.

(c) No such target has been given to NABARD for implementation of SGSY.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

Merger of DRDAs with District Panchayats

2743. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding constitution and functioning of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs);

(b) whether the Government proposes to disband DRDA and merge it with District Panchayats;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details for the total amount spent by the Government on said DRDA during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the achievements made in this regard during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The District Rural Development Agency is a Registered Society at the District level. The DRD As have been handling various Poverty Alleviation Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development since its creation in the year 1980. Over the years the DRDA has traditionally been a principal organ at the District level to oversee the implementation of different anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. Since inception, the administrative cost of the DRADAs were met by way of setting apart a certain percentage of the allocation of each programme. Keeping in view the need for an effective agency at the District level to co-ordinate the anti-poverty programmes, a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme for strengthening the DRDAs has been introduced w.e.f. 1st April, 1999. The Scheme is funded by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 75:25. The District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) are registered societies under Societies Registration Act, 1860. In respect of such States where DRDA does not have a separate identity a separate cell should be created in Zila Parishad to maintain a separate identity and separate accounts. This cell is directly under the charge of CEO or alternatively an officer who has the qualifications to be a Project Director, of the rank of an Additional District Magistrate. To function effectively an indicative staffing structure as well as suitable personal policy has been spelled out for DRDAs in the Guidelines. The structure of DRDA must include position for Planning for poverty alleviation, Project formulation, Social mobilization and Capacity building, Gender concerns, Engineering Supervision and Quality Control, Project Monitoring, Accountancy and Audit functions as well as Evaluation and impact studies. State Governments have been given the freedom to modify the structure suitably, but without altering the basic design. The administration of the DRDA is carried out by a Governing Body. The Chairman of the Zila Parishad is the Chairman of Governing Body of the DRDA; and where Zila Parishads are not in existence, the State Government may nominate elected member of the State Legislature from the concerned district to act as Chairman of the Governing Body of the DRDA. The other members of the Governing Body include All the MPs, MLAs/MLCs, 1/3 nominated Panchayat Samiti Members, CEO/Collector, Banks, officials from line departments etc. The Project Director is the Member Secretary of the Governing Body. The Governing Body of the DRDA provides policy directions, approves the Annual Plan as well as all schemes, both in physical and financial terms and also reviews and

monitors the implementation of the plans. All executive and financial powers of the DRDA are exercised by the Executive Committee which is fully accountable in all matters of DRDA are exercised by the Executive Committee which is fully accountable in all matters of DRDA to the Governing Body as well as to the State Government. The Executive Committee of DRDA is headed by the Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director and shall consist of all the District level officers and other officer deemed necessary for planning and implementation of the anti-poverty programmes. The Project Director of DRDA will be the Member-Secretary of the Executive Committee. The Executive and financial functions shall however lie with CEO, Zila Parishad/ District Collector who shall be designated as the Chief Executive Officer or Executive Director. It shall be his responsibility to ensure that the administration of DRDA and the programmes are conducted in accordance with the guidelines. Wherever the Zila Parishads are not in existence or are not functional, the DRDAs would function under the Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner of the District, as the case may be. The District Rural Development Agencies are visualized as

specialized and a professional agency capable of managing the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development on the one hand and to effectively relate these to the overall effort of poverty eradication in the District.

(b) No Madam, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Statement relating to State-wise amount spent on the District Rural Development Agencies by the Union Government during the last three years and current year, year-wise and State-wise is enclosed.

(e) The achievements made by DRDAs, inter-alia, include proper management of the anti-poverty programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development and effective co-ordination with the line departments. Panchayati Raj Institutions, the banks and other financial institutions, NGOs as well as technical institutions with a view to gathering support and resources required for poverty reduction effort in the country.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Amount Released			
		2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
			*	\$	#
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1412.53	1176.06	1458.59	526.31
2.	Bihar	1155.17	1202.61	1490.09	1121.49
3.	Chhattisgarh	446.03	503.57	455.99	426.99
4.	Goa	104.34	117.39	119.84	37.80
5.	Gujarat	1196.80	1097.92	1343.15	668.33
6.	Haryana	712.19	771.30	820.55	450.80
7.	Himachal Pradesh	483.28	538.40	571.51	545.98
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	311.15	408.37	705.53	286.65
9.	Jharkhand	512.70	771.75	657.91	540.37
10.	Karnataka	979.03	965.57	1159.22	720.54
11.	Kerala	398.84	601.08	690.71	348.84
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2023.38	2200.68	2393.58	1247.50
13.	Maharashtra	1256.99	1400.49	1545.52	1115.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Orissa	1790.12	1855.77	1956.41	843.71
15.	Punjab	562.50	682.92	753.99	385.97
16.	Rajasthan	1467.05	1428.81	1821.47	877.13
17.	Tamil Nadu	1481.94	1533.27	1712.32	929.92
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3230.84	3094.89	3145.50	2079.17
19.	Uttaranchal	485.88	504.00	495.81	600.41
20.	West Bengal	623.21	805.57	761.50	524.60
21.	A & N Islands	40.84	39.24	65.79	22.51
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.42	0.00	21.93	0.00
23.	Daman and Diu	20.42	19.62	21.93	0.00
24.	Lakshadweep	18.13	19.62	21.93	27.90
25.	Puducherry	75.53	62.57	67.78	27.90
Sub Total		20807.31	21801.47	24258.55	14356.69
North-East States					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	667.97	627.18	869.25	286.72
2.	Assam	1200.52	1245.61	1505.14	429.74
3.	Meghalaya	164.19	227.69	237.66	190.65
4.	Manipur	281.81	263.04	438.11	228.22
5.	Nagaland	319.20	336.29	474.18	176.04
6.	Mizoram	333.95	259.94	410.60	106.14
7.	Sikkim	57.29	67.38	75.80	16.44
8.	Tripura	167.75	146.40	230.75	167.50
Sub Total		3192.69	3173.53	4241.50	1601.45
Grand Total		24000.00	24975.00	28500.05	15958.14

* An additional amount of Rs. 25.00 lakh had been kept under Conference & Seminars.

\$ An additional amount of Rs. 700.00 lakh has been released of 2nd instalment for construction of DRDA office building and contingency expenses.

As on 30.11.2009

[English]

Gram Panchayats

2744. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is directly supporting any of the Gram Panchayats in any part of the country for running any central scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to support the Gram Panchayats throughout the country for some of the projects which are directly linked with the villages from the central fund;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Rural Development implements centrally sponsored schemes for rural development and poverty alleviation, through the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations. The funds are released under the schemes as per the programme guidelines. However, the Panchayati Raj Institutions including the Gram Panchayats play crucial role in the implementation of the major programmes of the Ministry. There is no such proposal to support the Gram Panchayats throughout the country for some of the projects which are directly linked with the villages from the central fund.

Harbour Tugs on Contract Basis

2745. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the administration of Mumbai Port Trust has decided to commission four hired harbour Tugs on contract basis for the Port operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said decisions has been opposed by the Labour Unions at Mumbai Port; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) Yes, Madam. A proposal recommending hire of four harbour tugs is under consideration of the Board of trustees of the Mumbai Port Trust.

(b) Mumbai Port has presently 6 harbour tugs. 4 tugs, 2 of 445 tonnes bollard pull and 2 of 32 tonnes bollard pull are owned and operated by the port. 2 tugs of 45 tonnes bollard pull are on hire. This hire agreement is in place since 1998. The present hire contract expires in October 2010. Thus, proposal under consideration is to go in for fresh hire arrangement for 2 tugs of 50 tonne bollard pull. Considering the development of New oct terminal to be operational by 2010 and other projects for deepening of harbour wall berths, second liquid terminal to be commissioned in 2011/2012, 2 more tugs of 50 tonne bollard pull are considered necessary. It is proposed to meet this additional requirement by hire of 2 more tugs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The issue has been discussed with the three trade unions by the management of Mumbai Port Trust. During discussion, the unions have recorded their objections to the proposal on various grounds including the ground that private agencies should not be engaged in to wage work which is perennial nature. The views of the Union and that of Management alongwith the comparative costs and availability of tugs have been placed before the Board for consideration.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

2746. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects yet to be completed undertaken under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the various States of the country worth Rs. 60,000 crores alongwith the reasons therefor;

(b) whether all the pending projects are likely to be completed before commencement of commonwealth games in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) the projects for providing all-weather connectivity to about 71,778 habitations are yet to be completed/undertaken. The reasons for incomplete/not yet undertaken projects are:

(i) Inadequate resources

(ii) Inadequate project execution capacity in some States

(iii) Inadequate contracting capacity in some States

(iv) Issues related to availability of land and delay in forest clearance.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Rural Road Projects are not related to the Commonwealth Games. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) envisages to provide all weather road connectivity to all habitations with population of 500 persons and more. For Hill States (North East, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir), Desert Areas and Tribal Areas, the eligibility criteria for habitations is population of 250 persons and more.

Indira Awas Yojana for Tribals

2747. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend Indira Awas Yojana for the tribals in the country;

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

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Indira Awas Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented in the rural areas of the States/UTs with an objective to provide financial assistance to BPL rural households for construction of houses. Under the scheme, there is already a provision for the tribals. As per scheme guidelines, 60% of the funds are to be

utilized for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, under the scheme, no separate allocation is made for the tribals. A Statement showing the State-wise and year-wise Central Allocation, Central Releases, Total Available Funds, Total Utilization and Funds Utilized for Scheduled Tribes during the last three years and current year under Indira Awas Yojana is enclosed.

Statement

State and Year-wise Central Allocation, Central Release, Total Available Funds, Total Utilisation and Funds Utilised for Scheduled Tribes during last three years and current year i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 under the Indira Awaas Yojana

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States UTs	2006-07					2007-08				
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total Available Funds	Total Utilisation	Utilisation of fund on STs	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total Available Funds	Total Utilisation	Utilisation of fund on STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25939.14	26089.14	36704.17	33784.76	5847.11	36027.75	36201.00	50217.17	46638.96	11557.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1018.66	1056.18	1470.83	1023.40	1023.40	1395.30	1874.15	3144.19	1332.72	1332.72
3.	Assam	22525.46	22544.21	34441.77	36366.67	12907.08	30853.66	32429.53	53195.53	43346.70	15191.39
4.	Bihar	78585.57	77769.32	178763.43	124880.81	5422.58	108344.49	95693.97	201957.80	149428.80	5114.71
5.	Chhattisgarh	4011.28	4011.28	5589.74	5334.44	2421.50	5571.39	5571.39	8018.87	7913.32	3340.36
6.	Goa	159.77	135.45	184.62	196.08	30.91	221.90	166.12	265.85	109.81	14.77
7.	Gujarat	12721.14	12721.15	16222.98	15443.63	6864.91	17868.82	17666.62	29215.66	24229.87	11674.88
8.	Haryana	1786.08	1762.99	2497.88	2707.97	0.00	2480.72	2480.72	3428.42	3686.81	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	829.95	629.95	957.04	907.53	56.00	874.96	874.96	1332.42	1150.25	95.21
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1956.87	1685.71	2892.49	2361.15	0.00	2717.66	2717.68	3935.51	2957.86	1305.54
11.	Jharkhand	6829.31	6054.58	11443.36	11782.16	5369.81	9485.46	9485.46	16840.24	11861.43	4370.21
12.	Karnataka	9983.64	9993.64	16208.01	12140.71	2180.66	13980.51	13980.51	23361.96	13473.46	1642.41
13.	Kerala	5557.39	5557.40	7865.74	7082.58	280.32	7718.85	7718.85	11035.08	10186.83	516.57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7977.89	7996.44	11280.11	13024.53	4835.86	11080.48	11201.37	15579.97	15072.08	5568.68
15.	Maharashtra	15843.12	16097.35	25851.45	24512.90	7033.43	21727.25	21914.89	34253.57	35597.33	8713.39
16.	Manipur	894.28	682.34	1028.68	764.14	471.83	1211.19	937.46	1318.27	803.86	580.64
17.	Meghalaya	1540.07	750.95	1140.18	1189.73	1189.73	2109.47	590.62	939.39	598.18	598.18
18.	Mizoram	328.20	294.27	408.52	410.53	408.24	449.55	451.92	612.31	494.30	494.30
19.	Nagaland	1019.11	634.89	977.20	1089.52	1089.52	1395.90	1240.58	1701.55	1336.68	1336.66
20.	Orissa	15042.68	15042.68	23251.83	21534.98	6194.77	20893.28	20260.02	30178.91	34394.83	8751.53
21.	Punjab	2208.63	1544.07	2286.84	1932.32	0.00	3087.91	3087.91	4180.49	3699.49	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	8392.56	6817.51	10377.66	9351.73	2397.35	8878.84	6668.57	13199.17	11330.47	2194.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	Sikkim	194.91	194.92	260.25	367.85	117.23	268.97	230.71	335.99	320.14	87.17
24.	Tamil Nadu	10385.44	10365.44	14322.61	20434.91	451.09	14424.69	14424.69	19952.10	20091.19	469.95
25.	Tripura	1894.31	3357.26	4619.30	2531.71	993.77	2717.96	2745.03	4004.43	5361.82	2097.63
26.	Uttar Pradesh	34390.12	34445.43	49970.80	42750.32	118.87	47765.59	46720.92	72660.95	69977.30	218.72
27.	Uttaranchal	1724.11	1714.49	2787.87	3221.45	308.69	2394.68	2394.88	4098.10	3654.45	341.96
28.	West Bengal	20750.10	20745.29	36998.90	28051.07	3654.36	26620.51	28044.84	43237.24	27092.16	4004.20
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	328.99	0.00	246.38	12.87	0.00	456.94	312.73	554.55	52.85	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54.82	0.00	27.35	25.92	25.90	76.13	36.07	40.37	2.16	2.16
31.	Daman & Diu	24.52	0.00	9.08	1.86	1.00	34.08	0.00	7.11	0.58	0.11
32.	Lakshadweep	21.28	21.26	23.55	34.68	34.66	29.54	29.54	34.96	34.64	34.64
33.	Pondicherry	183.96	37.50	84.71	45.36	0.00	227.59	37.50	79.28	42.19	0.00
	Total	290753.00	290753.06	503768.91	425342.45	71531.04	403270.00	388237.01	652717.42	541454.30	91629.98

Contd.

Sl. No.	Name of the States UTs	2008-09					2009-2010				
		Central Allocation	Central Releases#	Total Available Funds	Total Utilisation	Utilisation of fund on STs	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Total Available Funds	Total Utilisation	Utilisation of fund on STs
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50434.77	82082.90	112251.50	89937.81	19279.27	75900.82	75900.62	108935.71	37428.13	7780.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1954.81	3483.08	4810.69	2835.43	2835.43	2935.66	1655.62	2083.69	453.00	453.00
3.	Assam	43225.67	68352.61	199839.49	82704.10	20517.11	64914.87	31302.45	57084.59	37961.53	12917.04
4.	Bihar	148870.28	239781.53	410496.67	215436.08	7908.49	224039.39	104487.01	273127.29	171878.12	5086.98
5.	Chhattisgarh	7799.32	15849.04	21450.10	10733.47	4560.97	11737.44	7960.09	15492.31	10075.17	4423.44
6.	Goa	310.64	289.24	523.13	398.37	49.67	467.49	232.88	372.40	187.28	7.28
7.	Gujarat	24734.35	35837.53	56175.08	33636.64	12667.87	37223.48	23291.29	49224.23	31011.98	13030.75
8.	Haryana	3472.72	5031.21	6921.74	5357.24	0.00	5228.21	2874.26	5453.71	3985.05	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1224.84	1805.54	2823.33	2329.51	162.99	1643.31	1020.78	1794.85	1081.80	89.23
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3804.44	7128.93	9893.78	3938.54	1682.65	5725.42	2747.93	4768.82	1496.01	455.20
11.	Jharkhand	13278.58	29692.35	45248.80	16379.73	6277.89	19983.33	10845.68	26411.83	19907.45	7592.09
12.	Karnataka	19431.14	26209.02	50937.10	21783.70	3157.87	29242.52	20878.13	46478.87	20334.34	3120.10
13.	Kerala	10805.52	15655.73	22558.41	15190.55	927.53	18281.55	8130.78	17472.68	9235.41	643.81
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15511.42	23436.36	31871.87	40829.83	16154.69	23343.61	12729.77	18258.64	15541.18	5192.70
15.	Maharashtra	30415.70	47024.34	67036.77	54559.10	14436.19	45773.50	22868.00	36252.23	34943.38	9552.16

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
16.	Manipur	1696.87	1640.08	2450.99	425.40	207.20	2546.30	1337.80	2341.17	909.64	710.00
17.	Meghalaya	2955.34	2138.36	3036.05	2642.64	2499.42	4438.24	2219.12	2875.07	1365.13	1326.63
18.	Mizoram	629.81	1250.85	1681.90	1528.75	1528.75	945.64	666.71	778.98	460.33	460.33
19.	Nagaland	1955.65	3959.18	5434.31	5498.61	5498.61	2936.92	1726.96	2079.11	1517.96	1517.96
20.	Orissa	29248.20	46082.17	68133.78	25709.24	6815.33	44018.50	19176.85	45591.87	12836.69	4286.67
21.	Punjab	4294.73	6204.31	6872.43	4429.98	0.00	8463.27	2916.31	8049.57	3672.41	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	12429.39	18111.46	25997.27	20453.65	3856.96	18705.35	9953.26	20838.96	14025.72	2283.48
23.	Sikkim	374.02	578.85	791.48	885.60	223.63	561.89	260.65	414.93	348.75	106.46
24.	Tamil Nadu	20192.94	29414.38	39734.99	33943.24	1148.36	30366.96	28117.73	35494.16	33572.80	996.80
25.	Tripura	3807.83	6896.99	10510.44	6343.66	1946.94	5718.48	2859.24	3190.28	2088.87	790.83
26.	Uttar Pradesh	66868.42	97566.50	140981.73	107097.03	305.27	100829.31	55777.47	89136.20	57928.25	191.18
27.	Uttaranchal	3352.28	4858.72	7481.06	4242.66	402.34	5044.94	2747.05	8937.98	3791.08	137.65
28.	West Bengal	40345.46	57212.41	89837.36	45394.67	8568.17	80717.10	33277.23	79530.75	44294.82	5983.51
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	639.67	92.55	662.85	74.30	0.00	982.68	0.00	352.43	23.53	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	106.58	53.29	90.58	16.85	16.65	180.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	47.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	41.34	59.68	59.97	73.54	36.77	62.21	62.21	68.97	13.58	13.5
33.	Puducherry	318.60	0.00	37.87	24.37	0.00	479.48	239.74	253.24	19.20	0.00
Total		564577.00	879579.39	1446035.28	834834.33	141891.02	149470.00	485904.20	961041.28	572200.13	89169.49

#During 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 3050.00 Crore was released additionally under the Economic Stimulus Package.

Broadband Subscribers

2748. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the number of broadband centres and the subscribers at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to set up more broadband centres in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (c) The Government has planned to set up about 1 lakh Common Service

Centers (CSCs) to provide Government services including access of broadband connectivity to citizens in rural areas as per the details given in the enclosed Statement-I.

As on 31.10.2009, there are about 7.19 million broadband subscribers in the country. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The Government has planned to expand broadband coverage to connect every Gram Panchayat to a broadband network by May 2012.

For promoting the growth of broadband, the steps taken/being taken by the Government *inter-alia* are as under:

- Indian Telegraph Act 1885 has been amended to enable provision of USOF support for broadband connectivity to rural and remote areas.

- An agreement has been signed by USOF with BSNL for providing wire-line broadband connections in and around 28,000 villages/rural locations over a period of 5-years, i.e., by 2014. The subsidy disbursement is for broadband

connections, Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), computer/computing devices, setting up of kiosks for public access to broadband services. The estimated subsidy flow is Rs. 1500 crores.

Statement I

Details of Common Service Centre as on 31.10.2009

Sl.No.	State	Circle	CSCs in Circle
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	85
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	4,471
3.	Assam	Assam	4,220
4.	Bihar	Bihar	6,558
5.	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	3,317
6.	Daman & Diu	Gujarat	4
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Gujarat	12
8.	Gujarat	Gujarat	3,035
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	2,939
10.	Haryana	Haryana	1,136
11.	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	4,920
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	1,078
13.	Karnataka	Karnataka	4,616
14.	Kerala	Kerala	230
15.	Lakshadweep	Kerala	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	8,754
17.	Goa	Maharashtra	0
18.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	6,961
19.	Mizoram	NE-I	119
20.	Tripura	NE-I	145
21.	Meghalaya	NE-I	973
22.	Nagaland	NE-II	215
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	NE-II	649
24.	Manipur	NE-II	370

1	2	3	4
25.	Orissa	Orissa	7,984
26.	Chandigarh	Punjab	2,066
27.	Punjab	Punjab	0
28.	Pondicherry	Tamil Nadu	15
29.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	2,309
30.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	278
31.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	6,678
32.	Uttar Pradesh	UPE	12,976
33.	Uttar Pradesh	UPW	3,477
34.	Uttaranchal	Uttaranchal	2,648
35.	West Bengal	West Bengal	6,376
36.	Sikkim	West Bengal	76
Total			99,690

Statement II*Broadband Subscribers (Statewise)
as on 31st October, 2009*

Sl.No.	State/Telecom circle	Broadband subscribers (As on 31.10.09)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3276
2.	Andhra Pradesh	578367
3.	Assam	46997
4.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	100847
5.	Delhi	772415
6.	Gujarat	455717
7.	Haryana	141872
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35719
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	33118
10.	Karnataka	780314
11.	Kerala	443220

1	2	3
12.	Maharashtra (Including Mumbai, Goa)	1255585
13.	Madhya Pradesh (Including Chhattisgarh)	255005
14.	North East	24298
15.	Orissa	78629
16.	Punjab	338836
17.	Rajasthan	222959
18.	Tamil Nadu (Including Chennai)	909660
19.	Uttar Pradesh (Including Uttaranchal)	367577
20.	West Bengal (Including Kolkata)	347007
Total		7191418

*Includes Noida, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad and Faridabad.

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

Closure of ATI Limited

(Qty: lakh tonnes)

2749. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman Timber Industries (ATI) Limited under South-Andaman district was closed down;

(b) if so, whether the payment of salary, wages and VRS package of the ATI employees are due to be paid;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the date on which said payment is due; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of such employees?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam.

(c) As per information provided by Andaman Nicobar Administration, a sum of Rs. 2.64 crore (approximately) is due to be paid to the employees on and from 31.03.2002.

(d) The matter is subjudice as an appeal (SLP) bearing No. 20547 of 2006 is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

[*Translation*]

Import/Export of Iron Ore

2750. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) the detail regarding import/export of iron ore during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government is considering/placing a ban on import/export of iron ore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Details of iron ore import/export during the last three years are as under:

Year	Import	Export
2006-07	4.83	937.90
2007-08	2.90	1042.70
2008-09 (Prov.)	0.69	1058.65

Source: Export—Goa Mineral Ore Exporters Association (GMOEA), Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL), National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC), NMTC Limited and private exporters.
Import—DGCI&S, Kolkata.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Strengthening of Air Force

2751. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion and strengthening of the Indian Air Force is must to combat the increasing strategic air combat capability of neighbouring countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Government constantly reviews the security environment and ensures that the IAF is fully equipped to meet the security challenges. The IAF is presently in the process of modernizing its fleet by development and procurement of various aircraft including Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft, the indigenous Light Combat Aircraft, Airborne Warning & Control System Aircraft and Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft. It is also upgrading its existing aircraft to enhance their combat capabilities.

[*Translation*]

Recruitment in Armed Forces

2752. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the alleged involvement of middle men in the recruitment process has been reported in the Armed Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the irregularities which have come to light;

(c) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the incident of stone-pelting and loss of public property in the recruitment rally held in Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government to check such incidents and make the recruitment system fair and transparent?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Government has been vigilant against any irregularities in the recruitment process in the Armed Forces. There have been complaints of alleged involvement of middlemen which are duly investigated. In five cases relating to Indian Army in last one year, while a Court of Inquiry has been ordered in one case, First Information Report (FIR) has been lodged in four cases.

An inquiry has been ordered into the incident which took place during Army recruitment rally in District Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh on 19th July, 2009. The recruiting procedure is constantly reviewed aimed at ensuring transparency and fairness.

[English]

Purchase of Drugs

2753. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to purchase all the drugs and medicines on the rate contract through the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals;

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

(c) whether the Government has constituted a High Powered Committee to finalise the details of the drugs and medicines to be procured on the rate contract; and
d) if so, the details thereof?

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

SCINDIA): Government of India has reserved 102 items of drugs & medicines for exclusive purchase from Central Public Sector Enterprises & their subsidiaries. This would be applicable for purchase to be made by Central Government Ministries/Departments and schemes sponsored by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (H&FW). Ministry of H& WF has requested DGS&D to conclude rate contract for the aforesaid 102 items and also for 41 items of drugs & medicines to be brought on rate contract to be operated by Central Government Ministries/Departments.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Distribution of Smart Card

2754. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the number of Smart Cards issued under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to workers/labourers engaged in unorganised sector since its inception, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the number of workers have got medical assistance under the RSBY during the said period, State-wise and year-wise?

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

(a) and (b) The RSBY is being implemented in 21 States/ Union Territories, namely, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, and Chandigarh Administration. However, the Government of Rajasthan has discontinued the scheme. Remaining States except Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are in the process of implementation of the scheme. A Statement showing the State-wise and Year-wise number of smart card issued and number of persons hospitalized is enclosed.

Statement*State-wise and Year-wise Statement of number of smart card issued and number of persons hospitalized*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Smart cards issued		Number of persons hospitalised	
		2008-2009	2009-2010 (Till 01.12.2009)	2008-09	2009-10 (Till 01.12.2009)
1.	Assam		13,062		
2.	Bihar	5,57,002	3,36,348	69	16,660
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	2,73,057	0	26
4.	Delhi	41,990		3,703	1,606
5.	Goa	1,679	1,826	0	2
6.	Gujarat	6,70,517	8,681	3,286	45,273
7.	Haryana	4,01,587	3,01,085	3,220	35,890
8.	Himachal Pradesh	78,370	1,872	9	1,199
9.	Jharkhand	1,01,219	2,87,141	305	7,782
10.	Kerala	7,03,570	4,72,519	149	40,167
11.	Maharashtra	1,35,804	7,27,301	4	6,632
12.	Nagaland	7,645	31,637	0	690
13.	Orissa		57,313		
14.	Punjab	76,528	69,445	161	1,685
15.	Rajasthan*	1,20,123			664
16.	Tamil Nadu	57,925	88,707		221
17.	Tripura		4,532	831	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	8,34,871	5,20,553		28,739
19.	Uttarakhand	50,071	3,869	140	64
20.	West Bengal	1,19,327	2,45,034		2,347
21.	Chandigarh	3,627	1,780		
	Total	39,61,855	34,45,762	12,541	1,88,983

*Rajasthan Government has discontinued the scheme.

Guidelines for Farmers under NREGS

2755. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms/guidelines formulated for inclusion of small and marginal farmers under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(NREGS); and

(b) the number of such farmers covered and likely to be covered under the Scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The benefits of works on individual lands as given in para I(iv) of Schedule I of NREG Act have been extended to small and marginal farmers vide Notification dated 22.7.2009 as per the following amendment:

"Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities to land owned by households belonging to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes or below poverty line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojana of Government of India or that of the small farmers or marginal farmers as defined in the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debit Relief Scheme, 2008."

(b) Separate data for beneficiaries under the category of small and marginal farmers is not maintained.

[*Translation*]

Minimum Wages to Agricultural Labourers

2756. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) the minimum wages being paid to the agricultural labourers at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding the deteriorating condition of agricultural labourers of the country;

(c) if so, the details and facts thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to increase the minimum wages for such labourers;

(d) whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism to ensure that the agriculture labourers get the declared minimum wages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) A Statement-I giving the latest available rates of minimum wages to agricultural labourers (Unskilled), State-wise, is enclosed.

(b) to (e) A statement-II giving all India wage rates for men and women in 11 agricultural occupations in Rural India on the basis of the 61st Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2004-05, is enclosed.

The appropriate Government revise minimum wages from time to time. Besides, 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 Numbers for Industrial Workers.

The enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is secured at two levels. While in the Central sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), 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 provision against the defaulting employers are invoked.

Details regarding enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 during 2007-08, as available in respect of all employments, is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Minimum Rates of Wages fixed for Agricultural Workers by different States/Union Territory Administrations under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Sl.No.	Appropriate Government	Manimum Rates of Wages Unskilled Agricultural Workers (in Rupees per day)
1	2	3
Central Sphere		130.00-146.00
States/Union Territories		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80.00
3.	Assam	106.71
4.	Bihar	99.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	80.83
6.	Goa	110.00

1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	100.00
8.	Haryana	151.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.00
11.	Jharkhand	99.00
12.	Karnataka	119.41
13.	Kerala	72.00 for light 125.00 for hard work
14.	Madhya Pradesh	97.00
15.	Maharashtra	Zone-I 120.00 Zone-II 110.00 Zone-III 105.00 Zone-IV 100.00
16.	Manipur	81.40
17.	Meghalaya	70.00
18.	Mizoram	132.00
19.	Nagaland	80.00
20.	Orissa	90.00
21.	Punjab	133.11 (Without meal) 117.59 (With meal)
22.	Rajasthan	100.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	80.00
24.	Tripura	100.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00
26.	Uttaranchal	104.52
27.	West Bengal	80.98
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	156.00 (Andaman) 167.00 (Nicobar)

1	2	3
29.	Chandigarh	148.51
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	117.20
31.	Delhi	152.00
32.	Puducherry	
	Puducherry/Karaikal	80.00 (for 6 hours)
	Mahe	16.00 (for hard work done by men in 8 hours) 120.00 (for light work done by women in 8 hours)

Statement II

Average daily wages rates for agricultural occupations in Rural India on the basis of the 61st round of national sample survey organisation during 2004-05

Sl.No.	Occupation	All India Average Daily Wages for	
		Men	Women
1.	Ploughing	118.16	76.89
2.	Sowing	101.60	76.33
3.	Weeding	89.5	75.84
4.	Transplanting	93.74	83.60
5.	Harvesting	102.37	82.47
6.	Winnowing	95.08	76.67
7.	Threshing	101.54	78.39
8.	Picking*	95.12	77.78
9.	Herdsman	60.80	44.61
10.	Well digging	140.63	75.19
11.	Cane crushing	98.18	72.86

*Picking includes picking of cotton bolls/seed pods, jute stalks and tea leaves etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
21.	Orissa	23962	18903	11538	197	—	9674	675	145	₹15	39	—
22.	Punjab	15301	1295	1188	88	120	306	317	202	479	86	—
23.	Rajasthan	9527	307	112	385	282	770	197	137	5275	52	—
24.	Sikkim	7003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	105906	746	98	644	1134	7969	616	295	39349	176	122
26.	Tripura	5589	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Uttaranchal	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 & Nicobar*	272	1088	1088	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Chandigarh	222	145	—	47	164	201	55	73	13	53	—
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	7	7	1	1	—	2	—	41	—	—
33.	Daman and 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

[English]

Problems of Small Tea Growers

2757. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the share of small tea growers in the total tea production in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details regarding production of tea by small tea growers during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up Self Help Groups (SHGs) to address the problems being faced by small growers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): The details of share of small tea growers in the total tea production in the country of the major states, are as under:

State	%share in the total tea production in India
Assam	10.13
West Bengal (Dooars-Terai)	6.16
Tamil Nadu (Nilgiris)	8.65
Kerala	0.20
All India	25.43

(b) The details regarding production of tea by small tea growers, State-wise, are as under:

State	Production (in '000 kgs.)
1	2
Assam	99511
West Bengal	60532
Tripura	535

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	162
Manipur	47
Nagaland	141
Uttaranchal	156
Himachal Pradesh	397
Bihar	1087
Tamil Nadu	84990
Kerala	1942
Karnataka	214
All India	249714

(c) and (d) In order to mitigate the problem of the small growers, Government is according priority for the development of small holdings in all the tea growing states. Under the ongoing plan scheme of the Tea Board, the focus is on encouraging the small tea growers to form Self Help Groups (SHGs). For availing the financial support, each SHG is required to have a minimum membership of 50 small growers and the extent of tea area not less than 50 acres (20 Hectares). The financial support extended include (i) 100% grant for setting up leaf collection centers, storage godowns, purchasing leaf weighing scales, leaf carry bags; (ii) transport vehicles 50% of the cost; (iii) revolving grant @Rs. 10,000 per ha. for meeting the cost of field inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, sprayers, pruning machines etc.; (iv) assistance @40% of the actual cost subject to a ceiling limit of Rs. 25 lakh per factory to establish mini tea processing factories and (v) Assistance for organising a special training on modern aspects of tea growing for selected members from each SHG. New planting has been done in 1538.27 ha, 82 SHGs have been formed and 1894 growers have been trained to provide extension service to other growers till September 2009 of the 11th Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Modernisation of Coast Guard

2758. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake the modernisation of the Coast Guard;

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the short-term and long-term plans to modernise the Coast Guard; and

(c) the total funds allocated for the modernisation programme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Modernization of the Indian Coast Guard is an on-going process based on threat perception, technological changes and available resources. The sea and air assets of Coast Guard are being enhanced with acquisition of Multimission Maritime Aircraft Dornier Aircraft, Twin-engine Helicopters, Light Helicopters, Offshore Patrol vessels, Inshore Patrol Vessels, Fast Patrol Vessels, Interceptor Boats, Air Cushion Vehicles, Fast Speed Boats and Interceptor Craft along with associated surveillance, communication, navigational equipment and armaments. Rs. 1155.59 Crores has been earmarked for modernization during the financial year 2009-10.

Geographical Indication for Special Paddy

2759. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether special paddy produced in many States is registered under geographical indication;

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

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted any proposal to the Union Government for registration of paddy of a special variety under the geographical indication; 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) Pokkali Rice, Navara Rice and Palakkadan Matta Rice produced in Kerala have been registered as Geographical Indications under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

(c) No. Madam,

(d) The question does not arise.

*[English]***Amendment in Labour Laws**

2760. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the existing labour laws in view of the changed economic scenario world-over;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would accord priority to humanitarian view while bring reforms in labour sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) The labour laws in India have been enacted catering to different aspects of labour, namely, social security, occupational safety and health, industrial relations, etc. Review/updation of labour laws is a continuous process in order to bring them in tune with the emerging needs of the economy. The stakeholders are consulted prior to bringing about changes in labour laws so that these are in the interest of all them.

*[Translation]***Inclusion of Castes in SCs List**

2761. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to include the castes i.e Nonia, Malah, Kumhar, Tatwa, Pan, Bunkar, Gondh, Lohar and Turaha of Bihar, Byaar of Uttar Pradesh and Namoshudra of West Bengal in the list of Scheduled Castes (SCs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received recommendations from various State Governments, including Bihar for inclusion of above castes in Scheduled Castes list;

(d) if so, the status thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring a comprehensive legislation in regard to addition/deletion of some castes from SC list; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, Pan and Namasudra Castes are already included in the list of Scheduled Caste in relation to Bihar and West Bengal respectively.

(c) and (d) Proposals to include Nonia and Tatwa communities in the list of Scheduled Castes were received from the Government of Bihar. However, these proposals have been referred back to the State Government, as per approved modalities.

(d) and (f) No Madam.

Financial Problems in Coffee Industry*[English]*

2762. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken by the Government to help the coffee industry from financial distress; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce debt burden of coffee growers and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In order to help the coffee industry and growers, the Government is implementing a number of plan schemes during the 11th plan period, which, *inter-alia*, include extending financial assistance. Various measures taken by the Government to help the coffee industry from financial distress included implementation of various relief packages/schemes like Special Coffee Term Loan, Special Coffee Relief Package, Prime Minister's Relief Package for debt stressed farmers and Agriculture Debt Waiver and Relief Scheme.

Financial Assistance to NGOs for Rehabilitation

2763. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for providing rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities including persons with mental illness;

(b) if so, the areas of rehabilitation in which this assistance can be utilised;

(c) the total amount of assistance given to NGOs during each of the last three years, State-wise and NGO-wise;

(d) whether the assistance given is utilized properly;

(e) whether there is any central monitoring mechanism to verify the utilization; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): Under the Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aid and Appliances Schemes, assistance is provided to the needy disabled person in procuring and fitment of aids and appliances for their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation.

(ii) Under Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, funds for the welfare of persons with disability are provided to the non-Governmental Organisations for projects like Special Schools for Disabled, Vocational Training Centres, Half Way Homes, Community Based Rehabilitation Centres, Early Intervention Centres for Disabled, Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons, etc.

(c) During the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, grants-in-aid of Rs. 71.15 Crores, Rs. 90.46 Crores and Rs. 90.53 Crores were released to 764, 785 and 673 number of NGOs respectively under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Person for Purchase/Fitting of Aid and Appliances and Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme to Non Governmental Organisations of different States.

(d) to (f) Several measures are in place for effective monitoring of the utilization of the allocated funds in the disability sector, which includes inspection and review of the functioning of the guarantee, obtaining their periodic progress report, audited statement of accounts, utilisation certificates etc.

Shortage of Trained Manpower

2764. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Maritime Industry is facing shortage of trained manpower;

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

(c) the steps taken being taken by the Government to remove the shortage of trained manpower in the Indian Maritime Industry?

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

(b) Indian National Shipowners' Association (INSA) has reported shortage of around 1000 officers. Though adequate training facilities exist in the country, there is still shortage of trained manpower in the Indian Maritime Industry as Indian officers prefer to work on foreign flag ships due to the income tax advantage.

(c) Government has taken the following steps:-

- (i) Permission to foreign seafarers to be employed on Indian Flag Vessels was accorded by the Director General of Shipping vide DGS order No. 5 of 2008 (No.MSL.24(1)/2008) dated 15th July, 2008.
- (ii) Ban on approval of pre-sea officers courses has been lifted vide DGS Circular No.IS of 2008 dated 12th December, 2006, with a view to increase the intake of cadets.
- (iii) Vide Gazette Notification dated 12.12.2007, it has been prescribed that on completion of onboard training with a tonnage tax company and successful acquisition of a Certificate of Competency, the trainee officer shall be obliged to offer his first three years of service (after deducting leave periods) to the said tonnage tax company.
- (iv) The Directorate has also devised new schemes to facilitate the ratings to become officers quickly by reducing the sea time requirement, vide M.S. Notice No. 14 of 2007, M.S. Notice No.7 of 2007 and M.S. Notice No. 19 & 20 of 2008.

[Translation]

Reservation in Private Sector

2765. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to provide reservation in private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received suggestions or requests in this regard from different social organisations in past;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto and the time by which the Government will take final decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) A coordination Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister for promotion of affirmative action in the Private Sector. The Committee has held three meetings and held discussions with Apex Industry Chambers/Associations.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Suggestions have been received from various organizations such as All India Confederation of SC/ST Organizations, Delhi, Akhil Bhartiya Anusuchit Jati/Janjati Mahasabha, Agra, Dalit Mahasabha, Delhi, and Dalit Sena, Nagpur.

(e) The matter is being discussed with the Apex Industry Chambers/Associations.

Export of Agricultural Products

2766. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) the details regarding quantity and value of agricultural products including foodgrains being exported during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the export of agricultural products and the outcome thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Madam, the value of export of agricultural products for the last three years are as under:

Year	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)
2006-07	57,37,667
2007-08	74,18,382
2008-09	80,61,301

The details (in Quantity and Value) of exports of each item are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Government, in general, has been promoting agricultural exports directly and through various agencies. In order to boost exports, the Government provides various incentives for infrastructure development, quality control, market development and incentivess for promotion, packaging, publicity, information dissemination etc. The value of exports of the agricultural products has been increased about 40% during the last 3 years.

Statement I

Export Data of Agricultural Products for the Last Three Years

Qty: In tonnes/Value: Rs, In lakhs

ITEM	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Qty	value	Qty	value	Qty	value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Foodgrains	5524855	767051	9697733	1475718	6506630	1508980
Pulses	250701	77334	164200	52641	136227	54022
Meat, Poultry & Dairy		412493		513924		691426

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fruits & Vegetables		296050		292447		439904
Processed Foods		248668		273979		388649
Nuts and Seeds	637567	429609	719546	499599	653722	569849
Tobacco	158254	168516	173345	193188	207908	345779
Sugar & Mollasses	1970273	326083	5582078	566278	3504300	453144
Spices	482798	315789	614861	431486	675408	633813
Oil Meals	6437432	550432	6908504	814055	6742935	1026924
Guargum Meal	189331	112579	211169	112574	258573	133898
Floriculture Products		65270		34030		36880
Fruit & Vegetable Seeds	8104	12159	10082	14196	8785	11991
Sprit & Beverages		27167		34629		55446
Marine Products	611551	800104	490060	692667	464308	706411
Tea	185627	196951	197393	203417	207271	268763
Coffee	213650	196900	178303	187226	174177	225576
Castor Oil	294873	109011	282182	127572	357261	212872
Shellac	7506	14720	8008	12399	6027	10389
Cotton raw incl. waste	1162219	610781	1557592	886539	457562	286585
Grand Total		5737667		7418382		8061301

[English]

Cochin Shipyard

2767. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the capacity of Cochin shipyard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any obstacle for Cochin shipyard to respond to global tenders for ship building of other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
 (a) and (b) Government of India in February 2008 had given the approval to Cochin Shipyard for setting up the Small Ship Division(SSD) Project at a cost of Rs. 98.63 crores. The SSD project is financed completely by Cochin Shipyard's internal resources. The Shipyard has spent Rs. 72.46 Crores till 31 st October, 2009 for this project. The SSD project is aimed at creation of additional capacities for construction of small ships and will facilitate launching of smaller vessels from the building dry dock without disrupting the construction of Indigenous Aircraft Carrier.

(c) and (d) There is no obstacle for Cochin Shipyard to respond to global tenders for ship building of other countries. However, in order to be globally competitive, the Shipyard needs ship building subsidy.

[Translation]

Non-functioning of Telephones

2768. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether local and STD telephones are not functioning properly especially in backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

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

□ THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Madam the local and STD telephones are generally functioning properly in the country including the backward areas except for individual complaints.

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

(c) Details of the number of individual complaints during the last three years and the current year, State-wise of BSNL and MTNL given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(d) The steps being taken by BSNL and MTNL to provide better services to the consumer and to reduce the complaints are as follows:

- Creation of Pole less network and up gradation of external plant to reduce fault rate.
- Replacement of underground paper core cables by other systems is phased manner.
- Engine Alternators and Power Plants are properly maintained and power supply interruption are taken care of.
- Transmission stations are connected on "RING" to minimize the interruption in the transmission in the transmission network.
- Augmentation of mobile network progressively so as to enhance coverage, capacity and to further improve the Quality of Service (QoS). Continuous optimization of network for better performance. Monitoring of the network has also been strengthened to ensure performance as per the QoS parameters prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.

Statement I

Number of complaints received in BSNL during the last three years and the current year State-wise

Sl.No.	State	No. of fault Complaints received during the years			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Sep. 2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1378514	1200559	1109827	569060
2.	Assam	473608	421399	317013	122237
3.	Bihar	763909	637632	559290	272084
4.	Chhattisgarh	314106	267423	210616	86448
5.	Gujarat	1871102	1709327	1386791	632867
6.	Haryana	851102	630217	519335	235931
7.	Himachal Pradesh	519646	468445	425685	188660

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	351704	303935	268913	125049
9.	Jharkhand	361681	255622	216006	101302
10.	Karnataka	1992671	1808804	1536679	604260
11.	Kerala	3229310	3433174	2976516	1572238
12.	Madhya Pradesh	747247	605903	541051	242598
13.	Maharashtra Excuding	3459031	3183006	2690036	1228921
14.	Mumbai Goa				
15.	Meghalaya				
16.	Mizoram	133415	123253	104327	62629
17.	Tripura				
18.	Manipur				
19.	Nagaland	80019	79500	66418	22373
20.	Arunachal Pradesh				
21.	Orissa	533211	473199	370328	166490
22.	Punjab	1948514	1557956	1458658	638011
23.	Rajasthan	1667719	1256739	1014472	423318
24.	Tamil Nadu (Including Chennai)	1564618	1246508	1146527	515589
25.	Uttaranchal	350298	268209	224868	138531
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2385353	1965101	1752836	766499
27.	West Bengal	1875090	1561371	1398007	734688
& 28.	(including A&N and Sikkim)				

Statement-II

Number of complaints received in MTNL during the last three years and the current year in its license service area

Sl.No.	State	No. of fault Complains received during the years			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Oct. 2009)
1.	Delhi	3158614	2892210	2992241	2003714
2.	Mumbai	3315898	3389099	3293558	1894160

*[English]***Setting up of EOUs**

2769. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the norms adopted by the Government for setting up of Export Oriented Units (EOUs) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is planning to extend tax exemption on hundred percent EOUs for another three years as demanded by the industry to compete in the global market;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government to protect the interests of hundred percent EOUs in the wake of ongoing slowdown in western markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) As per the provision of Para 6.6(d) of the Foreign Trade Policy only projects having a minimum investment of Rs. 1 crore in plant and machinery can be set up under Export Oriented Unit (EOU) scheme. This condition does not apply/to proposal for Handicrafts, Agriculture, Floriculture, Aquaculture, Animal Husbandry, Information Technology, Services, Brass Hardware and Handmade jewellery sectors. The Board of Approval (BOA) can also allow establishment of EOUs with a lower investment criteria on a case to case basis. Proposals for setting up units for manufacturing of goods and services and undertaking to export their entire production except permissible sale in Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) are considered by the Development Commissioner/ Board of Approval taking into account certain requirements viz. Residence proof in respect of individual/partnership firms of all directors/Partners, Income Tax return of all the promoters for the last three years, Experience of the promoters, Inspection of the project site by an Officer etc. EOU scheme is part of Foreign Trade Policy governed by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India and hence above norms are same throughout the country.

(b) to (d) In the Union Budget 2009-10, income tax exemption to EOUs, under Section 10B of the Income Tax Act, has been extended for one year (till 31.3.2011).

(e) Sunset clause under Section 10B of the Income Tax Act, has been extended by one year, interest subvention on pre and post shipment rupee export credit extended up to 31.3.2010, procedure for refund of service tax on the export of goods simplified and exemption from service tax granted to identified services.

Jobless Allowance under NREGS

2770. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether mandatory jobless allowance to be paid to workers under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is being adhered to by the States, which could not provide job to the registered workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Section 7(1) of NREGA provides that if an applicant is not provided employment within 15 days from which employment has been demanded, he is entitled to a daily unemployment allowance in accordance with the provisions of the Act. As per reports received from the State Governments, unemployment allowance has been paid to NREGA workers. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of State	Details of Unemployment allowance paid
1	2	3
1.	Madhya Pradesh	During 2006-07, In Badwani district, 1574 applicants were paid a sum of Rs. 4,75,386 as unemployment allowance.
2.	Orissa	A total of 543 job seekers have been paid Rs. 1,03,462 as unemployment allowance in three districts viz. Nawarangpur, Kalahandi and Bolangir.

1	2	3
3.	Karnataka	679 applicants have been paid Rs. 1,68,068 as unemployment allowance in 8 Gram Panchayats of Raichur district.
4.	West Bengal	Eight job card holders in South 24-Parganas district of the State have been paid 14 days unemployment allowance each in 2007-08.
5.	Kerala	An amount of Rs. 1063 was sanctioned to a job seeker (Sri A.P. Vimlan, Ajnailikkal House, Padichira P.O., Pulpally, Wayanad district) as unemployment allowance for 32 days during the year 2006-07.
6.	Tripura	Unemployment allowance has been paid by the Government of Tripura during the year 2008-09 upto 31 st December, 2008 to 51 registered job seeker.
7.	Jharkhand	Unemployment allowance of Rs. 138330.00 paid to 78 workers of Jerua & Kope villages in Latehar district of Jharkhand.
8.	Maharashtra	Unemployment allowance has been paid in Bhandara district in November 2007. Rs. 2,72,272. were paid to 1144 labourers.

Setting up of Leather Parks

2771. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Leather Parks in the country;

(b) if so, the details and location thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has proposed to set up Special Purpose Vehicle in the country including Andhra Pradesh to make leather goods specially in rural and tribal areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. A Footwear Complex at Chennai in Tamil Nadu and a Leather Complex at Nellore in Andhra Pradesh with Central assistance of Rs. 14 crores and Rs. 29 crores respectively are being established during the 11th Five Year Plan period under Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDLP). State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu (SIPCOT) is the implementing agency of the Footwear Complex (Chennai) and Leather Industries Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited (LiDCAP) is the implementing agency of the Leather Complex (Nellore). Further, during the 11th Five Year Plan period, the Central Government has also approved a sub-scheme, "Development of Leather Parks" with an outlay of Rs. 300 crores under ILDP. The sub-scheme would be implemented by Special Purpose Vehicle formed by Leather entrepreneurs. The sub-scheme aims at providing infrastructure support for setting up leather units which *inter-alia* includes leather goods. The sub-scheme is demand driven and is applicable all over India including rural and tribal areas.

Schools for SC Children

2772. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal/project to run educational schools for Scheduled Caste (SC) children in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the charges and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Under a Central Sector Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes, eligible organizations are provided grant-in-aid, for residential/non-residential schools and hostels at primary/secondary level. Grant-in-aid is provided for items such as honorarium to staff, purchase of books, stationery, uniforms, rented premises etc.

*[Translation]***Irregularities in Ship Building Companies**

2773. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding financial irregularities in ship building companies in the country;

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

(c) the number of cases reported/ registered against public and private ship building companies during each of the last three years and the current year, separately, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against persons/companies found guilty?

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

(a) to (d) The following complaints/reports have been received by the Government:

- (i) CBI, Visakhapatnam has intimated about two regular cases filed against the officials of Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam. (Andhra Pradesh).
- (ii) A complaint regarding certain irregularities in personal travelling claim by a Director of Goa Shipyard Ltd., Goa has been intimated by Goa Shipyard Ltd. A report in the matter was submitted to secretary, Central Vigilance Commission on 15.7.2009.
- (iii) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has informed that there is no complaint regarding financial irregularities made in shipbuilding companies. However, three complaints were received by the Registrar of Companies, Goa for non-repayment of matured/redemption amount of debentures, non-receipt of share certificates on conversion of debentures and reduction of capital being carried out without information to members against M/s. Western India Shipyard Ltd. has not filed Annual Return for the year 2007-08 for which Registrar of Companies, Goa has filed prosecution under Section 162 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Ban on Child Labour

2774. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has sought support from State Governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in enforcing the ban on employment of children especially domestic servants and labourers in eateries including tribal and scheduled caste dominated areas of the country;

(b) if so, the response of the State Governments and the NGOs thereto;

(c) the funds allocated and released by the Union Government to NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and scheme/project-wise;

(d) the extent of success achieved by the State Governments and NGOs during the said period, State-wise and year-wise;

(e) whether the Union Government has received any complaint regarding poor performance and misuse of funds by State Governments and NGOs;

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

(g) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has prohibited employment of children as domestic servants and in *dhabas, hotels, eateries* etc., with effect from 10.10.2006. As State Governments are the appropriate authorities for implementation of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 in their respective areas, they were advised to take all appropriate measures for the effective enforcement of this ban. Government of India has also held consultations with the State Governments, NGOs and other stakeholders at Zonal level all over the country for creating awareness generation and for developing State Action plan for effective enforcement of the ban

and rehabilitation of children withdrawn from these occupations.

(c) and (d) Government is implementing the Scheme of Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations for taking up action oriented programmes. Details of Grants released

to NGOs during last three years under the scheme are given in the enclosed statements.

(e) to (g) Complaints if any, received in the Ministry are forwarded to the respective State Governments for taking necessary action against the NGOs.

Statement

Release of funds during last three years and current year under G.I.A to Voluntary Organisations

		(In Rs.)			
S.No.	Name of the State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (till date)
1.	Assam	457650	114412	0	0
2.	Bihar	0	0	228825	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	112969	0	0
4.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	0	1116626	692831	0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	343238	0	457650	28825
7.	Madhya Pradesh	228825	1902114	838375	610200
8.	Maharashtra	910766	0	75570	851231
9.	Manipur	1868737	2969776	1130640	1821208
10.	Meghalaya	686475	381375	592749	62829
11.	Delhi	604710	274776	533925	0
12.	Orissa	2054928	4260110	1359526	914799
13.	Rajasthan	1725265	2196729	1583503	254250
14.	Tripura	228825	0	228825	0
15.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1901257	1236188	1027160	1817000
17.	West Bengal	819037	761578	26318	0

Broadband Connectivity

2775. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether state-of-the-art technology has been used by private telecom companies for providing broadband services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has been facing any problem due to using state-of-the-art technology for faster broadband connectivity in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) As per the scope of the licence agreement for provision of internet services, Internet Service Providers (ISPs) may use any device/technology/methodology to provide access to internet.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of the above.

(e) For promoting the growth of broadband, the steps taken/being taken by the Government inter-alia are as under:

- A large programme of deployment of wireless broadband using broadband wireless access for providing last mile connectivity is being implemented by BSNL Under this project it has been planned to provide wireless broadband connectivity to 1000 rural blocks.
- It is also proposed to provide wireless broadband connectivity to about 5000 rural blocks through wireless broadband under Phase-II of this project.
- Indian Telegraph A 1885 has been amended to enable provision of USOF support for broadband connectivity to rural and remote areas.
- An agreement has been signed by USOF with BSNL for providing wire-line broadband connections in and around 28,000 villages/rural locations over a period of 5-years. The subsidy disbursement is for broadband connections, Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), computer/computing devices, setting up of kiosks for public access to broadband services.

Delay in Delivery of Postal Letters

2776. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from the general public especially from rural and remote areas regarding delayed delivery/non-delivery/wrong delivery of postal letters from one place to another in the country;

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

(c) the mechanism to redress such complaints; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for the redressal of such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Yes, Madam. The complaints from the general public are received from all parts of the country including rural and remote areas regarding delayed delivery/non-delivery/wrong delivery of postal letters.

(b) The Circle wise detail of complaints received for the year 2008-09 is given in the enclosed statement. The system of acceptance/receipt of complaints in the Department of Posts is readily accessible to the public. Each post office receives complaints. The Department has also introduced the facility to register complaints online at its website www.indiapost.gov.in. from the year 2001.

(c) The Department has a well defined procedure for handling public grievances. The complaints received are looked into at the levels of Head Post Office, Division Office, Region, Circle and Postal Directorate.

(d) The Department has set up interconnected web based Customer Care Centres at all Head Post Offices and Division Offices to redress grievances. In addition, regular Dak Adalats are held at Regional and Circle levels to settle complaints on the spot.

Statement

Complaints related to mails received for the year 2008-09

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Total No. of complaints related to mails
1	2	3
1.	Assam	10213
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26934
3.	Bihar	9713
4.	Chhattisgarh	4913

1	2	3
5.	Delhi	92200
6.	Gujarat	31921
7.	Haryana	7518
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4092
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1776
10.	Jharkhand	1316
11.	Karnataka	42486
12.	Kerala	17189
13.	Madhya Pradesh	19701
14.	Maharashtra	70788
15.	NE	3274
16.	Orissa	6781
17.	Punjab	16255
18.	Rajasthan	16387
19.	Tamil Nadu	77486
20.	Uttar Pradesh	27343
21.	Uttaranchal	5010
22.	West Bengal	25074
23.	APS	888
Total		519258

*[English]***Child Labour**

2777. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has held a dialogue with European Union (EU) to discussed issues related to child labour;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the position of India in respect of International Labour Organisation convention in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) to (c) An India-European Union ad-hoc Human Rights Dialogue 2009 was held on February 27, 2009 In the Ministry of External Affairs wherein position of India for not ratifying the ILO Conventions 138 & 182 was explained.

Panchayat Ghar and Gramin Bhawan Kendras

2778. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Panchayat Ghar and Gramin Bhawan Kendras in every Panchayat in each of the State of the country;

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

(c) the details of strategy and financial allocation to achieve the target during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Construction of Bharat Nirman, Rajiv Gandhi Sewa Kendra as Village Knowledge Resource Centre and Gram Panchayat Bhawan at Gram Panchayat level has been included as a permissible activity in para 1 of Schedule I of the Act vide Notification dated 11.11.2009.

(c) The expenditure on the construction is required to be met from the resources available under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) maintaining a 60:40 ratio at the district level and following all the NREGA processes.

*[Translation]***Funds under Sampoorna Gramin Yojana**

2779. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount demanded and allocated under Sampoorna Gramin Yojana during the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any targets under this scheme;

(c) if so, the achievements made under this scheme alongwith the amount spent thereon so far; and

(d) the targets fixed for employment generation under Eleventh Five Year Plan alongwith the amount allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) has not been implemented during the current year.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) SGRY was self targeting in nature. No target was fixed. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, SGRY was in operation during the year 2007-08. A sum of Rs. 16544.91 lakh had been allocated for SGRY during the year 2007-08.

Identification of Landless Rural Families

2780. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified or proposes to identify the landless rural families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) for allotment of dwelling houses under various housing schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of identified families as on date, State-wise;

(c) whether the number of such families have increased during the last three years and the current year;

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

(e) the number of dwelling units allotted/ to be allotted under the various housing schemes during the said period and the funds allocated for the purposes, Statewise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for speedy construction of dwelling units and the early allotment of dwelling units to such families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (d) Indira Awaas Yojana (AY) is a Centrally sponsored

scheme, being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development across the country except Delhi and Chandigarh, under which financial assistance is provided to the rural BPL households for construction of a dwelling unit. Over a period of time, it has been noticed that those rural BPL households who have neither land nor a housesite are left out from getting the benefit under IAY. Accordingly a scheme for providing housesites to such rural BPL households has been started from the current year 2009-10 only as a part of IAY. For this purpose, all the States/UTs were requested to furnish the number of rural households without land or housesites. As per the information received from the State Governments so far, there are 60,14,461 families including in the Permanent IAY Waitlists who have neither land nor a housesite for construction of a dwelling unit. State-wise details of such families are given to the enclosed statement-I.

(e) A Statement-II showing the Central allocation and the houses constructed for the rural BPL households during the last three years and the current year, enclosed.

(f) All efforts are made to ensure that the funds under IAY are released in time to enable the beneficiaries to complete their houses. Further, the Scheme is closely monitored with the State Governments through receipt of online monthly progress reports, conduct of monthly meetings of the Coordinating Officers of IAY and quarterly meetings of the State Secretaries and field inspections by Area Officers of the Ministry.

Statement I

No. of rural BPL families included in the Permanent IAY Waitlists who have neither land nor a housesite for construction of dwelling unit

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of BPL families as per Permanent IAY Waitlists who have neither land nor housesite
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,80,071
2.	Assam	1000
3.	Chhattisgarh	34,029
4.	Goa	1053

1	2	3	1	2	3
5.	Gujarat	1,93,384	11.	Punjab (5 districts)	119
6.	Karnataka	10,42,986	12.	Tamil Nadu	26,71,532
7.	Kerala	4,65,177	13.	Uttaranchal	1,405
8.	Maharashtra (13 districts)	196332	14.	West Bengal	4,43,879
9.	Meghalaya	77,996	15.	Manipur	1287
10.	Mizoram	4,211		Total	60,14,461

Statement II

State and Year wise Central Allocation and Number of Houses Constructed under the Indira Awaas Yojana during last three years and current year i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Central Allocation	Houses Constructed	Central Allocation	Houses Constructed	Central Allocation	Houses Constructed	Central Allocation	Houses Constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25939.14	146403	36027.75	194861	50434.77	266654	75900.82	89686
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1018.68	4600	1395.30	6422	1954.81	7236	2935.66	990
3.	Assam	22525.46	125441	30853.66	150776	43225.67	112706	64914.87	64484
4.	Bihar	76565.57	349053	106344.49	430864	148870.28	484197	224039.39	389897
5.	Chhattisgarh	4011.28	20818	5571.39	30093	7799.32	30023	11737.44	8859
6.	Goa	159.77	1115	221.90	735	310.64	586	467.49	805
7.	Gujarat	12721.14	65195	17668.82	110908	24734.35	122412	37223.48	63718
8.	Haryana	1786.06	10375	2480.72	13398	3472.72	13302	5226.21	7891
9.	Himachal Pradesh	629.95	3317	874.96	4029	1224.84	4501	1843.31	3157
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1956.67	10667	2717.68	15361	3804.44	13211	5725.42	5281
11.	Jharkhand	6829.31	57246	9485.46	45936	13278.58	56180	19983.33	39124
12.	Karnataka	9993.64	49088	13880.51	39990	19431.14	87051	29242.52	61499
13.	Kerala	5557.39	30817	7718.85	37094	10805.52	53133	16261.55	18893
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7977.69	54544	11080.48	60222	15511.42	74651	23343.61	44381

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra	15643.12	78427	21727.25	126117	30415.70	118611	45773.50	55776
16.	Manipur	884.26	3460	1211.19	3379	1696.87	514	2548.30	1370
17.	Meghalaya	1540.07	4183	2109.47	2271	2955.34	5619	4438.24	4248
18.	Mizoram	328.20	2178	449.55	1918	629.81	5179	945.84	1622
19.	Nagaland	1019.11	6321	1395.90	7491	1955.65	24717	2936.92	6612
20.	Orissa	15042.66	81345	20893.26	140853	29248.20	62447	44016.50	22332
21.	Punjab	2208.83	8250	3067.91	17992	4294.73	11700	6463.27	11821
22.	Rajasthan	6392.56	33397	8878.84	42517	12429.38	52654	18705.35	30044
23.	Sikkim	194.91	1554	266.97	1533	374.02	1774	561.69	733
24.	Tamil Nadu	10385.44	27919	14424.69	103379	20192.94	94160	30388.96	39385
25.	Tripura	1984.31	10612	2717.96	12945	3807.83	26389	5718.48	6928
26.	Uttar Pradesh	34390.12	165469	47765.59	264296	66866.42	267543	100629.31	136337
27.	Uttaranchal	1724.11	17239	2394.68	18766	3352.28	12696	5044.94	5199
28.	West Bengal	20750.10	128838	28820.51	107575	40345.46	123808	60717.10	115136
29.	A&N Islands	328.99	62	456.94	297	639.67	124	962.66	60
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54.82	77	76.13	121	106.58	41	160.40	0
31.	Daman and Diu	24.52	8	34.06	12	47.68	0	71.75	0
32.	Lakshadweep	21.26	88	29.54	97	41.34	190	62.21	13
33.	Puducherry	163.86	261	227.59	101	318.60	52	479.48	22
	Total	290753.00	1498367	403270.00	1992349	564577.00	2134061	849470.00	1236303

During 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 3050.00 Crore was released additionally under the Economic Stimulus Package

* As per latest progress reports received from the States.

[English]

Impact of WPI on Industrial Production

2781. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the proposal of new base year for calculating the industrial production will affect the industrial scenario in the country as compared to the existing system;

(b) If so, the details thereof alongwith the new items which are to be included in the basket of commodities to determine the new Wholesale Price Index (WPI);

(c) whether the new system for calculating the price variation in manufacturing products/commodities will show the real picture of the industrial production/prices of commodities; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The revision of the base year of the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) from 1993-94 to 2004-05 is intended to capture the structure and composition of the industrial scenario in the country accurately and better reflect the changes that have taken place in the structure of the economy. Commodity/product basket of both WPI and IIP will be finalized on the basis of their relative importance and regular availability of price/production data. Both WPI and IIP will continue to be compiled on the principle of weighted arithmetic mean with fixed base year weights.

[*Translation*]

Favourable Trade Balance

2782. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) the names of the countries with which India has registered a constant favourable trade balance during the last three years; and

(b) the value of import and export carried out with these countries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) the list of countries with which India has registered a consistent favourable trade balance during the last three years alongwith the value of import and export carried out with these countries is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

India's Export & Import with Countries with whom India has Favourable Trade Balance

(Rs. crore)

S.No.	Country	2006-2007			2007-2008			2008-2009 (P)		
		Exports	Imports	Trd. Bal.	Exports	Imports	Trd. Bla.	Exports	Imports	Trd. Bal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Netherland	12,082	5,233	6,850	21,038	7,729	13,310	28,883	8,670	20,214
2.	Bangladesh PR	7,366	1,034	6,332	11,743	1,035	10,709	11,317	1,418	9,899
3.	Shri Lanka DSR	10,206	2,130	8,007	11,374	2,541	8,833	10,899	1,624	9,275
4.	Spain	8,497	2,837	5,660	9,225	4,001	5,224	11,391	4,661	6,730
5.	Brazil	6,577	4,487	2,089	10,132	3,818	6,314	11,727	5,450	6,277
6.	Vietnam SOC REP	4,446	759	3,688	6,451	698	5,753	7,951	1,862	6,089
7.	Kenya	5,953	256	5,697	6,356	348	6,008	6,141	376	5,764
8.	Nepal	4,201	1,385	2,817	6,063	2,527	3,536	7,156	2,256	4,900
9.	Pakistan IR	6,107	1,463	4,644	7,827	1,159	6,669	6,521	1,668	4,852
10.	Mauritius	3,333	666	3,267	4,372	41	4,332	4,398	66	4,333

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	U Arab EMTS	54,445	39,175	15,270	62,915	54,233	8,682	1,10,021	1,05,926	4,095
12.	Tanzania Rep.	1,307	444	863	2,365	662	1,702	4,730	918	3,811
13.	Greece	3,043	949	2,094	2,137	510	1,626	4,063	319	3,744
14.	UK	25,421	18,889	6,532	26,967	19,942	7,026	30,331	26,768	3,563
15.	Philippings	2,636	757	1,879	2,491	824	1,667	3,375	1,165	2,209
16.	Mozambique	868	128	739	1,795	191	1,604	1,917	148	1,769
17.	Portugal	1,657	138	1,519	1,992	144	1,848	1,992	255	1,737
18.	Ghana	2,086	467	1,619	3,250	566	2,684	2,497	779	1,719
19.	Colombia	2,609	347	2,263	3,049	338	2,712	1,679	81	1,598
20.	Djibouti	1,392	10	1,382	1,843	18	1,824	1,608	17	1,591
21.	Afghanistan TIS	822	156	666	1,002	440	562	1,818	592	1,226
22.	Poland	1,386	530	856	1,800	762	1,038	2,345	1,219	1,131
23.	Ethiopia	524	51	472	796	55	741	1,135	51	1,084
24.	Madagascar	207	87	119	230	67	163	1,115	85	1,029
25.	Uganda	486	21	465	619	61	558	1,002	88	914
26.	Hong Kong	21,179	11,239	9,940	25,385	10,867	14,518	30,639	29,733	907
27.	Syria	1,848	360	1,488	2,709	82	2,628	1,667	764	903
28.	Maldives	311	14	297	361	17	344	590	18	572
29.	Lebanon	303	50	253	389	38	351	613	62	551
30.	Denmark	2,072	1,539	532	1,997	1,869	128	2,677	2,181	496
31.	Benin	686	366	320	1,108	290	819	937	491	446
32.	Seychelles	58	3	55	289	4	285	414	5	408
33.	Namibia	84	15	68	165	84	81	419	16	403
34.	Fiji IS	201	84	117	194	1	193	394	3	391
35.	Slovenia	402	164	238	481	232	249	733	344	389
36.	Malawi	193	23	170	258	62	196	409	34	375
37.	Guatemala	335	9	326	300	14	286	368	13	354

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
38.	Honduras	512	8	504	383	9	375	315	22	293
39.	Somalia	389	82	307	489	31	458	309	27	281
40.	Cameroon	376	34	341	292	76	217	423	144	279
41.	Puerto Rico	129	31	98	142	35	107	304	47	257
42.	Uruguay	167	33	134	204	53	151	297	65	232
43.	Cambodia	236	7	229	215	12	204	215	12	203
44.	Haiti	98	5	93	107	8	100	203	8	195
45.	Martinique	10	0	10	8	0	8	19	2	189
46.	Dominic Bep	168	8	159	171	11	160	234	48	186
47.	Paraguay	123	13	111	187	2	185	174	3	172
48.	Cuba	121	5	116	77	57	20	171	6	165
49.	Lesotho	25		25	34		34	157	1	156
50.	Estonia	127	119	8	281	43	238	224	71	153
51.	Mauritania	98	3	95	116	5	111	164	20	143
52.	Mali	289	13	276	130	16	114	179	43	136
53.	Turkmenistan	153	55	99	145	35	111	189	55	134
54.	Rwanda	62	7	55	52	3	49	135	11	124
55.	Niger	65	24	40	191	3	188	118	1	117
56.	Comoros	70	31	39	39	8	31	117	1	116
57.	Kryghyzstan	169	3	165	127	4	123	103	5	99
58.	Jamaica	91	3	88	99	93	6	102	5	97
59.	Nicaragua	68	0	67	215	2	214	93	3	91
60.	Netherlandantil	58	5	53	41	5	36	85	6	79
61.	Reunion	98	25	73	134	50	84	175	114	61
62.	Burundi	36	0	36	32	7	25	63	3	60
63.	Suriname	75	5	70	45	3	42	64	5	58
64.	Albania	20	0	20	28	2	26	56	1	55
65.	Chad	127	1	127	53	4	49	72	19	53
66.	El Salvador	80	11	69	49	24	25	76	27	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
67.	Eritrea	30	2	29	445	6	439	74	27	46
68.	Macedonia	26	1	25	33	1	32	48	3	44
69.	Lao PD RP	11	2	9	15	0	15	44	2	42
70.	Iceland	52	17	35	55	15	40	57	16	41
71.	Gibral Tar	79	0	79	5	1	4	40		40
72.	Burkina Faso	68	25	43	130	78	52	219	189	30
73.	Macao	7	1	6	18	2	16	26	1	25
74.	Togo	551	345	206	923	245	678	656	634	22
75.	Botswana	7	1	6	18	2	16	26	1	25
76.	Barbados	12	1	11	10	0	10	18	0	17
77.	Gambia	125	81	44	122	61	61	141	125	16
78.	Antigua	6	5	1	7	0	7	13	0	13
79.	Kiribati Rep	15	0	15	1	0	1	10	0	10
80.	Dominica	13	2	11	12	4	8	12	3	9
81.	Aruba	7	0	6	3		3	9	0	9
82.	Bolivia	25	13	11	31	14	16	42	34	8
83.	Guadeloupe	8	1	7	6	1	5	7	0	7
84.	FR Pol Ynesia	9	0	9	8	0	8	6	0	5
85.	Panama CZ	2		2	3	0	3	4	0	4
86.	Sao Tome	4		4	6	0	6	5	0	4
87.	ST Kitt NA	2	0	2	2	0	2	3		3
88.	Guam	12	1	11	2	1	1	2	0	2
89.	Grenada	4	0	3	5	0	5	2	0	2
90.	Union of Serbia & Montenegro	54	8	46	54	17	37	63	62	2
91.	Palau	1		1	1	0	1	1	0	1
92.	ST Helena	8	1	6	7	0	7	1	0	1
93.	Tonga	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1

*[English]***Indian Patent Act****Agreement with Columbia**

2783. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently signed Bilateral investment Promotion and Protection Agreement with Columbia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the said agreement is likely to become operational; and

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued to the country with the signing of the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement between India and Columbia was signed on 10th November 2009 in New Delhi. Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry has signed the agreement on behalf of India. The Agreement shall become operational 60 days after the date on which the countries notify each other that the respective constitutional formalities required for the coming into effect of international agreements, have been complied with. The agreement serves as a major catalyst for investment flows from India to Columbia and *vice versa*.

2784. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pre-grant opposition provisions in the Indian Patent Act are operational;

(b) if so, the number of pre-grant oppositions have been filed under Section 25 of Indian Patent Act from January 1st, 2005 to March 31st, 2009; and

(c) the list of patent applications to which pre-grant oppositions have been filed alongwith the details of title of the invention, name of the patent applicant, date of filing of the patent applications, patent application number, date of filing of pre-grant?

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

(b) During the period from 1st January, 2005 to 31st March, 2009, 458 applications for pre-grant opposition have been filed in respect of 390 patent applications in the Patent Office under section 25 (1) of the Patents Act, 1970.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement*Details of Pre-grant Oppositions filed during 1st January, 2005 and 31st March, 2009*

S.N.	Title of Application Field of Invention	Name and Address of the applicant	Application No. & Date of filing	No. of Opponent	Date of filing of opposition	Name and address of Opponents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	A bobbin holder	Shri. Mysamy Ranga Ramanujam, "Coats", No. 13/24, Sitra Kalapatti Road, Civil Aerodrome Post, Coimbatore-641014	348/MAS/2002, 08/05/2002	1	21/06/2005	M/s. Titan Paints & Chemicals Limited, Post Box No. 4402, Industrial Estate P.O., Coimbatore-641021.
2.	Crystal modification of A-N-phenyl-2- pyrimidineamine derivative process for its manufacture and its use	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Swizerland.	16021MAS/1998, 17/07/1998	6	26/10/2005; 26/05/2005; 05/07/2005; 22/08/2005; 10/10/2005; 26/09/2005	1. M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd., 77-B, IFFCO Road, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana 2. M/s. Natco Pharma Ltd., Natco Research Centre, B-13, Industrial Estate, Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad-500 018. 3. M/s. Cipla Ltd., Mumbai Centre, Mumbai-400 008, 4. M/s. Hetero Drugs Limited, H. No. 8-3- 166/711, Erragadda, Hyderabad-500018,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						5. M/s. Sun Pharmaceuticals Ltd., 17-B, Mahal Industrial Estate, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 093, 6. Cancer Patients Aid Association, 5, Malhotra House, Opp. G.P.O., Mumbai-400 001.
3.	Modern jacquard machine	Mr. M. Rajendhiran, New Friends Engineering Works, Karur Road, Vellakovil-638 111	899/CHE/2003, 05/11/2003	3	27/06/2005	1. Mr. A. Sekar, 81177, Natesan Nagar, Vellakovil-638 111 2. Mr. K. R. Ramachandran, Madurai Hand-loom Jacquard Box Manufacturers Welfare Association, 24-A, Keelamathur Pallivasal Main Street, Kamarajar Salai, Madurai-625 009. 3. Mr. Alagu Sundaram, 174, Moolanoor Road, Vellakoil, Erode-638 111.
4.	A Hepatitis B antigen, a composition containing the same, and a vaccine prepared therefrom	Dr. K. Koteswara Rao, Plot No. 163, Road No. 13, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad-500 034	1961MAS/95, 20/02/2005	1	24/05/2005	M/s. Serum Institute of India Ltd., 21212, Off Soli Poonawalla Road, Pune-411 028
5.	Pharmaceutical composition	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.	INIPCT12002/006 411CHE; 01/05/2002	2	17/02/2005	1.M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd., 77-B, IFFCO Road, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana 2. M/s. Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad Airport-Gandhi Highway, Near Indira Bridge, Village Bhat-382428, Tal & Dist. Gandhi Nagar.
6.	Formulation for protection of PEG interferon alpha conjugates	M/s. Schering Corporation, 2000 Galloping Hill Road. Kennilworth, New Jersey 07033-0530, U.S.A.	INIPCT /2000/004 34/CHE, 25/09/2000	1	20/07/2005	M/s. Cadila Health Care Ltd., Zydus Tower, Satellite Cross Roads, Ahmedabad-380 015,
7.	New controlled release bead. a method of producing the same and multiple unit formulation comprising it	M/s. Pharmacia AB, S-112 87, Stockholm, Sweden	INIPCT 12001/007 88/CHE, 07/06/2001	1	22/07/2005	M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd., 77-B, IFFCO Road, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana
8.	Therapeutic formulation for administering tolterodine with controlled release	M/s. Pharmacia AB, S-112 87, Stockholm, Sweden	INIPCT 12000/000 84/CHE, 22/05/2000	1	22/07/2005	M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd., 77-B, IFFCO Road, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana
9.	Novel composition and use	Smithkline Beecham Biologicals S A , Rue De L' Institut 89, B-1330, Rixensart, Belgium	INIPCT/2001/003 10/CHE, 07/03/2000	1	5/9/2005	M/s. Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad Airport-Gandhi Highway, Near Indira Bridge, Village Bhat-382428, Tal & Dist. Gandhi Nagar
10.	Combinations of moterol and Fluticasone propionate for asthma	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.	INIPCT /2001/110 O/CHE, 03/08/2001	1	12/9/2005	M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd., 77-B, IFFCO Road, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana
11.	Topical composition comprising Ascomycins	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.	INIPCT 12001/007 66/CHE, 31/05/2001	1	18/10/2005	M/s. M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd., 77-B, IFF CO Road, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Improvements in or relating to formulations for use in inhaler devices	M/s. Vectura Limited, University of Bath Campus, Claverton Dow, Bath BA2 7 A Y, United Kingdom,	INIPCT 12002/016 99/CHE, 17/10/2002	1	26/10/2005	M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd., 77-B, IFFCO Road, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana
13.	Automised direct grains roaster	Shri. Duraiswamy Natarajan, 284, Dr. Ambethkar Road, Velandipalayam, Coimbatore-641 025,	1284/CHE/2004 0111212004	1	31/10/2005	Mr. D. Narayana Swamy, 1143, Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore-641043.
14.	Use of AT-1 receptor antagonist of AT-2 modulator for treating disease associated with an increase of AT-1 or AT-2 receptors	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.	INIPCT 12001/008 64/CHE, 21106/2001	1	11/21/2005	1. M/s. Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad Airport-Gandhi Highway, Near Indira Bridge, Village Bhat-382 428, Tal & Dist. Gandhi Nagar
15.	Crystal form N-(4 Trifluoromethyl phenyl)-5-mthylisoxazole 4-carboxamide	M/s. Hoechst Marion Roussel Deutschland GmbH, Germany	1 722IMAS/19983 1107/1998	2	8/12/2005; 17/04/2007	1. M/s. Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad Airport-Gandhi Highway, Near Indira Bridge, Village Bhat-382 428, Tal & Dist. Gandhi Nagar, 2. Dr. Biswajit Auddy, 8/3, Canal Street, Kolkata-700 014
16.	Oxcarbazepine film coated tablets	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland. AG	237IMAS/1998, 0510211998	2	04/11/2005, 19/12/2005	1. M/s. Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad Airport-Gandhi Highway, Near Indira Bridge, Village Bhat-382 428, Tal & Dist. Gandhi Nagar 2.M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd., 77-B, IFFCO Road, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana
17.	Solid oral dosage forms	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland AG	12691MAS/1997, 12/06/97	1	14/12/2005	1. M/s. Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad Airport-Gandhi Highway, Near Indira Bridge, Village Bhat-382 428, Tal & Dist. Gandhi Nagar
18.	Acylated insulin	NOVO NORDISK AIS, NOVO ALLE, DK-2880, BAGSV AERD, DENMARK	3181MAS/95, 16/03/1995	1	16/02/2005	M/s. Biocon Limited, 20 K. M. Hosur Road, Electronics City P.O. Bangalore-560 100
19.	Tetra hydrolipstatin containing compositions	F HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG, 124 GRENZACHERSTRASSE, CH-4070 BASLE, SWITZERLAND	1901MAS1/998, 29/0111998	1	20/12/2005	M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd., 77-B, IFF CO Road, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana.
20.	Polymorphs of 8-chloro-6, 1 l-dihydro-1 l-l 4-piperidylidene 5H-benzo (5, 6) cycloheptall, 2-b) pyridine	M/s. Schering Corporation, 2000 Galloping Hill Road, Kennilworth, New Jersey 07033-0530, U.S.A.	1473IMAS/1998, 01107/1998	1	3/1/2006	M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd., 77-B, IFFCO Road, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana
21.	Video coding	M/s. Koninklijki Philips Electronics N.V., Groenewoudsweg 1, 5621, BA Eindhoven, The Netherlands	INIPCT/2002/142 6/CHE, 09/0912002	1	6/2/2006	M/s. Centre For Development of Advanced Computing, Pune University campus, Pune-411 007.
22.	Method of encoding control data in a video signal	M/s. Hookam Miller, Peter Ernest (GB/GB), 9, Monk Well Square, London EC 2Y 5BN(GB)	INIPCT/2002/158 2/CHE, 30/0912002	1	21/02/2006	M/s. Centre For Development of Advanced Computing, Pune University campus, Pune-411 007.
23.	On site agricultural product analysis system and method of analysing	M/s. Cognis Corporation, 2500, Renaissance Boulevard Suite 200, Gurph Mills, PA 19406, U.S.A.	INIPCT/2002/140 6/CHE, 05/0912002	1	21/02/2006	M/s. Centre For Development of Advanced Computing, Pune University campus, Pune-411 007.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Crystalline macrolides	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.	1440/MAS/98, 29/06/1998	1	9/3/2006	M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd., 77-B, IFFCO Road, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana
25.	Novel crystalline form-vi of doneperil hydro chloride and process for the preparation thereof	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited, 7 -1-27, Ameerpet, Hyderabad, A.P. -500016	279/MAS/2003, 02/04/2003	1	7/4/2006	M/s. Wockhardt Limited, Wockhardt Tower, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai-400 051.
26.	autostop cooking gas regulator	Shri. Sanku Siva Dasan, M/s. Siva Press Components, Plot No.115-G, Tass Industrial Estate, SIDCO, Ambattur, Chennai-600 098	1828/CHE/2005, 14/12/2005	1	30/05/2006	Mr. K. Rajasekar, No.6, Pambha Salai, ICF Employee's Colony, Ambattur, Athipet, Chennai-600 058.
27.	Disposable under ann dress liner for personal hygiene	Lakshmi R. Yanamadala, 41624, Mitchell Road, Novi, Michigan-48377, U.S.A.	589/CHE/2004, 21/06/2004	1	15/06/2006	Mr. Swaminathan, Venkataramana Das, 'Sreevilas', T.C. No.361709(2), Perunthanni, Thiruvananthapuram-695 008.
28.	2-(2-amino-1, 6-dihydro-6-oxo-purin-9-yl) methoxy-1, 3-propanediol derivative	F HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG, 124 GRENZACHERSTRASSE, CH-4070 BASLE, SWITZERLAND	959/MAS/1995, 27/07/1995	1	12/7/2006	The Tamil Nadu Networking People HIV/Aids, Indian Network for People living with HIV/AIDS (INP+), Flat No.6, Kash Towers, 93, South West Boag Road T. Nagar, Chennai-600 017.
29.	Antivirallyactive heterocyclicazahexane derivativates	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland. AG	805/MAS/1997, 21/04/1997	1	27/07/2006	The Indian Network People HIV/AIDS & Karnataka Network people living with HIV 1 AIDs, Indian Network for People living with HIV/AIDS (INP+), Flat No.6, Kash Towers, 93, South West Boag Road T. Nagar, Chennai-600 017.
30.	Crystalline antifungal polymorph	M/s. Schering Corporation, 2000 Galloping Hill Road, Kennilworth, New Jersey 07033-0530, U.S.A.	2232/MAS/98, 06/10/1998	1	21/08/2006	M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd., 77-B, IFFCO Road, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana
31.	Novel amorphous form of dutasteride and process for preparation thereof	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited, 7 -1-27, Ameerpet, Hyderabad, A.P. -500016	523/CHE/2003, 26/06/2003	1	21/08/2006	M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd, 77-B, IFFCO Road, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana
32.	Novel crystalline polymorphic forms of dutaseride and process for preparation thereof	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited, 7 -1-27, Ameerpet, Hyderabad, A.P. -500016	534/MAS/2002, 17/07/2002	1	21/08/2006	M/s. Ranbaxy Lab Ltd, 77-B, IFFCO Road, Sector-18, Gurgaon-122015, Haryana
33.	Britco security micro device (BSMD)	M/s. Hanza Anchumukkil, Anjumukkil House, Chelakkuthu Road, Randathani, Malappuram-676510.	133/CHE/2004, 19/02/2004	1	18/09/2006	Mr. Padmanabhan Sekhar, Plot No. 126, Sector 28, Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400 705.
34.	A Process for the preparation of antipsychotic risperidone	M/s. Aurobindo Pharma Limited, Plot No.2, Maitrivihar, Ameerpet, Hyderabad-500 038.	545/MAS/2002, 22/07/2002	1	22/09/2006	M/s. Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Ahmedabad Airport-Gandhi Highway, Near Indira Bridge, Village Bhat-382428, Tal & Dist. Gandhi Nagar
35.	Tensioner	M/s. NHK Spring co., Ltd., 10, Fukuura 3 Chome, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohoma-shi, Kanagawa, 2360004, Japan	1470/CHENP/2004, 30/06/2004	2	25/10/2006; 24/09/2007	1. M/s. Advik Hi-Tech Pvt. Ltd., Gat No. 3571Plot No.99, Part A, Chakan-Talegaon Road, Village-Kharabwadi, Chakan, Pune-410 501. 2. Mr. Shyam Gawade, Sector-21, Plot 610, Yamunanaga Nigdi, Pune-44.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	Pilfer proof locking system for liquid transporting system	Mr. N. Rangaswamy, Partner Sterna Security, 169, West Sambandam Road, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore-641 002	847/MAS/2000, 05/10/2000	1	26/10/2006	M/s. Godrej & Boyce Mfg.Co.Ltd., Pirojsha Nagar, Vikhroli, Mumbai-400 079
37.	Alignment marks on plastic fittings used in plumbing system	MIS. Ashirvad pipes private limited, No.4-B, Attibele Industrial Area, Hosur Road, Bangalore-562107	528/CHE/2005, 05/05/2005	1	23/01/2007	Shri. Sanjaykumar Joitaram Chaudhari B/5, Kadam Flat, Bth Government Tube Wall Nr. Old G.E.B. Office, Bhopal, Ahmedabad.
38.	A Combustible pesticidal product and method for preparing the same	Reckitt Benckiser NV, Kantoorgebouw De Appealaer, De Fruittuinen 2-12, 2132 NZ Hoofddorp, Netherlands	238/CHENP/2003, 07/08/2003	1	2/3/2007	Shri. Chockalingam. SP Dare House Annexe, 4th Floor 2nd Line Beach, Chennai-600 001.
39.	An improved process for the preparation of cefazolin	M/s. Aurobindo Pharma Limited, Plot No.2, Maitrivihar, Ameerpet, Hyderabad-500 038.	808/CHE/2004, 17/08/2004	1	16/02/2007	M/s. Orchid Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.476/14, Old Mahabajipuram Road Sholinganallur, Chennai-600 119.
40.	The alpha crystal form of the monomethane sulfonate salt of 4-(4-methylpiperazin-1-ylmethyl)-n-(4-methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3yl)pyrimidin-2-ylamino)phenyl)-benzamide	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.	799/CHE/2004, 12/08/2004	4	20/03/2007; 25/04/2007; 19/07/2007; 26/06/2007	1. M/s. Okasa Pvt. Ltd., 12, Gunbow Street, Mumbai-400 001; 2. M/s. Sun Pharmaceuticals Ltd., 17-B, Mahal Industrial Estate, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 093; 3. M/s. Time Cap Pharma Labs Pvt. Ltd., "Natco House", I—Road No.2, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-500 033. 4. Salini Ben, Shivmangal, 3rd Floor, Near Big Bazaar, Akurli Road, Kandivili East, Mumbai-400101.
41.	Interferon solution	F HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AG, 124 GRENZACHERSTRASSE, CH-4070 BASLE, SWITZERLAND	474/MAS/1996, 25/03/1996	1	23/04/2007	M/s. Wockhardt Limited, Wockhardt Tower, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai-400 051.
42.	Ceftriaxone its intermediate and a process for the preparation of the same	M/s. Aurobindo Pharma Limited, Plot No.2, Maitrivihar, Ameerpet, Hyderabad-500 038.	646/MAS/2000, 14/08/2000	1	16/05/2007	M/s. Rashmi Gupta, D-II, C-19 Moti Bagh-I, New Delhi
43.	A seating system and a passenger accommodation unit for a vehicle	Mr. Virgin Atlantic Airways Limited, The Office, Manor Royal, Crawley, West Sussex RH 10 9NU, United Kingdom	500/CHENP/2004, 08/03/2004	1	26/07/2007	M/s. Jet Airways (India) Limited, S.M. Centre, Andheri-Kurla Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 059.
44.	A low sodium dietetic mineral salt	M/s. SMS Pharmaceuticals Limited, 417, Nilgiri, Aditya Enclave, Ameerpet, Hyderabad-500 038, A.P. India	1430/CHE/2004, 24/12/2004	1	3/9/2007	M/s. Hindustan Unilever Limited, 165/166 Backbay Reclamation, Mumbai-400 020
45.	Smoking Tea	Shri. S. Sudarshan M/s. Sai Ram Medicals, Shop No: 7-96, Maruthi Nagar, Santosh Nagar, Hyderabad-500059.	1194/CHE/2005, 29/08/2005	1	6/9/2007	M/s. Godfrey Philips India Ltd., 49, Community Centre, Friends Colony, New Delhi-110 025
46.	Methods of using and compositions comprising immuno modulatory compounds for the treatment and management of myelodysplastic syndromes	M/s. Celgene Corporation, 7 Powe Horn Drive, Warren, NJ 07059 U.S.A.	4190/CHENP/2006, 14/11/2006	1	17/09/2007	M/s. GM Pharma, B/2, Mahalaxmi Chambers, 22, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai-400 026

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47.	Methods and compositions using thalidomide for the treatment and management of cancers and other diseases	M/s. Celgene Corporation, 7 Powe Horn Drive, Warren, NJ 07059 U.S.A.	1990/CHENP/2006, 06/06/2006	1	17/09/2007	M/s. GM Pharma, B12, Mahalaxmi Chambers, 22, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai-400 026
48.	A medicament containing for moter! and a tiotropium salt	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.	IN/PCT/2001/1052/ CHE; 25/07/2001	1	28/09/2007	M/s. Cipla Ltd., Mumbai Centre, Mumbai-400 005
49.	A method of operating a computer network search apparatus	M/s. Overture Services Inc., a Delaware Corporation of 140 W. Union Street, Pasadena, CA 91103, U.S.A.	IN/PCT/2001/1652/ CHE; 26/11/2001	1	22/10/2007	M/s. Rediff Com. India Limited, Mahalaxmi Engineering Estate, L.J. Road, # 1, Mahim (west), Mumbai-400 016.
50.	A pharmaceutical composition comprising valsartan and pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.	IN/PCT/2001/0016/ CHE; 04/01/2001	1	2/11/2007	M/s. Sun Pharmaceuticals Ltd., 17-B, Mahal Industrial Estate, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 093
51.	Water purifier system with sediment and organic remover	M/s. Filsex International Pvt. Ltd., 4th Main Road, Kalyan Nagar, Bangalore-560 043	1146/CHE/2006; 03/07/2006	1	2/11/2007	M/s. Hindustan Unilever Limited, 165/166 Backbay Reclamation, Mumbai-400 020
52.	Aquasure Iron remover Product	M/s. Eureka Forbes Limited, 143-C/4, Bommassandra Industrial Area, Off Hosur Road, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore-562 158.	1008/CHE/2006; 09/06/2006	1	2/11/2007	M/s. Hindustan Unilever Limited, 165/166 Backbay Reclamation, Mumbai-400 020
53.	Aquasure Float and chemical remover	M/s. Eureka Forbes Limited, 143-C/4, Bommassandra Industrial Area, Off Hosur Road, Anekal Taluk, Bangalore-562 15S.	1009/CHE/2006; 09/06/2006	1	2/11/2007	M/s. Hindustan Unilever Limited, 165/166 Backbay Reclamation, Mumbai-400 020
54.	Pharmaceutical combination of ethinylestrediol and drospirenone for use as contraceptive	M/s. Bayer Schering Pharma AG., D-13342 Berlin, Germany	IN/PCT/2002/0410/ CHE; 18/03/2002	2	23/11/2007 & 10/01/2008	1. M/s. Natco Pharma Ltd., Natco Research Centre, B-13, Industrial Estate, Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad-500 01S. 2. M/s. Cipla Limited, Mumbai Centre, Mumbai-400 008
55.	Deferacirox dispersible tablets	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.	2033/CHENP/2007; 11/05/2007	1	3/12/2007	M/s. Cipla Ltd., Mumbai Centre, Mumbai-400 005
56.	Dispersible tablets comprising deferacirox	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.	593/CHENP/2005; 11/04/2007	1	3/12/2007	Mis. Cipla Ltd., Mumbai Centre, Mumbai-400 008
57.	Deferacirox dispersible tablets	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.	3735/CHENP/2006; 09/10/2006	1	3/12/2007	Mis. Cipla Ltd., Mumbai Centre, Mumbai-400 008
58.	Fluff Collector	Shri. Mysamy Ranga Ramanujam, "Coats", No. 13124, Sitra Kalapatti Road, Civil Aerodrome Post, Coimbatore-641014	850/CHE/2005; 04/07/2005	1	7/11/2008	Mis. Lakshmi Ring Travellers Limited, 34-A, Kamaraj Road, Coimbatore-641018

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
59.	Flat end head made of polymer material	MASCHINENF ABRİK RIETER GmbH, Falkensteinstrasse 8, D-93059 Regensburg, Germany	311/MAS/2003; 10/04/2003;	1	28/01/2008	Lakshmi Machine Works Limited, Coimbatore-641 020.
60.	A process for the preparation of eszopiclone	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited, 7-1-27, Ameerpet, Hyderabad, A.P.-500016	1241/CHE/2005; 05/09/2005	1	22/02/2008	Mis. Centaur Chemicals Private Limited, Centaur House, Shanti Nagar, Near Grand Hyatt, Vakola, Santacruz (East), Mumbai-400 055
61.	Pharmaceutical composition comprising the sensor inhibitor and a kit comprising the same	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.	724/CHENP/2003; 13/05/2003	1	25/03/2008	Mis. Sun Pharmaceutcals Ltd., 17-B, Mahal Industrial Estate, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 093
62.	Silyl ester copolymer compositions	M/s. Akzo Nobel coatings International B.V. Velperweg 76, NL-6824 BM Amhm, TheNetherlands	68/CHENP/2006 05/01/2006	1	26/03/2008	Mis. Jotun AS, Brooklyn, Australia
63.	Methods and compositions using immomodulatory compounds for treatment and management of cancess and other diseases	M/s. Celgene Corporation, 7 Powe Horn Drive, Warren, NJ 07059 U.S.A.	3418/CHENP/2005 15/12/2005	1	25/04/2008	Mis. GM Pharma, B/2, Mahalaxmi Chambers, 22, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai-400 026
64.	Combination dosage form containing a cholesterol lowering agent, a reninangiotension inhibitor and aspirin	M/s. Longwood Pharmaceutical Research Inc. 179 Longwood Avenue, Boston MA 02115, USA	636/CHENP/2004 26/03/2004	1	8/5/2008	Mis. USV Limited BSD Marg, Govandi Mumbai-400 088.
65.	A method of preventing the formation of egels O hydratr HPMC in a pharmaceutical composition	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.	2942/CHENP/2007 02/07/2007	1	26/05/2008	Mis. Cipla Ltd., Mumbai Centre, Mumbai-400 008
66.	Daily treatment for erectile dysfunction using a PDE5 inhibitor	M/s. Lilly Icos LLC, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, U.S.A.	IN/PCT/2002/1941/ CHE 25/11/2002	1	11/7/2008	M/s. Sun Pharmaceutcals Ltd., 17-B, Mahal Industrial Estate, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 093
67.	A Mettered dose inhaler containing an aerosol suspension formulation	M/s. Schering Corporation, 2000 Galloping Hill Road, Kennilworth, New Jersey 07033-0530, U.S.A.	3209/CHENP/2007 20/07/2007	1	14/07/2008	M/s. Cipla Ltd., Mumbai Centre, Mumbai-400 008
68.	Engine mounting arrangement	M/s. Bajaj Auto Limited No. 6, II Floor, Habibullah Road, T. Nagar, Chennai-600 017.	966/CHE/2006; 05/06/2006	1	11/8/2008	M/s. TVS Motor Company Limited, Jayalakshmi Estate, 24 (Old No.8), Haddows Road, Chennai-600 006.
69.	Novel method used for the production of recombinant soluble TNF-RI (orlike proteins)	M/s. A vestha Gengraine Technologies Pvt. Ltd., 'Discoverer' 9th Floor, Unit 3, International Tech Park, Whitefield Road, Bangalore 560066.	586/CHE/2004; 18/06/2004	1	17/12/2008	M/s. Intas Biopharmaceuticals Ltd., Plot no. 423/PIAIGIDC, Sarkhej-Bavla Highway, Moraiya, Tal. Sanand, Ahmedabad-382 210, Gujarat
70.	Novel method used for the production of recombinant soluble TNF-RI (or like proteins)	M/s. Avestha Gengraine Technologies Pvt. Ltd., 'Discoverer' 9th Floor, Unit 3, International Tech Park, Whitefield Road, Bangalore-560066	586/CHE/2004; 18/06/2004	1	17/12/2008	M/s. Intas Biopharmaceuticals Ltd., Plot no. 423/PIAIGIDC, Sarkhej-Bavla Highway, Moraiya, Tal. Sanand, Ahmedabad-382210, Gujarat

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
71.	Flat end head made of polymer material	MASCHINENF ABRIK RIETER GmbH, Falkensteinstrasse 8, D-93059 Regensburg, Germany	311/MAS/2003; 10/04/2003	1	28/01/2008	Lakshmi Machine Works Limited, Coimbatore-641 020.
72.	A process for the preparation of eszopiclone	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited, 7-1-27, Ameerpet, Hyderabad, A.P.-500016	1241/CHE/2005; 05/09/2005	1	22/02/2008	M/s. Centaur Chemicals Private Limited, Centaur House, Shanti Nagar, Near Grand Hyatt, Vakola, Santacruz (East), Mumbai-400 055
73.	Pharmaceutical composition comprising the sensor inhibitor and a kit comprising the same	M/s. Novartis Ag, a Swiss corporation of Lichstrasse 35, 4056 Basel, Switzerland.	724/CHENP/2003; 131/05/2003	1	25/03/2008	M/s. Sun Pharmaceuticals Ltd., 17-B, Mahal Industrial Estate, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 093
74.	Silyl ester copolymer compositions	M/s. Akzo Nobel coatings International B.V. Velperweg 76, NL-6824 BM Amhm, The Netherlands	68/CHENP/2006; 05/01/2006	1	26/03/2008	M/s. Jotun AS, Brooklyn, Australia
75.	Methods and compositions using immomodulatory compounds for treatment and management of cancers and other diseases	M/s. Celgene Corporation, 7 Powe Horn Drive, Warren, NJ 07059 U.S.A.	3418/CHENP/2005; 15/12/2005	1	25/04/2008	M/s. GM Pharma, B12, Mahalaxmi Chambers, 22, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai-400 026
76.	Methods and compositions using immomodulatory compounds for treatment and management of cancers and other diseases	M/s. Celgene Corporation, 7 Powe Horn Drive, Warren, NJ 07059 U.S.A.	3418/CHENP/2005; 15/12/2005	1	20/01/2009	Mr. Sanjay Singh
77.	A METHOD FOR DETECTING AN ANALYTE IN A LIQUID SAMPLE	M/s. Vedalab French Company	2458/CHENP/2005; 29/09/2005	1	23/01/2009	M/s. Orchid Bio Medical systems Plot No. 88-89; Phase 2c, Verna Industrial Estate, Verna, Goa
78.	Salt of Benzene sulfonic acid with clopidogrel and its use for producing pharmaceutical formulations	M/s. Helm AG, Nordkanalstrasse 28, 0-20097 Hamburg, Germany	913/CHENP/2005; 13/05/2005	2	15/01/2009	M/s. Cadila Healthcare Limited
79.	Inhibitors of tyrosine kinases	M/s. Novartis AG, Lichtstrasse 35, CH-4002 Basel, Switzerland; Nationality Swiss Company	3003/CHENP/2004; 31/12/2004	1	16/02/2009	M/s. Cipla Ltd.,
80.	A pharmaceutical composition comprising a first active agent drospirenone	M/s. Bayer Schering Pharma AG	4775/CHENP/2007; 26/10/2007	1	5/12/2009	M/s. Cipla Ltd.,
81.	A liquid Suspension	M/s. Schering Corporation, 2000 Galloping Hill Road, Kenilworth, New Jersey, 07033-0530, USA	1560/CHENP/2003; 01/10/2003	1	24/02/2009	M/s. Natco Pharma Ltd.,
82.	Oval cross-section tube, method for the production and device for the use thereof	M/s. Aisapck Holdings SA, Rue de la Praise, CH 1896, Vouvry, Switzerland Nationality: a Swiss Company	3450/CHENP/2007; 06/08/2007	1	27/02/2009	M/s. Hindustan Unilever Limited,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
83.	Pre paid meter with rf smart card interface	M/s. Larsen & Toubro Limited, KIADb Industrial Area, Hebbal-Hootagalli, Mysore-570 018, Karnataka, India	652/CHE/2007; 30/03/2007	1	11/3/2009	Shri Uttam Vinayak Save
84.	Desktop utility delivery model	Mr. Alok Singh, Ashok Zutshi & others, C/o. Novatium Solutions, 3rd Floor, Temple Towers, 672, Anna Salai, Nandanam, Chennai-600035.	1297/CHE/2006; 26/07/2006	1	6/3/2009	Shri Sheetal Kumar Dak

Patent Office, Delhi

Sl. No.	Title of the Invention	Name and Address of the Applicant	Application No. &DT. of Filing of Application	No of Oppositions	Date of filing of opposition	Name and address of the Opponents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Oral Pharmaceutical dosage forms comprising a proton pump inhibitor and a prokinetic agent.	Astra Aktiebolag, S-151 85 SODERTALJE, SWEDEN.	21/DEL/1997 (03.01.1997)	1	21.06.2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India
2.	A process for the preparation of protein a conjugate	J. Mitra & Co. Pvt. Ltd. A-180/181, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-I, New Delhi	592/DEL/2000 (14.06.2000)	2	20.06.2005 &13.02.2006	1. Dr.Miss Snehalata C.gupta, Surat, Surat Raktadan Kendra &research Centre, Behind T & TV Middle School, Gopipura, Surat-395 001 Gujarat 2. Qulapro Diagnostics, Gitanjali, Tulip Block, Dr. Antonio Do Rego Bagh, Alto Santacruz, Bambolim Complex Post Office, Goa-403 202, INDIA.
3.	Novel Form of S-Omeprazole	Astra Aktiebolag, Sweden	1344/DEL/1998 (20.05.1998)	2	11.07.2005	1.Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 009, Gujarat, India 2. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, Punjab
4.	Pharmaceutical Composition of Piperazine derivatives	UCB F ARCHIM SA Z.1. PLANCHY, CHEMIN DE CROIX BLANCHE 10, C.P. 411, CH-1630 BULLE, SWITZERLAND	229/DELNP/2007 (09.01.1997)	1	02.11.07	Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai-400008, India. Telephone: 91-2223082891
5.	Tetracyclic derivatives,	Laboratoires Glaxo S.A, France	85/DEL/1995 (23.01.1995)	1	11.07.05	Ranbaxy Laboratories limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Mohali, Punjab-160055
6.	Salt ofNaphthyrindine Carboxylic Acid Derivative	L.G. Chemical Limited, Korea	648/DEL/1998 (16.03.1998)	2	22.07.2005 & 28.11.2005	1. Cadila Healthcare Limited, Zydus Tower, Satellite Cross Roads, Ahmedabad-380015 Gujarat, INDIA 2. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar Mohali, Punjab-160055
7.	Multiple unit tableted dosage form	Astra Aktiebolag, Sweden	1120/DEL/1995 (16.06.1995)	1	22.07.2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Novel Compounds	Smithkline Beecham PLC	2504/DEL/1998 (25.08.1998)	1	25.07.2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India
9.	Novel Compounds	Beecham Group PLC, England	2505/DEL/1998 (25.08.1998)	2	25.07.2005 & 25.10.07	1. Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India 2. Sun Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
10.	Multiple unit pharmaceutical preparation.	Astra Aktiebolag, Sweden	1122/DEL/1995 (16.06.1995)	1	28.07.2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India
11.	A process for preparing gluten (protein) from rice	M/s. Goodrich Carbohydrates, Kamal	659/DEL/2003 (02.05.2003)	2	08.08.2005 & 16.1.2006	1. Bharat Industrial Enterprises Limited 2. Bharat Starch Industries, N 75, Connaught Circus Connaught Place, Delhi, 110001, India
12.	Quinazoline derivatives	Zeneca Limited, London	841/DEL/1996 (19.04.1996)	2	09.08.2005 & 21.11.2006	1. Natco Pharma Limited, NATCO HOUSE Road No. 2, Banjara Hills Hyderabad-500 033 2. G.M. Pharma Limited, Mumbai
13.	Process for synthesis of substituted sulfoxides	Astra Aktiebolag	1255/DEL/1995 (05.07.1995)	2	26.08.2005 & 04.10.2007	1. Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India 2. Mythili Venkatesh, C/o S. Majumdar & Co. 202 Elecon Chambers, Behind Saki Naka Tel. Ex. Mumbai
14.	Novel method of treatment	SmithKline Beecham, NEW HORIZONS COURT, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX TW8 9EP, ENGLAND	1695/DEL/1998 (18.06.1998)	1	16.08.2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 009, Gujarat, India
15.	Novel method of treatment	SmithKline Beecham, NEW HORIZONS COURT, BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX TW8 9EP, ENGLAND	1694/DEL/1998 (18.06.1998)	1	16.08.2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India
16.	Atorvastatin calcium form VI	Morepen Laboratories Limited, New Delhi	PCT/IN02/00180 (03.09.2002)	1	1.09.2005	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited 25 Nehru Place New Delhi
17.	Crystalline (R-(R*, R*)-2-(Fluorophenyl)-& dihydroxy-5-(1-methylethyl)-3-phenyl-4-Phenylamino) carbonyl)-1H-pyrrole-1-heptanoic acid hemi calcium salt(2:1)	Warner-Lambert Company, USA	1576/DEL/1996 16.07.1996	2	1.09.2005 & 12.12.2005	1. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited 25 Nehru Place New Delhi 2. Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 009, Gujarat, India,
18.	ATORVASTATIN HEMI-CALCIUM FORM VII	Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. 5 Basel Street, P.O.Box 3190 Petah Tiava 49131, Israel	699/DELNP/2003 (05.05.2003)	1	1.09.2005	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited 25 Nehru Place New Delhi
19.	Nucleotide Analogs Composition and method of preparation thereof.	Gilead Sciences Inc., USA	963/DEL/2002 (24.09.2002)	4	2.09.2005 & 09.05.2006 & 17.05.2006 & 20.04.2007	1. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited 25 Nehru Place New Delhi 2. Indian Network for People Living with HIV/AIDS(INP+) and the Delhi Network of Positive People(DNP+)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						3. Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai 400008, India Telephone: 91-2223082891 4. Intermed Labs Pvt. Ltd., #77D, KIADB, Industrial Area, Jigani, Bangalore-562 106
20.	Nucleotide Analog Compositions	Gilead Sciences Inc., USA	896/DEL/2002 (04.09.2002)	3	2.09.2005 & 09.05.2006 & 27.11.07	1. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited 25 Nehru Place New Delhi 2. Indian Network for People Living with HIV/AIDS(INP+) and the Delhi Network of Positive People(DNP+) 3. Intermed Labs Pvt. Ltd., #77D, KIADB, Industrial Area, Jigani, Bangalore-562 106
21.	Nucleotide Analog Compositions	Gilead Sciences Inc., USA	712/DEL/2002 (03.07.2002)	1	2.09.2005	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited 25 Nehru Place New Delhi
22.	PROCESS FOR TREATING WATER FROM A HOUSE HOLD WASHING PROCESS	The Procter & Gamble Co, ONE PROCTER & GAMBLE PLAZA, CINCINNA TI, OHIO, 45202, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	IN/PCT/2001/003 11/DEL (16.04.2001)	1	5.09.2005	Hindustan Lever Limited, Hindustan Unilever House, 165/166, Backbay Reclamation, Mumbai-400020, Maharashtra, India
23.	Compositions	SmithKline Beecham	1537/DEL/1998 (04.06.1998)	1	6.09.2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 009, Gujarat, India
24.	COMPOSITION	Smith Kline Beecham	1541/DEL/1998 (06.05.1998)	1	6.09.2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 009, Gujarat, India
25.	FORM III CRYSTALLINER PR-FLUOROPHENYL)-b-d-DIHYDROXY-5-(1-METHYLETHYL)-3-PHENYL-4-??	Warner Lambert Company, USA	1577/DEL/1996 (16.07.1996)	1	13.09.2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 009, Gujarat, India Gujarat
26.	Synergistic effects of amlodipine and atorvastatin or atorvastin metabolite as a basis for combination therapy	R.Preston Mason, USA	450/DEL/2000 (24.04.2000)	1	13.09.2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 009, Gujarat, India Gujarat
27.	THERAPEUTIC COMBINATIONS	Pfizer Inc., 235 EAST 42ND STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017, USA	2571/DEL/1998 (28.08.1998)	1	13.09.2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 009, Gujarat, India.
28.	—	—	IN/PCT/2002/014 55/DEL	1	13.10.2005	Hindustan Lever Limited, Hindustan Unilever House, 165/166, Backbay Reclamation, Mumbai-400020, Maharashtra, India.
29.	New crystal modification of CDCH& pharmaceutical formulation	Bayer Aktiengesellschaft, Leverkusen, Germany	315/DEL/2000 (27.03.2000)	2	13.10.2005 & 8.12.2005	1. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited.Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar Mohali, Punjab-160055 2. Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gujarat
30.	Pharmaceutical formulations containing voriconazole	Pfizer Inc., 235 EAST 42ND STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017, USA	1674/DEL/1998 (17.06.1998)	3	13.10.2005 & 18.11.2005 & 26.06.2007	1. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited.Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar Mohali, Punjab-160055 2.G.M.Pharma Limited 216, Adhyaru Industrial Estate, Mumbai 3.NATCO Pharma Limited

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	New pseudopolymeric forms of 2-(2-(4-BIS(4-fluorophenyl)-piperazinyl)ethoxy) acetic acid dihydrochloride	UCB, S.A	3432/DEL/1998 (17.11.1998)	1	03.11.2005	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Mohali, PUNJAB 160055
32.	SALT OF NAPHTHYRIDINE CARBOXYLIC DERIVATIVE	L.G.Chemical Limited, Korea	729/DEL/1998 (23.03.1998)	3	14.11.2005 & 20.10.2006 & 25.10.2006	1.Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar Mohali, PUNJAB 160055 2. G.M. Pharma Limited, Mumbai 3.Hetero Drugs, Hyderabad
33.	Salt of Naphthyridine carboxylic acid derivative	L.G.Chemical Limited, 20, YOIDO-DONG, YONGDUNGPOKU, SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA	649/DEL/1998 (16.3.1998)	1	28.11.2005	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Mohali, PUNJAB 160055
34.	Process for preparation of a compound 7-(3-Aminomethyl-4-methoxyimino pyrrolidine	L.G.Chemical Limited, 20, YOIDO-DONG, YONGDUNGPO-KU, SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA	727/DEL/1998 23.03.1998	1	28.11.2005	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Mohali, PUNJAB 160055
35.	SUSTAINED RELEASE METOPROLOL FORMULATIONS	Penwest Pharmaceuticals	3005/DELNP/2004 (01.10.2004)	1	10.1.2006	Wockhardt Limited, Wockhardt Towers.Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai-400 051, Maharashtra, India.
36.	A MASONRY BUILDING UNIT AND PROCESS	IIT, Delhi ProfSachida Nand Sinha	00676/DEL/2002 (24.06.2002)	1	ID.2006	Binod Kumar Singh, M-72, Nivedita Kunj Sector 10, R.K. Puram, New Delhi
37.	ELECTRONIC CREDIT CARD-ECC	ONGm Yong, Kin(Michael)(AU/AU), Creative on line Technologies Limited City Veach	IN/PCT/2002/008 86/DEL 12.03.2002	1	16.01.2006	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, Pune University Campus, Ganesh Khind, Pune
38.	FILM COATINGS AND FILM COATING COMPOSITIONS BASED ON POLYVINYL ALCOHOL	Bpsi Holdings, Inc(USIUS) US	IN/PCT/2002/000 20/DEL (04.01.2002)	1	06.02.2006	Ideal Cures Pvt Ltd., 6th Floor, Elecon Chamber, Behind Sakinaka Telephone Exchange, Sakinaka, Andheri (E) Mumbai-400 072, Maharashtra, INDIA
39.	Carbocyclic Compounds	Gilead Sciences, Inc	396/DEL/1996 (26.02.1996)	4	14.02.2006 & 23.02.2006 & 03.04.2006 & 06.09.2006	1. M/s. Meditab Specialities Pvt. Ltd, Mumbai 2. Okasa Pvt. Ltd, Maharashtra, Mumbai 3. Cipla Ltd, Mumbai Central, Mumbai-400008, India. Telephone: 91-2223082891 4. Labs Pvt. Ltd, 77 Kiaband, Industrial Area, Jigani, Bangalore
40.	A process for imparting colour to a mineral substrate	Samir Gupta jointly with Manuj Goyal	753/DEL/2001 (09.07.2001)	1	20.02.2006	M/s. Pinkcity Gems Technologies, Jaipur, Rajasthan
41.	BALANCED BLADDER FOR INFLATABLE BALLS	Paradise Rubber Industries	1065/DEL/1999 (05.08.1999)	1	23.02.2006	Enkay(India) Rubber Co.Pvt. Ltd, B-3, S.M.A. Industrial Estate G.T. Kamal Road,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42.	POL YMORPHS OF LOSARTAN	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited	202/DEL/2003 (28.02.2003)	1	28.02.2006	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India
43.	CRYSTALLINE VENLAF AXINE BASE AND NOVEL POLYMORPHS	TEV A Pharmaceuticals Ltd." 5 BASEL STREET, P.O. BOX 3190, PETAH TIQVA 49131, ISRAEL	612/DELNP/2003 (22.04.2003)	1	23.03.2006	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 009, Gujarat, India
44.	CRYSTALLINE VENLAFAXINE BASE AND NOVEL POL YMORPHS OF VENLAFAXINE HYDROCHLORIDE, PROCESSES FOR PREP ARING THEREOF	TEV A Pharmaceuticals Ltd. 5 BASEL STREET, P.O. BOX 3190, PETAH TIQVA 49131, ISRAEL	1541/DELNP/2004 (03.06.2004)	1	23.03.2006	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 009, Gujarat, India
45.	METAL FREE FILTER AND MEHTOD FOR THE MANUFACTURE THEREOF	Purolator India Limited, New Delhi	847/DEL/2002 (16.08.2002)	1	12.04.2006	Mann and Hummel Filter Pvt. Limited, Banglore
46.	A HOUSEHOLD REVERSE OSMOSIS BASED DRINKING WATER PURIFIER HAVING CONTROLLED NATURAL MINERAL CONTENT IN GENERATED PURIFIED WATER	Mr. Mahesh Gupta, H-35, South Extension Part-I, New Delhi	1887/DEL/2005 (20.07.2005)	1	18.04.2006	M/s. Eureka Forbes Limited, Konkan Nagar Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. Prakash Narayan Kotnis Marg, Mahim (West), Mumbai-400 016
47.	A HOUSEHOLD REVERSE OSMOSIS BASED DRINKING WATER PURIFICATION PROCESS HAVING CONTROLLED NATURAL MINERAL CONTENT IN GENERATED PURIFIED WATER	Mr. Mahesh Gupta, H-35, South Extension Part-I, New Delhi	1888/DEL/2005 (20.07.2005)	1	18.04.2006	M/s Eureka Forbes Limited, Konkan Nagar Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. Prakash Narayan Kotnis Marg, Mahim (West), Mumbai-400016
48.	Pharmaceutical Suspension Comprising Nevirapine Hemihydrate	BoehringerIngelheim Pharmaceuticals. Inc	2485/DEL/1998 (24.08.1998)	1	09.05.2006	Indian Network for People Living with HIV/AIDS (INP+) and the Delhi Network of Positive People(DNP+)House No-64, Gali No-3, Neb Sarai, Near IGNOU, New Delhi-110 068
49.	Pharmaceutical Formulations	Glaxo Group Limited, GLAXO WELLCOME HOUSE, BERKELEY AVENUE, GREENFORD, MIDDLESEX UB6 ONN, GREAT BRITAIN.	727/DEL/1997 (21.03.1997)	1	13.07.2006	The Uttar Pradesh Welfare for People Living with mY/AIDS Society, 43/38F, Lowther Rd, opp. Bholu Hospital Allahabad-211 002 Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
50.	Nucleotide analogs	Gilead Sciences, Inc	2076/DEL/1997 (25.07.1997)	4	18.07.2006 & 05.09.2006 & 12.07.2007 & 26.06.08	1. Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai 400008, India. Telephone: 91-2223082891 2. Indian Network for People Living With HIVI AIDS(INP+) Delhi Network of Positive People (DNP+) No.4, 3rd Cross, Vasantha, Banglore 3. Intermed Labs Pvt. Ltd, , #77D, KIADB, Industrial Area, Jigani, Bangalore-562 106 4. Sahara Centre for Residential Care and Rehabilitation and Assocao Brasileira interdisciplinary de AIDS, Prathiba .S.63/2 First Floor, Masjid Road Jangpura, New Delhi
51.	DIAGNOSTIC KIT FOR INVITRO DETECTION OF HEPATITIS C	J. Mitra & Co. Pvt. Ltd. A-180/181, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-I, New Delhi	593/DEL/2000 (14.06.2000)	2	24.08.2006 & 05.09.2006	1. Dr. Miss Snehalata C.gupta, Surat, Surat Raktadan Kendra & research Centre, Behind T & TV Middle School, Gopipura, Surat-395 001 Gujarat 2. Dr. Girish J Rindani, MD 1190/2, Mayo Hospital Road, Near Shyam Nagar, Harani, Vadora-390022, Gujarat
52.	Device for detection of Hepatitis C Virus	J. Mitra & Co. Pvt. Ltd. A-180/181, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-I, New Delhi	590/DEL/2000 (14.06.2000)	2	24.08.2006 & 05.09.2006	1. Dr. Miss Snehalata C.gupta, Surat, Surat Raktadan Kendra & research Centre, Behind T & TV Middle School, Gopipura, Surat-395 001 Gujarat 2. Dr. Girish J Rindani, MD 119012, Mayo Hospital Road, Near Shyam Nagar, Harani, Vadora-390022, Gujarat
53.	An improved process for the production of quick cooking rice	CSIR, Rafi Marg New Delhi	588/DEL/2004 (24.03.2004)	1	16.10.2006	Dr. Mohan Dewan, Podar Chambers, S.A. Brelvi Road, Fort, Mumbai-400 001. Maharashtra
54.	PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS COMPRISING POLICOSANOLS AND HMG CoA REDUCTASE INHIBITORS	Panacea Biotech Limited B-1, EXTN. A127 MOHAN CO- OPERATIVE, INDL. ESTATE, MATHURA ROAD, NEW DELHI- 1110044, INDIA.	99/DEL/2004 (20.01.2004)	1	27.11.2006	Surabhi sinha, 51 Satya Niketan, New Delhi
55.	SEE THROUGH TESTING DEVICE	J. Mitra & Co. Pvt. Ltd. A-180/181, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-I, New Delhi	670/DEL/2001 (15.06.2001)	1	11.12.2006	Qualpro Diagnostics, Gitanjali, Tulip Block, Dr. Antonio Do Rego Bagh, Alto Santacruz. Bambolim Complex Post Office, Goa-403 202, INDIA.
56.	A Test Card for Dengue	J. Mitra & Co. Pvt. Ltd. A-180/181, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-I, New Delhi	2383/DEL/2004 (29.11.2004)	1	14.12.2006	Qualpro Diagnostics, Gitanjali, Tulip Block, Dr. Antonio Do Rego Bagh, Alto Santacruz. Bambolim Complex Post Office, Goa-403 202, INDIA.
57.	Twin Cup Test Device	J. Mitra & Co. Pvt. Ltd. A-180/181, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-I, New Delhi	2381/DEL/004 (29.11.2004)	1	14.12.2006	Quaipro Diagnostics, Gitanjali, Tulip Block. Dr, Antonio Do Rego Bagh, Alto Santacruz. Bambolim Complex Post Office, Goa-403 202, INDIA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58.	A Diagnostic Strip	J. Mitra & Co. Pvt. Ltd. A-180/81, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-I. New Delhi	2382/DEL/2004 (29.11.2004)	1	18.12.2006	Qualpro Diagnostics, Gitanjali, Tulip Block, Dr. Antonio Do Rego Bagh, Alto Santacruz. Barnolim Complex Post Office, Goa-403 202, INDIA.
59.	A Diagnostic Strip	CSIR, Rafi Marg, New Delhi	1219/DEL/2004 (30.06.2004)	1	27.12.2006	Hindustan Lever Limited, Hindustan Unilever House, 165/166, Backbay Reclamation, Mumbai-400020, Maharashtra, India.
60.	An improved packaging film	FRITO-LA Y INDIA3B, DLF, Corporate Park, S Block, Qutab Enclave-III, Gurgaon	691/DEL/2004 (08.04.2004)	1	22.03.2007	Surabhi Sinha, 51, Satya Niketan, New Delhi
61.	An improved laminated film	Frito Lay India3B, DLF, Corporate Park, S Block, Qutab Enclave-III, Gurgaon	811/DEL/2003 (17.06.2003)	1	29.03.2007	Surabhi Sinha, 51, Satya Niketan, New Delhi
62.	Quinazoline derivatives	Pfizer Inc. Eastern Point Road Groton, Connecticut 06340, USA	537/DEL/1996 (13.03.1996)	1	10.04.2007	Natco Pharma Limited, NATCO HOUSE Road No. 2, Banjara Hills Hyderabad-500033
63.	Support for information display unit having one or more surfaces	Francois L 'Hotel, 110 A venue de la Republique, F-93 170 Bagnolet france	01211/DELNP/2003 (31.07.2003)	1	28.05.2007	Jha Kaushal Shashidhar, Maharashtra
64.	Process for removing contaminants from bayer liquors	Queensland alumina Limited and the university of New South Wales	1010/DELNP/2003 (27.06.2003)	1	07.06.2007	Bililton Aluminium Australia Pvt. Ltd., L14 RIVERSIDE CENTRE 123 EAGLE ST, Australia
65.	Pharmaceutical formulations	Glaxo Group Ltd.	727/DEL/1997 (21.03.1997)	1	23.07.2007	Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai-400008, India. Telephone: 91-2223082891
66.	Quinazoline derivatives	Pfizer Inc. Eastern Point Road Groton, Connecticut 06340, USA	537/DEL/1996 (13.03.1996)	1	10.04.2007	Natco Pharma Limited, NATCO HOUSE Road No. 2, Banjara Hills Hyderabad-500 033
67.	Powdered medicament for inhalation comprising a tiotropium salt	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma gmbh & Co. BINGER STRASSE 173, 0-55216 INGELHEIM AM RHEIN, GERMANY	2632/DELNP/2005 (15.06.2005)	1	29.08.07	Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai 400008, India. Telephone: 91-2223082891
68.	Process for manufacturing corrosion Resistant Galvanized Steel Pipes and Pipes obtained by the process	Jindal Industries Ltd. DELHI ROAD, MODEL TOWN, HISSAR, HARYANA, INDIA	1956/DEL/2006 (31.08.2006)	1	29.08.07	(1) Jindal Pipes Limited and Surya Roshni Limited, 2nd Floor, Padma Tower-I 8, Rajendra Place New Delhi-110008 India
69.	Pharmaceutical formulation of omeprazole	Astra Aktiebolag, Sweden	1354/DEL/1998 (21.05.1998)	1	13.09.2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, Off. Ashram Road, Ahmedabad-380 009, Gujarat, India
70.	Pharmaceutical combination for the prevention or treatment of cardiovascular, cardiopulmonary, Pulmonary or renal diseases.	Boehringer Ingelheim International Gmbh, Gmbh BINGER STRASSE 173, 55216 INGELHEIM, GERJvIANy	3073/DELNP/2005 (11.07.2005)	2	01.10.07 & 8.05.2008	1. INTERMED LABS PVT. LTD., #77D, KIADB, INDUSTRIAL AREA, JIGANI, BANGALORE-562 106. 2. Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Glenmark House, HDO- Corporate Bldg, Wing A, B D S Marg, Chakala, Off Western Express Highway Andheri (E), Mumbai

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
71.	A process for the manufacture of twin window slides having low fluorescence and a twin window slide made thereby useful for comet assay.	CSIR RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-110001, INDIA	1870/DEL/2004 (29.09.2004)	1	03.10.2007	Dr. Maiyam Shahidi, Trade Mark Juris, 317 Vardhman Plaza-I, J-Block, Rajouri Garden New Delhi
72.	NEEDLE TIP GUARD FOR HYPODERMIC NEEDLES	Injectimed Inc.	906/DEL/1997 (08.04.1997)	1	05.10.2007	B.Braun Melsungen Ag
73.	FUEL ADDITIVE	NEUFTEC LIMITED, West Indies	IN/PCT/2003/000 O2/DEL (01.01.2003)	1	05.10.2007	Oxonica Materials Limited, U.K
74.	Crystallin monohydrate, process for the preparation thereof and the use thereof for preparing a pharmaceutical composition.	Boehringer Ingelheim Phanna, GMBH & Co. KG, BINGER STRASSE 173, D-55216 INGELHEIM AM RHEIN, GERMANY.	558/DELNP/2003 (16.04.2003)	1	05.11.2007	INTERMED LABS PVT. L TD., #77D, KIADB, INDUSTRIAL AREA, JIGANI, BANGALORE-562 106.
75.	A COPOLYMER-I FRACTION	YEDA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CO.L TD. ISRAEL	93/DEL/2003 (05.02.2003)	1	21.11.2007	Natco Phanna Limited, NATCO HOUSE Road No.2, Banjara Hills Hyderabad-500 033
76.	Antibiotic combinations for providing total solution to the treatment of infections	Venus Remedies Limited S.C.O. 39, SECTOR 26, MADHYA MARG, CHANDIGARH-160019, INDIA.	2510/DEL/2004 (17.12.2004)	1	21.11.2007	M/s. FDC Ltd., FDC Limited 142-48, S. V. Road, Jogeshwari (West), Mumbai-400102, Maharashtra, India
77.	An improved process for the preparation of imipenem	Ranbaxy Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.19, NEHRU PLACE, NEW DELHI-110019, INDIA.	595/DEL/2001 (18.05.2001)	1	3.12.2007	Unimark Remedies Limited, 19, Crystal, Juhu Road, Santacruz (W.) Mumbai-400054. India.
78.	Vessel and unloading system	Life Hoegh & Co. ASA P.O. BOX 2596 SOLLI, N-0203 OSLO, NORWAY.	1663/DELNP/2003 (14.10.2003)	1	5.12.2007	Woodside Natural Gas, Inc., 2425 Olympic Blvd Ste 4030W, SANTA MONICA, California 90404, USA
79.	Process for the preparation of lmi penem	Ranbaxy Laboratories Pvt.Ltd 19, NEHRU PLACE, NEW DELHI-110019, INDIA.	594/DEL/2001 (18.05.2001)	1	13.12.2007	Unimark Remedies Limited, 19, Crystal, Juhu Road, Santacruz (W.) Mumbai-400 054. India.
80.	Topical Antiviral Formulation	Gilead Sciences, Inc 333 LAKESIDE DRIVE, FOSTER CITY, CA 94404, U.S.A.	7840/DELNP/2006 (22.12.2006)	1	31.12.2007	Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai-400008, India. Telephone: 91-2223082891
81.	Micro particles having improved storage stability and a process for the preparation of such micro particles.	Alkermes controlled therapeutics Inc. and Janseen pharmaceutica N.V	1166/DEL/1997 (06.05.1997)	1	03.1.2008	Sun Pharmaceuticals Limited
82.	A slotted Boom for a Crane	Escort Construction Equipment Limited, PLOT No. 2, SECTOR 13, FARIDABAD-121 007	1469/DEL/2005 (08.06.2005)	1	10.1.2008	Amit Prasad, Jungpura Ext. N-8A, New Delhi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
83.	An improved Boom for Use with Crane.	Escort Construction Equipment Limited, PLOT NO.2, SECTOR 13, FARIDABAD-121007	2304/DEL/1997 (14.08.1997)	1	24.1.2008	Amit Prasad, Jungpura Ext. N-8A, New Delhi.
84.	A Process for the production of the polymorph B of N-(3 ethynylphenylamino)-6, 7-bis (2-methoxyethoxy)-4-quinazolinamine hydrochloride	OSI Pharmaceuticals Inc.	IN/PCT/2002/004 97/DEL/1997	1	30.1.2008	Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai 400008, India. Telephone: 91-2223082891
85.	Stable polymorph of n-(Methynylphenylamino)-6, 7-bis (2-methoxyethoxy)-4quinololinamine hydrochloride	OSI Pharmaceuticals Inc.	IN/PCT/2002/005 07/DEL (14.05.2002)	1	30.1.2008	Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai 400008, India Telephone: 91-2223082891
86.	An improved Boom for a Crane.	Escort Construction Equipment Limited, PLOT NO.2, SECTOR 13, FARIDABAD	2305/DEL/1997 (14.08.1997)	1	5.2.2008	Amit Prasad, Jungpura Ext. N-8A, New Delhi.
87.	Light tower, light tower mast, light tower operation, light tower control unit for method implementation	Nalitchaev, Boris Valdimirovitch and Nalitchaev, VL. P ALEHNSKA Y A, D. 143, KV.16, MOSCOW, 129347, RUSSIAN FEDERATION Russia	2938/DELNP/2007 (19.04.2007)	2	12.2.2008	1. Aska Equipments Ltd, Pitam Pura, New Delhi 2. M/s. Rameshwar Das hari Prasad Impex, 9A, Lal bazaar street, Mercantile building, Block-A, 1st floor, Kolkatta-700 001.
88.	A conjugate composition and a process for preparation of the composition	1. Mitra & Co. Pvt. Ltd. A-180/181, Okhla Industrial Area Phase-I. New Delhi	2380/DEL/2004 (29.11.2004)	1	13.2.2008	Qualpro Diagnostics, Gitanjali, Tulip Block, Dr. Antonio Do Rego Bagh, Alto Santacruz, Bambolim Complex Post Office, Goa-403202, INDIA.
89.	Oral care implement	Colgate Palmolive Company 300 PARK A VENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022 USA.	3900/DELNP/2007 (24.05.2007)	1	22.2.2008	Hindustan Lever Limited, Hindustan Unilever House, 165/166, Backbay Reclamation, Mumbai-400020, Maharashtra, India.
90.	Compositions and methods for combination antiviral therapy	Gilead Sciences, Inc 333 LAKESIDE DRIVE, FOSTER CITY, CA 94404, U.S.A.	3383/DELNP/2005 (29.07.2005)	1	13.12.2007	Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai 400008, India. Telephone: 91-2223082891
91.	BILA YER TABLET	BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INTERNATIONAL GMBH BINGER STRASSE 173, 55216 INGELHEIM, GERMANY	2428/DELNP/2007 (30.03.2007)	1	19.2.2008	Meditab Specialities Pvt Ltd. Mumbai
92.	An improved Boom for a Crane.	Insite Vision Incorporated, 965 ATLANTA A VENUE, ALAMEDA, CA 94501, USA	3982/DELNP/2006 (11.07.2006)	1	03.03.2008	Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai 400 008, India. Telephone: 91-2223082891
93.	Lead Acid Batteries and Positive Plate and Alloys therefor	Exide Technologies, 13000 DEERFIELD PARKWAY, BUILDING 200, ALPHA RETIA, GA 30004, U.S.A	334/DELNP/2003 (10.03.2003)	1	10.03.2008	Shekhar Khanna, 18 J, Dr. A.K. Pal Road, Kolkatta, WB
94.	Biaxially oriented polyster film	SKC L TD #633, JEONGJA-DONG, JANGAN-GU, 440-300 SUWON-SI, KYUNGKJ-DO, REPUBLIC OF KOREA.	1544/DELNP/2004 (03.06.2004)	1	24.03.2008	Mandalapu Nageswara Rao

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
95.	Novel medicament compositions based on tiotropium salts and on salmeterol salts	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GMBH & CO KG BINGER STRASSE 173, D-55216 INGELHEIM AM RHEIN, GERMANY.	00518/DELNP/2003 (07.04.2003)	1	10.04.2008	Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai 400008, India. Telephone: 91-2223082891
96.	Bilayer Tablet	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GMBH & CO KG BINGER STRASSE 173, D-55216 INGELHEIM AM RHEIN, GERMANY.	2978/DELNP/2007 (20.04.2007)	1	17.04.2008	Meditab Specialities Pvt Ltd. Mumbai
97.	Bilayer pharmaceutical tablet comprising telemisartan and a diuretic and preparation thereof.	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma GMBH & CO KG BINGER STRASSE 173, D-55216 INGELHEIM AM RHEIN, GERMANY.	1928/DELNP/2004 (06.07.2004)	2	24.04.2008 & 6.05.2008	1. GM Pharma, Glenmark House, HDO-Corporate Bldg, Wing A, B D S Marg, Chakala, Off Western Express Highway Andheri (E), Mumbai-400099 2. M/s. Okasa Private Limited, 12 Gunbow Street Fort, Mumbai-400 001, India
98.	Pseudopolymorphic forms of a HIV protease inhibitor	Tibotec Pharmaceutical Ltd. EASTGATE VILAGE, EASTGATE, LITILE ISLAND, CO CORK IRELAND	3598/DELNP/2004 (17.11.2004)	1	25.04.2008	Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai 400008, India. Telephone: 91-2223082891
99.	WATER FILTER MATERIALS COMPRISING A MIXTURE OF MICROPOROUS AND MESOPOROUS CARBON PARTICLES AND WATER FILTERS WITH SAID FILTER MATERIAL	PUR water purification products Inc & CUNO, INC of ONE PROCTER & GAMBLE PLAZA, CINCINNA TI, OHIO 45202, USA & 400 RESEARCH PARKWAY, MERIDEN, CT 06450, USA	7278/DELNP/2007 (20.09.2007)	1	30.04.2008	Hindustan Lever Limited, Hindustan Unilever House, 1651166, Backbay Reclamation, Mumbai-400020, Maharashtra, India.
100.	Synthesis of boronic ester and acid compounds	Millenium Pharmaceuticals, Inc, 40 Landsdowne Street, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA	5633/DELNP/2006 (27.09.2007)	1	05.05.2008	Natco Pharma Limited, NATCO HOUSE Road No.2, Banjara Hills Hyderabad-500 033
101.	Percutaneous catheter directed occlusion devices	AGA Medical Corporation, 682 MENDELSSOHN A VENUE GOLDEN V ALLEY, MINNESOTA 55427, U.S.A.	1115/DEL/2003 (08.09.2003)	1	9.05.2008	Faisal Kapdi, Patel Nagar, New Delhi
102.	Percutaneous catheter directed occlusion devices	AGA Medical Corporation, 682 MENDELSSOHN A VENUE GOLDEN VALLEY, MINNESOTA 55427, U.S.A	1114/DEL/2003 (08.09.2003)	1	9.05.2008	Faisal Kapdi, Patel Nagar, New Delhi
103.	Treatment of refractory human tumors with epidermal growth factor receptor antagonists.	Imclone System Incorporation, 180 V ARICK STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10014, U.S.A.	IN/PCT/2001/115 4/DEL (13.12.2001)	1	9.05.2008	G M Pharma Ltd., Glenmark House, HDO-Corporate Bldg, Wing A, B D S Marg, Chakala, Off Western Express Highway Andheri (E), Mumbai-400099
104.	Treatment of refractory human tumors with epidermal growth factor receptor antagonists.	Imclone System Incorporation, 180 V ARICK STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10014, U.S.A.	1876/DELNP/2004 (30.06.2004)	1	9.05.2008	G M Pharma Ltd., Glenmark House, HDO-Corporate Bldg, Wing A, B D S Marg, Chakala, Off Western Express Highway Andheri (E), Mumbai-400099

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
105.	Line conditioner unit	Acme Tele powr Pvt Ltd., PLOT NO. 48, SECTOR-5, IMT MANESAR-1122050, GURGAON (HARYANA), INDIA	2083/DEL/2005 (05.08.2005)	2	16.05.2008	1. Solvon Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi 2. Lambda Eastern Telecommunication, 475, UDYOG VIHAR, Phase V, GURGAON, HARYANA, INDIA
106.	New Crystalline form of omeprazole	Astra Aktiebolag, S-151 85 SODERT ALJE, SWEDEN	3490/DEL/1998 (20.11.1998)	1	29.05.2008	Kiadb industrial Labs Pvt. Ltd. Banglore
107.	Antibody Purification by Protein A and Ion exchange Chromoatography	Lonza Biologics PLC, 228 BATH ROAD, SLOUGH SL 14DY, BERKSHIRE (GB)	3871/DELNP/2005 (30.08.2005)	1	08.05.08	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories, Greenlands, Ameerpet, Hyderabad-300 016, INDIA
108.	METHODS FOR THE PREPARATION OF (3R, 3AS, 6AR) HEXAHYDRO-FURO f2, 3-B1 FURAN-3-0L	Tibotec Pharmaceuticals Ltd., EASTGATE VILLAGE, EASTGATE, LITTLE ISLAND, CO CORK, IRELAND.	5301/DELNP/2006 (13.09.2006)	1	08.05.08	Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai-400 008, India. Telephone: 91-2223082891
109.	Isolation and Purification of Carotenoids	Katra Phytochem Private Limited, NO. 228118, 14th 'A' MAIN, HAL 2nd STAGE, BANGALORE 560008, INDIA.	1620/DELNP/2007 (28.02.2007)	1	04.06.2008	Kemin Foods L.C., 2100 Maury St PO Box 70, Des Moines, IA 50306-0070, USA
110.	Process for preparing atazanavir Bisulfate and novel form	Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, P.O.BOX 4000, ROUTE, 206 AND PROVINCE LINE ROAD, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08543-4000, USA	6425/DELNP/2006 (01.11.2006)	1	20.06.2008	Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai 400008, India. Telephone: 91-2223082891
111.	Combination of Cytochrome P450 dependent protease inhibitors	Tibotec Pharmaceuticals Ltd., EASTGA TE VILLAGE, EASTGATE, LITTLE ISLAND, CO CORK, IRELAND.	647/DELNP/2004 (11.06.2004)	1	21.06.2008	Cipla Limited, Mumbai Central, Mumbai 400008, India. Telephone: 91-2223082891
112.	Combination Therapy Gmbh, BINGER STRASSE 173, 55216 INGELHEIM, AM RHEIN. GERMANY	Boehringer Ingelheim International	4579/DELNP/2007 (14.06.2007)	1	3.7.08	M/s. Okasa Private limited, Mumbai
113.	Multilayer Tablet	Boehringer Ingelheim International Gmbh, BINGER STRASSE 173, 55216 INGELHEIM, AM RHEIN. GERMANY	4704/DELNP/2006 (17.08.2006)	1	3.7.08	M/s. Okasa Private limited, Mumbai
114.	AN IMPROVED BOOM FOR USE WITH A CRANE	Escort Construction Equipment Limited, Plot No.2, Sector 13, Faridabad-121 007 INDIA.	330/DEL/2004 (01.03.2004)	1	14.07.2008	Amit Prasad, Jungpura Ext. N-8A, New Delhi
115.	Telecom Utility	Krishana Pant, J-2 36, DLF Phase-II, Gurgaon-122 002	1742/DEL/2007 (16.08.2007)	1	31.07.2008	ACME Tele Power Ltd. 9th Floor, DLF Infinity Tower-C DLF Cyber City, Phase-II Gurgaon-122 002 Haryana, INDIA
116.	COATING FORA FLEXIBLE FLUID CONTAINMENT VESSEL AND A METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME	Albany International Corporation, 1373, BROADWAY, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12204. U.S.A.	1608/DELNP/2003 (07.10.2003)	1	22.8.08	RJ Fashion, House No. 1307, Gali No. 13, Govind Puri, Kalkaji, New Delhi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
117.	LONG NIP PRESS BELT MADE FROM RESIN-IMPREGNATED FIBERS	Albany Intenational Corporation, 1373, BROADWA Y, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12204, U.S.A.	17/DELNP/2006 (02.01.2006)	1	22.8.08	RJ Fashion, House No. 1307, Gali No. 13, Govind Puri, Kalkaji, New Delhi
118.	FLEXIBLE FLUID CONTAINMENT MARINE VESSEL	Albany Intenational Corporation, 1373, BROADWAY, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12204, U.S.A.	1580/DELNP/2003 (01.10.2003)	1	22.8.08	RJ Fashion, House No. 1307, Gali No. 13, Govind Puri, Kalkaji, New Delhi
119.	GROOVED SHOE PRESS BELT WITH CONICAL REBATES	Albany Intenational Corporation, 1373, BROADWA Y, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12204, U.S.A.	4712/DELNP/2005 (17.10.2005)	1	28.8.08	RJ Fashion, House No. 1307, Gali No. 13, Govind Puri, Kalkaji, New Delhi
120.	GROOVED SURFACE BELT OR ROLL AND METHOD OF FABRICATION	Albany Intenational Corporation, 1373, BROADWAY, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12204, U.S.A.	5349/DELNP/2005 (22.11.2005)	1	28.8.08	RJ Fashion, House No. 1307, Gali No. 13, Govind Puri, Kalkaji, New Delhi
121.	MUL TI-LA YER FORMING FABRIC WITH TWO WARP SYSTEMS BOUND TOGETHER WITH TRIPLETS OF BINDER YARNS	Albany Intenational Corporation	4713/DELNP/2005 (17.10.2005)	1	28.8.08	RJ Fashion, House No. 1307, Gali No. 13, Govind Puri, Kalkaji, New Delhi
122.	CONT AMINA TION RESIST ANT PRESS FABRIC STRUCTURE AND METHOD FO MANUFACTURE	Albany Intenational Corporation, 1373, BROADWAY, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12204, U.S.A.	5251/DELNP/2005 (16.11.2005)	1	28.8.08	RJ Fashion, House No. 1307, Gali No. 13, Govind Puri, Kalkaji, New Delhi
123.	SYNTHETIC BLOWN INSULATION	Albany Intenational Corporation, 1373, BROADWAY, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12204, U.S.A.	5447/DELNP/200 (25.12.2005)	1	28.8.08	RJ Fashion, House No. 1307, Gali No. 13, Govind Puri, Kalkaji, New Delhi
124.	Formulation of human antibodies for treating TNF-alpha associated disorders	Abbott laboratories (Bermuda) Ltd.	526/DELNP/2005 Priority 16.08.2002	1	05.09.2008	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Mumbai
125.	Compositions and methods of delivery of pharmacological agents	M/s. American biosciences, Inc	2899/DELNP/2005 29.06.2005	1	04.09.2008	Natco Pharma Limited, Hyderabad
126.		Lambda Eastern Telecommunication	348/DEL/2008	1	09.09.2008	Acme Telepower
127.	Methods and compositions for improving pregnancy outcome	Adelaide Fertility Centre Pvt. Ltd., Australia	367/DELNP/2008 14.01.2008	1	23.10.2008	M/s. Jagsonpal Pharmaceuticals Ltd. New Delhi
128.	An improved metal fixture useful for holding electrical bulb	Smt. Sunita Khanna, Varansi	782/DEL/1996 11.04.2008	1	11.04.2008	Mr. Ramesh Kumar, Chirai Gaon, varansai
129.	Toothbrush with gripping area	Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York	9053/DELNP/2007 23.11.2007	1	23.11.2008	Hindustan Unilever Limited

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
130.	Tetra malaria stix	Lalit Mahajan, New Delhi Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	75/DEL/2005 12.01.2005	1	28.11.2008	Zephyr Biomedicals, Goa
131.	Pan Malaria Stix	Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	74/DEL/2005 12.01.2005	1	28.11.2008	Zephyr Biomedicals, Goa
132.	A kit for analyzing the presence of iga antibodies of mycobacterium tuberculosis	Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	446/DEL/2006 20.2.2006	1	5.12.2008	Qualpro Diagnostics, Goa
133.	A kit for analyzing the presence of igg antibodies of mycobacterium tuberculosis in human serum or plasma	Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	447/DEL/2006 20.2.2006	1	5.12.2008	Qualpro Diagnostics, Goa
134.	A kit for analyzing the presence of igm antibodies of mycobacterium tuberculosis	Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	448/DEL/2006 20.2.3006	1	5.12.2008	Qualpro Diagnostics, Goa
135.		Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	449/DEL/2006 20.2.2006	1	5.12.2008	Qualpro Diagnostics, Goa
136.	A device kit for analyzing the presence of tuberculosis bacilli in a sample and a process thereof	Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	202/DEL/2006 25.1.2006	1	10.12.2008	Zephyr Biomedicals, Goa
137.	A device kit for analyzing the presence of tuberculosis bacilli in a sample and a process thereof	Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	203/DEL/2006 25.1.2006	1	10.12.2008	Zephyr Biomedicals, Goa
138.	A device and kit for analyzing the presence of leptospira igg antibodies in a sample and a process thereof	Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	2482/DEL/2007 28.11.2007	1	11.12.2008	Zephyr Biomedicals, Goa
139.	A device and kit for analyzing the presence of leptospira 19m antibodies in human serum or plasma	Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	2483/DEL/2007 28.11.2007	1	11.12.2008	Zephyr Biomedicals, Goa
140.	A process of preparation of anti hlectin	Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	2151/DEL/2007 12.10.2007	1	12.12.2008	Zephyr Biomedicals, Goa
141.	A microlisa dengue device for detection of dengue i- antibodies	Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	1688/DEL/2007 8.8.2007	1	12.12.2008	Zephyr Biomedicals, Goa
142.	A device and a process thereof	Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	1689/DEL/2007 8.8.2007	1	12.12.2008	Zephyr Biomedicals, Goa

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
143.	A device for rapid detection of hiv antigen	Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	2654/DEL/2007 18.12.2007	1	12.12.2008	Zephyr Biomedicals, Goa
144.	A device and kit for analyzing the presence of anti dengue igm and anti dengue igg in a sample and a process there of.	Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	2484/DEL/2007 28.11.2007	1	12.12.2008	Zephyr Biomedicals, Goa
145.	A test kit for analvzing the presence of tuberculosis bacilli in a sample and a process thereof	Lalit Mahajan N-118, Greater Kailash, New Delhi	1845/DEL/2006 17.8.2006	1	12.12.2008	Zephyr Biomedicals, Goa
146.	Evaporative cooling apparatus resistant to vector breeding	National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Sham Nath Marg, New Delhi	2001/DEL/2007 21.09.2007	1	23.12.2008	Dr. Vinod Prakash Sharma, Vasant Kunj
147.	A process and a device thereof	Lalit Mahajan	2654/DEL/2006 12.12.2006	1	18.12.2008	Qualpro Diagnostics, Goa
148.	A test kit for analyzing the presence of tuberculosis bacilli in sample and a process thereof	Biomed Industries	3256/DEL/2005 05.12.2005	1	20.1.2009	Zephyr Biomedicals, Goa
149.	Micro particles having improved storage stability and a process for the prepration of such micro particles.	SKC Limited	1544/DELNP/2004 dated 6.03.4	1	4.2.2009	Sun Pharmaceuticals Limited
150.	A seamless laminated baldder for machine stitched inflatable balls.	M/s. Paradise Rubber Industries, Basti Baba Khel, Kapurthala Road, Jalandhar city 144 021	491/DEL/2007 6.03.07	1	18.2.2009	M/s. Enkay (India) Rubber Co. Pvt. Ltd. B-3. M.A. Industrial Estate, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi
151.	A soft seamless nitrile blader for inflatable balls.	M/s. Paradise Rubber Industries, Basti Baba Khel, Kapurthala Road, Jalandhar city 144 021	283/DEL/2007 13.02.07	1	18.2.2009	M/s Enkay (India) Rubber Co. Pvt. Ltd. B-3. M.A. Industrial Estate, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi
152.	A process and systems for the expodiation of an olefin	Shell International Research Maatscappij B.V, Netherlands	1234/DELNP/2004 07.05.04	1	20.2.2009	Scientific Design Company Inc., New Jersey USA
153.	A process and systems for the expodiation of an olefin	Shell International Research Maatscappij B. V, Netherlands	1214/DELNP/2004 06.06.04	1	20.2.2009	Scientific Design Company Inc., New Jersey USA
154.	Pharmaceutical Formulation	Novarties International Pharmaceutical Ltd.	2563/DEL/2006 29.11.06	1	20.2.2009	Cipla Limited, Maharashtra
155.	Rear Wheel Mounting/dismounting Structure for Motorcycle	Honda Giken Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan	1870/DEL/1996 22.08.1996	1	26.2.2009	TVS Motor Company Ltd., Chennai
156.	Sustained Release Compositins Containing Alfuzosin	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, New Delhi	2129/DELNP/2005 18.05.2005	1	27.3.2009	Sanjay Singh, Kothi 304, Sultanpur Chaupal, Devta Muhalla, New Delhi

Patient Office Kolkata

	Title of the invention	Name of the patent Applicant	Patent Application No. No	Date of filing of the patent application	No. of opponents	Date of filing of pre-grant	Name of Opponents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Pen delivery device	Eli Lilly & Co.	249/KOLNP/03	27.2.03	2	(1) 10.10.06 (2) 1.10.08	1. USV Ltd. 2. Intas Biopharmaceuticals Ltd.
2.	Sustained release pharmaceutical formulations comprising ranolazine	CV Therapeutics Inc.	2963/KOLNP/07	6.7.07	1	24.3.08	Cipla Ltd.
3.	Nebulizer formulation	Breath Ltd	2872/KOLNP/07	6.8.07	1	23.3.09	Cipla Ltd.
4.	High purity lipopeptides, Jipopeptide micelles and processes for preparing same and pharmaceutical compositions containing them	Cubist Pharmaceuticals Inc.	IN/PCT/02/927	16/07/2002	1	18.6.07	GM Pharma
5.	Tigecycline compositions and methods of preparation	Wyeth	3140/KOLNP/07	27.8.07	2	(1)11.7.08 (2) 26.11.08	(1) Natco Pharma Ltd., (2) Lupin Ltd.
6.	Compositions comprising poorly water soluble pharmaceutical agents and antimicrobial agents	Abraxis Bioscience, LLC	2664/KOLNP/07	17.7.01	1	5.9.08	Natco Pharma Ltd.
7.	A medicament for the prophylaxis and treatment of arteriosclerosis and hypertension	Daiichi Sankyo Company Ltd	1462/KOLNP/05	27.7.05	1	22.8.08	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
8.	Pharmaceutical formulation of salmeterol and fluticasone propionate	Glaxo Group Ltd	166/KOLNP/03	11.2.03	2	(1) 8.9.05 (2) 11.10.06	(1) Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd. (2) Cipla Ltd.
9.	Process for manufacturing water filters	The Procter & Gamble Company	228/KOLNP/04	18.2.04	11	5.10.06	Hindustan Lever Ltd.
10.	Circular comb arrangement'	Graf & CIE AG and MASCHINENFABRIK RIETER AG	422/CAL/OO	25.07.00	3	(1) 31.3.06 (2) 22.3.06 (3) 31.7.06	(1) Nitto Shoji Ltd. (2) Vivek Vardhan Prasad, (3) Lakshmi card Clothing Manufacturing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Bendamastine pharmaceutical compositions for lyophilisation	Cephalon, Inc.	2767/KOLNP/07	27.7.07	1	(1) 25.3.08,	(1) Natco Pharma Ltd.
12.	Protein purification	Genentech, Inc	1638/KOLNP/05	16.8.05	1	12.12.08	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
13.	Use of specific dose of fondaparinux sodium for the treatment of acs	Sanofi-Synthelabo	414/KOLNP/04	29.3.04	1	23.4.08	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
14.	iA process for preparation of the partial thromboplastin time reagent and a device thereof	Lalit Mahajan	695/KOL/07	7.5.07	1	19.1.09	Tulip Diagnostics (P) Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	17.beta.-carbothioate 17.alpha.- arylcabonyloxyloxy androstane derivatives as anti-inflammatory agents	Glaxo Group Ltd	108/KOLNP/03	29.1.03	1	(1) 21.3.07	(1) Intermed Labs Pvt. Ltd.
16.	Pharmaceutical composition	Glaxo Group Ltd	2044/CAL/97	29.10.97	3	(1) 28.3.06 (2) 6.4.06 (3) 12.4.06	(1) Manipur Network for Positive People (2) Cipla Ltd/JGopakumar Nair Associates, (3) Indian Network for People Leaving with HIV/AIDS (INP+)
17.	A thromboplastin reagent and a process thereof	Lalit Mahajan	692/KOL/2007	7.5.07	1	19.1.09	Tulip Diagonostics(P) Ltd.
18.	Process and crystal forms of 2-methyl-thieno- benzodiazepine	Eli Lilly & Co.	514/CAL/96	22.3.96	1	16.5.08	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
19.	An oral solid composition and a method for preparing thereof	Orion Corporation	IN/PCT/01/1271	3.12.01	1	30.12.05	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
20.	A device for rapid detection of the hiv p24 antigen & antibodies and a process thereof	Lalit Mahajan	696/KOL/07	7.5.07	1	18.12.08	Qualpro Diagnostics
21.	A transparent dentrifice and a method for preparing the same	JM Huber corporation	861/KOLNP/05	11.5.05	1	7.12.06	Hindustan Lever Ltd.
22.	A stabilized composition for increasing bone toughness and stiffness and recucing fractures and method of preparation of the composition thereof	Eli Lilly & Co	IN/PCT/00/336	20.09.00	1	7.4.06	USV Ltd.
23.	Water filters and processes for using the same	The Procter & Gamble Company	227/KOLNP/04	118.2.04	1	5.10.06	Hindustan Lever Ltd.
24.	Water treatment compositions	The Procter & Gamble Company	IN/PCT/02/1455	26.11.02	1	27.2.06	Hindustan Lever Ltd.
25.	A phammaceutical composition comprising eplerenone	GD Searle & Co	IN/PCT/01/536	22.5.01	1	12.12.05	Ranbaxy laboratories Ltd
26.	Methods of administering dalbavancin for treatment of bactetrial infections'	Vicuron pharmaceuticals Inc.	873/KOLNP/05	12.5.05	1	23.6.08	G. M. Pharma Ltd
27.	Process for producing 7- isoindoline- quinolonecarboxy lie acid derivative	Toyama Chemical Co. Ltd.	1891/CAL/98	23.10.98	1	22.11.06	G. M. Pharma Ltd.
28.	Monomeric insulin analog formulations	Eli Lilly & Co.	677/CAL/95	14.6.95	2	(1) 19.9.05 (2) 4.7.07	(1) WOCKHARDT Ltd., (2) Tridos Lab Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Pharmaceutical compositions	Glaxo Group Ltd	479/CAL/98	23.3.98	1	112.2.07	Cipla Ltd.
30.	Pharmaceutical solutions of levosimendan	Orion Corporation	IN/PCT/02/312	5.3.02	1	2.1.06	G. M. Pharma Ltd.
31.	Homogeneous pharmaceutical compositions comprising abacavir, lamivudine and zidovudine	Glaxo Group Ltd	IN/PCT/001521	16.11.00	1	26.4.06	Cipla Ltd.
32.	A device for isolation of dioxy ribonucleic acid/ribonucleic acid from nucleic acid and a process thereof	Lalit Mahajan	694/KOL/07	7.5.07	1	18.12.08	Qualpro Diagnostics
33.	Hydrate a of aripiprazole and a process of preparation thereof	Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.	IN/PCT/02/1536	17.12.12	1	19.9.05	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
34.	Insulin analog formulations	Eli Lilly & Co.	675/CAL/95	14.6.05	2	(1) 19.9.05 (2) 9.8.06	(1) WOCKHARDT Ltd. (2) Tridos Lab Pvt. Ltd.
35.	A non freeze dried pharmaceutical composition	Eli Lilly & Co	IN/PCT/00/119	5.7.2000	1	11.5.06	USV Ltd.
36.	Compositions containing micronized nebulolol	Janssen Pharmaceutica N.V.	191/CAL/95	24.2.95	1	30.11.05	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
37.	High purity lipopeptides, lipopeptide micelles and processes for preparing same and pharmaceutical compositions containing them	Cubist Pharmaceuticals Inc.	4083/KOLNP/07	24.10.07	2	(1) 25.2.09, (2) 17.3.09	(1) Dr. Guhan Jayaraman, Dept of Biotech, IIT Madras; (2) Biocon Ltd.
38.	Novel exendin and exendin agonist formulations	Amylin Pharmaceuticals	IN/PCT/01/729	13.7.01	3	(1) 4.12.06, (2) 28.6.07, (3) 7.8.08.	(1) Natco Pharma Ltd., (2) Sun Pharmaceuticals Ltd., (3) G. Lalitha
39.	Improved arsenic removal media	Engelhard Corp.	1313/KOLNP/05	7.7.05	1	19.3.07	Hindustan Lever Ltd.
40.	A novel crystalline form of n-] 4-[2-(2-amino-4,7-dihydro-4-oxo-3h-pyrrolo[2, 3-d]pyrimidin-5-yl) ethyl]benzoyl]-l-glutamic acid and process therefor	Eli lilly & co.	IN/PCT/02/845	24.06.02	1	02.01.2009	Dabur Pharma Limited
41.	Lipopeptides as antibacterial agents	Cubist Pharma Inc	916/KOL/07	29.06.07	1	12.12.2008	G.M. Pharma Ltd.
42.	Combustion emission estimation with flame sensing system	ABB INC	318/KOLNP/2005	02.03.2005	1	10.08.2006	Bharat Heavy Eletrical Ltd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
43.	Protein purification	GENENTECHINC	3272/KOLNP/2005	11.08.2005	1	26/3/2009	Glenmark Pharma Ltd.
44.	A device for determination of the hiv in human serum and plasma/whole blood and a process thereof	LALIT MAHAJAN	693/KOL/2007	07.05.2007	1	17/12/2008	Qualpro
45.	Immunoglobulin variants and uses thereof	GENENTECHINC	1362/KOLNP/2005	14.07.2005	1	14/8/2008	Glenmark Pharma Ltd.
46.	Use of lhrh-antagonists in doses that do not cause castration for the improvement of-cell mediated immunity	Zentaris GMBH	1610/KNP/2003	11.12.2003	1	15/12/2008	Glenmark Pharma Ltd.
47.	A sensor module unit and a throttle apparatus equipped with a sensor module unit	MIKUNI CORPORATION	154S/KOLNP/2005	5/8/2005	1	9/5/2008	Flash electronics Pvt. Ltd.

Patent Office, Mumbai**Year 2005**

Sl. No.	Title of Application/Field of Invention	Name of the Applicant	Application No. & Dt. of Filing of Application	Number of Opponents	Date of Filing of Opposition	Opponents Name & Address
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Pharmaceutical Compositions Containing Benzogninelizines and Methods of Use Thereof	Wockhardt Limited, Wockhardt Towers, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai-400 051.	308/MUM/2002 (27/MUM-WTO/2002 28/03/2002	2 1	17/03/05	Cipla Limited 289, Bellasis Road, Mumbai Central Mumbai-400 008
2.	Pol Ymorph of A Pharmaceutical	Abbott Laboratories, D-377, Ap6a-1, 100 Abboitpark Road, Abboit Park, It-60064-6008, Usa.	IN/PCT/2001/000 18/MUM 03/01/2001	2	13/07/05	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited
3.	A Process For The Preparation Of Anti-Ischaemic And Anti-Hypertensive Drug Amlodipine Besyla Te	Kopran Limited, Parijat House, 1076 Dr E Moses Road, Worli, Mumbai 400018 Maharashtra India	803/MUM/2002 04/09/2002	1	30/05/05	Glochem Industries Limited
4.	Epterenone Crystalline Form	Pharmacia Corporation, Pobox 5110, Chicago, Illinois, Usa	IN/PCT/2001/010 57/MUM 05/09/200)	1	12/7/2005	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals Limited B/2, Mahalaxmi Chambers, 22 Bhulabhai Desai Road, Mumbai-400 026

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Cryastalline Bis [(E)-7-[4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-isopropyl-2-[Methyl (Methylsulfonyl) Amino] Pyrimidin-5-yl] (3r, 5s)-3, 5-Dihydroxyhept-6-enoic Acid] Calcium Salt	Astrazeneca Ab, S-151 85 Sodertalje, Sweden	223/MUMNP/2003 14/02/2003	1	6/9/2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Torrent House, Off Ashram Road Ahmedabad-380 008
6.	A Process For Combinations Of Glimpiride And Thiazolidinedione For Treatment Of Diabetes	Wockhardt Limited, Wockhardt Towers, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra(e), Mumbai-400 051.	106/MUM/2003 29/01/2003	1	6/9/2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Torrent House, Off Ashram Road Ahmedabad-380 008
7.	Antidiabetic Formulation And Method	Bristol-myers Squibb Company	IN/PCT/2002/004 74/MUM 16/04/2002	1	16/09/05	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Torrent House, Off Ashram Road Ahmedabad-380 008
8.	Pharmaceutical Compositions Comprising A Hmg Reductase Inhibitor	Astrazeneca AB, S-151 85 Sodertalje, Sweden	IN/PCT/2002/001 12/MUM 28/01/2002	1	20/09/05	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Torrent House, Off Ashram Road Ahmedabad-380 008
9.	A Plastic Suction Muffler For A Hermetical Y Sealed Compressors	Kirloskar Copeland Ltd. Laxmanrao Kirloskar Road, Khadki, Pune-411 003,	336/MUM/2000 09/04/2002	1	19/10/05	Tecumseh Products India Private Limited
10.	Novel Composition and Use	Smithkline Beecham P.L.C. (Gb) 980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, Tw89gs, Uk	IN/PCT/2002/006 03/MUM 13/05/2002	1	1/12/2005	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Torrent House, Off Ashram Road Ahmedabad-380 008
11.	Crystalline (+)-(s) Pol Ymorph Of Clopidogrel Hydrogen Sulphate (Form-2	Sanofi-synthelabo 174, A Venue De France, F-7s013 Paris	391/MUMNP/2004 16/07/2004	1	14/12/05	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Torrent House, Off Ashram Road Ahmedabad-380 008

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12.	Pharmaceutical Compositions Containing Benzogninelazines And Methods Of Use Thereof	Wockhardt Limited, Wockhardt Towers, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai-400 051.	308/MUM/2002 (27/MUM-WTO/2002) Dt.-28/03/2002	2	4/8/2006	Hetero Drugs Limited 607/608, 6th Floor, Matharce Arcade, 8th Subhash Raod, Vile Parle (E) Mumbai-400 057
13.	Polymorph of a Pharmaceutical	Abbott Labora Tories, D-377, AP6A-1, 100 Abbott Park Road, Abbott Park, IL-60064-6008, USA.	IN/PCT/2001/00018/ MUM 03/0112001	2	8/9/2006	Delhi Network of Positive People Delhi India

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Crystalline Bis [(E)-7(4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-Isopropyl-2-(Methyl (Methylsulfonyl) Amino) Pyrimidin-s-Yl] (3r, Ss)-3, 5-Dihydroxyhept-6-Enoic Acid] Calcium Salt	Astrazeneca Ab, S-isi 8s Sodertalje, Sweden	IN/PCT/2001/007 58/MUM 22/06/2001	1	3/1/2006	M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited
15.	A Novel Composite Fructoconical Grinding Roll	Ala Engineering Pvt. Ltd. I 15, G.v.m.m. Estate, Odhav Road.ahmedabad-382 410	32/MUM/2002 15/0112002	1	9/1/2006	Magotteaux International S.A." Li5, G.v.m.m. Estate, Odhav Road, Ahmedabad-382 410
16.	An Insert, A Method And A Mould For Manufacturing The Same	Ala Engineering Pvt. Ltd. Li5, G.v.m.m. Estate.odhav Road, Ahmedabad-382410	30/MUM/2002 15/01/2002	1	9/1/2006	Magotteaux International S.a. 115, G.v.m.m. Estate, Odhav Road, Ahmedabad-382 410
17.	A High Performace Milling System	Ala Engineering Pvt. Ltd. 115, G.v.m.m. Estate, Odhav Road, Ahmedabad-382410	354/MUM/2002 16/04/2002	1	9/1/2006	Magotteaux International S.a. 115, G.v.m.m. Estate, Odhav Road, Ahmedabad-382 410
18.	A Novel Crushing Component And A Process For Manufacturing The Same	Ala Engineering Pvt. Ltd. 115, G.V.M.M. Estate, Odhav Road, Ahmedabad-382410	31/MUM/2002 15/01/2002	1	9/1/2006	Maootteaux International S.a. I 115, G.v.m.m. Estate, Odhav Road, Ahmedabad-382 410
19.	Cyclooxygenase-2 Inhibitor Compositions Ha Vin O Rapid Onset Of Therapeutic Effect	Pharmacia Corporation Pobox 5110, Chlcago, Illinois 60680,	IN/PCT/2001/01055/ MUM 05/09/2001	1	30/01/06	Torrent Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Torrent House, Off Ashram Road Ahmedabad-380 008
20.	A Medical/Surgical Devic Which Is A Vsd Occluder of Percutaneous, Trans Catheter Ventricular Septal Defect Closure Device Designed For The Occlusion Of Muscular Ventricular Septal.	Faisal M. Kapadi E/2, Juhu Apartments, Near S.n.d.t. College, Juhu, Mumbai-400 049	334/MUM/2002 09/04/2002	1	21/09/06	Aga Medical Corporation India
21.	A Medical/Surgical Devic which is a VSD Occluder of Percutaneous, Trans Catheter Ventricular Septal Defect Closure Device Designed for the occlusion of Muscular Ventricular Septal	Faisal M. Kapadi E/2, Juhu A Partments, Near S.N.D.T. College, Juhu, Mumbai-400 049	335/MUM/2002 09/04/2002	1	21/09/06	Aga Medical Corporation India

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	A Medical/Surgical Device Shich Is A Duct Occluder Of Percutaneous, Transcatheter Occlusion Device, Intended For The Non-surgical Closure Of Patient Ductus Arteriosus (Pda). The Device Is An Alternative To Heart Surgery, Endoscopic Closure And Other Currently Available Trans Catheter Occlusion Devices.	F Aisal M. Kap Adi C/2, Juhu Apartments, Near S.n.d.t. College, Juhu, Mumbai-400 049	336/MUM/2002 09/04/2002	1	21/09/06	Aga Medical Corporation India
23.	Pharmaceutical Combination Of Angiotensin Ii Antagonists And I Angiotensint I Converting Enzyme Inhib Itors.	Boehringer Ingelheim Pharma Kg Binger Strasse 173, D-55216 Ingelheim Am Rhein	110/MUMNP/2003 24/01/2003	1	14/06/06	M/s. Okasa Pvt. Ltd. 12, Gunbow Street, Mumbai-400 001
24.	A Cost Effective Process For Production Of Sertraline Hydrochloride Free From Trans Isomer And Dehalogena Ted Impurities	I Wanbury Limited Plot No. 28, 1st Floor, Sector 19c, Kopri Road, V Ashi, Na Vi Mumbai.	741/MUM/2005 22/06/2005	1	10/5/2006	M/s. Amoli Organics Ltd. 407, Dalamal House, J. Bajaj Road, Nariman Point Mumbai-400 021
25.	A Process For Producing Structurally Improved Latent Heat Storage Materials And Encapsulating Them Intoimproved Profiles Thereof for end Use	Amol A. Kamkar 101, Kaka Kunj, 1 Nesbit Road, Mazgaon, Mumbai-400 O 1o, M.s.india	1183/MUM/2006 26/07/2006	1	23/11/06	ACME Telepower Ltd. DLF Infinity, Tower- C, DLF Cyber City, Phase II, Gurgaon-122 001
26.	A Cost Effective Process for Preparation for Manufacture of Iron Sucrose	Emcure Pharmaceutical Ltd. R&D Centre II, 12/2 F-II Block, M.I.D.C. Pimpri, Pune-411018.	1298/MUM/2004 06/12/2004	1		Alkem Laboratories Ltd. Alkem House, Devashish Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel Mumbai-400 013

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Pearlescent Film Coating Systems And Substrates Coated Therewith*	Bps I Holding Inc. 1105 North Market Street, Suite 1450 P.o. Box 8985 Wilmington Delaware 19899-8985,	786/MUMNP/2005 15/07/2005	1		Ideal Cures Ltd. Elecon Chambers 6th Floor, Sakinaka Andheri (E) Mumbai-400 072.
28.	Vehicle Seduurity Using Short Messaging & Services Internet	Dr. P. Sekhar G-ii3, Premijot Complex, Chembur-mankhurd Link Road, Shivaji Nagar, Govandi Mumbai-400043	287/MUM/2004 08/03/2004	3	(1) 7/6/2006 (2) 19/09/06 (3) 25/07/06	1. Dr. B.B. Singh D-7, Fairlawn, V.N. Purav Marg, Chembur Mumbai-400071 2. Mr. Kirit Sheth, 104-Shiv Ind. Est. Mumbai-400 012 3. Pricol Limited, 702-7, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore-641 037 NIPPON AUDIOTRONIX LIMITED D-8 Sector-X, Noida, UP-201 01
29.	Crystalline Pharmaceutical	Abbott Lab Ora Tories, D-377, AP6A-1, 100 Abbott Park Road, Abbott Park, IL-60064-6008, USA	IN/PCT/2002/01243/ MUM 11/09/2002	1	26/06/04	Delhi Network of Positive People Delhi India
30.	Cilostazol Preparation	Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. Japan	IN/PCT/2001/01152/ MUM 21/09/2001	1	04/03/05	Lakshmi Kumaran B-6/10, Safadarjung Enclave, New Delhi-110 209 HMI Kumaran
31.	Vehicle Seduurity Using Short Messaging & Services Internet	Dr. P. Sekhar Padmanabhan Sekhar G-1/13, Premijot Complex, Chembur-mankhurd Link Road, Shivajinagar	287/MUM/2004 08/03/2004	3	7/6/2006 19/09/06 25/07/06	Dr. B.B. Singh D-7, Fairlawn, V.N. Purav Marg, Chembur Mumbai-400071 Mr. Kirit Sheth, 104-Shiv Ind. Est. Mumbai-400 012 PRICOL LIMITED 702-7, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore-641 037 Nippon Audiotronix Limited D-8 Sector-X Noida, UP-20101
32.	Mul Ti Function Valve Asembly For Permanently Fixed Liquified Petroleum Gas (Lpg) Containers Automative Use	Sachdev Kanwar Mumbai Maharashtra India	619/MUM/2005 24/05/2005	1	19/09/06	Pricol Limited 702-7, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore-641 037
33.	Herbicide Composition	United Phousperus Ltd. Uniphos House, 11th Road, C.D. Marg, Khar (West), Mumbai-400 052, Maharashtra, India	664/MUM/2004 18/06/2004	1	25/07/06	Nippon Audiotronix Limited D-8 Sector-X Noida, UP-20101

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Process For Preparing Cilostazol	Teva Pharmaceutical 5 Basel Street. P.O. Box 3190, Peth Tiqva	235/MUMNP/2003 17/02/2003	1	05/05/06	Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.
35.	Textile Machine, Especially Spinning Preparation Machine with a Drafting Device	Rieter Ingolst Adt Spinnereimasch, Bau AG	720/MUM/2004 07/06/2004	1	16/06/2006	Lakshmi Machine Works Limited, Perianaickenpalayam Coimbtore-641 02
2007						
36.	Liquid Pharmaceutical Formulations of Palonosetron	Helsinn Healthcatre SA P.O. Box 357, Ch-6915 Pambio- Noranco Switzerland	951/MUMNP/2005 Dt. 25/08/2005	1	15/1/2007	G.M. Pharma Ltd., Mumbai
37.	Process for the Preparation of Elixir of Herbal Extract	Shree Dhoot Apapeshwar Limited 135 Nanubhai Desai Road, Mvmbai-400004	5/MUM/2005 Dt. 04/01/2005	1	13/2/2007	Mr. K.P. Prabhakar Mumbai
38.	Use of Palonosetron Treating Post- Operative Nausea and Vomiting	Helsinn Heal Thcatre SA P.O. Box 357, Ch-6915 Pambio- Noranco Switzerland A.	1024/MUMNP/2005 19/09/2005	1	19/2/2007	G.M. Pharma Ltd., Mumbai
39.	An Oral Suspension as Antiretroviral Therapy	EMCURE Pharmaceutical Ltd. Chitrakoot, 2nd Floor, Shree Ram Mills Compound, Garpatrao Kadam Marg, Worli, Mumbai-400013,	206/MUM/2006 14/02/2006	1	8/3/2007	Cipla Limited 289, Bellasis Road, Mumbai Central Mumbai-400 008
40.	Quetiapine Granules	Astrazeneca Ab S-151 85 Soderlalje	IN/PCT/2002/00262/ MUM 04/03/2002	1	8/5/2007	Ashwini Sandu Mumabi
41.	Novel Agricultural Composition	Deepak Pranjivandas Shah 501/502, V Andana Apartments, Janki Kutir, Juhu Church Road, Juhu, Mumbai	40/MUM/2007 08/0112007	2	15/06/2007	Kamal Thakkar of Jaishil Sulphur & Chemicals Industries, Mumbai

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
42.	Linear Feeding System	Kaneriya Manojkumar Veljibhai A/12, Swagat App., Nr. Post Office, Opp. ST. Bus Stop, Dahegam Road, Naroda, Ahmedabad 3822330	471/MUM/2007 13/03/2007	1	25/06/2007	Soni Pankajkumar Jayantilal Mumbai
43.	Linear Feeding System	Kaneriya Manojkumar Veljibhai A/12, Swagat App., Nr. Post Office, Opp. ST. Bus Stop, Dahegam Road, Naroda,	663/MUM/2006 28/04/2006	1	11/7/2007	Soni Pankajkumar Jayantilal Mumbai
44.	Solid Pharmaceutical Dosage form	Abbott Laboratories Dept. 377 Bldg. AP6A-1, 100 Abbott Park Road, Abbott Park, IL 60064-6008	339/MUMNP/2006 24/03/2006	1	16/8/2007	Initiative for Medicines, Access & Knowledge (I-MAK)
45.	A Joss Stick and a Method of Making the same	Bhupendra Ratilal Kawa 2 Jay Bharat Industrial Estate Dindoshi Village Opp. Virwani Industrial Estate, Goregaon (East), Mumbai-400 063	792/MUM/2005 04/07/2005	1	31/08/2007	EBCO PVT. LTD., 12, Genesis Ind. Com Palghar, Thane-401 404
46.	A Joss Stick And A Method Of Making The Same	Ramakant Rajaram Gaikwad A122, Mini Land Gate No. 5, Tank Road, Bhandup (W), Mumbai-400 078,	377/MUM/2005 30/03/2005	1	03.09.2007	SANJAY MAHASHABDE Sutra Designs Development, 3rd Floor, Devgiri, Plot No. 14, Near Sangam Press, Pune-411 038
47.	A Joss Stick and a Method of Making The Same	Ramakant Rajaram Gaikwadai22, Mini Land Gate, No. 5, Tank Road, Bhandup (West), Mumbai-400 078.	378/MUM/2005 30/03/2005	1	03.09.2007	SANJAY MAHASHABDE Sutra Designs Development, 3rd Floor, Devgiri, Plot No. 14, Near Sangam Press, Pune-411 038
48.	A Joss Stick and A Method of Making The Same	Ramakant Raja Ram Gaikwad A122, Mini Land Gate No. 5, Tank Road, Bhandup (W), Mumbai-400 078	379/MUM/2005 30/03/2005	1	03.09.2007	SANJAY MAHASHABDE Sutra Designs Development, 3rd Floor, Devgiri, Plot No. 14, Near Sangam Press, Pune-411 038

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
49.	A Joss Stick and a Method of Making The Same	Ramakant Rajaram Gaikwad A/22, Mini Land Gate No.5, Tank Road, Bhandup (W), Mumbai-400 078	380/MUM/2005 30/03/2005	1	03.09.2007	SANJAY MAHASHABDE Sutra Designs Development, 3rd Floor, Devgiri, Plot No. 14, Near Sangam Press, Pune-411 038
50.	A Joss Stick and a Method of Making The Same	Ramakant Rajaram Gaikada/22, Mini Land Gate, No. 5, Tank Road, Bhandup (West), Mumbai-400 078	381/MUM/2005 30/03/2005	1	03.09.2007	SANJAY MAHASHABDE Sutra Designs Development, 3rd Floor, Devgiri, Plot No. 14, Near Sangam Press, Pune-411 038
51.	A Joss Stick and a Method of Making The Same	Ramakant Rajaram Gaikada/22, Mini Land Gate, No. 5, Tank Road, Bhandup (West), Mumbai-400 078	382/MUM/2005 30/03/2005	1	03.09.2007	SANJAY MAHASHABDE Sutra Designs Development, 3rd Floor, Devgiri, Plot No. 14, Near Sangam Press, Pune-411 038
52.	A Joss Stick and a Method of Making The Same	Ramakant Rajaram Gaikada/22, Mini Land Gate, No.5, Tank Road, Bhandup(West), Mumbai-400 078	383/MUM/2005 30/03/2005	1	03.09.2007	SANJAY MAHASHABDE Sutra Designs Development, 3rd Floor, Devgiri, Plot No. 14, Near Sangam Press, Pune-411 038
53.	A Joss Stick and a Method of Making The Same	Ramakant Rajaram Gaikada/22, Mini Land Gate, No. 5, Tank Road, Bhandup (West), Mumbai-400 078	384/MUM/2005 30/03/2005	1	03.09.2007	SANJAY MAHASHABDE Sutra Designs Development, 3rd Floor, Devgiri, Plot No. 14, Near Sangam Press, Pune-411 038
54.	Improved Wear Resistant Metal Parts and Method of Manufacture thereof	Ala Engineering Pvt. Ltd. 115, Gvmm Estate, Odhav Road, Ahmedabad	276/MUM/2005 14/03/2005	1	30/03/2007	Magotteaux International S.A. 115, G. V.M.M. Estate, Odhav Road, Ahmedabad-382 410
55.	Laminates	Bilcare Limited 1028, Shirol, Rajgurunagar (T Aluka Khed), Pune-410 505	825/MUM/2005 11/07/2005	1	16/03/2007	Associated Capsules Pvt. Ltd.
56.	Pharmaceutical/AE Rosol Composition Containing HFA 227 ANDHFA 134a	Chiesi Farmaceutical S.P.A. Via Palermo, 26/A, 1-43100 Parma	IN/PCT/2001/00684/ MUM 12/06/2001	1	28/02/2004	Cipla Limited 289, Bellasis Road, Mumbai Central Mumbai-400 008
57.	Diesel Engine with Improved Emission Characteristics	Kirloskar Copeland Ltd. Laxmanrao Kirloskar Road, Khadki, Pune-411 003	404/MUM/2005 01/04/2005	1	30/03/2007	Rajkot Engineering Association

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58.	Diesel Engine With Improved Emission Characteristics	Kirloskar Copeland Ltd. Laxmanrao Kirloskar Road, Khadki, Pune 411003,	405/MUM/2005 01/04/2005	1	29/06/2007	Rajkot Engineering Association
59.	An Improved Exhaust System of A Single Cylinder Four Stroke Petrol Engine	Bajaj Auto Limited Akurdi, Pune 411 035	851/MUM/2004 06/08/2004	1	22/06/2007	Lakshmi Kumaran B-6/1 O, Safadarjung Enclave New Delhi-ii 0 029hmi Kumaran.
2008						
60.	Novel Agricultural Composition	Deepak Pranjiw Andas Shah 5011502, Vandana Apartments, Janki Kutir, Juhu Church Road, Juhu, Mumbai	40/MUM/2007 08/01/2007	2	9/1/2008	Vilas Shetty 202, Elecon Chambers.off-kurla-andheri Road, Andheri-(east) Mumbai-400 072
61.	Internal Combustion Engine With Improved Forced Air Cooling	Bajaj Auto Limited Akhurdi Pune 411035	40/MUM/2006 10/01/2006	1	16/01/2008	TVS Motor Company Jayalakshmi Estate, 29, Haddows Raod, Chennai-600 006
62.	Sliding Window Latch	Gopi Krishi-ina Damani 402, Glen Classic, Hiranandani Gardens, Powai, Mumbai 400076	1047/MUM/2004 30/09/2004	1	23/01/2008	Ebco Pvt. Ltd., 12, Genesis Ind.com Paighar, Thane-401404,
63.	An Innovative Use of De Oil Cake (D.O.C.) for the Generation of Power and Steam	Claris Lifesciences Limited Claris Corporate Headquarters, Nr. Parimal Crossing, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad-380006, India	1607/MUM/2007 22/08/2007	1	23/01/2008	JAYANT AGRO ORGANICS LTD. Akhandananad, 38, Marol-Co.Op.Ind. Estate, Off M.V. Road, Sakinaka, Andheri (E) Mumbai-400 059
64.	Injectable Preparations of Diclofenic and its Pharmaceutically Acceptable Salts.	Triokaa Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Jodhpur Tekra, Ahmedabad 380015,	96/MUM/2005 01/02/2005	1	5/2/2008	M/s. Neon Laboratories Ltd. Damji Shamji Industrial Complex, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (Eo) Mumbai-400 093
65.	Method Of Making A Customized Packaging Film for A Pharmaceutical Product	BI Limited 1028, Shirolji, Rajgurunagar (Taluk A Khed), Pune-410 505,	262/MUM/2005 10/03/2005	1	8/2/2008	Associated Capsules Pvt. Ltd.
66.	Fuel Supply Systems for Gas Powered Vehicles	Bajaj Auto Limited Akurdi, Pune-411035	1582/MUM/2005 16/12/2005	1	11/2/2008	TVS MOTOR COMPANY Jayalakshmi Estate, 29, Haddows Raod, Chennai-600 006
67.	Control Switches For Automotive Vehicles	Bajaj Auto Limited Akurdi, Pune-411035	48/MUM/2006 12/01/2006	1	11/2/2008	TVS MOTOR COMPANY Jayalakshmi Estate, 29, Haddows Raod, Chennai-600 006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
68.	An Improved Internal Combustion Engine	Bajaj Auto Ltd. Akurdi Pune 411035	33/MUM/2006	1	11/2/2008	TVS Motor Company Jayalakshmi Estate, 29, Haddows Raod, Chennai-600 006
69.	Internal Combustion Engine With Improved Ignition Characteristics	Bajaj Auto Ltd. Akurdi, Pune 411035	784/MUM/2005 01/07/2005	1	29/02/08	Associated Capsules Pvt. Ltd., Prabhat Road Jogeshwari-Mumbai
70.	Metallized Packaging Blister Container	Bi Limited 1028, Shirol, Rajgurunagar (Taluke Khed), Pune 410 505	1612/MUM/2005 23/12/2005	1	29/02/08	Associated Capsules Pvt. Ltd., Prabhat Road Jogeshwari-Mumbai
71.	An Oral Suspension As Antiretroviral Therapy	Emcure Pharmaceutical Ltd. 1212 F-II, Block M.L.D.C. Pimpri Pune-411 018	206/MUM/2005 24/02/2005	1	27/02/08	Cipla Limited 289, Bellasis Road, Mumbai Central
72.	Enteric Film Coating Composition Containing Enteric Polymer Micronized With Detackifier	Bps I Holding Inc. 1105 North Market Street, Suite 1450 P.o. Box 8985 Wilmington Delaware 19899-8985,	689/MUMNP/2007 08/05/2007	1	14/05/08	Ideal Cures Ltd. Elecon Chambers 6th Floor, Sakinaka Andheri (E) Mumbai-400 072
73.	A Closure For Use With A Container Such As A Plastic Container Or Bottle	Marico Industries Ltd. Maharashtra India	349/BOM/1999 10/05/1999	1		Hindustan Lever Ltd. 165/166 Backbay Reclamation Mumbai-400 020
74.	A Rapid Comb Test for the Confirmation of HCV Antibodies in the Human Blood, Serum and Plasma Based on Immunodot Technology	Span Diagnostics Ltd.	243/MUM/2007	1	19/06/2008	Lalit Mahajan
75.	Salts of Clopidogrel Process for their Preparation and Pharmaceutical Compositions Containing them and their use in Medicine	Cadila Health Care Limited	413/MUM/2003	1	10/07/2008	Glochem Industries Limited
76.	An Improved Air Filter for Automobiles	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	752/MUM/2004	1	21/07/2008	M.N. Rama Rao & Company

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
77.	Polymorph Of A Pharmaceutical	Abbott Laboratories	IN/PCT/2001/00018/MUM	1	23/07/2008	Cipla Limited
78.	A Novel Inline Two Cylinder Direct Injection High Pressure Common Rail Four-stroke Reciprocating Piston Internal Combustion Turbocharged Diesel Engine	Tata Motors Limited	220/MUM/2007	1	13/08/2008	Tata Motors Limited
79.	Process For Manufacturing D-Trans Allethrin	Shogun Organics Limited	897/MUM/2007	1	05/09/2008	Lal Sahab Singh
80.	A Novel Synergistic Fungicidal Formulation	Deep Ak Pranjiv Andas Shah	378/MUM/2004	1	09/09/2008	Vilas Shetty
81.	Novel Pharmaceutical Dosages Form And Process For Manufacturing The Same	Ankur Drugs & Pharma Ltd.,	87/MUM/2007	1	10/09/2008	Arrow Coated Products Ltd.
82.	A Process For Preparing Prallethrin	Shogun Organics Limited	24/MUM/2008	1	15/09/2008	Lal Sahab Singh.
83.	Tamper Proof Seal	Atulbhai Narsibhai Patel	1663/MUM/2007	1	20/10/2008	Patel Mukeshbhai Laxmidasbhai
84.	Devanagari Scriptifont Of 94 Symbols Only	Joshi Shashikant Vithal	339/MUM/2006	1	18/08/2008	Shreyas Jayasimha
85.	A Solid Phase Immunoassay Kit For Detection of Antibodies to Human Immuno Deficiency Viruses and Method of Preparing The Same	Transasia 810-Medicals Ltd.	340/MUM/2006	1	03/11/2008	Rajeev Sharma
86.	System For Retrieving A Legal Data From A Database Containing Legal Information And Method Thereof	I Media Corp Limited	130/MUM/2007	1	02/12/2008	Mohan Dewan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
87.	A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING PLASTIC FILM CAPACITOR HAVING SIMPLER WAY OF WATER COOLING USED IN INDUCTION HEATING APPLICATION	CTR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES L TO.	2343/MUM/2007	1	16/12/2008	ALCON ELECTRONICS PVT.L TD.
88.	THE DESIGN AND MANUFACTURING OF PLASTIC FILM CAPACITORS BY INTERNAL SERIES CONSTRUCTION AND PLASTIC FILM CAPACITORS MANUFACTURED THEREOF FOR HIGH CURRENT HANDLING CAPACITY	CTR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES LTD.	2344/MUM/2007	1	16/12/2008	ALCON ELECTRONICS PVT.L TO.
89.	A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING POLYPROPYLENE FILM FOIL CAPACITORS WITH POL YDIMETHYLSILOX ANE POLYMER FLUID IMPREGNATION	CTR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES LTD.	1931/MUM/2007	1	16/12/2008	ALCON ELECTRONICS PVT.L TD.
90.	A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A DUAL COIL PLASTIC FILM CAPACITOR	CTR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES LTD.	402/MUM/2007	1	16/12/2008	ALCON ELECTRONICS PVT.L TD.
91.	SECURITY DEVICE AND NOVEL ANTI COUNTERFEIT PRODUCT EMPLOYING SAME	CRANE & CO. INC.	990/MUM/2004	1	15/12/2008	D W SPINKS L TO.
92.	LINERA FEEDING SYSTEM	KANERLYA MANOJKUMAR VELJIBHAI	663/MUM/2006	1	11.07.2007	SONI PANKAJKUMAR JAYANTILAL
93.	LIQUID PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATIONS OF PALONOSETRON	HELSINN HEAL THCARE SA	951/MUMNP/2005	1	19.05.2008	PHARAMAEUTICAL
94.	NOVEL PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION	MIS. CIPLA LIMITED, MUMBAI	994/MUM/2004	1	17.12.2008	GM PHARMA LIMITED

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2009						
95.	ENGINEERED OZONE SYSTEM FOR INDOOR	VUSHAL WAINDESKAR	1148/MUM/2008	1	28/01/2009	RUKS ENGINEERING LTD.
96.	SOLID PHARMACEUTICAL DOSAGE FORM	ABBOTI LABORATORIES	339/MUMNP/2006	1	23/01/2009	CIPLA LTD.
97.	CRYSTALLINE CLOPIDOGREL BESYLATE AND PROCESS FOR PREPARATION THEREOF	CADILA HEAL THCARE LIMITED	413/MUM/2003	2	09/01/2009	IND-SWIFT LABORATORIES
98.	A PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING ANTI-TNF ANTIBODIES.	ABBOTI BIOTECHNOLOGY LTD.	1096/MUMNP/2003	1	09/03/2009	GLENMARK PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.
99.	A DIAGNOSTIC KIT FOR DETECTION OF ANTI-HCV ANTIBODIES IN HUMAN SERUM AND/OR PLASMA	TRANSASIA BIO-MEDICALS LTD.	1330/MUM/2006	1	16/03/2009	J. MITRA & CO. PVT. LTD.
100.	RAPID VISUAL ASSAY FOR DISTINCT IDENTIFICATION OF HIV-1 & 2 ANTIBODIES AND HIV p24 ANTIGEN	SPAN DIAGNOSTICS LTD.	571/MUM/2007	1	16/03/2009	J. MITRA & CO. PVT. LTD.
101.	A RAPID COMB TEST FOR CONFIRMATION OF HIV-1 AND/OR HIV-2 ANTIBODIES IN THE HUMAN BLOOD, SERUM AND PLASMA	SPAN DIAGNOSTICS LTD.	242/MUM/2005	1	16/03/2009	J. MITRA & CO. PVT. LTD.
102.	AN IMMUNODIAGNOSIS KIT FOR DETECTING ANTI-GP41 AND/OR ANTI-GP36 ANTIBODIES TO HIV PROTEINS	TRANSASIA BIO-MEDICALS LTD.	1855/MUM/2007	1	16/03/2009	J. MITRA & CO. PVT. LTD.
103.	A PHARMACEUTICAL TOPICAL DRUG APPLICATOR	LINCOLN PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED	1410/MUM/2006	1	18/03/2009	PRABUDDHA GANGULI

[Translation]

PCO Service in Rural Areas

2785. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural PCO services of Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) have not been functioning satisfactorily in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the said services in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) No. Madam. Public Call Offices (PCOs) on Wireless in Local Loop (WLL) are generally working satisfactorily all over India including rural areas over Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) network.

(c) The steps taken to improve the rural PCO services of WLL in the country by BSNL are as under:

- (i) Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) have been put in place with WLL equipment suppliers.
- (ii) Switch Mode Power Supplies (SMPSSs) are being used with Fixed Wireless Terminals (FWTs) in the rural areas having poor power supply.
- (iii) The latest Mobile Switching Centre (MSC) based technology is being used extensively in the country.
- (iv) More Base Transceivers Stations (BTSs) are being planned and deployed to enhance the coverage of WLL systems.
- (v) The quality of service parameters are being monitored regularly for necessary corrective actions wherever required.

[*English*]

Sharing of Waterways

2786. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh for sharing of waterways of both the countries has been renewed;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith terms and conditions of agreement;

(c) the routes identified for sharing of waterways of both countries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) to (c) The Protocol between India and Bangladesh on Inland Water Transit

and Trade (which emanated from Article VIII of the Trade Agreement between the two countries) was renewed in March 2009 for a period up to 31 st March 2011. It includes following inland water routes on which inland vessels of both the countries can ply for transit and trade:

- (i) Kolkata-Pandu-Kolkata
- (ii) Kolkata-Karimganj-Kolkata
- (iii) Rajshahi-Dhulian-Rajshahi
- (iv) Karimganj-Pandu-Karimganj

There are four ports of call in each country through which inter country trade through inland waterways can take place. These are: Narayanganj, Khulna, Mongla and Sirajganj in Bangladesh and Kolkata, Haldia, Karimganj and Pandu in India. The Protocol includes various terms and conditions for its working covering issues such as conservancy and pilotage, handling facilities, supply of bunkers, assistance to be provided to the vessels in distress, recognition of survey certificates and other documents, sharing of inter country trade and transit cargo, customs checks and documentation etc.

(d) Does not arise.

Employment Opportunity in Rural Areas

2787. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to generate employment in villages and small townships in rural areas under the liberalisation programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof, its *modus operandi* and the estimated number of employment opportunities generated thereby so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for operationalising and popularising the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, implements the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) as wage employment programme and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) as self

employment programme in all the rural areas of the country.

(b) The NREGA aims at enhancing livelihood security of households in rural areas of the country by providing atleast 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult member volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Under NREGA, 4.51 crore rural households were provided 216.32 crore persondays of employment during 2008-09. The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a holistic programme of self employment covering all aspects including provision of income generating assets, training and capacity building, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing support. Under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), 18.62 lakh Swarozgaris were assisted during 2008-09.

(c) The Ministry has adopted five pronged strategy comprising (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) people's participation, (iii) transparency, (iv) accountability and (v) vigilance and monitoring of rural development programmes for operationalising and popularizing the schemes and for their effective implementation.

Impounding of Indian Drugs Shipments

2788. SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

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

(a) whether the Indian generic drug shipments have been impounded under the European Unions (EUs) Regulation 1383/2003 "concerning customs action against goods suspected of infringing certain intellectual property right"; and

(b) 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Some consignments of Indian generic drugs exported from India to countries in Latin America and Africa have been detained/seized by custom authorities of European Commission, particularly of the Government of Netherlands, on the grounds that these pharmaceutical products were patented in Europe and therefore infringed the rights of

the patent holders in Europe. The matter has been taken up at diplomatic level with EC Trade Commissioner through Embassy of India, Brussels, clearly bringing out that since there was no patent protection available to the products in India or in destination countries and that since these were not being diverted to the European markets, there was no patent violation. Thus the action of European Commission was violative of the international legislation both General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT) and Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) which allow freedom of transit for products. Government has, accordingly, filed a complaint with the Disputes Settlement Mechanism of the World Trade Organisation.

Foreign Direct Investment Guidelines

2789. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
DR. MONAZIR HASSAN:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

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

(a) the details of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) percentage in each sector permitted through automatic route and Foreign Investment Promotion Board along with details of total FDI Inflows till now;

(b) whether the Government has proposed to increase the limit of FDI in Print Media, Telecom and Education;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of Reserve Bank of India and Ministry of Finance in this regard;

(d) whether the separate guidelines/procedure are followed for FDI in case of Small and Medium Industries;

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government to make investor friendly environment for investment in India;

(f) whether the Government proposes to treat private banks/financial institutions being classified as Foreign owned Institutions; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): The Government's decisions on FDI policy are notified by way of Press Notes which are available at the website of the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion: <http://siadipp.nic.in/policy/changes.htm>. Cumulative FDI equity inflows of US\$ 124.184 billion have been received from August, 1991 until October, 2009.

(b) and (c) Government has put in place a simple and transparent policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis through Inter-Ministerial consultations with a view to attract FDI in more industries and sectors.

(d) and (e) As per Government's policy on FDI in Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector as contained in Press Note 6 (2009) on 04.09.2009, FDI in MSE is allowed subject only to the sectoral equity caps, entry routes and other relevant sectoral regulations. Any industrial undertaking, with or without FDI, which is not a MSE, manufacturing items reserved for manufacture in the MSE sector (presently 21 items) as per the Industrial Policy, would require an Industrial License under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, for such manufacture. Such an industrial undertaking would also require prior approval of the Government (FIPB) where foreign investment is more than 24% in the equity capital. It is expected that these guidelines would boost FDI in MSE.

Government has also announced a number of measures to accelerate the demand in the economy which would enable India to continue as an attractive investment destination. Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decisions of investors are based on the macro-economic policy framework, investment climate in the state, investment policies of the transnational corporations and other commercial considerations. The Government of India continues to make efforts to increase economic cooperation with the developing as well as developed countries through different fora such as Joint Commissions/Joint

Committees, other bilateral channels like interaction with the delegations visiting the country and organizing visits abroad for discussions on issues of mutual interest and business/ investment meets between Indian and foreign entrepreneurs to stimulate foreign investment into India. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion also participates in discussions covering industrial cooperation organized by other Ministries and Departments of Government of India and the Joint Business Council meetings. The Government has announced the setting up of '*Invest India*', a joint venture company between the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and FICCI, as a not-for-profit, single window facilitator, for prospective overseas investors and to act as a structured mechanism to attract investment.

The Government of India also undertakes investment promotion activities by organising events such as 'Destination India' and 'Invest India' in various countries with FDI potential to create awareness about the investment climate and opportunities in India, as well as to provide support to potential investors.

The Government of India, in partnership with various State Governments and Business Associations, is making concerted efforts to make regulations conducive for business. In addition, the Government has initiated to implement e-Biz Project, a Mission Mode Project, a Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Project, to provide online registration, filing payment services to investors and business houses.

(f) and (g) As per Press Note 2 (2009), calculation of direct and indirect foreign investment in Indian companies will be made as per the guidelines issued thereunder. These guidelines would be applicable for determining the total foreign investment in all sectors, excepting in sectors such as insurance, where such calculation is governed specifically under any statutes or rules thereunder.

Condition of Cashew Workers

2790. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conditions of cashew workers is pitiable in the county;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such workers living below poverty line in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce suitable welfare measures like pension, gratuity and ESI facilities for the said workers; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Government is aware of the conditions of unorganised workers, including, cashew workers. Recognizing the need for providing of social security to such worker, the Government has enacted "the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008". The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government. As mandated under the Act, the Government has also constituted the National Social Security Board under the Chairmanship of Minister of Labour & Employment. The Board held its first meeting on 23.9.2009. Consequent to a decision taken in the meeting, a tripartite Sub-Committee, consisting of representatives of workers, employers and civil society has been constituted to: (a) consider and recommend ways and means to extend existing social security schemes like RSBY, to other segments of unorganized workers (b) examine and suggest other social security schemes for unorganized workers, including the mechanism for Implementation and the funding thereof (c) any other suggestion regarding providing social security to unorganized workers. The Sub-Committee has already met twice.

Below Poverty Line (BPL) data of cashew workers is not maintained.

Income and Expenditure Survey

2791. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether a panel which reviewed the consumer price index for industrial workers has suggested that Income and expenditure survey, be conducted every 10 years as per the recommendations of International Labour Organisation;

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

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

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

(a) to (c) The Government had constituted an Index Review Committee (IRC) under the Chairmanship of Professor G.K. Chadha, Member, Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council for advising the Government on matters relating to compilation of Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW). The IRC, *inter alia*, has recommended that the base year of the new series of Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) should not go beyond 10 years so as to be in line with the recommendation of the International Labour Conference. The Labour Bureau has been advised to undertake suitable follow-up action.

[Translation]

Mobile Number Portability

2792. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has started Mobile Number Portability (MNP) in the country;

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

(c) whether this service will be provided only in Metro cities and in Service Areas of Category 'A' in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which it will be implemented all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (e) Madam, the Government has decided to introduce Mobile Number Portability (MNP) in the country. MNP allows subscribers to retain their existing telephone number in the same service area when they switch from one access

service provider to another irrespective of mobile technology or from one technology to another of the same or any other access service provider. Necessary Licence Agreements for MNP Services have been signed in April 2009. In the first phase, MNP is likely to be implemented by 31st December 2009 in Metro cities and Category 'A' Service Areas (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu including Chennai, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka Service Areas) and in the rest of the country thereafter by March 2010.

Establishment of Dry Ports

2793. SHRI HUKMADEV NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish Dry Ports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for the purpose, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which such ports are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Single Window Clearance for the proposals for setting up Dry Ports such as the Inland Container Depots (ICDs)/Container Freight Stations (CFSs) for handling export and import cargo is provided based on the prescribed guidelines through an Inter-Ministerial committee (IMC) set up under the aegis of Department of Commerce comprising members from the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Shipping and Ministry of Railways. After approval of IMC and issuance of the Letter of Intent, once the required infrastructure facilities as per the indicative norms are developed at these ICDs/CFSSs, the facilities are notified as 'Customs area' under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 for making them fully functional. A state-wise list of ICDs/CFSSs along with their locations, which are under implementation/functioning (as on 01.12.2009) is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement I

*List of ICSs/CFSSs Approved by the IMC which are under Implementation or Functioning—
as on 1st December 2009*

[@ Private] U.I. – Under Implementation F – Functioning]

Sl.No.	Place	Agency	Year	State	LOI Date	Status	F. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Visakhapatnam	Central Warehousing Corporation	1996	Andhra Pradesh	10.05.96	F	12/96
2.	Visakhapatnam@	M/s Sravan Shipping Services Pvt. Ltd.	2001	Andhra Pradesh	22.10.01	F	06/01
3.	Visakhapatnam	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2004	Andhra Pradesh	12.05.04	F	22/03
4.	Hyderabad@	M/s Batco Integrated Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2004	Andhra Pradesh	24.09.04	U.I.	06/03
5.	Ongole, Praksam@	M/s Korkai Terminals Pvt. Ltd.	2004	Andhra Pradesh	24.09.04 01.03.05	F	02/04
6.	Visakhapatnam@	M/s Gateway East India Pvt. Ltd.	2005	Andhra Pradesh	10.02.05	F	20/04
7.	Guntur@	M/s Shertrans Shipping Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Andhra Pradesh	24.04.06	U.I.	38/05
8.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh Trade Promotion Corporation Ltd.	2008	Andhra Pradesh	24.03.08	U.I.	3/08
9.	Nagiredipalli Village@	M/s Tej Inland Container Depot (P) Ltd.	2008	Andhra Pradesh	04.04.08	U.I.	41/06
10.	Surareddy Palem@	M/s Viking Bulk Cargo Terminals Pvt. Ltd. Chennai	2008	Andhra Pradesh	01.09.08	U.I.	31/2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Hyderabad@	M/S All Cargo Global Logistics Ltd. Mumbai	2008	Andhra Pradesh	02.09.08	U.I.	34/2007
12.	Gunture@	Leaap International Pvt. Ltd. Chennai	2008	Andhra Pradesh	09.09.08	U.I.	12/2008
13.	Begumpte	Andhra Pradesh Trade Promotion Corporation Ltd.	2009	Andhra Pradesh	27.04.09	U.I.	10/2009
				Andhra Pradesh (13)			
14.	Fatuha	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2002	Bihar	02.08.02	U.I.	06/02
				Bihar (1)			
15.	Derra Bassi	Punjab Sate Warehousing Corporation	1998	Chandigarh	17.09.98	F	15/98
				Chhattisgarh (1)			
16.	Raipur	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2001	Chhattisgarh	17.09.01	F	19/00
				Chhattisgarh (1)			
17.	Verna	Central Warehousing Corporation	1997	Goa	10.03.97	F	22/96
				Goa (1)			
18.	Kandla	Central Warehousing Corporation	1992	Gujarat	15.10.92	F	16/92
19.	Surat	Central Warehousing Corporation	1992	Gujarat	15.10.92	F	17/92
20.	Vadodara	Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation	1993	Gujarat	01.02.93	F	02/93
21.	Deshrath	Central Warehousing Corporation	1995	Gujarat	13.12.95	F	10/95
22.	Alkeshwar	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1999	Gujarat	24.06.99	F	22/98
23.	Vapi	Central Warehousing Corporation	1999	Gujarat	24.06.99	F	26/98
24.	Vadodara	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2001	Gujarat	01.08.01	F	09/01
25.	Mundra (Kutch)@	M/s MICT	2004	Gujarat	15.01.04	F	27/03
26.	Gandhidham (Kandla)	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2004	Gujarat	24.11.04	F	26/03
27.	Mundra	Central Warehousing Corporation	2004	Gujarat	24.11.04	F wef 13.2.2008	09/04
28.	Kandla@	M/s Seabird Marine Services Pvt. Ltd.	2005	Gujarat	10.02.06	F	08/05
29.	Nana Kapaya (Mundra)@	M/s Rishi Container Station Pvt. Ltd.	2005	Gujarat	02.08.05	U.I.	16/05
30.	Mithiroad@ (Munda)	M/s Gandhidham Developers Pvt. Ltd.	2005	Gujarat	02.08.05	F wef 20.11.2006	18/05
31.	Mundra@	M/s Saurashtra Containers Pvt Ltd.	2005	Gujarat	02.08.05	F	27/05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
32.	Mundra Port @*	M/s Forbes and Company*	2005	Gujarat	26.09.05	F wef 18.7.2007	26/05
33.	Mithiroad@ (Kandla)	M/s Kandla Container Fregiht Stations	2005	Gujarat	26.09.05	U.I.	28/05
34.	Dhrab@ (Mundra)	M/s Ashutosh Container Services Pvt. Ltd.	2005	Gujarat	22.11.05	F	33/05
35.	Mundra@	M/s Seabird Marine Services Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Gujarat	20.02.06	F	40/05
36.	Mithirohar Village@ Kandla	M/s Arvin V Joshi & Co.	2006	Gujarat	06.03.06	F	01/06
37.	Mundra@	M/s Meridian Shipping Agency Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Gujarat	17.03.06	F wef 10.8.2007	44/05
38.	Mundra@	M/s Allcargo Global Logistics Ltd.	2006	Gujarat	12.10.06	F wef 26.4.2007	20/06
39.	Mundra@	M/s Honeycomb Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Gujarat	12.10.06	F wef 25.6.2007	26/06
40.	Ahmedabad@	M/s Hastri Petro Chemical & Shipping Ltd.	2007	Gujarat	25.04.07	U.I.	09/06\
41.	Mundra@	M/s Continetal Warehousing Corp (Nhava Seva) Ltd.	2007	Gujarat	15.05.07	U.I.	35/06
42.	Pipavav Port@ *A	M/s Contrans Logistic Pvt. Ltd. Gujarat* A	2007	Gujarat	01.08.07	U.I.	42/07
43.	Pipavav Port@	M/s LCL Agencies (India) Pvt. Ltd.	2008	Gujarat	04.03.08	F wef 30.5.08	14/07
44.	Pipavav Port@	M/s Ameya CFS Pvt. Ltd.	2008	Gujarat	04.03.08	U.I.	15/07
45.	Pipavav Port@	M/s Magnet Logistics Park Pvt. Ltd.	2008	Gujarat	05.03.08	U.I.	13/07
46.	Khodiyar, Gandhinagar	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2008	Gujarat	08.09.08	U.I.	6/2008
47.	Pipavav Port	Central Warehousing Corporation, New Delhi	2009	Gujarat	05.01.09	U.I.	22/2008
48.	Lakodra Distt. Vadodara	M/s Contrans Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2009	Gujarat	13.05.09	U.I.	26/2008
				Gujarat (31)			
49.	Faridabad@	M/s Associated Container Terminal Ltd.	1992	Haryana	22.10.92	F	21/92
50.	Rewari	Haryana Warehousing Corporation	1995	Haryana	28.02.05	F	05/95
51.	Kundli	Central Warehousing Corporation	2000	Haryana	01.06.00	F	18/99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
52.	Garhi Harsaru@ ## Licence changed from the name of M/s Continental Warehousing Corporation to M/s Distriparks on 14.5.2004	M/s Gateway Distriparks Ltd.	2004	Haryana	14.05.04	F	05/98
53.	Gurgaon	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2005	Haryana	17.05.05	U.I.	21/05
54.	Patli@	M/s Inland Conware Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Haryana	01.05.06	F wef 23.5.08	07/06
55.	Walwal@\$	M/s Inland Conware Pvt. Ltd. \$	2006	Haryana	12.10.06	Cancelled wef 12.12.2008	33/06
56.	Village Piyala/Asaoti @	M/s Gateway Distriparks Ltd.	2006	Haryana	12.10.06	U.I.	34/06
57.	Growth Centre Bawal, Distt. Rewari	Sanjvik Terminals Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	2009	Haryana	05.01.09	U.I.	21/2008
58.	Ballabgarh	CONCOR	2009	Haryana	13.01.09	U.I.	16/2007
				Haryana (10)			
59.	Jamshedpur	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1999	Jharkhand	13.04.99	F	03/99
				Jharkhand (1)			
60.	Jammu (Bari B)	Central Warehousing Corporation	2001	JK	01.05.01	F	31/00
61.	Rangreth	Jammu & Kashmir State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	2005	JK	22.11.05	U.I.	37/05
				JK (2)			
62.	Mangalore (Panambur)	Cetral Warehousing Corporation	1995	Karnataka	14.08.95	F	20/95
63.	Marwar	Cetral Warehousing Corporation	2000	Karnataka	24.03.00	F	17/99
64.	Whitefield	Cetral Warehousing Corporation	2000	Karnataka	09.08.00	F	06/00
65.	Bangalore @	M/s Continental Warehousing Corpoaration Ltd.	2001	Karnataka	02.08.01	U.I.	29/00
66.	Kanwar Port@	M/s Vikram Integrated Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2004	Karnataka	13.05.04	F	07/04
67.	Bangalore@	M/s Continental Container Fright Station	2005	Karnataka	02.08.05	U.I.	24/05
68.	Hassan@	Vikram Logistics and Maritime Services (P) Ltd.	2008	Karnataka	16.04.08	F wef March 2009	26/07
69.	Bangalore	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	2008	Karnataka	21.04.08	U.I.	2/08
				Karnataka (8)			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
70.	Cochin@	M/s Sea Tech Services Ltd.	1994	Kerala	17.03.94	F	03/94
71.	Willington Island Cochin @	M/s Asian Teriminals	1995	Kerala	24.10.95	F	33/95
72.	Aroor @	M/s Pace CFS Private Ltd.	1997	Kerala	04.05.97	F	16/96
73.	Cochin	Kerala State Warehousing Corporation	1998	Kerala	05.10.98	F	18/98
74.	Kottayam@	M/s Kuttayam Port & Container Terminal Service Pvt. Ltd.	2005	Kerala	17.05.05	F (as per minutes of IMC dated 7.8.09)	09/05
75.	Kannur	Central Warehousing Corporation	2005	Kerala	17.05.05	U.I.	19/05
76.	Cochin	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2006	Kerala	26.07.06	F wef 27.12.2005	24/06
77.	Cochin @	M/s Falcon Infrastructure Ltd.	2007	Kerala	26.09.07	F wef 18.12.2007	9/07
78.	Kochin @	M/s Confrate Cargo Services Pvt. Ltd.	2008	Kerala	27.02.08	U.I.	46/05
				Kerala (9)			
79.	Nhava Sheva @	M/s Maersk India Pvt. Ltd.	1992	Maharashtra	14.08.92	F	12/92
80.	Dronagiri Node	Central Warehousing Corporation	1992	Maharashtra	15.10.92	F	19/92
81.	Nasik	Central Warehousing Corporation	1993	Maharashtra	13.08.93	F	12/93
82.	Nagpur	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1995	Maharashtra	28.03.95	F	08/93
83.	Aurangabad	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1995	Maharashtra	29.05.95	F	09/95
84.	Nagpur	Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation	1995	Maharashtra	29.05.95	F	13/95
85.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation	1996	Maharashtra	09.01.96	F	18/95
86.	Waluj	Central Warehousing Corporation	1996	Maharashtra	15.07.96	F	27/95
87.	Dronagiri @	M/s Gateway Distriparks Ltd.	1996	Maharashtra	15.07.96	F	95/96
88.	Dronagiri@	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	1997	Maharashtra	10.03.97	F	18/96
89.	Dronagiri	Conware (Punjab State Container and Warehousing Corporation Ltd. Chandigarh	1997	Maharashtra	10.03.97	F	36/95
90.	Dighi @, Pune	M/s Dynamic Logistics	1997	Maharashtra	04.05.97	F	03/97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
91.	Dronagiri Node@	M/s United Liner Agencies of India Pvt. Ltd.	1998	Maharashtra	17.09.98	F	20/97
92.	Miraj	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1998	Maharashtra	17.09.98	F	13/98
93.	Kalamboli	Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation	1998	Maharashtra	26.10.98	F	11/98
94.	Bhusawal	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2000	Maharashtra	01.06.00	F	28/98
95.	Navi Mumbai @	M/s Continental Warehousing Corpn. Ltd.	2001	Maharashtra	02.08.01 09.05.02	U.I.	20/00
96.	Bronagiri Node	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2001	Maharashtra	19.10.01	F	12/01
97.	Bronagiri Node	M/s Allcargo Movers (India) Pvt. Ltd.	2001	Maharashtra	19.10.01	F	13/01
98.	Dronagiri Node@	M/s Seabird Marina Services Pvt. Ltd.	2003	Maharashtra	30.06.03	F	11/03
99.	Dronagiri Node	Maharashtra State Warehousing Corporation	2003	Maharashtra	08.07.03	F	09/03
100.	CWC Distripark Bhendakhal, Navi Mumbai	Central Warehousing Corporation	2004	Maharashtra	07.01.04	F	28/03
101.	Desur (Belgaum)	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2004	Maharashtra	22.01.04	F	25/03
102.	Navi Mumbai @	M/s Continental Warehousing Corporation (Nhava Shava) Ltd.	2004	Maharashtra	28.07.04	F	20/03
103.	Dhasakoshi @	M/s Ameya Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2004	Maharashtra	25.08.04	U.I.	04/04
104.	Impex Park, Dronagiri Node	Central Warehousing	2004	Maharashtra	09.09.04	F	12/04
105.	Panvel @	M/s JWC Logistics Park Pvt. Ltd.	2004	Maharashtra	24.11.04	U.I.	10/04
106.	Panvel @	M/s Preeti Logistics Ltd..	2004	Maharashtra	30.12.04	U.I.	15/04
107.	Nhava Sheva @	M/s Forbes & Com. *A	2005	Maharashtra* A	10.02.05	U.I.	05/97
108.	Navi Mumbai	Central Warehousing Corporation	2005	Maharashtra	10.02.05	F wef 1.5.2007	12/05
109.	Dronagiri @	M/s Maersk India Pvt. Ltd.	2005	Maharashtra	17.05.05	U.I.	22/05
110.	Dharamatar Port @ Navi Mumbai @	M/s PNP Maritime Services Pvt. Ltd.	2005	Maharashtra	10.11.05	U.I.	34/05
111.	Nasik (I/A)	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2006	Maharashtra	06.03.06	F wef 17.10.2007	14/05
112.	Shridon Village @	M/s Transindia Cargo	2006	Maharashtra	06.03.06	U.I.	05/06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
113.	Village Dhasa Khosi @ Navi Mumbai \$	M/s Apollo International Ltd.	2006	Maharashtra	11.05.06	F wef 13.3.2008	12/06
114.	Korproli Village @ Navi Mumbai	M/s Nhava Sheva Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Maharashtra	11.05.06	U.I	16/06
115.	Telegaon Dabhade @ Pune	M/s KSH Distriparks Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Maharashtra	26.07.06	U.I	17/06
116.	Jui Village, JNPT @	M/ Coralline Container Services Pvt. Ltd.	2007	Maharashtra	01.08.07	U.I	40/06
117.	Village Dighode @	M/s Fastlane Distriparks and Logistics Ltd. Mumbai (Formerly Gem Destriparks and Logistics Limited)	2007	Maharashtra	02.08.07	U.I	06/07
118.	Village Sai, @	M/s Arshhiya Technologies International Ltd.	2007	Maharashtra	23.08.07	U.I	10/07
119.	Village Dighode @	M/s Ramtech Infrasesvices Pvt. Ltd.	2007	Maharashtra	15.11.07	U.I	32/06
120.	Village Somthane/ Bhatan @	M/s Apollo Logi Solutions Ltd.	2008	Maharashtra	28.02.08	U.I	25/07
121.	Village Dighode, Raigad @	M/s Parkcity Computech Pvt. Ltd.	2008	Maharashtra	04.03.08	U.I	2/07
122.	Raigad @	Preeti Logistics Ltd.	2008	Maharashtra	24.04.08	F wef 12.5.2008	15/04
123.	Raigad @	M/s Ashte Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2008	Maharashtra	05.05.08	F wef 13.1.2009	32/07
124.	Nagpur	World Windo Wardha Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	2008	Maharashtra	08.12.08	U.I	16/5/2008
125.	Somatane, Distt. Raigad	Navakar Corporation Ltd. Navi Mumbai	2009	Maharashtra	05.01.09	U.I	18/2008
126.	Nhava Sheva, Navi Mumbai	Vaishno Logistics Yard	2009	Maharashtra	24.04.09	U.I	01/2009
Maharashtra (48)							
127.	Indore	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1993	Madhya Pradesh	13.08.93	F	03/93
128.	Gawlior	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1995	Madhya Pradesh	28.02.95	F	02/95
129.	Mandideep	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2002	Madhya Pradesh	02.08.02	F	10/02
130.	Nimrani @ \$	M/s Pegasus Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Madhya Pradesh	06.03.06\$	Cancellation of the LOI on 13.3.2008	35/05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
131.	Village Dhannad Rau, Dist. Indore @@	M/s Pegasus Inland Container Depot Pvt. Ltd.	2008	Madhya Pradesh	04.03.08	F wef 17.7.2008	35/05
132.	Pitampur Indore@	M/s All Cargo Global Logistics Ltd.	2008	Madhya Pradesh	07.03.08	F wef 5.2.2009	22/07
133.	Ratlam	CONCOR	2008	Madhya Pradesh	02.07.08	U.I	8/2008
134.	Bangrod Distt. Ratlam	GSEC Logistics Ltd.	2009	Madhya Pradesh	27.04.09	U.I	11/2009
				Madhya Pradesh (8)			
135.	Ballsore	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1994	Orissa	19.10.94	F	13/94
				Orissa (1)			
136.	Puducherry@	M/s Sattva Hi-Tech & Conware Pvt. Ltd.	1999	Puducherry	06.05.99	F	16/99
137.	Puducherry@	M/s Continental Container Freight Station	2004	Puducherry	21.09.04	F	12/03
				Puducherry (2)			
138.	Amritsar	Punjab Stte Warehousing Corporation	1992	Punjab	13.07.92	F	09/92
139.	Bhatinda	Punjab State Warehousing Corporation	1993	Punjab	13.08.93	F	15/93
140.	Ludhiana@	M/s Overseas Warehousing Pvt. Ltd.	1997	Punjab	04.05.97	F	01/97
141.	Ludhiana @	M/s Krishna Cargo Movers Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Punjab	11.05.06	F wef March 2008	02/06
142.	Amloh Road @	M/s Gurudev Impex Pvt. Ltd.	2007	Punjab	13.09.07	F wef 7.10.2008	17/07
143.	Sahnewal	Gatway Rail, New Delhi	2007	Punjab	06.02.07	U.I	16/4/2007
				Punjab (6)			
144.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation	1993	Rajasthan	22.01.93	F	01/93
145.	Udaipur	Central Warehousing Corporation	1993	Rajasthan	13.08.93	F	14/93
146.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation	1996	Rajasthan	06.06.96	F	06/96
147.	Bhidwadi	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation	1997	Rajasthan	10.03.97	F	04/96
148.	Jaipur	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1997	Rajasthan	10.11.97	F	16/97
149.	Jodhpur	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1999	Rajasthan	01.09.99	F	08/98
150.	Jodhpur @	M/s Hasti Petro Chemical & Shipping Ltd.	2000	Rajasthan	24.03.00	F	24/98
151.	Ravatha Road (Kota)	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2004	Rajasthan	22.01.04	F	23/03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
152.	Mandavaria @	M/s Inland Conware Pvt. Ltd.	2007	Rajasthan	01.08.07	U.I	38/06
153.	Jaipur	M/s Hasti Petro Chemical and Shipping Ltd. Jodhpur	2008	Rajasthan	01.10.08	U.I	11/06
154.	Bikaner	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation, Jaipur	2009	Rajasthan	20.08.09	U.I	03/2008
				Rajasthan (11)			
155.	Tuticorin	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1992	Tamil Nadu	22.10.92	F	18/92
156.	Tuticorin @	M/s SEC Services Ltd.	1992	Tamil Nadu	16.10.92	F	15/92
157.	Madhavaram	Central Warehousing Corporation	1993	Tamil Nadu	13.08.93	F	13/93
158.	Tirupur @	M/s TEA Lemuir Cont. Terminal Pvt. Ltd.	1994	Tamil Nadu	28.03.94	F	05/94
159.	Tuticorin @	M.s St. John Freight Systems Pvt. Ltd.	1994	Tamil Nadu	11.08.94	F	10/94
160.	Coimbatore, Singanallur	Central Warehousing Corporation	1995	Tamil Nadu	14.08.95	F	24/95
161.	Chennai @	Centra Warehousing Corporation	1995	Tamil Nadu	28.02.95 10.05.05	F	03/95
162.	Chennai @	M/s Gateway Distriparks (South) Pvt. Ltd.	1995	Tamil Nadu	28.02.95	F	04/95
163.	Salem @	Agencies Pvt. Ltd.	1995	Tamil Nadu	14.08.95	F	23/95
164.	Chennai	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	1995	Tamil Nadu	24.01.95	F	17/95
165.	Chennai @	M/s Viking Warehousing	1995	Tamil Nadu	24.10.95	F	19/95
166.	Chennai @	M/s SICAL CWT Distriparks Ltd.	1996	Tamil Nadu	15.07.96	F	03/96
167.	Chennai @	M/s Binny Limited	1996	Tamil Nadu	15.07.96	F	30/95
168.	Tuticorin	Central Warehousing Corporation	1997	Tamil Nadu	10.11.97	F	14/96
169.	Tuticorin @	M/s Sanco Trans Ltd.	1997	Tamil Nadu	10.11.97	F	19/96
170.	Madurai	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1997	Tamil Nadu	10.11.97	F	18/97
171.	Chennai @	M/s Sattva Hi-Tech & Conware Pvt. Ltd.	1999	Tamil Nadu	01.09.99	F	07/99
172.	Malpakkam Arakkonam @	M/s Sattva Hi-Tech & Conware (Arakkonam) Pvt. Ltd.	2000	Tamil Nadu	24.03.00	F	02/00
173.	Tuticorin @	M/s Continental Container Freight Station	2000	Tamil Nadu	24.03.00	F	05/00
174.	Karur @	M/s Continental Container Freight Station	2000	Tamil Nadu	28.06.00	F	18/00
175.	Madhavara @	M/s Continental Warehousing corporation Ltd.	2000	Tamil Nadu	09.08.00 28.1.2005	F wef	09/00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
176.	Tuticorin @	M/s Raja Agencies	2001	Tamil Nadu	07.06.01	F	32/02
177.	Manali @	M/s India Corp. Business Centre Ltd.	2002	Tamil Nadu	02.08.02	F	13/02
178.	Tirupur @	M/s Continental Container Freight Station	2002	Tamil Nadu	06.08.02	F	07/00
179.	Tuticorin @	M/s K.S.P.S. Natarajan CFS Park Pvt. Ltd.	2002	Tamil Nadu	07.08.02	F	05/02
180.	Tuticorin @	M/s Hari & Co.	2002	Tamil Nadu	16.08.02	F	11/02
181.	Manali @	M/s Kailash Shipping Services Pvt. Ltd.	2002	Tamil Nadu	08.11.02	F	18/02
182.	Edyansavadu @ (Ponner Taluk)	M/s Triway CFS Pvt. Ltd.	2002	Tamil Nadu	22.11.02	F	17/02
183.	Tirupur	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2003	Tamil Nadu	07.05.03	F	05/03
184.	Chennai @	M/s Vishrutha Logistics Ltd.	2003	Tamil Nadu	30.06.03	F	10/03
185.	Coimbatore @	M/s Vishrutha Logistics Ltd.	2003	Tamil Nadu	26.06.09	F	13/05
186.	Irugur	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2004	Tamil Nadu	24.11.04	F	17/04
187.	Tuticorin @	M/s A S Shipping Pvt. Ltd.	2005	Tamil Nadu	17.05.05	F	17/05
188.	Manali @	M/s Sattva Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2005	Tamil Nadu	26.09.05	U.I	23/05
189.	Chennai @	M/s Allcargo Movers (1) Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Tamil Nadu	06.03.06	F wef 17.4.07	45/07
190.	Vallur Village @ Chennai	M/s German Express Shipping Agency (India) Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Tamil Nadu	06.03.06	F	06/06
191.	Napalayam @Chennai	M/s PRK Container Freight Station Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Tamil Nadu	11.05.06	U.I	42/05
192.	Vichur Village @ Chennai	M/s Avanthi Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Tamil Nadu	29.06.06	U.I	15/06
193.	Sadayankuppam Village @ Chennai	M/s GRR Logistics Pvt.	2006	Tamil Nadu	26.07.06	U.I	18/06
194.	Chennai @	M/s St. John Freight Systems Ltd.	2006	Tamil Nadu	26.07.06	U.I	19/06
195.	Chennai @	M/s Chandra CFS and Terminal Operators Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Tamil Nadu	26.07.06	F wef 2.6.07	23/06
196.	Katrambakkam Village @ Chennai	M/s Sun Global Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Tamil Nadu	26.07.06	F wef 1.9.2007	25/06
197.	Irungattukottai @ Chennai	M/s Indev Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Tamil Nadu	26.07.06	U.I	28/06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
198.	Chennai @	M/s Devadoss Reddy Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Tamil Nadu	12.10.06	F wef 2.4.2007	31/06
199.	Tuticorin @	M/s Vilsons Container Terminal	2007	Tamil Nadu	15.05.07	F wef 11.10.2007	14/06
200.	Tuticorin @	M/s Continental Warehousing Corporation (Nhava Seva) Ltd.	2007	Tamil Nadu	15.05.07	U.I	30/06
201.	Gummidipoondi @ Chennai	M/s Durai Shipping & Services Pvt. Ltd.	2007	Tamil Nadu	15.05.07	U.I	37/06
202.	Irrugathikottai @ Chennai	M/s Durai Shipping & Services Pvt. Ltd.	2007	Tamil Nadu	15.05.07	U.I	39/06
203.	Chrompet @	Central Warehousing Corporation	2007	Tamil Nadu	02.08.07	F wef 5.8.08	07/07
204.	Chennai @	Central Warehousing Corporation	2005	Tamil Nadu	10.02.05	F	04/05
205.	Gounderpalayam @	M/s Seahorse Distribution and Freight Services Pvt. Ltd.	2008	Tamil Nadu	03.03.08	U.I	19/07
206.	Tuticorin @	M/ SICAL Distripark Ltd.	2008	Tamil Nadu	04.04.08	Cancelled on 27.4.2009	27/07
207.	Chennai @	M/s Maersk India Pvt. Ltd.	2008	Tamil Nadu	04.03.08	U.I	11/07
208.	Vichur village @	M/s R.R. Distriparks (P) Ltd.	2008	Tamil Nadu	08.04.08	U.I	28/07
209.	Tuticorin @	M/s Diamond Shipping Agencies Pvt. Ltd. Tuticorin	2008	Tamil Nadu	04.06.08	U.I	16/1/2008
210.	Chennai @	M/s Triway Warehouse and Holdings Pvt. Ltd. Chennai	2008	Tamil Nadu	06.06.08	U.I	16/12/ 2007
211.	Tuticorin @	M/s St. John Freight Systems Ltd. Tuticorin	2008	Tamil Nadu	01.09.08	U.I	30/2007
212.	Millavattan Villages, Tuticori	SICAL Distriparks Ltd.	2009	Tamil Nadu	27.04.09	U.I	28/2008
213.	Puzhal Village, Thiruvallura	Calyx Container Terminal Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai	2009	Tamil Nadu	19.08.09	U.I	12/09
				Tamil Nadu (60)			
214.	Kanpur	Central Warehousing Corporation	1994	Uttar Pradesh	19.10.94	F	14/94
215.	Varanasi	Central Warehousing Corporation	1995	Uttar Pradesh	29.05.95	F	12/95
216.	Agra	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1995	Uttar Pradesh	29.05.95	F	15/96
217.	Saharanpur	Central Warehousing Corporation	1996	Uttar Pradesh	10.05.96	F	11/96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
218.	Dadri, Greater, Noida	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1997	Uttar Pradesh	10.11.97	F	20/96
219.	Kanpur	Container Corporation of India Ltd..	1998	Uttar Pradesh	17.09.98	F	16/98
220.	Loni	Central Warehousing Corporation	1998	Uttar Pradesh	17.09.98	F	02/98
221.	Bhadohi	Central Warehousing Corporation	1998	Uttar Pradesh	17.09.98	F	17/98
222.	Surajpur, G. Noida	Central Warehousing Corporation	1999	Uttar Pradesh	13.04.99	F	27/98
223.	Dadri @	M/s Star Track Terminal Pvt. Ltd.	2004	Uttar Pradesh	14.01.04	F	19/03
224.	Dadri @	M/s Albatross CFS Pvt. Ltd.	2005	Uttar Pradesh	08.02.05	F	16/04
225.	Dadri @	M/s Trident Terminals Pvt. Ltd.	2005	Uttar Pradesh	10.02.05	U.I	02/05
226.	Madhosingh (Mirzapur)	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	2005	Uttar Pradesh	17.05.05	U.I	20/05
227.	Dadri @	M/s CMA CGM Logistics Park (Dadri) Pvt. Ltd.	2006	Uttar Pradesh	02.02.06	31.01.2007	41/05
228.	Dadri, Greater Noida	Hind Concor Terminals (Dadri)	2009	Uttar Pradesh	07.01.09	U.I	17/2008
229.	Dadri, Greater Nodia	Allcargo Logistics Park Private Ltd. Mumbai	2009	Uttar Pradesh	05.01.09	U.I	24/2008
230.	Loni (Ghaziabad)	Worlds window Infrastructure and Logistics Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	2009	Uttar Pradesh	20.08.09	U.I	04/08
				Uttar Pradesh (17)			
231.	Calcutta @	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	1992	West Bengal	13.07.92	F	12/91
232.	Calcutta	Central Warehousing Corporation	1992	West Bengal	15.10.92	F	20/92
233.	Haldia	Central Warehousing Corporation	1996	West Bengal	09.01.96	F	02/96
234.	Cossipore Road *	Container Corporation of India Ltd.	1998	West Bengal	20.04.98*	F	06/98
235.	Haldia @	M/s A.L. Logistics Pvt. Ltd.	2003	West Bengal	27.05.03	F	06/03
236.	Durgapur @	M/s Allied ICD Services	2005	West Bengal	08.02.05	F	03/05
237.	Khidderpore @	Century Plyboards (I) Ltd. Kolkata	2008	West Bengal	08.09.08	U.I	7/2008
238.	JJP Yard, Khidderpore, Kolkata @	Century Plyboards (I) Ltd. Kolkata	2008	West Bengal	12.09.08	U.I	13/2008
239.	Majerhal, Khidderpur	CONCOR	2009	West Bengal	27.04.09	U.I	10/2009
				West Bengal (9)			

@-Private

*A M/s Forbes Gokak Ltd. Mumbai is changed into M/s Forbes and Company

*A Box Trans Logistics Private Limited, Mumbai changed into Contrans Logistics Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai w.e.f. 7.8.2008.

*M/s Gem Distriparks and Logistics Limited is changed to M/s Fastlane Distriparks and Logistics Limited, Mumbai

*(This Department had issued LOI to CONCOR for their ICD at Cossipore on 20.4.98. However it is confirmed from them that ICD at Cossipore has been cancelled and ICT as Majer Hat near Kolkata has been established. As far as grant of ICT is concerned, DoC does not come into the picture)

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

2794. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has advised the State Governments to conduct inspection of ongoing projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) by an expert team;

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

(c) the details of the outcome of such inspections during the said period, Statewise including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Rural Roads is a State Subject. Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State Governments are provided 100% finance for construction of rural roads to connect unconnected eligible habitations with all weather roads. Primary responsibility to ensure the quality of the construction works lies with the State Governments. Guidelines of PMGSY provide for a Quality Control Mechanism for ensuring the quality of road works under the programme. The second tier of the Quality Control Mechanism provides for periodic inspections to be carried out by State Quality Monitors (SQMs) set up or engaged by the State Government, independent of the quality control checks carried out by the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs).

State Quality Monitors submit their report to the State Government, which initiates follow up measures. The details of the outcome of such inspections are not maintained by the Ministry of Rural Development.

[*English*]

Committee for Spectrum Pricing

2795. SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to set up a Committee to work out the pricing for sale of spectrum in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the role of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been assigned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) On 16.06.2008, Government constituted a Committee for 'Allocation of Access [GSM (Global System for Mobile communications)/CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access)] Spectrum and Pricing'. The Committee has submitted its Report on 13th May 2009. The salient points of the recommendations of the Committee are given in the enclosed statement.

The recommendations of the Committee have wider implications on Telecom Sector and to public at large. Therefore, on 7th July 2009, Government has sought the recommendations of Telecom regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on the recommendations/comments of the Report of the Committee.

Statement

Salient Points of the Report dated 13.05.2009 of the Committee for Allocation of Access (GSM/CDMA) Spectrum and Pricing

(a) Start-up spectrum of 404+404 MHz for GSM and 2.5+2.5 MHz for CDMA is to be assigned to an existing UAS (Unified Access Services) licensee as per current policy as and when spectrum becomes available.

(b) New UAS licenses should not be eligible for start-up spectrum.

(c) No additional spectrum should be assigned to any licensee in future based on the Subscriber Linked Criterion (SLC) but through auction in blocks of at least 1 + 1 MHz.

(d) A cap of 25% of the total assigned spectrum in the 2G spectrum bands in each Licensed Service Area, irrespective of mix of technologies deployed.

(e) The additional spectrum assigned beyond 6.2 + 6.2 MHz in an LSA (Licensed Service Area) based on SLC after 17.01.2008 notification, the spectrum assigned should attract an upfront charge, equal to the 3G auction price prorated per MHz and pro-rated for the period from the date of assignment.

(f) UAS/CUTS (Cellular Mobile Telephone Service) licensees who have obtained additional 2G spectrum beyond 6.2+6.2 MHz in an LSA prior to 17.1.2008 should be given the option of paying an upfront charge for the spectrum beyond 6.2+6.2 MHz, computed as above for the remaining period of spectrum assignment from the date when annual spectrum usage @3% of AGR (Adjusted Gross Revenue) become uniform, or a subsequent date from which they exercise the option.

(g) Merger/transfer/sharing of spectrum should be permitted amongst UAS/CMTS licensees, subject to payment of upfront charges (varying from Rs. 2.4 crore to Rs. 57 crore in various service areas, subject to revision from time to time.

(h) In case of sharing of spectrum, each licensee will have the benefit of the aggregate shared spectrum. For the purpose of assessing the total 2G spectrum holding of a UAS/CMTS licensee, the total shared spectrum will be counted in the hands of each licensee.

(i) The transfer charge should be payable only for the first such transfer/merger, and only when spectrum has been assigned without an upfront charge.

(j) In order to activate the market at the earliest, the transfer/merger/sharing charge should be discounted by 20% for one year from the date of announcement of policy.

(k) The guidelines for mergers & acquisitions of UAS/CMTS licenses issued by the Government vide order No 20-100/2007-AS-I dated 22nd April, 2008 should be suitably amended.

(l) Uniform spectrum usage charges should be prescribed irrespective of the quantity of spectrum held and the technology, except for UAS/CMTS licensees who opt not to pay an upfront fee for spectrum assigned to them beyond 6.2+6.2 MHz in an LSA prior to 17.1.2008. Such licensees who do not opt to pay the upfront fee will continue to pay at the higher escalating rates currently applicable. This uniform rate should be 3 % of AGR per annum.

(m) The Government should set up a committee to develop a roadmap for exploiting the digital dividend.

New Industrial Policy

2796. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether the Government has framed new industrial policy for States including North- Eastern States and other backward regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the policy;

(c) the details of industrial parks set up/to be set up in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the details of industrial parks set up for the purpose but closed; and

(e) the action taken by the Government for inclusive industrial development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a), (b) and (e) The State Governments are primarily responsible for industrial development in their State. The Union Government supplements their efforts through various incentive schemes. Special Packages of incentives have been introduced by the Government for the North Eastern States (including Sikkim) and for the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Their details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The Government of India does not set up Industrial Parks on its own. Rather it provides a ten year tax holiday as admissible under clause (iii) of sub-section of 4 of section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the entrepreneurs/industrial undertakings who set up industrial parks. The Government has granted one hundred twenty six live approvals as given in the enclosed Statement-II during the last three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 under the Industrial Park Scheme, 2002 applicable in respect of the parks set up on or before 31st March, 2006.

(d) The Government has cancelled/withdrawn forty four approvals as per the details given in the enclosed Statement-III since inception of the scheme w.e.f. 1st April, 1999.

Statement I*Details of the Package of Incentives for Special Category States*

1. The following incentives are being offered to the State of Jammu & Kashmir since 14.6.2002 and the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand since 7.1.2003:

- Capital Investment Subsidy @15% of investment of plant and machinery subject to a ceiling of RS.30 lakh;
- Interest Subsidy @ 3% on working capital loan (applicable for J&K only);
- Comprehensive Insurance subsidy of 100% on capital investment (applicable for J&K only);
- 100% excise duty exemptions on value addition in J&K. In the case of the States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the exemption is admissible on outright basis but only to those industrial units which are set up or expanded on or before 31-3- 2010; and
- 100% Income Tax exemption for first five years and thereafter @30% for Companies and @25% for other than companies for next five years.

2. The incentive package scheme under North East Industrial Policy (NEIP), 1997 which was being implemented for the North Eastern States since 24th December, 1997 has been re-introduced as the North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 w.e.f. 1.4.2007. The new scheme covers, besides the States of the North East i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, the State of Sikkim also and extends benefits to the service sector, bio- technology sector and power generation sector upto 10MW. The norms for substantial expansion were relaxed and capital investment subsidy was enhanced from 15% to 30% without any ceiling. The new scheme offers the following special incentives:

- Capital Investment Subsidy @ 30% of the value of plant and machinery, without any upper ceiling;
- Interest subsidy @ 3% on working capital loan;
- Comprehensive Insurance subsidy of 100% on capital investment;
- 100% excise duty exemption; and
- 100% Income Tax exemption.

3. The above incentives packages are admissible for a period of ten years.

Statement II*A. Industrial Parks set up during the year (1.4.2006 to 31.3.2007)—State-wise*

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	40/SIA/IP/04 3.12.04 71/SIA/IP/06	M/s Jayabheri Properties (P) Ltd, Hyderabad Transfer to Mis JST Realty Pvt. Ltd taken on record on 20/12/06	13.12.04 modified on 5.12.06
2.	150/SIA/IP/05 dated 1.9.05	M/s RMZ Corp. Holdings Private Ltd Hyderabad, Dist.-R R, A.P Mis Paliwal Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. change of name taken on record on 19.6.07	13.4.06
3.	157/SIA/IP/05 dated 23.9.05	M/s Janapriya Engineers Syndicate, Hyderabad (Park at Hyderabad)	25.9.06
4.	158/SIA/IP/05 dated 23.9.05	M/s Annapurna Builders, Hyderabad (Park at Hyderabad)	25.9.06
5.	159/SIA/IP/05 dated 23.9.05	M/s Sri Balaji Construction Company (Park at Hyderabad)	25.9.06

1	2	3	4
6.	164/SIA/II P 105	M/s G. Amarender Reddy, Hyderabad	5.12.06
7.	167/SIA/IP/05	M/s G Laxmi Devi, Hyderabad	5.12.06
8.	171/SIA/IP/05 Secunderabad	M/s Gavva Estates Pvt. Ltd. Park at	5.12.06
9.	172/SIA/IP/05	M/s Dynamic Constructions Private Ltd-Park at Secunderabad	5.12.06
Haryana			
10.	29/SIA/IP/05	M/s Finest Promoters Pvt. Ltd-Park at Gurgaon	5.12.06
Karnataka			
11.	3/SIA/IP/2000 dated 15.2.2000 request for amendment received vide 16/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.2.05 again amended vide SIA Regn. NO. 74/SIA/IP/05	M/s Shyamaraju & Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	29.3.2000 amended on 29.4.05 again amended on 21.4.05 and on 5.12.06
12.	9/SIA/IP/2001 dated 21.8.2001 Amended vide SIA Regn. No. 55/SIA/IP/04 dated 21.12.04	M/s Subramanya Construction and Development Company Limited, Bangalore	19.12.2001 amended on 13.4.06
13.	1/SIA/IP/2003 dated 15.1.2003 Amended by SIA Regn. No. 61/SIA/IP/05	M/s Abhilash Software Development Centre, Bangalore	8.8.2003 modified on 13.4.06
14.	21/SIA/IP/2003 dated 3.9.2003 Request for amendment received vide 17/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.2.05 89/SIA/IP/06 dated 22.8.06	M/s Shyamaraju & Company (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore Transfer of I P to M/s DivyaSree Tarbus Builders Private Limited taken on record vide Ir. dated 1 st March 2007	6.10.2003 modified on 11.4.05 and on 25.9.06
15.	3/SIA/IP/2004 dated 3.2.2004 179/SIA/IP/2005	M/s Golf Links Software Park Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	2.4.2004 modified on 25.7.06
16.	18/S IAII P 103 dated 26.6.03 amended vide 62/SIA/IP/05	M/s Prasad Technology Park (P) Ltd., Park at Bangalore	13.9.04 amended on 13.4.06
17.	20/SIA/IP/04 dated 11.8.04 177/SIA/IP/05 dt. 24.10.05	M/s Magrath Properties Private Limited, Bangalore.	1.11.04 modified on 25.7.06

1	2	3	4
18.	35/SIA/IP/04 10.11.04 155/SIA/II P/05	M/s Velankani Information Systems Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	3.12.04 and amended on 5.12.06
19.	28/SIA/IP/05 dated 2.3.05 14/SIA/IP/06 dated 18.1.06	M/s Safina Towers Private Limited, Bangalore	14.3.05 modified on 26.7.06
20.	24/SIA/IP/05 dated 21.2.05 1/SIA/IP/06	M/s Ozone Manay Tech Park (Software Park of) Ozone Properties Pvt. Ltd. Ozone Manay Tech Park, 56/18, Hongasandra Village, Bommanahalli CMC, Bangalore South, Karnataka	4.4.05 and modified on 6.12.06
21.	80/SIA/IP/05 dated 11.8.05	M/s Shreetronics Enterprises. 26-A, Electronic City, Hosur Road, Bangalore	25.7.06
22.	22/SIA/IP/06 dated 20.2.06	M/s Somu Properties Pvt. Ltd, 100, Money Terrace, KH Road, Bangalore	25.7.06
23.	23/SIA/IP/06 dated 20.2.06	M/s Salarpuria Softzone, 100, Money Terrace, KH Road, Bangalore	25.7.06
24.	154/SIA/IP/05 dated 12.9.05	M/s Kirloskar Systems, Ltd., Bangalore	19.4.06
25.	206/SIA/IP/05	M/s Primal Projects Ltd-Park at Bangalore	5.12.06
26.	73/SIA/IP/06	M/s Paliwal Oversees Pvt. Ltd-Park at Bangalore	5.12.06
27.	10/SIA/IP/06	M/s Kanyakumari Builders Pvt. Ltd, Park at Hoodi, Hobli, Bangalore	5.12.06
Maharashtra			
28.	29/SIA/IP/2003 dated 2.12.2003 Modified vide SIA Regn. No. 51/SIA/IP/05 dated 17.5.05	M/s ICC Realty Pvt. Ltd., Pune	9.1.2004 modified on 21.4.06
29.	30/SIA/IP/2003 dated 2.12.2003 modified vide SIA Regn. No. 53/SIA/IP/05 dated 17.5.05	M/s ICC Realty Pvt. Ltd., Pune	9.1.2004 modified on 13.4.06
30.	24/SIAIP/2003 dated 22.9.2003 Amended by SIA Regn. No. 49/SIA/IP/05 dated 16.5.05	M/s. Avacado Properties & Trading (India) Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	22.4.2004 Amended on 13.4.06

1	2	3	4
31.	2/SIA/IP/04 dated 21.1.04 29/SIA/IP/05 dated 2.3.05	M/s Pantheon Infrastructure Private Limited. Park in Mumbai	June 28, 2004, modified on 10.12.04 modified on 26.7.06
32.	57/SIA/IP/04 dated 22.12.04 and 185/SIA/IP/05 dated 31.10.05	M/s Hamlet Constructions (India) Private Limited, Mumbai	5.1.05 amended on 25.7.06
33.	47/SIA/IP/04 dated 6.12.04 amended vide SIA Regn. No. 50/SIA/IP/05	M/s Ashray PreM/ses Pvt. Ltd. (Panchshil Tech Park), Pune Transfer of IP to M/s. Varieties Builders and Trustees Pvt. Ltd (Authorised trustees of M/s Goldcrest Realty Trust) taken on record vide letter dated 11/12/06	7.1.05 amended on 13.4.06 (non-auto)
34.	20/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.2.05 21/SIA/IP/06 dated 15.2.06	M/s Murli Realtors Private Limited, Pune	12.4.05 and modified on 25.9.06
35.	151/SIA/IP/05 Dated 5.9.05 amended vide 28/SIA/IP/06	M/s Indiabulls Properties Pvt. Ltd., C.S. No. 841, Lower Parel Division, Mumbai	17.11.05 amended on 21.4.06
36.	207/SIA/IP/05 dated 21.11.05	M/s Varsha Ritu Constructions Pvt. Ltd. Bandra (West), Mumbai	26.7.06
37.	9/SIA/IP/06 dated 5.1.06	M/s Silver Land Developers Pvt. Ltd. Ghatkopar (East), Mumbai	24.7.06
38.	20/SIA/IP/06 dated 21.4.06	M/s Indiabulls Real Estate Co. Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	21.4.06
39.	215/SIA/IP/05	M/s Suma Shilp Ltd. Park at Pune	5.12.06
Puducherry			
40.	45/SIA/IP/06 dated 4.4.06	M/s Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. Park at Pondicherry	30.3.2007
Tamil Nadu			
41.	49/SIA/IP/04 dated 14.12.04, 23.2.06 66/SIA/IP/05 dated and 24.6.05	M/s R.K. Investments, Chennai	14.12.04 Modification on 31.1.05 and 26.7.06
42.	12/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.2.05	M/s Khivraj Tech Park Pvt. Ltd., 617, Anna Salai Chennai	25.7.06
43.	76/SIA/IP/05 dated 8.8.05 and 7/SIA/IP/07 dated 12.1.07	M/s SIPCOT Ltd., Chennai	3.8.06 and amended on 24.1.07

1	2	3	4
44.	77/1 SAIL P/05 dated 8.8.05 and 6/SIA/IP/07 dated 12.1.07	M/s SIPCOT Ltd., Chennai	3.8.06 and amended on 24/31.1.07
45.	79/SIA/IP/05 dated 8.8.05 and 9/SIA/IP/07 dated 12.1.07	M/s SIPCOT Ltd., Chennai	3.8.06 and amended on 24/31.1.07
46.	9/SIA/IP/05	M/s Millennia Realtors Pvt. Ltd.-Park at Kanchipuram	5.12.06
Rajasthan			
47.	188/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.11.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Indl. Area Bassi Extn., Bassi, District Jaipur	24.4.06
48.	190/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.11.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Indl. Area Hirawala Extn., Jaipur	24.4.06
49.	191/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.11.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Indl. Area Jhunjhunu, Phase-II, District Jhunjhunu	24.4.06
50.	192/SIAII P/05 dated 10.11.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Indl. Area sitaoura Phase-III, Jaipur	24.4.06
51.	197/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.11.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Sotanala, Dt. Alwar	24.4.06
52.	201/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.11.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd. Neemrana Phase-I, District- Alwar	24.4.06
53.	202/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.11.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Indl. Area Hanumangarh, Phase-II, Hanumangarh	24.4.06
54.	203/SIAII P/05 dated 10.11.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Export Promotion Indl, Park, Sitapura, Jaipur	24.4.06
55.	211/SIA/IP/05 dated 19.12.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Indl. Growth Centre Khara, Dt. Bikaner	24.4.06
56.	212/SIA/IP/05 dated 19.12.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., S.G.C Karni, Dt. Bikaner	24.4.06
57.	204/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.11.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Matsva Indl, Area Extn. (North & South), Alwar	25.4.06
58.	91/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.11.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Indl. Area Johtwara Ext. II, Sarnadungar, Jaipur	4.5.06
59.	92/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Indl. Area AVkia (Extn.), Village Badharna, Tehsil-Amer, Jaipur.	4.5.06
60.	93/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Oevpt. Corpn. Ltd., Indl. Area Jhotwara Ext. I, Sarnadungar, Jaipur	4.5.06

1	2	3	4
61.	94/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., liD Centre, Vansthali Road, Newai, Dt,-Tonk.	4.5.06
62.	95/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Indl. Area, Rarnpur, Mundana, Bhiwadi, Alwar	4.5.06
63.	96/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Shri Katushyamji Indl, Complex, Reengus, Sikar	4.5.06
64.	97/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Ajeetgarh, Sikar.	9.5.06
65.	98/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Neem ka Thana, Sikar.	9.5.06
66.	99/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Growth Centre Palsana, Sikar	9.5.06
67.	102/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Indl. Area Mama Bhanja Phase-III, Jhalawar	11.5.06
68.	103/SIA/IP/05dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Indl. Area Bhawani Mandi, Jhalawar	11.5.06
69.	104/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. Corpn. Ltd., Indl. Area Chandrawati Growth Centre, Jhalawar	11.5.06
70.	189/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.11.05	M/s Rajasthan State Industrial Devt. & Investment Corp. Ltd, Tilak Marg, Jaipur	26.7.06
71.	196/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.11.05	M/s Rajasthan State Industrial Devt. & Investment Corp. Ltd, Tilak Marg, Jaipur	26.7.06
72.	133/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd. Jaipur	8.8.06
73.	134/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd. Jaipur	8.8.06
74.	137/SIA/IP/05-IP&ID	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur. (Park at Indl. Area Bhilwara, Phase-IV)	5.9.06
75.	138/SIA/IP 105 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd. Jaipur	22.9.06
76.	119/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd. Jaipur	22.9.06
77.	120/SIA/IP/05dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd. Jaipur	25.9.06
78.	124/SIA/IP 105 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur. (Park at Indl, Area Bhilwara, Phase-IV)	20.10.06

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79.	125/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur. (Park at Indl. Area Bhilwara, Phase-IV)	20.10.06
80.	127/SIAII P 105 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur. (Park at Indl. Area Bhilwara, Phase-IV)	20.10.06
81.	135/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur. (Park at Indl, Area Bhilwara, Phase-IV)	20.10.06
82.	146/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur. (Park at Indl, Area Bhilwara, Phase-IV)	20.10.06
83.	123/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur. (Park at Indl. Area Bhilwara, Phase-IV)	23.10.06
84.	130/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur. (Park at Indl. Area Bhilwara, Phase-IV)	23.10.06
85.	143/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur. (Park at Indl. Area Bhilwara, Phase-IV)	23.10.06
86.	144/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur. (Park at Indl. Area Bhilwara, Phase-IV)	23.10.06
87.	148/SIAII P 105 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur. (Park at Indl. Area Bhilwara, Phase-IV)	23.10.06
88.	126/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.8.05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur	23.10.06
89.	107/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur	6.12.06
90.	109/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jalour	6.12.06
91.	121/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn, Ltd., Jaipur	6.12.06
92.	122/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur	6.12.06
93.	139/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Coren. Ltd., Jaipur	6.12.06
94.	149/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Coren. Ltd. Jaipur	6.12.06

1	2	3	4
95.	106/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur- Park at Alwar	18.12.06
96.	112/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur- Park at Ajmer	19.12.06
97.	113/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Coren. Ltd., Jaipur- Park at Ajmer	19.12.06
98.	114/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Coren. Ltd., Jalpur- Park at Ajmer	19.12.06
99.	116/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur- Park at Ajmer	19.12.06
100.	128/SINIP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur-Park at Bundi	19.12.06
101.	131/SINIP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur-Park at Kota	19.12.06
102.	198/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur-Park at Pali	19.12.06
103.	199/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Corpn. Ltd., Jaipur-Park at Pali	19.12.06
104.	193/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Indl. Devpt. & Investment Coren. Ltd., Jaipur- Park at Jaipur	4/S.1.07
Uttarakhand			
105.	24/SIA/IP/06 dated 22.2.06	M/s Datt Infrastrucutrue & Services Ltd., New Delhi. Park in Hardwar, Uttaranchal	10.8.06 & 25.8.06
West Bengal			
106.	6/SINI P/2002 dated 9.5.2002 and 90/SIA/IP/06	M/s Infinity Infotech Parks Ltd., Kolkata (industrial park in North 24 Parganas,)	3.6.2002 modified on 21.1.2003 and on 25.9.06
107.	156/SINI P/05 dated 22.9.05	M/s Phoenix Software Ltd., North 24 Parganas, West Bengal Change of name-M/s Forum Project Holdings Pvt. Ltd-taken on record on 24.3.2008	13.4.06

B. Industrial Parks set up during the year (1-04-2007 to 31-03-2008)—State-wise.

Andhra Pradesh

1.	24/SIA/IP/04 dated 3.9.04 13/SIA/IP/06	M/s SDE Engineers Limited, Hyderabad. Industrial Park in Rangareddy District	22.9.04 and amended on 10.4.07
2.	13/SIA/IP/05 dated 10.2.05 12/SIA/IP/06	M/s Meenakshi Infrastructures Pvt. Ltd (Transfer of Industrial Park to M/s Vijay Infotech Ventures taken on record (Dt. August 9, 2006 and on 3.8.07)	17.2.05 and amended on 10.4.07

1	2	3	4
3.	91/SIA/IP/06	M/s VITP Private Limited-Park at Rangareddy Dist.	10.4.07
4.	116/SIA/IP/06	M/s L&T Infocity Ltd-Park at Dist. Rangareddy	11.4.07
5.	112/SIA/IP/06	M/s VITP Private Limited-Park at Dist. Rangareddy	10.4.07
Karnataka			
6.	26/SIA/IP/2003 dated 6.10.2003 104/SIA/IP/06	M/s Cyber Park Development & Construction Ltd., Bangalore	15.3.2004, modified on 31.12.04 and on 11.4.07
7.	69/SIA/IP/05 dated 29.6.05 126/SIA/IP/06	M/s DivyaSree Valdel Venture., Divyasree Towers, Bangalore Transfer of IP to M/s DivyaSree Valdel Venture taken on record vide Ir. dated 19th October 2006	8.12.05 and amended on 10.4.07
8.	136/SIA/IP/06	M/s Primal Projects Private Limited-Park at Bangalore Transfer of IP to M/s PrITech Park Trust taken on record vide letter dated 27.6.07	10.4.07
Maharashtra			
9.	48/SIA/IP/04 dated 6.12.04 Amended vide SIA Regn. No. S2/SIA/IP/05	M/s Panchshil Techpark Private Limited	7.1.05 amended on 13.4.06 (non-auto) and on S.12.06 & on 10.4.07
10.	58/SIA/IP/06	M/s Hiranandani Builders, Park at Mumbai	10.4.07
Rajasthan			
11.	110/SIA/IP/05	M/s RIICO Ltd-Park at Ajmer	10.4.07
12.	141/SIA/IP/05	M/s RIICO Ltd-Park at Sirohi	10.4.07
13.	142/SIA/IP/05	M/s RIICO Ltd-Park at Sirohi	10.4.07
14.	147/SIA/IP/05	M/s RIICO Ltd-Park at Sriganganagar	10.4.07
15.	194/SIA/IP/05	M/s RIICO Ltd-Park at Jaipur	10.4.07
Uttar Pradesh			
16.	161/SIA/IP/05 dated 28.9.05	M/s Indian Express Multimedia Ltd (Park at NOIDA) Change of name to M/s ETT Limited taken on record on 23.7.07	26.9.06 & corrigendum issued on 12.6.07
Uttarakhand			
17.	47/SIA/IP/07	M/s Sara Industrial Estate Ltd Park at Dehradun	30.8.07

*C. Industrial Parks set up during the year (1-04-2008 to 31-03-2009)—State-wise***Karnataka**

1.	4/SIA/IP/2002 12.4.2002	M/s Bagmane Developers Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	11.7.2002 modified on 21.1.2003 and 11.02.2009
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Rajasthan

2.	117/SIA/IP/05	M/s RIICO Ltd.—Park at Ajmer	22.8.2008
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Year-wise break-up of approvals

2006-2007	=	107
2007-2008	=	17
2008-2009	=	2
Total approvals	=	126

Statement III

Sl. No.	SIA Registration No.	Name of the undertaking and location of the industrial park	Date of approval/ modification	Date of withdrawal of approval
1	2	3	4	5
1.	100/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd. Park at Pali	09.05.2006	05.08.2008
2.	105/SIA/IP/05	M/s Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd., Park at Alwar	28.10.2005	05.08.2008
3.	46/SIA/IP/04	M/s Futura, Park at Pune	07.01.2005	29.10.2007
4.	40/SIA/IP/05	M/s raghuleela Estates Private Limited, Park at Mumbai	08.12.2005	11.09.2007
5.	60/SIA/IP/04	M/s Clover Resorts Pvt. Ltd., Park at Pune	15.02.2005	13.08.2007
6.	70/SIA/IP/05	M/s K. Raheja Corplvt. Ltd., Park at Pune	11.07.2005	30.07.2007
7.	61/SIA/IP/04	M/s Clover and Puja, Park at Pune	15.02.2005	06.07.2007
8.	42/SIA/IP/04	M/s Gopalan Enterprises (India) Pvt. Ltd., Park at Bangalore	15.02.2005	06.07.2007
9.	43/SIA/IP/04	M/s Gopalan Enterprises (India) Pvt. Ltd., Park at Bangalore	31.12.2004	06.07.2007
10.	23/SIA/IP/05	M/s Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd., Park at Rangareddy	28.02.2005	06.07.2007
11.	56/SIA/IP/04	M/s Piramal Holdins Ltd, Park at Mumbai	04.01.2005	01.06.2007
12.	32/SIA/IP/03	M/s Madgul Parks Pvt. Ltd., Park at Kolkata	28.06.2004	01.06.2007

1	2	3	4	5
13.	05/SIA/IP/07	M/s State Industries Promotion Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd., Park at Krishnagiri	03.08.2006	31.05.2007
14.	17/SIA/IP/04	M/s ETL Infrastructure Services Ltd., Park at Kancheepuram	11.10.2004	31.05.2007
15.	71/SIA/IP/05	M/s DLF Info City Developers (Chennai) Ltd., Park at Ramapuram, Chennai	22.07.2005	15.05.2007
16.	65/SIA/IP/05	M/s DLF Commercial Developers Ltd., Park at Rangareddy	30.06.2005	14.05.2007
17.	60/SIA/IP/05	M/s Insulec (PB) Ltd., Park at Nawanshahar	28.06.2005	26.04.2007
18.	07/SIA/IP/01	M/s UP State Industrial Development Corporation Park at Loni, Ghaziabad	03.03.2003	05.04.2007
19.	23/SIA/IP/03	M/s Omega Associates, Park at Mumbai	13.12.2004	13.02.2007
20.	24/SIA/IP/03	M/s Lake View Developers, Park at Mumbai	13.12.2004	12.02.2007
21.	5S/SIA/IP/05	M/s Eon Kharadi Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Park at Pune	28.06.2005	10.11.2006
22.	02/SIA/IP/05	M/s Gopalan Enterprises (India) Pvt. Ltd. Park at Bangalore	15.02.2005	20.06.2006
23.	41/SIA/IP/04	M/s Gopalan Enterprises (India) Pvt. Ltd. Park at Bangalore	15.02.2005	20.06.2006
24.	12/SIA/IP/2000	M/s Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development and Investment Corporation Ltd., Park at Pillaichavadi, Pondicherry	23.04.2001	20.09.2005
25.	11/SIA/IP/2000	M/s Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development and Investment Corporation Ltd., Park at Thirubuvanai, Pondicherry	04.04.2001	15.09.2005
26.	02/SIA/IP/2000	M/s Brigade Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Park at Bangalore	08.03.2000	23.08.2005
27.	28/SIA/IP/99	M/s Fauja Singh Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd., Park at Ropar	15.03.2000	09.08.2005
28.	10/SIA/IP/2000	M/s Pondicherry Industrial Promotion Development and Investment Corporation Ltd., Park at Karaikkal	10.01.2001	01.08.2005
29.	05/SIA/IP/02	M/s IT Infrastructure Providers Pvt. Ltd., Park at NOIDA, UP	12.11.2002	12.07.2005
30.	10/SIA/IP/99	M/s Wise Industrial Park Ltd., Park at Ghaziabad	21.05.1999	11.07.2005
31.	25/SIA/IP/99	M/s Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizers Company Limited, Park at Ahmedabad	18.01.2001	08.07.2005

1	2	3	4	5
32.	08/SIA/IP/2000	M/s Vansum Industries, Park at Pune	05.06.2000	11.04.2005
33.	24/SIA/IP/99	M/s Soniya Technology Park Pvt. Ltd., Park at Pune	22.12.1999	19.01.2005
34.	13/SIA/IP/2000	M/s Gujarat Growth Centre Development Corporation Ltd., Park at Porbandar	03.07.2000	22.12.2004
35.	08/SIA/IP/2002	M/s Prasad Technology Park (P) Ltd., Park at Bangalore	21.01.2003	13.09.2004
36.	15/SIA/IP/2000	M/s Prasad Technology Park (P) Ltd., Park at Bangalore	11.07.2000	13.09.2004
37.	14/SIA/IP/2000	M/s Prasad Technology Park (P) Ltd., Park at Bangalore	18.07.2000	13.09.2004
38.	01/SIA/IP/2000	M/s Western India Kinfra Ltd. Park at Kanjikode, Kerala	25.01.2000	24.08.2004
39.	06/SIA/IP/01	M/s Diamond & Gem Development Corporation Park at Surat	14.08.2001	21.01.2004
40.	09/SIA/IP/2000	M/s Magarpatta Township Development and Construction Co. Ltd., Park at Pune	30.06.2000	11.11.2003
41.	12/SIA/IP/2001	M/s RGA Software Systems Pvt Ltd., Park at Bangalore	19.11.2001	10.04.2003
42.	05/SIA/IP/1999	M/s Hulamani Brothers Packaging Pvt Ltd. Park at Bangalore	04.08.1999 & 16.01.2001	24.02.2003
43.	16/SIA/IP/2000	M/s shelter Projects Ltd., Park at Bangalore	24.07.2000	24.02.2003
44.	01/SIA/IP/2001	M/s NSV Technology Park Pvt. Ltd., Park at Bangalore	08.06.2001	19.08.2002

Drought Prone Areas Programme

2797. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land in hectares that has been treated under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) during each of the last three years and the current year, State and UT-Wise;

(b) the details of projects sanctioned, completed including ongoing projects during the said period, State and UT-wise; and

(c) the funds released for these projects during the said period, State and UT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) and (c) The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is being implemented in 16 States. The State-wise released and land treated thereof in last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State-wise details of projects sanctioned, completed including ongoing projects under DPAP during the each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I*State-wise and Year-wise central funds released and land treated under DPAP*

(funds Rs. in crore and land treated in lakh ha.)

Sl.No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Funds Released	Land Treated	Funds Released	Land Treated	Funds Released	Land Treated	Funds Released	Land Treated
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.31	0.920	56.24	1.257	55.87	1.256	28.08	0.624
2.	Bihar	3.03	0.070	0.2	0.004	0	0	0	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	8.26	0.184	13.92	0.309	24.38	0.541	10.01	0.222
4.	Gujarat	35.97	0.810	16.34	0.363	39.33	0.875	43.08	0.961
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3.69	0.082	8.35	0.189	8.59	0.190	2.84	0.063
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.6	0.061	0	0	6.4	0.142	3.86	0.090
7.	Jharkhand	4.79	0.110	0	0	2.9	0.064	0	0
8.	Karnataka	31.76	0.710	44.46	1.002	57.76	1.297	25.23	0.572
9.	Madhya Pradesh	53.74	1.194	53.16	1.181	56.97	1.266	27.55	0.612
10.	Maharashtra	57.53	1.280	54.21	1.222	64.01	1.465	52.29	1.181
11.	Orissa	14.81	0.330	23.93	0.531	25.13	0.558	30.64	0.683
12.	Rajasthan	25.82	0.604	13.96	0.310	18.1	0.402	16.19	0.360
13.	Tamil Nadu	30.63	0.681	32.01	0.715	35.49	0.792	11.28	0.251
14.	Uttar Pradesh	34.67	0.770	49.4	1.090	39.72	0.884	16.79	0.374
15.	Uttarakhand	7.69	0.171	14.62	0.328	7.07	0.157	2.69	0.060
16.	West Bengal	2.7	0.060	2.68	0.059	6.57	0.146	a	0
Total		359.00	8.037	383.48	8.560	448.29	10.035	270.53	6.053

Statement II*State-wise and Year-wise Projects Sanctioned and Projects Completed including on-going projects under DPAP*

Sl.No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		No. of projects sanctioned	No. of projects completed	No. of projects sanctioned*	No. of projects completed	No. of projects sanctioned*	No. of projects completed	No. of projects sanctioned*	No. of projects completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	360	246		49		242		98
2.	Bihar	90	0		0		0		0
3.	Chhattisgarh	140	0		0		31		16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Gujarat	295	29		6		36		133
5.	Himachal Pradesh	47	0		11		0		0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	77	0		0		0		0
7.	Jharkhand	142	0		0		0		0
8.	Karnataka	265	0		52		108		209
9.	Madhya Pradesh	333	20		160		363		222
10.	Maharashtra	436	0		0		8		254
11.	Orissa	173	0		0		6		116
12.	Rajasthan	120	64		32		9		181
13.	Tamil Nadu	208	14		6		140		0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	201	17		20		101		277
15.	Uttarakhand	109	0		0		0		12
16.	West Bengal	80	0		0		0		0
	Total	3076	390		336		1044		1518

*No new projects have been sanctioned under DPAP during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Spectrum Management

2798. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to computerize the spectrum management with the assistance of World Bank in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the financial assistance likely to be provided in this regard; and

(c) the extent to which it will help the telecom operators, defence forces and broadcasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The project "National Radio Spectrum Management & Monitoring System (NRSMMMS)" has been implemented through a World Bank loan of about US\$30 million.

(c) The automation of RF spectrum management has resulted in more effective and efficient spectrum

management in more transparent manner. Various types of applications for wireless licensing are now being received online and processed through. Automated Spectrum Management System (ASMS). All the wireless users including telecom operators, defence forces and broadcasters are being benefited with this facility.

Completion of Roads under PMGSY

2799. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to reduce the width of roads taken up under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c), the steps taken by the Government so far for the completion of roads under PMGSY scheme in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Width of Rural Roads is governed by Rural Roads

manual IRC SP: 20-2002. However, on receiving representations from some States, the Government has decided to reduce the width of roads taken up under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), as per the recommendations of the Expert Committee constituted to review Standards, Specifications and Design of Rural Roads for achieving economy in the cost of construction under PMGSY. The details of width are as under:-

1. Carriage Way width:
Through Roads: 3.75 meter
Link Roads*: 3.00 meter

*If a link road carries traffic more than 100 motorised vehicles per day, the carriageway width will be 3.75 meter.

2. Road Way Width:
Through Roads: 7.5 meter
Link Roads* : 6.00 meter

The widths indicated are for roads in straight sections. Additional width is to be provided at horizontal curves as per code IRC SP: 20-2002.

(c) As per PMGSY Guidelines, implementation of the PMGSY is the responsibility of the State Governments. The State Governments have been advised to expedite the pace of execution of projects. On the part of the Ministry the following steps have been taken to facilitate timely completion of works under PMGSY.

- In order to improve contracting capacity in states, the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been amended to facilitate participation of small and medium as well as large contractors.
- The State Governments have been advised to deploy adequate number of dedicated Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) commensurate with their work load.
- The State Governments have been advised for e-tendering the projects under PMGSY to expedite the process of tendering and also to ensure transparency.
- Performance incentive for timely completion of projects has been introduced in September, 2006 under which contractors delivering projects within schedule are accorded higher weightage in qualification assessment in future contracts.

- State Governments have been advised to closely monitor the schedule of implementation and levy liquidated damages, wherever required.
- Review and monitoring meetings are being held regularly for proper monitoring of the progress.
- Ministry of Environmental and Forest approached to simplify procedures for forest clearance.
- Imparting training to the field personnel for building their capacity in programme implementation.
- State of Kerala has been allowed to use longitudinal gradient upto 1 to 10 in small stretches in place of the 12.5 prescribed in IRC standards.

State Ministers Conference

2800. SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a conference of state Industries Minister was held in New Delhi recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the conference discussed the industrial slow down and sick industrial units; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

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

(b) Ministers and officials from 24 states attended the Conference. The discussion focused on areas of Centre-State coordination for Industrial Development.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Market Development Fund

2801. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to increase the outlay of Market Development Fund (MDF) in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether large percentage of MDF goes to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs); and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the utilisation of the funds till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) There is no plan scheme named as Market Development Fund, under Department of Commerce. However, there is a plan scheme called Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

MAI scheme was launched in 2003 to act as a catalyst to promote India's export on sustained basis. The scheme is formulated on focus product—focus country approach to evolve specific strategy for specific markets and specific products. Under the scheme, project-based assistance is provided to Export Promotion Councils, Trade Promotion Organizations, Apex Chambers of Commerce, etc. Details about the scheme are available at <http://commerce.gov.in>.

During the Xth plan, a total expenditure of Rs. 84.18 crores was incurred under this scheme. The scheme is being continued in the XIth Plan with approved allocation of Rs. 550 crores. Budget Estimates for the scheme for 2009-10 is Rs. 124.00 crores.

Details of actual expenditure under the scheme during the period 2002-03 to 2008-09 are as under:

(Rs. in crores)	
Year	Amount
2002-03	10.80
2003-04	9.00
2004-05	4.48
2005-06	19.91
2006-07	39.99
2007-08	44.99
2008-09	49.99

NHAVA Sheva International Container Terminal

2802. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) project for port development at Nhava Sheva International Container Terminal;

(b) if so, whether the Government/CVC has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details and facts thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to promote PPP mode of investment in the shipping industry and to set up a regulatory mechanism to address the problems in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) to (c) The Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Mumbai granted contract for construction, operation and maintenance of a new 600m key length container terminal for a period of 30 years on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis to Nhava Sheva International Container Terminal (NSICT). The Central Vigilance Commission took up the case for direct inquiry and submitted a report with the following key findings:—

(i) NSICT had derived surplus revenue of Rs. 473 cr. during 2000-01 to 2004-05, which was to be set off in the revision of tariff. The revision was delayed till the finalisation of revised guidelines in 2005. Clause 2.13 of the guidelines was invoked to extend undue benefit to NSICT by setting off only 50% of surplus revenue as against 100% which was required to be set off in the revision as per order dated 7.11.2009 of Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP). The revision of tariff fixed in 2000 was *prima-facie* intentionally delayed by TAMP to extent undue favour to NSICT.

(ii) The TAMP in their Order dated 221712005 allowed entire royalty paid by NSICT to JNPT during 2000-01 to 2004-05 as cost in computation of revised tariff in 2005 and reduced the tariff only by 14%. Thus the entire burden of paying the royalty was transferred to the port users and the NSICT got undue gain. Had TAMP initiated suo-moto revision prior to 2005 guidelines, the tariff would have been reduced by 30% due to setting off of entire amount of

Rs. 473 cr. When the Ministry of Shipping objected to the Order of TAMP allowing entire royalty in to cost, TAMP revised its Order dated 22/7/2009 and further reduced the tariff by 12%. However, undue benefit, accrued during 2005-06 due to wrong computation of tariff, was allowed to be retained by the NSICT.

- (iii) The operating cost and surplus revenue of NSICT for the period 2000-01 to 2004-05 were calculated on the basis of estimation/ approximation and actual data was not taken into consideration by TAMP. Actual surplus revenue appears to be far more than Rs. 473 cr., which substantiates the allegation that NSICT had received more than 100% return on their equity.

The CVC has recommended to fix responsibility of the TAMP officials for their various acts of omissions and commissions. This Ministry had already directed TAMP to fix responsibility of the TAMP officials as per the recommendations of the CVC. Apart from that this Ministry has ordered a vigilance inquiry to fix responsibility of the Ministry's officials also.

(d) In tune with its economic liberalization policy, the Government of India has opened up its Major Ports for private sector participation in a big way to attract funds, latest technology, better managerial practices and speed up creation of capacities. Foreign direct investment upto 100% under automatic route is permitted for construction and maintenance of ports and harbours.

(i) The following areas which are indicative in nature have been identified for participation/investment by private sector.-

- (a) Leasing out existing assets of the Port.
- (b) Construction/Creation of additional assets, such as:
- Construction and operation of container terminals.
 - Construction and operation of bulk, break bulk, multipurpose and specialised cargo berths.
 - Warehousing, container freight stations, storage facilities and tank farms.

- Cranage/handling equipment.
- Setting up of captive power plants.
- Dry docking and ship repair facilities.

- (c) Leasing of equipment for port handling and leasing of floating crafts from the private sector.
- (d) Pilotage.
- (e) Captive facilities for port based industries.

Individual ports may expand the scope of activities after prior consultation with the Central Government.

Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP) has been set up under the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 as an independent statutory authority to fix user tariffs and scale of rates for the facilities and services in the Major Ports.

Safety Committee of Mines

2803. SHRI PURNMA SI RAM:
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

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

(a) whether the Mines Rules 1955, chapter-IVB stipulates formation of Safety Committee of Mines (SCM) to promote safety in the mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of meetings held since constitution of SCM, year-wise;

(c) the details of matter discussed under SCM alongwith the action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for welfares and upliftment of labourers/workers engaged in Mines?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) This is an activity of Mine Management and details of meetings of Safety Committee of Mines are not centrally maintained.

(c) As per the provision of the Mines Rules, 1955, the functions of the Committee are as follows:

(i) To discuss remedial measures against the unsafe conditions and practices in the mine as

pointed out in the reports of workmen's Inspector or otherwise brought to the notice of the Committee and make appropriate recommendations;

- (ii) to consider, before commencement of operations in any new district of mine or commissioning of new electrical or mechanical installation or introduction of new mining technique, the proposed safety and health measures including related codes of practice and to make appropriate recommendations;
- (iii) to discuss the report of inquiry into accident and make appropriate recommendations;
- (iv) to formulate and implement appropriate safety campaigns based on analysis of accidents;
- (v) to meet at least once in 30 days to consider the matter placed before it and any other matter that may be raised by the members and make such recommendations as it may deem fit; and
- (vi) to serve as a forum for communication on safety and occupational health matters.

As per the provisions of Mines Rules, 1955 the owner, agent or manager shall, within a period of 15 days from the date of receipt of the recommendations of the Safety Committee, shall indicate to the Secretary to the Safety Committee, the action taken to implement the recommendations.

(d) There is a provision under Rule 72 of Mines Rules, 1955 for appointment of Welfare Officer in every mine where 500 or more persons are employed. The appointment of Welfare Officer is primarily the responsibility of mines management. During the inspection by the officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) implementation of this rule is looked into. Duties of welfare officer have been specified under rule 73 of Mines Rules 1955.

Capacity Building Support of Rural Women

2804. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bridge the gender biasness in aquaculture activities through capacity building support of rural women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase credit support and technological assistance to these women;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen, financial assistance is provided mainly to the State Governments for training and extension activities both for fishermen and fisherwomen which are intended for their capacity building.

Similarly, under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), to eliminate gender biasness in economic activities including fisheries sector in rural areas, the existing guideline prescribes that 50% of the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed in each block are to be exclusively for the women. It also provides that 40% of the total swarozgaries assisted in a year should be women.

For capacity building of beneficiaries, including women, the Government has initiated steps to set up Rural Self Employment Training Institute (RSETIs) in each district of the Country. These are bank led Institutes in which the Government would pitch in with one time infrastructure fund @ Rs. 1 crore per RSETI and the State Government would provide land free of cost. The RSETIs would offer short term training with long term hand holding of the beneficiaries. Funds for setting up 110 RSETIs have been released during the year 2008-09.

(c) and (d) During the last three years *i.e.* 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, the overall credit support to women swarozgaries under SGSY shows an increasing trend as per the enclosed statement. SGSY also provides for support to beneficiaries in terms of technology inputs for micro enterprises which are regularly upgraded.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement*Credit disbursed to Women Swarozgaris under SGSY*

(Rs. in lacs)

Sl.No.	States/U.T.	2006-2007	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36523.53	23764.69	27237.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.77	56.29	20.30
3.	Assam	3805.60	7874.66	12069.72
4.	Bihar	5397.90	5739.34	8520.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	2878.79	4680.80	5748.58
6.	Goa	36.67	72.17	91.24
7.	Gujarat	1321.01	1802.03	2358.29
8.	Haryana	2797.53	3732.58	4431.69
9.	Himachal Pradesh	908.42	1092.69	1930.21
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	508.50	492.30	527.42
11.	Jharkhand	2494.74	2903.83	7435.14
12.	Karnataka	6272.04	12925.12	15185.35
13.	Kerala	2563.73	4718.44	5465.15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6708.81	8173.11	10048.58
15.	Maharashtra	10470.50	17054.35	19961.61
16.	Manipur	8.40	55.00	129.40
17.	Meghalaya	0.99	67.69	39.25
18.	Mizoram	1.00	13.50	86.90
19.	Nagaland	39.50	20.22	39.75
20.	Orissa	12878.37	5855.08	18460.79
21.	Punjab	1203.23	1712.89	1252.45
22.	Rajasthan	6453.78	5552.33	6453.29
23.	Sikkim	107.38	132.67	160.07
24.	Tamil Nadu	8211.47	13799.75	12533.76
25.	Tripura	572.39	875.26	1189.95
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13474.41	18934.59	24427.81
27.	Uttarakhand	1168.65	1386.16	1972.55
28.	West Bengal	2458.77	3646.20	5727.90
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	1.88

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.30
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0.40	11.95	0.00
33.	Puducherry	232.07	174.57	204.52
Total		129542.36	147320.25	193711.38

Upgradation of ITIs/ITCs

2805. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes/Centres (ITIs/ITCs) functioning at present in the country both in the Government and Private sector, separately, State-wise;

(b) the present status of upgradation/modernization of ITIs IITCs with public-private partnership mode, State-wise;

(c) whether there is a proposal to upgrade these ITIs/ITCs as Centres of Excellence comparable to world standards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As on 30.09.2009, there are 2076 Government Industrial

Training Institutes (ITIs) and 5529 private industrial Training Centres (ITCs) in the country. The State-wise details of ITIs/ITCs are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Upto 30.11.2009, an amount of Rs. 1802.5 crore has been released to 721 Government ITIs for upgradation under the scheme "Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership". Statewise details of ITIs covered under the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Madam. There is a scheme to upgrade all Government ITIs as Centres of Excellence through Public Private Partnership.

(d) A scheme "Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership" was launched in the year 2007-08 to upgrade/modernize Government ITIs into Centres of Excellence. Under the scheme, an Institute Management Committee (IMC) is constituted under the leadership of an Industry Partner and the IMC is registered as a society. An interest free loan of upto Rs. 2.5 crore is directly given by the Central Government to the IMC Society of each ITI. Financial and academic powers have been given to the IMC. The loan is repayable in 20 equal annual installments after a moratorium of 10 years.

Statement I

Number of Government and Private ITIs/ITCs affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) with Seating Capacities in Various States/Union Territories as on 30.9.2009

Northern Region

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Number of ITIs	Seating capacity (Govt.)	Number of Pvt. ITCs	Seating Capacity	Total ITIs/ITCs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2.	Delhi	16	11132	56	4028	72	15160

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Haryana	81	20344	85	8744	166	29088
4.	Himachal Pradesh	70	8004	60	5996	130	14000
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	94	19300	145	13632	239	32932
7.	Rajasthan	112	12992	560	59535	672	72527
8.	Uttar Pradesh*	293	31386	491	56222	784	87610
9.	Uttarakhand	59	6395	28	2470	87	8865
	Sub-Total	764	114610	1426	150737	2190	265347
Southern Region							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	88	22270	493	95740	581	118010
11.	Karnataka	150	35458	1030	75454	1180	100912
12.	Kerala	35	15516	477	52298	512	67814
13.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0		1	96
14.	Puducherry	6	1352	9	508	15	1860
15.	Tamil Nadu	60	21832	626	62270	686	84102
	Sub-Total	340	86524	2635	286270	2975	372794
Eastern Region							
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	0	0	5	512
17.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
18.	Assam	28	5696	3	80	31	5776
19.	Bihar	34	11433	201	29113	235	40546
20.	Jharkhand	19	4672	89	23592	108	28264
21.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
23.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24.	Nagaland	8	928	0	0	8	928
25.	Orissa	26	8464	459	80260	485	88724
26.	Sikkim	1	420	0	0	1	420
27.	Tripura	8	896	0	0	8	896
28.	West Bengal	51	12700	22	1320	73	14020
	Sub-Total	194	47450	776	134685	970	182135

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Western Region							
29.	Chhattisgarh	87	10144	29	3312	116	13456
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31.	Daman & Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32.	Goa	10	3232	4	380	14	3612
33.	Gujarat	152	56092	346	20328	498	76420
34.	Madhya Pradesh*	150	24590	52	8914	202	33504
35.	Maharashtra	376	80412	261	34228	637	114640
Sub-Total		778	175086	692	67162	1470	242248
Grand Total		2076	423670	5529	638854	7605	1062524

Statement II

State-wise physical and financial status of ITIs under Scheme "Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP"

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	(2007-08)		(2008-09)		Current year (2009-10)*		Total No. of ITIs Covered	Total Fund released
		No. of ITIs covered	Fund released	No. of ITIs covered	Fund released	No. of ITIs covered	Fund released		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20	50.00	35	90.00	0	0.00	56	140.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2.50	1	2.50	1	2.50	3	7.50
3.	Assam	6	15.00	5	12.50	0	0.00	11	27.50
4.	Bihar	4	10.00	4	10.00	0	0.00	8	20.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	30.00	10	25.00	11	27.50	33	82.50
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2.50	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.50
7.	Delhi	0	0.00	2	5.00	1	2.50	3	7.50
8.	Gujarat	19	47.50	22	55.00	14	35.00	55	137.50
9.	Haryana	13	32.50	13	32.50	0	0.00	26	65.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9	22.50	11	27.50	7	17.50	27	67.50
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	15.00	5	12.50	0	0.00	11	27.50
12.	Jharkhand	2	5.00	2	5.00	0	0.00	4	10.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Karnataka	26	65.00	26	65.00	17	42.50	69	172.50
14.	Kerala	5	12.50	5	12.50	8	20.00	18	45.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21	52.50	16	40.00	5	12.50	42	105.00
16.	Maharashtra	62	155.00	555	137.50	14	35.00	131	327.50
17.	Orissa	4	10.00	3	7.50	1	2.50	8	20.00
18.	Punjab	20	50.00	19	47.50	7	17.50	46	115.00
19.	Rajasthan	17	42.50	15	37.50	0	0.00	32	80.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	12	30.00	5	12.50	7	17.50	24	60.00
21.	Tripura	1	2.50	1	2.50	0	0.00	2	5.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	25	62.50	18	45.00	26	65.00	69	172.50
23.	Uttarakhand	10	25.00	10	25.00	0	0.00	20	50.00
24.	West Bengal	4	10.00	12	30.00	0	0.00	16	40.00
25.	Nagaland	0	0.00	1	2.50	1	2.50	2	5.00
26.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	1	2.50	0	0.00	1	2.50
28.	Mizoram	0	0.00	2	5.00	0	0.00	2	5.00
29.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.50	1	2.50
30.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total		300	750.00	300	750.00	121	302.50	721	1802.50

*As on 30.11.2009.

Import of Capital Goods

2806. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has doubled the value of duty-free import of capital goods, office equipment and consumables allowed against foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its impact to control recession in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Keeping in view the adverse impact of global recession on Indian Hospitality Sector, under the FTP 2009-14, the quantum of benefit under the Served From India Scheme (SFIS), to the service providers in the Hotels and Tourism Sector, has been increased from 5% to 10%, of foreign exchange earned during the financial year. The benefit is in the form of Duty Credit Scrip which can be used to pay duty against import of capital goods, office equipment and consumables.

[Translation]

Construction of Roads

2807. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
 DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
 SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:
 SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
 SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
 SHRI RAKESH SACHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has made any survey regarding the need for construction of new roads and the repair of old roads in the country before embarking on Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the details regarding the progress made so far under PMGSY, State-wise;
- (d) the strategy of the Government to complete the targets fixed under the scheme in a time-bound manner;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to change their policy and objectives under this scheme; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Prior to laucnh of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Government of India had constituted National Rural Road Development Committee (NRRDC) on 6th January, 2000 to identify unconnected villages in India and to decide the road length for total rural road connectivity.

(b) The Committee estimated that 2,90,480 villages were not connected with all weather road as on 31.03. 2000. Assuming a required length of 4.0 km per village, it was estimated that 11,62000 km road length would need to be constructed to connect these villages.

(c) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) 1,02,563 works valued at Rs. 1.,11,361 crore have been approved by the Ministry of Rural Development till 30th September, 2009. An amount of Rs. 57,483 crore has been released to the States for the projects. The State Governments have incurred expenditure of Rs. 54,976 crore and completed 63,670 works till September, 2009. A Statement indicating Physical and Financial Progress under PMGSY is enclosed.

(d) It is expected that all habitations with population of 1000 persons or more (500 persons or more in Hill States, desert and tribal areas) would be provided all weather road connectivity by March, 2012.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement*Physical and Financial Progress under PMGSY*

#	State	Value of proposals cleared	Amount Released (Upto 31.10.09)	No. of road works	Length of road works	No. of road works	Length of road works	% completed road works (Upto Sept., 2009)	% Length Completed (Upto Sept., 2009)	Exp. upto Sept., 2009	% Exp. to Amount released (Upto Sept., 2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3915.35	2403.72	6196	20481.43	4986	14927.09	80.47	72.88	2432.82	101.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1599.38	696.71	687	3730.87	432	2195.08	62.88	58.84	602.62	86.50
3.	Assam	8798.22	3424.67	4643	15900.62	1459	6834.59	31.42	42.98	3193.00	93.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Bihar (RWD)	8590.99	1108.57	5788	18972.34	796	1854.47	13.75	9.77	747.20	67.40
5.	Bihar (NEA)	7853.74	2658.01	3241	18030.81	667	5571.16	20.58	30.90	2443.45	91.93
6.	Chhattisgarh	6465.95	3968.79	5320	25508.58	3011	14494.88	56.60	56.82	3919.56	98.76
7.	Goa	9.72	10.00	90	178.16	72	158.70	80.00	89.08	5.32	53.20
8.	Gujarat	1422.80	894.10	3082	7908.57	2226	5316.03	72.23	67.22	876.52	98.03
9.	Haryana	1517.96	1003.14	420	4589.33	283	3566.69	67.38	77.72	971.11	96.81
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2419.93	1264.08	2100	12166.15	1289	7929.65	61.38	65.18	1273.47	100.74
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2242.97	619.91	885	4772.13	226	1103.01	25.54	23.11	526.94	85.00
12.	Jharkhand	2385.85	921.86	1930	9190.88	656	3869.47	33.99	42.10	903.34	97.99
13.	Karnataka	3197.83	1996.10	3204	16138.47	2320	9805.84	72.41	60.76	1872.87	93.83
14.	Kerala	718.74	321.05	953	2089.03	417	821.03	43.76	39.30	288.64	89.90
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13076.48	7643.00	12371	54672.57	6850	29804.66	55.37	54.51	7556.72	98.87
16.	Maharashtra	4478.62	2787.77	4737	19833.59	3661	13427.67	77.29	67.70	2745.14	98.47
17.	Manipur	636.70	258.66	980	2424.21	589	1615.89	60.10	66.66	263.23	101.77
18.	Meghalaya	313.88	158.87	409	1100.56	327	795.08	79.95	72.24	148.18	93.27
19.	Mizoram	708.27	365.47	191	2487.16	97	1582.78	50.79	63.64	346.26	94.75
20.	Nagaland	374.73	319.80	249	2674.87	214	2446.32	85.94	91.46	281.92	88.16
21.	Orissa	9876.03	4388.81	7519	29283.83	3331	12399.64	44.30	42.34	4172.72	95.08
22.	Punjab	1563.95	1042.67	761	4497.76	636	3462.18	83.57	76.98	1008.01	96.68
23.	Rajasthan	8888.79	6824.99	11705	50781.13	10778	42823.25	92.08	84.33	6529.29	95.67
24.	Sikkim	763.73	443.56	380	2893.97	146	2198.68	38.42	75.97	363.87	82.03
25.	Tamil Nadu	2035.70	1086.58	4970	10053.99	2935	5661.72	59.05	56.31	956.37	87.85
26.	Tripura	1566.23	739.37	959	3050.98	429	1086.33	44.73	35.61	706.09	95.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9970.97	6959.80	15670	41269.02	13109	30104.50	83.66	72.95	6732.56	96.73
28.	Uttaranchal	1219.96	471.75	624	4708.45	267	2350.24	42.79	49.92	518.69	109.95
29.	West Bengal	4666.82	2645.28	2327	13580.25	1384	8251.29	59.48	60.76	2575.99	97.38
	Grand Total	111280.29	57429.06	102391	402969.71	63593	236457.91	62.11	58.68	54961.90	95.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Union Territories											
30.	A & N Islands	32.39	10.59	18	0	0				0.26	2.46
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.73	13.84	75	66.21	0				0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	10.00	10.00	0	0	0				4.94	49.40
33.	Delhi	5.00	5.00	1	0	0				0	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	4.89	4.89	0	0	0				0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	11.58	10.00	78	87.92	77	68.53	98.72	77.95	9.30	93.00
Total (UTs)		81.59	54.32	172	154.13	77	68.53	44.77	44.46	14.50	26.69
Grand Total		111361.88	57483.38	102563	403123.84	63670	236526.44	62.08	58.67	54976.40	95.64

*Figures upto Sep., 2009 (In Bold letter)

[English]

Industrial Units at SEEPZ

2808. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Industrial Units set up at Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ) Industrial Zone in Mumbai have been closed down;

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

(c) the details regarding industrial Units operating in SEEPZ Industrial Zone and the policy regarding setting up a factory in the SEEPZ Industrial Zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As per information made available by the SEEPZ, Development Commissioner, during the year 2009-10, the following four units-have debonded as on so" November, 2009.

- (i) M/s. KMG Jewellery
- (ii) M/s. Kothari Creations
- (iii) M/s. M.B. Shah
- (iv) M/s. Powertel India Pvt. Ltd.

While seeking de-bonding, units did not indicate the reasons.

(c) At present there are 168 units in Gems & Jewellery units, 66 Software units, 28 Hardware units and 28 Trading units in SEEPZ SEZ. The Unit Approval Committee of the Zone concerned grants Letter of Permission to a unit subject to its meeting norms/ conditions as laid down in the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 and Rules made thereunder.

Handling Capacity of HDC

2809. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haldia Dock Complex (HDC) is not in a position to handle large vessels;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to improve the port facility;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal to improve HDC for handling large vessels; and

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

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

(a) Haldia can handle vessels upto Length overall of 250 mtrs. at its oil jetties and upto a length of 240 mtrs. within its docks. However, due to reduction in depths in its approach channel, parcel load for such vessels have reduced considerably during last three years.

(b) The present depth at Lower Auckland Bar, which is the governing bar in the Haldia Channel is 3.7 mtrs. and the present average draft available for Haldia bound vessels for the month of October, 2009 is 6.5 mtrs., which was 7.1 mtrs. during the same period in the last year. Presently six dredgers of Dredging corporation of India have been deployed for continuous dredging in Haldia Channel.

(c) and (d) As a long term solution to the depth problem, Kolkata Port Trust on the strength of recommendations of NIOT, had drawn up a scheme comprising capital dredging and river training works within the river (Haldia and Rangafalla Chanel) for improvement of the draft in the Hooghly Estuary. By that time the said scheme could be approved river Bathymetry and boundary conditions of the river had changed adversely. As a result, the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) recommended re-validation of the recommendations made by NIOT on the basis of a mathematical model study. Accordingly, the scheme is being re-validated by WAPCOS-CWPRS through mathematical model study in the light of present bathymetry as well as hydro-dynamic condition of the river. Based on the recommendations, a fresh scheme will be formulated for the improvement of draft in the Hooghly Estuary. The study report on

revalidation of the scheme is expected from the WAPCOS-CWPRS by December, 2009.

Strikes by Employees

2810. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

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

(a) whether workers in many public sector organisations and other sectors resorted to strikes during the last one-year in support of their demands for better wages and reinstatement of retrenched workers etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of main sectors affected by such strikes;

(c) whether the demands of the workers have been settled amicably in all these sectors;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the total loss suffered by the Government as a result thereof?

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

(a) to (e) A statement showing list of Public Sectors and other organizations falling in the Central Sphere where workers resorted to strike, cause of strike, the outcome of the strike and loss to Government during the last one year, is enclosed.

Statement

Details of strikes held during the Last one year

Industry	Details of Strike	Sector affected	Cause of strike	If demands of workers settled	If not, reason thereof	Loss to Government
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Post and Telegraph	All India Postal Extra Departmental Employees Grameen Dak Sewak went on strike on 17.12.2008 to 19.12.2008	Postal Department	Regularization of the part-time employees and extension of pension benefits	Yes	N/A	Rs. 16 lakhs wage loss

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Banks	Staff of Associate Banks of SBI went on strike on 17.02.2009	All India Banks	Wage parity with SBI and merger of Banks	No	Banks' management did not agree	Rs. 53.20 Lakhs wage loss (approximately)
	Officers of associate banks of SBI went on strike on 28.03.2009	All India Banks	Wage parity with SBI and merger of Banks	No	Banks' management did not agree	Rs. 48.37 Lakhs wage loss
	All Banks in the Banking (except private banks) went on strike on 6.08.2009 to 7.08.2009	Banking Sector	Wage Revision and Pension option	Demands settled bilaterally on 27.11.2009	N/A	Rs. 653.63 Lakhs wage loss (Appx.)
	Jaipur Thar Grameen Bank strike on 30.03.2009 to 31.03.2009	Banking Sector Employees	Wage and other demands	No	Management did not agree	Rs. 9 lakhs wage loss (Approximately)
	RBI III & IV Class Staff went on strike on 21.10.2008	Banking Sector	Pension	No	Management did not agree	—
Insurance	Officers and Staff of LIC, GIC etc. went on strike on 23.12.2008	Insurance Sector	Against Direct Foreign Investment	No	Management did not agree	Rs. 35.95 lakhs wage loss
	Officials of LIC went on strike on 23.12.2008	Insurance Sector	Against Direct Foreign Investment	No	Bank Management did not agree	Rs. 21.32 lakhs wage loss
Coal and Non Coal	Employees of Uranium Corporation of India went on strike from 8.10.2009 to 30.10.2009	Non Coal	Implementation of wage agreement	Yes	N/A	Rs. 40 Crores (Approximately)
	Employees in Coal Company of Coal India Ltd. went on strike from 19.01.2009 to 21.01.2009	Coal	Wage negotiations	Yes	N/A	Rs. 62.50 Lakhs wage loss
Oil Industry	Officers & Staff of BPCL and JOCL went on strike from 7.01.2009 to 9.01.2009	Oil	Pay Revision and other Demands	No	Management did not agree to the demands	Rs. 63.35 Lakhs wage loss
ATS	Pilots of Jet Airways went on strike from 8.9.2009 to 13.09.2009	Aviation	The termination of office bearer of union of Pilots namely National Aviator's Guilds	Yes	N/A	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Telecom	BSNL employees went on strike from 19.06.2009 to 20.06.2009	BSNL	Wage Revision and better promotion	No	Management did not agree	Rs. 118.05 Lakhs wage loss (Approximately)
Other Public Sector Undertakings	Employees of Bharat Electronics Ltd. went on strike on 28.06.2009	Manufacturing Sector	Pay revision and other demands	No	Management did not agree	Rs. 9.24 crores production loss and Rs. 48.35 wage loss
	Indian Rare Earths Ltd., went on strike on 1.10.2009 to 3.10.2009	Manufacturing Sector	For production incentives	Yes	N/A	Rs .7 crores

Setting up of New ESI Hospitals

2811. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals/dispensaries in the country;

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

(c) the time by which these are likely to be start functional;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to increase the coverage of ESI in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Opening of new Hospitals and Dispensaries is an on- going process. ESI Corporation has laid down norms for opening of new hospitals and dispensaries based on the number of Insured persons in the region. The new hospitals and dispensaries are approved by ESI Corporation at the request of the State Government and keeping in view the norms of ESI Corporation for

the new hospitals and dispensaries as also requirement of area.

ESI Corporation has accorded, in principle, approval for opening up of the following new hospitals:-

1. ESI Hospital, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu
2. ESI Hospital, Baddi, H.P.
3. ESI Hospital, Bhiwadi, Rajasthan
4. Super Speciality Hospital, Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad
5. ESI Hospital, Peenya, Karnataka
6. ESI Hospital, Manesar, Haryana
7. ESI Hospital, Gurgaon, Haryana

The list of dispensaries sanctioned by ESI Corporation in various States is placed as Statement.

(c) There is no fixed time frame for the commissioning of the new hospitals. After the allotment of the land by the State Government, construction work starts and once the construction is complete, the hospital is commissioned.

After approval, dispensaries can be started by the State Government from the rented premises.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. In order to increase coverage under ESI Scheme in the country, the ESI Corporation prepares a phased programme for implementing the scheme in new areas every year in

consultation with the State Governments. During the year 2008-09, the scheme was Implemented In 46 areas covering additional 70,427 employees and during the year 2009-10, it is proposed to extend the scheme to 50 new areas to cover 1.16 lakh additional employees. During the year 2009-10, upto 30-11-2009, the ESI scheme has been extended to 33 new areas covering 69,466 additional employees.

Statement

ESI Dispensary Sanctioned under ESI Scheme in Newly Implemented Geographical Areas

1. Jaggaiahpet, Krishna Distt. Andhra Pradesh
2. Sri Kalahasthi, Chittoor Distt. (ANDHRA PRADESH)
3. Kurmannapalem, Distt.—Visakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh.
4. Sullarpet, Nellore, ANDHRA PRADESH
5. Shamshebad (ANDHRA PRADESH)
6. Gantiyado, ANDHRA PRADESH
7. Koheda, Hayathnagar, ANDHRA PRADESH
8. Gopichettipalayam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.
9. Bhilai Area/Centre, Chhattisgarh
10. Korba Area/Centre, Chhattisgarh
11. Mobile Dispensary, Tohana area, Haryana
12. Kuazmunda Sundergarh Distt. Orissa
13. Duburi, Jaipur Distt. Orissa
14. Nainital area, Nainital, Uttrakhand
15. Bhagwanpur, Distt. Hardwar, Uttrakhand
16. Roshnabad Industrial Area (SIDKUL,) Uttrakhand
22. Kohalgaon (Bhagalpur), Bihar
23. Barauni, (Begusarai), Bihar
24. Bihata, Patna, Bihar
25. Raipur, Chhattisgarh
26. Wazirpur, Delhi
27. Pappan Kala, Delhi
28. Korlim, (Goa)
29. Faridabad, Haryana
30. Manesar (Haryana)
31. Hissar Industrial State (Haryana)
32. Mobile Dispensary Bhondsi Gurgaon (Haryana)
33. Hissar (Haryana)
34. Murthal (Haryana)
35. Khank, Bhiwani, Haryana
36. Samba, (Jammu)
37. Samba, (Jammu and Kashmir)
38. Andoguidy, Karnataka
39. Mylom, Kerala
40. Vilakudy, (Kerala)
41. Ashramam, Kollam, Kerala
42. Jhazsuguda (Orissa)
43. Arryankuppum, (Pudducherry)
44. Reddipalayam, (Pudducherry)
45. Alwar No. I, (Rajasthan)
46. Bhiwadi (Rajasthan)
47. Meenambakkam (Tamil Nadu)
48. Ambur, Tamil Nadu
49. Virudh Nagar (Tamil Nadu)
50. Agartala, Tripura
51. Agra, U.P.
52. Udhamsingh Nagar (Uttrakhand)
53. Chinhat, Lucknow, U.P.

ESI Dispensaries Approved in Existing Implemented Areas

17. Diagnostic Centre Jeedimetl a (Andhra Pradesh)
18. Auto Nagar, (Andhra Pradesh)
19. Industrial Estate, Vishakpatnam (Andhra Pradesh)
20. Gantiyada (Andhra Pradesh)
21. Pedagantiyada (Andhra Pradesh)

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Large Industries

2812. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

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

(a) the number of large industries set up/closed in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make changes in the present policies to promote big/large industries especially in that area having no industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether some proposals are pending for setting up industry in the country including Haryana;

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

(f) the details of foreign companies which approached Indian Companies to invest abroad especially Vietnam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) In a deregulated industrial environment, decisions to set up industries are taken by the entrepreneurs. The industrial units intimate their intention of setting up a large industry to the Government in Part A of the Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum (IEM). Later, they file Part B of the IEM after commencement of commercial production. IEMs are applicable for de-licensed sector, which are acknowledged. Industrial licenses are issued for certain specified industries as per the New Industrial Policy, 1991. On the basis of information received in Part B of IEM and licenses issued, 1580 large industries as per details given in the enclosed statement-I were set up in the country during the last three calendar years viz. 2006, 2007 and 2008. There is no mechanism for reporting closure of the unit.

(b) and (c) The State Governments are primarily responsible for industrial development in their State. The Union Government supplements their efforts through various incentive schemes such as Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) in order to boost industrialization and generate employment opportunities. For the special category States of the North East (including Sikkim) and the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the Government is implementing special packages of incentives. The Government is also implementing a number of other schemes to improve infrastructure and the business environment to enable the industries to come up in such areas.

(d) and (e) 102 applications as per the details given in the enclosed statement-II have been received from the entrepreneurs for issuing industrial licenses which are being processed. Seven cases are from the State of Haryana.

(f) No such proposal has been received in Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

Statement I

Name of the State/UT	Number of Industries Set Up
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	250
Arunachal Pradesh	2
Assam	24
Bihar	5
Chhattisgarh	7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11
Daman and Diu	8
Delhi	2
Goa	7
Gujarat	343
Haryana	44
Himachal Pradesh	27

1	2	Statement II	
		Name of the State	Number of Applications Pending
Jammu and Kashmir	6		
Jharkhand	21		
Karnataka	30	Andhra Pradesh	17
Kerala	5	Chandigarh	2
Madhya Pradesh	51	Chhattisgarh	2
Maharashtra	237	Gujarat	4
Meghalaya	1	Haryana	7
Orissa	25	Himachal Pradesh	1
Puducherry	6	Jharkhand	1
Punjab	28	Karnataka	11
Rajasthan	37	Madhya Pradesh	5
Sikkim	10	Maharashtra	18
Tamil Nadu	74	Orissa	3
Tripura	1	Rajasthan	5
Uttar Pradesh	88	Tamil Nadu	11
Uttaranchal	70	Uttar Pradesh	6
West Bengal	147	Uttaranchal	3
Location in more than one State	3	West Bengal	3
		Location more than One State	3
Total	1580	Total	102 (Details attached)

Pending Industrial License Applications

[As on : 30-11-2009]

II No	State	Name of the Company	Item of Manufacture
1	2	3	4
45/IL 28.3.05	Nodia, U.P.	Unique Fire Protection & Fabrication Consultants	Unnanned Air Vehicle
139/IL/05 dt. 08.11.05	Calcutta, W.B.	M/s Alstein Furniture Pvt. Ltd.	Seats & Parts thereof

1	2	3	4
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Pending IL Application-2006

6/IL/06 dt. 16.1.06	Alwar, Rajasthan	M/s Massant Furniture India Pvt. Ltd.	Furniture (wooden antique handicraft steel Iron)
17/IL/06 dt. 22.2.06	Rajgarh, Chhattisgarh	Jindal Sporting Arms Pvt. Ltd.	Rifles with multiple Barel of PB and NPB attached or separate, Hand guns of PB and NPB, Ammunition of PB & NPB
38/IL/06 dt. 18.4.06	Keonjhar Orissa	M/s IBP Co. Ltd.	Site mixed slurry & emulsion explosives
85/IL/06 dt. 25.07.06	Bengalore, Karnataka	M/s Alpha Design Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Air conditioning equipment, parts & accessories for A.C. equipment, Generators, Electric Motrs
87/IL/06 dt. 31.07.06	Kolkata, W.B.	M/s Misratech Pvt. Ltd.	9MM Postol & its related accessories
122/IL/06 dt. 19.10.06	Gautam Buddha	M/s Anjani Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Safely & Ballastic products including Bullet proof Jackets, vests etc.
144/IL/06 dt. 28.12.06	Chandigarh	M/s Micron Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Ammunition, Fuzes, Safety Devices etc.

Pending IL Application – 2007

20/IL/07 dt. 31.01.07	Haridwar, Uttaranchal	H/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	All Types of small arms its components for army, Navy, Air Force
36/IL/07 dt. 02.02.07	Dehradun, Uttaranchal	M/s Dintex India Pvt. Ltd.	A.K. 101 Arms & Ammunitions
67/IL/07 dt. 02.04.07	Chennai, T.N	M/s Indus Teqsite Pvt.	Air borne, shipborne 7 land based systems with associated soft ware etc.
69/IL/07 dt. 02.04.07	Chennai, T.N	M/s Indus Teqsite Pvt. Ltd.	Navigation, control communication systems, Radars and Radar subsystems etc.
74/IL/07 dt. 10.04.07	Krishnagiri, T.N	M/s Taneja Aerospace aviation Ltd.	Arms & amament
78/IL/07 dt. 10.05.07	Bangalore, Karnataka	Dynamic Technologies Ltd.	Auxillary power unit distribution mechanism hydraulic coupling hydraulic pump sets

1	2	3	4
142/IL/07 dt. 24.09.07	Raigad, Kulaba, Maharashtra	M/s Eldiar India Pvt. Ltd.	Wooden furniture & Fixtures
151/IL/07 dt. 01.10.07	Mumbai, Maharashtra	M/s Rolta India Ltd.	Design & mfr. of various types defence electronic equipments etc.
163/IL/07 dt. 24.10.07	Bangalore, Karnataka	M/s Varisis	Simulators, Mircor and mini UAV battle field system etc.
176/IL/07 dt. 05.11.07	Hyderabad, A.P.	M/s Ananth Technologies Ltd.	Defence equipment
184/IL/07 dt. 22.11.07	Bangalore, Karnataka	M/s Alpha Sofema Engineering & Services Pvt. Ltd.	Mobile ATC, airport lighting, weatherstns etc.
194/IL/07 dt. 11.12.07	Gautam Buddha Nagar, U.P.	M/s Applied Electromagnetics Pvt. Ltd.	Computer based system radar & remote control apparatus etc.
197/IL/07 dt. 14.12.07	Pune, Maharashtra	M/s BF Utilities Ltd	Defence equipments
201/IL/07 dt. 19.12.07	Hyderabad, A.P.	M/s Speck systems Ltd.	Opto electronic systems, software and GIS, mobile systems, shelters etc.
205/IL/07 dt. 24.12.07	Bangalore, Karnataka	M/s Dynamite Technologies Ltd.	Parts & accessories of air craft or space crafts
206/IL/07 dt. 24.12.07	Bangalore, Karnataka	M/s Dynamite Technologies Ltd.	Heavy vehicles such as battle tanks, land systems and sub- systems
<i>Pending IL Applications 2008</i>			
17/IL/08 dt. 25.2.08	Dharpuri T.N	M/s Sua Explosives & Accessories Ltd.	Emulsion explosives class-2, PETN, Detonating fuse, cast booster
18/IL/08 dt. 25.2.08	Kelzar, Maharashtra Singrauli, M.P. Rajgarh, Chattisgarh	M/s Sua Explosives & Accessories Ltd.	Emulsion explosives class-2, PETN, Detonating fuse, cast booster
19/IL/08 dt. 26.2.08	Nagpur, Maharashtra	M/s Amin Explosives Pvt. Ltd.	Slurry/emulsion/Bulk explosives
20/IL/08 dt. 20.2.08	Faridabad, Haryana	M/s T.S Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Ready to use mortars, armour piercing shells etc.
23/IL/08 dt. 26.2.08	Faridabad, Haryana	M/s T.S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Armoured recovery vehicles, personnel carriers, rockets, missile etc.

1	2	3	4
33/IL/08 dt. 19.3.08	Pune, Maharashtra	M/s Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	Airborne assembles, aircrafts helicopters etc.
34/IL/08 dt. 19.3.08	Pune, Maharashtra	M/s Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	Warships, submarines, underwater vehicles, etc.
35/IL/08 dt. 19.3.08	Pune, Maharashtra	M/s Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	All Variety of military combat vehicles equipment etc.
36/IL/08 dt. 20..08	Pune, Maharashtra	M/s Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	Armaments for variety of usage and application etc.
37/IL/08 dt. 26.3.08	Pune, Maharashtra	M/s Kirloskar Pneumatic Co. Ltd.	Military combat vehicles, equipments for land systems and including all associate systems etc.
38/IL/08 dt. 28.3.08	Sangli, Pune, Satara (Maharashtra) Dewas (M.P.)	M/s Kirloskar Brothers Ltd.	Military combat vehicles, equipments for land systems & association systems, war ships etc.
40/IL/08 dt. 31.3.08	Fatehpur, U.P.	M/s Armet Armored Vehicles	Bodies designed to be mounted on motor vehicles
42/IL/08 dt. 01.04.08	Bangalore, Karnataka	M/s Halbit Avionics Pvt. Ltd.	Parts & accessories of aircraft/ space craft
43/IL/08 dt. 01.4.08	Bangalore, Karnataka	M/s Halbit Avionics Pvt. Ltd.	Simulators & Training systems
45/IL/08 dt. 2.5.08	Haryana, Faridabad	M/s Mahindra & Mihindra Ltd.	Field artillery weapon system, Rockets mortars, air defence weapons systems
46/IL/08 dt. 2.5.08	Tambaram, Tamil Nadu	M/s PMI Engg. Exports Pvt. Ltd.	High precision components for aero space & other industries
50/IL/08 dt. 19.5.08	Neemach, M.P.	M/s Navbharat Expiochem Pvt. Ltd.	PETN, Detonating fuse, cast boosters etc.
51/IL/08 dt. 19.5.08	Neemach, M.P.	M/s Bharat Explochem (P) Ltd.	Detonators, Bulk emulsion matrix
61/IL/08 dt. 26.6.08	Kolkata, W.B.	M/s Bharat Fritz Werner Ltd.	Aircrafts, engine & accessories parts & sub assembles
62/IL/08 dt. 30.6.08	Sonipat, Haryana	M/s Advance Sporting Arms Pvt. Ltd.	Sporting weapons & ammunition for sports persons
63/IL/08 dt. 3.7.08	Gurgaon, Haryana	M/s Dantal Hydraulics Pvt. Ltd.	Hydraulic service trolley for aircrafts, hydraulic Systems

1	2	3	4
78/IL/08 dt. 19.9.08	Alwar, Rajasthan	M/s Haryana Explosives Pvt. Ltd.	Detonators, Shock-Tube Detonators, Electronic Detonators
79/IL/08 dt. 22.9.08	Hyderabad, A.P.	M/s FLIC Microwaves Pvt. Ltd.	Apparatus for radio broad casting television transmission, radar apparatus & radio – remote control apparatus
80/IL/08 dt. 25.9.08	Nalgonda, A.P.	M/s A.P. Explochem Pvt. Ltd.	PETN, Industrial Explosives, Detonating Fuse, Cast boosters etc.
84/IL/08 dt. 27.10.08	Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	M/s Super Shiv Shakti Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Slurry/emulsion/bulk explosives etc.
86/IL/08 dt. 11.11.08	Rangareddy, A.P.	M/s Salvo Explosives & Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	Slurry explosives, Bulks explosives etc.
88/IL/08 dt. 15.12.08	Rajsamand, Rajasthan	M/s Shiva Explosives India Pvt. Ltd.	Detonating Fuse, Slurry/cartridge
89/IL/08 dt. 23.12.08	Ajmer, Rajasthan	M/s Deejay Dynamic Explosives Pvt. Ltd.	Slurry/emulsion/bulk explosives & Anfo detonating Fuse
90/IL/08 dt. 23.12.08	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	M/s A.M. Designs Pvt. Ltd.	Parts & accessories for air craft or space craft etc.
91/IL/08 dt. 23.12.08	Bangalore, Karnataka	M/s Aurora Integrated Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Assembly of aero-structures aerospace assemblies including unmanned aerial systems of various categories
93/IL/08 dt. 31.12.08	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	M/s MEL Systems & Services Ltd.	Customized automatic Test equipment, military standard defence electronics
<i>Pending IL Application 2008</i>			
2/IL/09 dt. 27.2.09	Bangalore, Karnataka	M/s Merlinhawk Aerospace Pvt. Ltd.	Cable Harness assemblies for aviation defence and civil applications
3/IL/09 dt. 17.3.09	Naglonada, A.P.	M/s Travancore Components Pvt. Ltd.	Semi combustible cartridge cases
4/IL/09 dt. 19.3.09	Nagpur, Maharashtra	M/s Asian Fuses Pvt. Ltd.	Safety fuses of all kinds, Blasting Powder for safety fuses, detonating fuses etc.
5/IL/09 dt. 23.3.09	Dehradun, Uttarkhand	M/s MKU Pvt. Ltd.	Un manned aerial vehicle systems (UAV)

1	2	3	4
6/IL/09 dt. 01.4.09	Bhir (Beid), Maharashtra	M/s Apollo Explochem Pvt. Ltd.	Slurry/emulsion/bulk explosives
11/IL/09 dt. 06.4.09	Bharuch, Gujarat	M/s ABG Shipyard Ltd.	Naval warships and naval support ship etc.
12/IL/09 dt. 06.4.09	Surat, Gujarat	M/s ABG Shipyard Ltd.	Naval warships and naval support ship etc.
13/IL/09 dt. 16.4.09	Gautam Buddha Nagar, U.P.	M/s Anjani Technoplast Ltd.	Unmanned aerial vehicle and its parts
14/IL/09 dt. 20.4.09	Bangalore, Karnataka	M/s Park Controls Communications Ltd.	On board Data Acquisition systems
15/IL/09 dt. 23.4.09	Fatehpur, U.P.	M/s Shri Lakshmi Cotsyn Ltd.	All kinds of Bullet proof jackets etc.
16/IL/09 dt. 20.5.09	Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu	M/s BGR Energy System	Artillery Guns, Tank Guns for infantry vehicle
17/IL/09 dt. 25.5.09	Singrauli, M.P. Raigarh, Chhattisgarh	M/s Surendra Consultancy	Industrial Explosives, PETN Detonating Fuse, Detonator, site Mixed bulk emulsion explosives
18/IL/09 dt. 1.6.09	Rangareddy, A.P.	M/s Nova Intergrated Systems Ltd.	Missiles systems, sub systems and accessories
19/IL/09 dt. 1.6.09	Rangareddy. A.P.	M/s Nova Integrated Systems Ltd.	Unmanned aerial vehicle systems, sub systems and accessories etc.
20/IL/09 dt. 1.6.09	Rangareddy, A.P.	M/s Nova Integrated Systems Ltd.	Radars systems, sub systems & accessories
21/IL/09 dt. 11.6.09	Krishnagiri, T.N	M/s Taneja Aerospace & aviation Ltd.	Air craft parts, Helicopter parts, space craft parts etc.
22/IL/09 dt. 29.6.09	Nasik, Maharashtra	M/s Sigma Electro Systems	Airborne components/sub assemblies, Ground support equipments
23/IL/09 dt. 30.6.09	Solan, Himachal Pradesh	Vyoneesh Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Engineering and Technology related equipment and product
24/IL/09 dt. 3.7.09	Nalgonda, A.P.	M/s Sri Vishnu Explosives Ltd.	Water Gel Slurry Explosives
25/IL/09 dt. 14.7.09	Gurgaon, Haryana	M/s S.m. Creatives Electronics Ltd.	Switch mode, Power supplies, AC-DC. DC-DC Power converters

1	2	3	4
26/IL/09 dt. 17.7.09	Chandigarh, (Union Territory)	M/s Micron Instruments Pvt. Ltd.	Empty Fuzes for artillery shells, mortar bombs, missiles etc.
27/IL/09 dt. 30.7.309	Nalgonda, A.P.	M/s Shri Vishnu Explosives Pvt. Ltd.	Site mixed explosives, detonators, detonating cord etc.
28/IL/09 dt. 7.08.09	Wardha, Maharashtra	M/s CDET Explosives Industries Ltd.	Detonators, Delay Elements Shock Tubes
29/IL/09 dt. 13.8.09	Raipur, Chhattisgarh	M/s Navbharat Fuse Co. Ltd.	Detonating Fuse, PETN etc.
30/IL/09 dt. 13.8.09	Sundergarh, Orissa	M/s Navbharat Fuse Co. Ltd.	Bulk Emulsion Explosives
31/IL/09 13.8.09	Angul, Orissa	M/s Navbharat Fuse Co. Ltd.	Bulk Emulsion Explosives
32/IL/09 dt. 13.8.09	Trichy, Tamil Nadu	M/s Vetrivel Explosives (P) Ltd.	Slurry/emulsion Explosives, Detonating Fuse etc.
33/IL/09 dt. 19.8.09	Ranchi, Jharkhand	M/s Prasad Explosives & Chemicals	Industrial Explosives
34/IL/09 dt. 28.8.09	Rangareddy, Andhra Pradesh	M/s HBL Power Systems Ltd.	Hand Grenades
35/IL/09 dt. 18.9.09	Amreti, Gujarat	M/s Punj Lloyd Skil Marine System Ltd.	Ship & Boat Building
36/IL/09 dt. 22.9.09	Pune, Maharashtra	M/s Deccan Explosives Pvt. Ltd.	Cartridged slurry and emulsion explosives
37/IL/09 dt. 23.9.09	Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu	M/s Sri Krishna Explosives & Accessories Ltd.	Bulk Emulsion explosives
38/IL/09 dt. 29.9.09	Mahaboobnagar	M/s Explofab metals India Pvt. Ltd.	Nitro compound explosives Boosters & metal cladding powder
39/IL/09 dt. 29.9.09	Chandrapur,	M/s Technoblast India Ltd.	Bulk emulsion explosives & Industrial explosives
40/IL/09 dt. 7.10.09	Karimnagar, A.P.	M/s Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd.	Site Mixed Industrial explosives including slurries, emulsion and heavy anfo
41/IL/09 dt. 7.10.09	Karimnagar, A.P.	M/s Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd.	Site Mixed Industries explosives including slurries, emulsion and heavy anfo
42/IL/09 dt. 13.10.09	Palwal, Haryana	M/s Mahindra Defence Land	Field artillery weapon system, rockets, mortars etc.

1	2	3	4
43/IL/09 dt. 15.10.09	Wardha, Maharashtra	M/s CDET Explosive Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Pentaerythritol, Tetra nitrate, detonating fuse
44/IL/09 dt. 15.10.09	Wardha, Maharashtra	M/s CDET Explosive Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Cyclotetramethylene, Tetranitramine
45/IL/09 dt. 21.10.09	Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu	M/s Tamil Nadu Industrial Explosives	Emulsion, Matrix
46/IL/09 dt. 27.10.09	Katni, Madhya Pradesh	M/s Shankar Explosives Industries	Slurry Explosives, Detonating fuse, cast Booster
47/IL/09 dt. 30.10.09	Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	M/s Punj Lloyd Industries Ltd.	Anti Tank/anti material weapons to include hand held rocket
48/IL/09 dt. 3.11.09	Bhind, Madhya Pradesh	M/s Punj Lloyd Industries Ltd.	Armoured fighting vehicles, other armoured combat vehicles and unmanned ground/aerial vehicles
49/IL/09 dt. 12.11.09	Wardha, Maharashtra	M/s CDET Explosives Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Bulk Explosives, Cartridged Explosives
50/IL/09 dt. 16.11.09	Ragareddy, A.P.	M/s HBL Power System Ltd.	Anti Tank influence Mines & parts thereon

[English]

Major Ports Regulatory Authority Bill, 2009

2813. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the Major Ports Regulatory Authority Bill, 2009;

(b) whether the proposed Bill likely to supercede the existing Major Port Trust Act, 1963; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) to (c) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor, Ministry of Shipping was formed to examine the role of Tariff Authority for Major Ports (TAMP), Mumbai, vis-a-vis performance regulation, the organizational structure and the statutory framework for the purpose of strengthening of Tariff Authority for Major Ports. The Committee has finalized the draft Major Ports Regulatory Authority Bill, 2009. The Bill, if enacted, will be a successor to the provisions currently enshrined in the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 in so far as the working of the Tariff Authority

for Major Ports is concerned. The proposed legislation shall also empower the present regulator, namely TAMP, with enforcement powers so that the tariff regime is implemented in a justified manner. Public hearing on the draft Bill was held on 24th July, 2009. Comments received from various stakeholders are being examined and a comparative analysis is being made with similar regulatory Acts enacted by other organizations.

Indian Trade Mark Act

2814. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Trade Mark Act allows individuals or companies from India to file trademark and service mark applications in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the number of trade mark and service mark applications filed in foreign countries from India during the last three years; and

(c) the name the top five classes including number of applications in each class in which trademark and service applications have been filed in foreign countries from India during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No. Madam. The Trade Marks Act, 1999 has territorial jurisdiction and is applicable only in India. An individual or a company can file trademark and service mark applications in foreign countries where protection is desired in accordance with the Trade Marks Law of that country.

(b) and (c) This Department does not maintain any data/record with regard to the number and details of trademark and service mark applications filed in foreign countries from India.

Poor Telecom Services

2815. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone services of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Tamil Nadu have been found to be faulty than other telephone services;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the telephone services in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Madam, as per the performance monitoring report for the quarter ended June 2009 of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the Quality of Service of the Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service provided by BSNL is comparable to the quality of service provided by the other telecom service providers in Tamil Nadu. BSNL have met the benchmarks all the quality of service parameters in Tamil Nadu in respect of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service. In respect of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline), BSNL have met the benchmarks for most of the quality of service parameters, except the parameter of Response Time to the customer for assistance in Tamil Nadu Service Area. BSNL could achieve 86.30% against the benchmark of 95% for "Response time to the customer for assistance (%age of calls answered electronically within 40 sec)".

(c) The steps being taken for improvement the telephone services in Tamil Nadu are as follows:

Cellular Mobile Services:

- In-house Radio Frequency (RF) Optimization teams have been increased from 5 to 17 and RF tools are arranged SSA wise in Tamil Nadu Circle.
- The work of RF Optimization has been completed recently by external agencies and is scheduled to be repeated every 03 months.
- Constant monitoring of TCH blockings is being done for increase in the number of Transmission Modules Isites.
- Immediate attention is given to the Call Drop cases and redefinition of neighbors; capacity increase etc is carried out, wherever required.
- 04 dedicated RF optimization teams in Chennai Telephone District continuously monitoring the Optimization work. The optimization process is being carried out by the In-house team.
- Drive Test Statistics are regularly monitored for taking immediate corrective follow up action.
- Recently Intelligent Optimization for the Motorola network has been carried out in Chennai Telephone with significant increase in quality.

Wireline Services:

- More and more pole less activity is being carried out. 5 pair cable is being used in place of drop wires to reduce the fault rate.
- Replacement of underground paper core cable either by Jelley filled cables or by other systems in a phased manner.
- Regular patrolling of important cable routes to prevent cable thefts / cable damages.
- Coordination with local bodies to minimize cable damages due to road works.
- Replacement of faulty old telephone instruments with new all Line Identification instruments.
- Reduction in loop length by opening more and more RSUs/RLUs.
- To reduce fault rate, apart from pole less activity, drive for upgradation of outdoor plant has been launched. Termination points at all the MDFs and Cabinets! Pillars in all the areas are being

inspected at Officers level. Bad tag blocks Imodules and damaged drop wire is being replaced, wherever required. Expired telephone instruments are being replaced.

- Introduction of new Commercial Billing and Work Order Management System along with process reengineering, with paperless feature of Work Order flow and management for speedy provisioning and closer stage by stage monitoring under CDR project.

Functioning of DRDO

2816. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI B. MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has examined the report of Dr. P. Rama Rao Committee constituted to recommend reforms in the functioning of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the details of the action so far taken by the Government on each of the recommendations of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The report of Dr. P. Rama Rao Committee is currently under examination with the Government. The recommendations of the Committee are for realigning of external interfaces of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) with other Departments for better functioning of DRDO. The recommendations also deal with restructuring of organization and empowerment of work centers through decentralization.

(d) The Government will take action on the recommendations once the examination of the report of the Dr. Rama Rao Committee is complete.

[*Translation*]

Infrastructure Development in SEZs

2817. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether detailed guidelines for development of infrastructure in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are proposed to be finalised by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Draft guidelines on development of SEZs have been prepared and put on the SEZ website www.sezindia.nic.in for widespread consultations. These. *inter alia*, include development plan, role of State Government and physical infrastructure etc. for SEZs.

Timber Industries

2818. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether there is a huge potential for the timber industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are no timber industries in accordance with the quantum of wood available in the country due to the carelessness of the Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Timber industries can be established depending upon the availability of timber from forests which is determined by the yield prescribed in the approved working plans; upon import of timber; and on availability of timber from agro-forestry carried out in private lands. In terms of Press Note No. 9 (1998 Series) dated 27.8.98 issued by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, entrepreneurs who wish to obtain approval from the Government for setting up any wood based project should obtain prior clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests. All articles of wood except

sandalwood are under Open General Licence (OGL) and can be freely imported.

[English]

Housing Scheme for Unorganised Workers

2819. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any housing scheme for the families of unorganised workers/labourers;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons likely to be benefited therefrom?

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

(a) to (c) The Government Is already Implementing various housing schemes for Beedl workers and non-coal mine workers under the Revised Integrated Housing Scheme (RIHS) and Type-I and Type-II Housing Schemes for providing financial assistance to mine managements for construction of houses for mine workers. At present, there Is no proposal under consideration of the Government for formulating any fresh housing scheme for the families of unorganized workers/labourers.

Denotification of SEZs

2820. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the SEZ developers have sent their requests to the Government to denotify the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) developed by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the details regarding request of denotification approved till date alongwith the terms and conditions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Requests for de-notification have been received from twelve developers out of which nine have been approved by the Board of Approval. Out of

these nine proposals, eight are Information Technology/ Information Technology Enabled Services (ITIITES) SEZ and the remaining one is Service SEZ.

The final denotification is allowed only on refund of duties/benefits, if any, availed by the Developer.

Expansion of IGNOAP Scheme

2821. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to expand Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension (IGNOAP) Scheme so as to cover all families Below the Poverty Line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the minimum amount of pension Government proposes to give to BPL or contemplating to increase the amount of pension being paid to them today?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) All persons who are 65 years or higher and belonging to a family living below the poverty line are already covered under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) launched on 19.11.2007. There is no proposal to further expand IGNOAPS.

(b) There is no proposal to increase the Central Assistance of Rs. 200 per month per beneficiary provided under IGNOAPS.

[Translation]

Visitors in Trade Fair

2822. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total number of visitors in the Trade Fair organised by Indian Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) has come down during the last three years;

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

(c) the remedial steps, including reduction of enhance fee, likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The total number of visitors to

the India International Trade Fair organized by India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) at Pragati Maidan during the last three years was 14,09,141 in 2006, 10,14,474 in 2007 and 10,65,900 in 2008. For security and safety of visitors, ITPO has fixed a ceiling of maximum of one lakh visitors on any single day on the advice of Delhi Police.

(c) There is no proposal to reduce the entry fee.

Import of AGRO Products

2823. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to import the products used in agriculture for the current and next year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has been done with regard to quality of the imported items on the domestic agriculture/ horticulture sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Madam. In view of the deficiency some products used in agriculture are being imported during current year. The Government has kept all options open regarding imports subject to requirement and benefit of common man.

(c) and (d). The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage is the responsible body for inspection/sampling of the imported consignment. Sampling of seeds for propagation shall be in accordance with the International Seeds Testing Association Rules and for other consumption materials as per Bureau of Indian Standards.

[English]

Assured Employment for Jobless People

2824. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any programme, apart from National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), to ensure employment for all jobless people during the next five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount proposed to be allocated therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): No, Madam. Apart from NREGS, no such proposal is at present, under consideration of the Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Exploitation by Private Placement Agencies

2825. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several private placement agencies in the country are charging huge amount against registration charges or providing employment to job seekers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact a legislation to take action against such defaulting agencies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) No such complaints have been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. However, in order to safeguard the interests of job-seekers, Ministry of Labour & Employment have issued guidelines on 30.10.2003 to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to consider regulation of the functioning of private placement agencies, as per local needs.

Trade between India and USA

2826. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether bilateral trade between India and United States of America (USA) has declined during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by both the countries to improve bilateral trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Details of bilateral trade between India and the United States of America (USA) for the last 3 years are tabulated below:

(Value in US\$ million)

Year	Exports	Growth	Imports	Growth	Total Trade
2006-07	18,851.42	8.63	11,726.96	24.03	30,578.38
2007-08	20,722.17	9.92	21,029.65	79.33	41,751.82
2008-09	20,818.38	0.46	18,441.44	-12.31	39,259.82

(c) Regular meetings under the India-US Commercial Dialogue and the India-US Trade Policy Forum are held in order to discuss and resolve trade and commercial issues of concern of both the countries. The Government also provides financial assistance to exporters for undertaking trade promotion activities of our products in the US.

[English]

Demands of Retired Seamen

2827. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount is being paid to retired seamen as monthly ex-gratia;

(b) whether such seamen who served in the Indian Merchant Navy have requested the Government to enhance the said monthly ex-gratia;

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

(d) the time by which it is likely to be enhanced?

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

(a) A Monthly Ex-gratia Monetary Assistance (MEMA) of

Rs. 200/- is being paid to foreign going registered seamen who have retired/incapacitated on or after 01.01.1975.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Several representations for enhancement of monthly exgratia payment have been received from the retired seamen who served in the Indian Merchant Navy. However, it has not been possible to enhance the same due to depleting corpus.

(d) The scheme is operational since 01.01.1978, the quantum of assistance has been periodically increased from Rs. 75/- p.m. in 1978 to Rs. 200/- p.m. The expenditure is met out of interest/income generated from corpus funds allocated for the scheme. At present income generated is insufficient for maintaining the scheme due to disproportionate increase in number of beneficiaries (1700 in 1978 and 20,000 at present). A part of the main corpus fund is being utilized now to manage the expenditure on the scheme. The corpus will be completely utilized within 3-4 years. So, the demand for increase in assistance could not be agreed so far.

Pass Books to NREGS Workers

2828. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received reports that several branches of various Banks have not issued pass books to the National Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) workers even after several months of opening the accounts;

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

(c) the reasons for not issuing the pass books; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure issuing the pass books alongwith the opening of accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The Ministry has received one reference in respect of Chhattisgarh State regarding non-issuance of pass-books to NREGA workers by the State Bank of India, Lakhram in Bilaspur district. It has been stated that only Bank Account number is provided after 5-6 days. Another case of delay in issue of pass books by Post Offices has been reported in Burdwan district of West Bengal. Delay in issuance of pass books by the post offices is due to delay in receiving the pass books in the different branches and sub-post offices from Divisional officers or Headquarters.

(d) With a view to ensure that all wage payments to NREGA workers are made through bank/post office accounts, the Ministry has convened joint workshop of bankers and programme officers; meeting of bankers and postal officers under the Chairmanship of Secretary (RD). Another meeting of bankers was also convened in September,09 under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary(Finance) with a view to resolve the hurdles coming in the way of opening accounts.

Allocation of Additional Spectrum

2829. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has registered its objection to the ruling of Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) for not following uniform policy while recommending the subscriber linked criteria for allocation of additional spectrum in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the telecom companies and the quantity of additional spectrum has been allocated;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to revise the present rule; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) A committee was constituted in DOT with members from TEC, C DOT, Wireless and other Wings of DOT, Professors from IIT, IIM, MDI and Ministry of Defence. The committee submitted its report. The recommendations of the committee have wider implications on Telecom sector, hence it is referred to TRAI for their recommendations/comments. A decision will be taken by the Government on receipt of TRAI recommendations.

[*Translation*]

Restructuring of Employment Exchanges

2830. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

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

(a) the number of employment exchanges functioning at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revitalise and restructure all the employment exchanges in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) State-wise number of Employment Exchanges currently functioning in the country is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d) The Employment Exchanges being the first contact point for the unemployed youth play a vital role in their placement. The fulfillment of these objectives to some extent depend on how fast the dissemination of information at the employment exchanges is done. Recognizing the key role expected to be played by the Employment Exchanges in the growth of employment in India, the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) has identified Employment Exchanges as one of the Mission Mode Projects (MMP) for their upgradation and modernization in order to make them more demand responsive. The introduction of e-Governance is to help in providing speedy and easy access to employment related information to job seekers as well as employers. The MMP aims to progressively support all Employment Exchanges in the country to make effective use of information and communication technology in various activities related to employment services.

National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) had been engaged as Principal Consultant for the execution of Mission Mode Project on Employment Exchanges. A Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared according to which estimated cost is likely to be of the order of Rs. 2767 Crore.

Statement

State-wise number of Employment Exchanges currently functioning in the country

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11

1	2	3
3.	Assam	52
4.	Bihar	37
5.	Chhattisgarh	17
6.	Delhi	14
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	41
9.	Haryana	61
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14
12.	Jharkhand	41
13.	Karnataka	39
14.	Kerala	90
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58
16.	Maharashtra	47
17.	Manipur	11
18.	Meghalaya	12
19.	Mizoram	3
20.	Nagaland	8
21.	Orissa	40
22.	Punjab	46
23.	Rajasthan	38
24.	Sikkim*	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	34
26.	Tripura	5
27.	Uttaranchal	24
28.	Uttar Pradesh	95
29.	West Bengal	76

1	2	3
Union Territories		
30.	A & N Islands	1
31.	Chandigarh	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
33.	Daman and Diu	2
34.	Lakshadweep	1
35.	Puducherry	1
Total		969

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

National Rural Road Development Agency

2831. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Rural Road Development Agency was set up in the year 2006 for the construction of roads in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of new roads constructed along with the number for old roads repaired under said Agency during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No Madam. National Rural Road Development Agency was setup in the year 2002 and was registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 on 14th January, 2002. National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) has been set up to extend support to the programme *i.e.* Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), through advice on technical specifications, project appraisal, appointment of part-time Quality Control Monitors, Management of Monitoring Systems and submission of Periodic Reports to the Ministry of Rural Development.

(c) Year-wise details of the new roads constructed and existing roads upgraded under PMGSY for last three years and in the current year are as under:

Length completed in km	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 Upto Sept., 09
Under New connectivity	25672	29347	28128	8887
Under Upgradation	5039	11885	24277	13383

State-wise detail of length completed under New Connectivity & Up-Gradation is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

*Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
New Connectivity & Upgradation Road length completed during the year*

Sl.No.	States	Length in km.							
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 Upto Sept., 2009	
		New Connectivity	Upgradation	New Connectivity	Upgradation	New Connectivity	Upgradation	New Connectivity	Upgradation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1002.96	1191.98	11.35	1645.45	0.00	1885.00	0.00	965.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	272.05	0.00	271.90	0.00	317.43	0.00	283.63	0.00
3.	Assam	1546.97	0.00	1141.00	0.00	1971.65	13.46	880.32	0.00
4.	Bihar	142.22	936.32	508.02	1157.33	1464.97	1067.23	407.00	140.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	2973.82	15.08	2705.77	13.59	2318.66	108.42	1221.60	455.86
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	461.64	124.16	442.63	387.61	483.94	778.09	110.84	165.78
8.	Haryana	0.00	373.55	0.00	670.21	0.00	969.87	0.00	445.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1502.93	0.00	1301.36	253.84	694.94	665.16	336.86	495.86
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	42.82	4.00	130.94	9.75	469.80	0.00	354.40	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	308.60	0.00	275.35	1.80	214.97	0.00	813.27	24.00
12.	Karnataka	10.50	355.95	3.78	1423.23	0.00	2099.13	0.00	992.37
13.	Kerala	100.36	-23.09	90.86	9.68	45.24	194.97	3.65	53.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3554.59	233.91	5021.49	209.96	7603.90	289.82	1292.32	1555.41
15.	Maharashtra	1007.47	591.76	297.61	2637.00	247.81	3890.84	90.02	1411.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Manipur	170.09	29.45	212.40	53.59	80.30	-1.35	323.23	70.82
17.	Meghalaya	38.35	0.00	53.72	0.75	30.80	0.00	11.55	0.00
18.	Mizoram	146.81	0.00	213.01	0.00	195.18	0.00	65.44	0.00
19.	Nagaland	9.50	0.00	243.00	155.42	146.32	152.21	97.50	68.50
20.	Orissa	1604.27	465.58	1398.05	437.99	2064.18	576.82	980.76	285.61
21.	Punjab	100.83	339.67	0.00	1036.49	0.00	751.62	0.00	432.30
22.	Rajasthan	6216.63	0.00	9278.24	609.26	4186.03	6163.90	396.62	1629.63
23.	Sikkim	204.22	0.00	142.47	0.00	308.57	0.00	56.74	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	397.85	121.18	478.53	269.36	270.35	339.24	39.36	696.20
25.	Tripura	169.89	5.72	59.50	0.00	361.27	0.00	46.78	6.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2383.05	273.34	2690.39	861.59	2154.89	4306.13	432.36	3478.48
27.	Uttaranchal	105.89	0.00	812.83	29.25	645.60	0.00	254.60	0.00
28.	West Bengal	1197.58	0.00	1562.31	11.50	1850.93	26.18	387.86	9.92
Total		25671.89	5038.56	29346.51	11884.66	28127.77	24276.74	8886.71	13383.37

*[English]***Drinking Water Facilities****Commercialising of Surplus Land**

2832. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government any proposal to generate revenue by commercializing the surplus land available with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total area of this surplus land indicating their market value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Madam, BSNL and MTNL have started taking action to create new business verticals like sharing of infrastructure with other operators from which it can earn more revenue and converting its underutilized assets by developing them to more productive assets.

2833. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide drinking water facility through laying of pipelines in Shantinagar, Gandhinagar, Ganeshnagar Paschimsagar, Talbhagan, Jagannathdera, Ramnagar, Sagardweep, Kishorinagar, Mohanpur in North and Middle Andaman district in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) to (c) Andaman and Nicobar Administration has informed that major habitations of Paschimsagar, Talbhagan, Jagannathdera, Ramnagar, Sagardweep, Kishorinagar and Mohanpur already have a piped water supply scheme. Improvement of the existing water supply schemes for Jagannathdera, Kishorinagar and Ramnagar have been taken up in 2009-10, which includes, inter-

alia, construction of clear water reservoir, replacing damaged pipes where required, raising existing check weir and augmentation of source. Also, Kathla Nallah has been identified as the source for piped water supply scheme for the villages of Shantinagar, Gandhinagar and Ganeshnagar and the feasibility study is ongoing.

[*Translation*]

National and Inland Waterways

2834. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the main functions and objectives of Inland Waterways Authority of India;

(b) the name and length of National Waterways and Inland Waterways at present in the country, separately, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has declared/proposes to declare some Inland Waterways as National Waterways;

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

(e) the funds allocated to various States for development of such waterways during each of the last three years and the current year, separately, State-wise;

(f) the number of ships being run on such waterways along with the quantum and name of the goods being transported through them during the said period, waterwayswise and year-wise;

(g) whether the minimum prescribed depth of water to navigate the ships on such waterways exists at present; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor along with the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MUKUL ROY): (a) The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) was constituted in October 1986 by an Act of Parliament for regulation and development of inland waterways for purposes of shipping and navigation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Primary responsibility of IWAI is development and regulation of inland waterways which have been declared as National Waterways. Besides, IWAI *inter alia* advises Central Government on matters relating to inland water transport.

(b) So far following five waterways have been declared as National Waterways (NW):

(i) **National Waterway-1:** Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river (1620 km) in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

(ii) **National Waterway-2:** Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of the Brahmaputra river (891 km) in the State of Assam.

(iii) **National Waterway-3:** Kollam-Kottampuram stretch of West Coast Canal and Champakara and Udyogmandal canals (205 km) in the State of Kerala.

(iv) **National Waterway-4:** Kakinada-Pudducherry stretch of canals and Kaluvelly tank, Bhadrachalam – Rajahmundry stretch of river Godavari and Wazirabad – Vijayawada stretch of river Krishna (1095 km) in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, and Union Territory of Pudducherry.

(v) **National Waterway-5:** Talcher-Dhamra stretch of rivers, Geonkhali-Charbatia stretch of East Coast Canal, Charbatia – Dhamra stretch of Matai river and Mahanadi delta rivers (620 km) in the States of Orissa and West Bengal.

NW-4 and NW-5 have been declared as National Waterways only in November, 2008. Proposal for creation of infrastructural facilities on these waterways have been initiated.

(c) and (d) Govt. proposes to declare one more waterway namely Lakhimpur-Bhanga stretch (121 km) of river Barak in the State of Assam as a National Waterway.

(e) For development and maintenance of these National Waterways the funds are allocated on year to year basis to IWAI and not to the State Governments. The funds allocated to the Ministry of Shipping/IWAI during 2006-07 to 2009-10 are given below:

	(Rs. In crores)
2006-07	133.42
2007-08	138.60
2008-09	99.00
2009-10	110.00

(f) The cargo transported on NW-1, 2 & 3 during last three years is given below:

On National Waterway-1 regular transportation of goods takes place between Haldia and Kolkata as lighterage operations and also between Kolkata/Haldia and Bangladesh for export of fly ash etc. Besides, a few cargo vessels of IWAI also ply for demonstrative voyages. In addition, small vessels, mainly mechanized country boats, ply in various stretches carrying local cargo and passengers, across/along the river.

On National Waterway-2 regular transportation of

goods takes place mostly by small vessels, including mechanized country boats, carrying local cargo of domestic use as well as passengers across/along the river.

On National Waterway-3 regular cargo transportation by waterway takes place by private sector cargo vessels for fertilizer and chemical industries located on Champakara canal.

The details of transportation of cargo on NW-1, 2 & 3 from 2006-07 onwards is given as under:

National Waterway	Unit	200-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Oct. 2009)	Type of cargo moved
NW-1 The Ganga	Tonne	1,317,387	1m497,964	1,348,385	995,582	Cement, general cargo, rice, wood logs, packed and bulk edible oil, POL, fly ash, pulses, stone chips, iron dust etc.
NW-2 The Brahmaputra	Tonne	1,086,026	1,304,114	2,26,209	101,452	Cement, POL, building material, fertilizer, food grains, coal, plant & machinery, general cargo, inter-district & inter state cargo etc.
NW-3 West Coast Canal	Tonne	1,022,776	673,127	766,214	379,161	Sulphur, rock, phosphate, liquefied zinc, phosphoric acid, furnace oil, POL, zinc, Potable water etc.
Total	Tonne	3,426,189	3,475,205	2,340,808	1,476,195	

(g) and (h) IWAI undertakes river conservancy works namely bandalling and dredging on National Waterways-1 & 2 and capital and maintenance dredging on National Waterway-3 from time to time with a view to maintain minimum 2 m depth in the lower reaches of NW 1 & 2 and entire NW-3 and 1.5 m/1.2 m depth in the upper reaches of NW 1 & 2.

[English]

Export of Pharma Products

2835. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the value of pharmaceutical products exported during the last three years, country-wise;

(b) whether the Government has chalked out any strategy for increasing exports of Pharmaceutical products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the otrcorrie thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) Value of Pharmaceutical products exported during the last three years is Rs. 97,192.48 crores. Details of top 20 countries which cover 60% of exports is enclosed as a statement.

(b) and (c) Government provides assistance under Market Development Scheme (MDA) And Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme to all Indian exporters, including exporters of pharmaceuticals products. Besides this, incentives to Pharmaceutical industry are available in various trade promotion scheme under the Foreign Trade Policy.

Statement

Country-wise value of Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals exported from India during 2006-07 to 2008-09

(figs. In Rs. Crores)

Sl.No.	Importing Country	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	USA	4,479.40	5,839.35	7,103.27
2.	Russia	1,321.64	1,243.81	1,519.20
3.	Germany	1,343.83	1,448.01	1,441.87
4.	Austria	80.13	111.38	1,417.15
5.	UK	901.60	1,146.52	1,233.09
6.	South Africa	501.57	684.27	1,126.75
7.	Canada	562.45	789.15	1,090.43
8.	Brazil	777.03	771.61	1,018.89
9.	Nigeria	629.80	671.24	1,001.74
10.	Ukraine	519.67	497.14	687.22
11.	Israel	538.97	456.80	686.09
12.	Netherlands	480.63	522.69	669.98
13.	Spain	466.73	501.42	620.02
14.	Turkey	470.30	502.10	614.20
15.	China	686.55	879.42	561.53
16.	Kenya	310.27	366.60	543.86
17.	Vietnam	415.06	483.56	536.62
18.	Belgium	178.44	273.28	520.90
19.	Italy	504.54	471.28	507.85
20.	Mexico	455.56	442.49	501.54

Source: DGCIS

Procurement of Sukhoi Aircraft

2836. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air Force has placed immediate requirements of Sukhoi-30 MKI aircraft to meet urgent needs for deployment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited would supply the required number of aircrafts;

(d) whether the manufacturing of the aircraft will be under Transfer of Technology agreement with Russia; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) In addition to licensed manufacture of 140 Su-30 aircraft by MIs Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), a contract for procurement of additional 40 Su-30 MKI was signed with M/s HAL in 2007.

(c) Out of the 40 Su-30 MKI aircraft contracted in 2007, three aircraft have been delivered to the Indian Air Force and delivery of the remaining aircraft is expected to be completed by 2011-12.

(d) and (e) Yes. The manufacturing of these aircraft will be under Transfer of Technology between M/s HAL and M/s Resoboronexport, Russia. M/s HAL would be procuring the technical kits from Russia and assembling the aircraft.

[Translation]

Financial Package for Cement Industry

2837. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Government has proposed for any financial package for the cement industry in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any violation of contract between cement companies and land owners/farmers for denial of employment in lieu of their acquired land has been noticed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such information is available.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Establishment of National Infra Facilitation and Monitoring Agency

2838. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Confederation of Indian Industry has proposed to establish a National Infra Facilitation and Monitoring Agency on the lines of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has suggested the setting up of a National Infrastructure Facilitation and Monitoring Agency (NIFMA) for speedy development of infrastructure with over arching power to play a facilitator's role. The proposed agency is meant to be responsible for tracking & facilitating the implementation of shortlisted 20-30 infrastructure projects of national importance, as also to report on the progress made.

(b) The details of the proposed National Infrastructure Facilitation and Monitoring Agency (NIFMA), as per the note prepared by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), are as follows:

Why National Infrastructure Facilitation and Monitoring Agency (NIFMA)?

- Too many large and important infrastructure projects showing delays and overruns.
- Significant increases likely in public spend on large infrastructure projects and hence more monitoring for efficient usage of scarce public money.

- Important to nurture the PPP Movement through strong facilitation at high level.
- Constitutional issues that can hinder fast ace of projects perhaps need relook (centre-state coordination, Natural resource sharing, cross border projects issues).
- Cohesive and integrated approach exists internationally (Japan, Israel, France etc.) and hence tried and tested.
- Truly Independent Implementation & Monitoring mechanism enhances efficiency and accountability.

What will NIFMA do?

- Agree with Government the high importance projects! programmes (suggested 20 from across sectors based on pre-agreed criteria).
- Agree with Government the indicators, format and frequency for monitoring and possible role for facilitation.
- Regulatory monitor, including analysis of good practices and delay/cost related issues to be addressed.
- Offer suggestions to adopt good practices and also address issues.
- Play facilitator role-limited to "agreed role".
- Regular interfacing with line ministries of Government of India/States for identified projects.
- Will not replace any existing entities/standing groups.

Who owns, Manages and regulates NIFMA?

- NIFMA will be an independent-empowered-Accountable- Facilitation body.
- PPP-owned jointly by public sector (Government of India) and Private Sector (CII).
- Board comprising of eminent persons from industry and business.
- Day to day management, lean structure, single office, professional staff.
- Funded by industry.
- Not for profit company.

NIFMA will also help to:

- Establish best practices in land acquisition, inclusiveness, resettlement and rehabilitation.
- Create professional pride and world class delivery culture in specialized cadre.

Separate Service Licence Fee for 3G Services

2839. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has decided to charge separate service licence fee from telecom operators to offer 3G services in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the manner in which it would be charged from the operators;
- (d) whether the services of 3G require different bands of spectrum in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which these bands are to be provided to the telecom operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Madam, no separate service license fee is chargeable from eligible telecom operators to offer 3G services in the country.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The bands to be provided to telecom operators in 3G are 450 MHz, 800 MHz, 1900 MHz and 2100 MHz.

As per the revised Information Memorandum issued by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) on 23/10/2009, and also as per availability of spectrum, 2100 MHz and 800 MHz bands have been proposed for auction.

[*Translation*]

Decline in Growth Rate

2840. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

- (a) the industrial growth rate during the last six months;
- (b) the names of the Industrial Sectors whose growth rate was more/less than eight per cent during the last six months;
- (c) the names of the commodities and services whose growth rate was less than five per cent; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to enhance the growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The growth of industrial production measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and it's sector-wise break up for the last six months is given below:

Index of Industrial Production

(Growth in percent)

	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity	Overall industry
April, 2009	3.4	0.4	7.1	1.1
May, 2009	3.4	1.8	3.3	2.1
June, 2009	14.2	8.0	8.0	8.3
July, 2009	9.0	7.4	4.2	7.2
August, 2009	11.0	11.0	10.6	11.0
September, 2009	8.6	9.3	7.9	9.1
(April-September) 2009-10	8.2	6.3	6.8	6.5

Source : Central Statistical Organisation

(c) Industry groups registering less than 5 per cent growth during (April-September) 2009-10 are food products, beverage, tobacco and products, cotton textiles, jute and other vegetable fiber textiles, paper & paper products, leather and fur products, metal products & parts.

(d) Government announced a number of incentives to support domestic industries and enhance industrial growth which *inter alia* include an across-the-board cut in the ad valorem CENVAT rate.

For the promotion and development of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises and to enhance their competitiveness, measures taken by the Government, *inter alia*, include extending the loan limit under Credit Guarantee Scheme; increasing the guarantee cover; grant of need based ad-hoc working capital demand loans, reduction interest rates for borrowing by micro enterprises, enhanced refinance facility to SIDBI to lend to MSEs and higher allocation for Market Development Assistance scheme.

Further, several measures have been taken to support exporters such as interest subvention of 2% for pre and post shipment export credit for identified labour intensive industries, additional funds to ensure full refund of Terminal Excise duty/Central Sales Tax, additional allocation for export incentive schemes, Government back-up guarantee to Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) to enable it to provide guarantees for exports to difficult markets/products and enhancement of duty drawback benefits on specific items.

In addition, RBI has taken a number of steps to reduce the cost of credit and improve liquidity for the industry such as reduction of the Repo rates, reverse Repo rates, Cash reserve ratio etc.

Linking of Schemes with NREGS

2841. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal to link other schemes of agricultural and rural development with National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS); and

(b) if so, the details of such schemes?

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

(b) Guidelines for convergence of the rural development programmes of Ministers of Environment & Forests; Agriculture; Water Resources; Department of Land Resources; Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Swarnajayanti Gramin Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) of Department of Rural Development with NREGS have been issued.

[English]

Enactment of National Security Exception Act

2842. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact National Security Exception Act to prohibit any foreign funds inflow detrimental to national security;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is incorporated in the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) Regulations, 2000, notified under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999. FEMA indicates the countries from where investment is not permitted. As per Section 5(1) of FEMA Regulations, 2000 a person resident outside India or an entity incorporated outside India, other than a citizen or an entity in Pakistan, may purchase shares or convertible debentures of an Indian company under FDI scheme. FDI coming from Bangladesh is required to follow the approval route. Section 13 of the Act provides for imposition of penalty, after adjudication, for contravention of the provisions of the Act or Rules/Regulations. Further, any company established in the country has to follow the relevant rules and regulations and is subject to the provisions of relevant Acts, including the Prevention of Money Laundering Act.

Government has put in place a simple and investor friendly policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) under which FDI up to 100% is permitted on the automatic route in most sectors/activities. The policy on FDI is reviewed on a continuing basis through an inter-ministerial consultation process, with a view to

rationalizing/simplification of the policy and taking into account stakeholders concerns. All concerns of National security are being constantly addressed to by the Government suitably.

Roads under NREGS

2843. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to take up roads under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in the SC/ST inhabited areas in each State of the country including Maharashtra;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) NREG Act is uniformly implemented in all rural areas of the country and is not area specific with reference to its inhabitation. Rural connectivity to provide all-weather access is a permissible activity under the Act.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Ratification of ILO Convention

2844. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MADHU GAUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Trade Union of mine workers/labourers have demanded/requested to the Union Government to ratify an International Labour Organisation (ILO) convention that seeks to promote worker rights in terms of health and safety in mining operations;

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

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to sign such ILO convention; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Madam. Request for ratification of ILO Convention No. 176 (Safety and Health in Mines) by Government of India has been received from Central Trade Unions and Trade Unions of Mines Workers.

(b) The possibility of ratification of Convention No.176 has been considered in consultation with all stakeholders in various tripartite meetings. It has been observed that there are few issues relating to scope and coverage of the Mines Act, strengthening of occupational health surveillance mechanism and suitable manpower and infrastructure etc. which have to be complied with before ratification of the Convention can be considered by Government.

(c) and (d) Government of India's policy is to ratify an ILO Convention only when the national laws and practices are in conformity with the provisions of the Convention. The possibility of ratification of Convention No.176 can be considered by Government only after the issues indicated at (b) above are fulfilled.

Ombudsman in Telecom Sector

2845. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to appoint an Ombudsman to settle grievances and disputes of telecom subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the likely jurisdiction and status of the Ombudsman; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal to appoint an Ombudsman to settle telecom grievances/disputes.

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

[Translation]

Senna and Medicinal Park under SHEFEXIL

2846. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shellac and Forests Products Export Promotion Council (SHEFXIL), a body under the Ministry of Commerce had decided to establish a "senna and medicinal park" in Tuticorin in 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above park has been established;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the export of minor forest products from the country?

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

(e) The Ministry of Commerce & Industry has designated Shellac & Forest Products Export Promotion Council as the nodal export promotion council to oversee development and export promotion of minor forest produce and their value added products. Besides, Visesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY) scheme benefit under Foreign Trade Policy, 2004-09 is also given to exporters of Minor Forest Produce and their value added products. Exporters of Minor Forest Produce are also eligible for assistance under Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) schemes of the government for undertaking activities for trade promotion.

[English]

Directorate of Trade

2847. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Directorate of Trade to support the domestic industry in seeking counter-measures on import surges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other functions and objectives of the proposed Directorate; and

(d) the time by which the proposed Directorate is likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (d) The Directorate General of Safeguards, headed by Director General, already set up in the Department of Revenue looks into issues concerning surge of imports. The Director General is required under Customs Tariff (Identification and Assessment of Safeguard Duty) Rules, 1997 to investigate the existence of 'serious injury' or 'threat of serious injury' to the domestic industry as a result of increased imports of an article into India and submit his findings to the Central Government alongwith his recommendation regarding the duration and amount of safeguard duty adequate to remove the injury or threat of injury to the domestic industry. Besides, the Director General also is required to investigate cases relating to transitional safeguard duty against imports originating from China PR under the Customs Tariff (Transitional Product Specific Safeguard Duty) Rules, 2002.

Seizure of Fake Drugs from China under "Made in India" Label

2848. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether Nigeria's Drug Regulatory Authority, National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) reported about detention of large consignment of fake anti-malarial generic drugs labeled 'made in India' but actually produced from China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether China has admitted about involvement of its pharmaceutical companies;

(d) If so, the details thereof and action taken and reported to India by the Chinese Government;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up drug testing centres at different ports; 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) Government of India's attention has been drawn to the press release issued by NAFDAC, Nigerian Government Drug Regulatory Authority about detention and seizure of a large consignment of fake

anti-malarial generic pharmaceuticals labelled "Made in India" but produced in China. Taking serious note of the contents of NAFDAC's Press Release, a strong protest was lodged with concerned Chinese authorities with a request to take stringent action against such unscrupulous elements.

(c) and (d) Consequent to India's strong protest, the Chinese Government conducted an investigation and, found a nexus between Chinese drug manufacturers and importers in Nigeria. The principal suspects have been caught and their factories sealed. The Chinese Government is taking action against the accused as per their law.

(e) and (f) A proposal to set up pharmaceutical zones at the different ports in the country is under consideration of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

International Exhibition Centre

2849. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to arrange/replicate Exhibition and Trade centres in various

parts of the country on pattern of the one set up in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Department of Commerce is operating Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE) Scheme with the objective to involve State Governments in export efforts by providing assistance to them for creating appropriate infrastructure for the development and growth of exports. There is no proposal under the ASIDE Scheme to arrange/replicate exhibition and trade centre in various parts of the country on the pattern of the one set up in Delhi. However, assistance under the scheme on the request of State Governments/ITPO 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. The details of financial assistance provided under ASIDE Scheme for trade/exhibition centres are as under:

Sl.No.	Project	Rs. in crores	Current status
1.	Trade-cum-Exhibition Centre, 20.74 Functional Guwahati	20.74	Functional
2.	Regional Trade Promotion Centre, Chennai	23.32 for both the projects	Functional
3.	Regional Trade Promotion Centre, Bangalore		Functional
4.	India Exposition Mart, Greater Noida	12.00	Functional
5.	Convention Centre, Chennai	2.92	Functional
6.	Trade-cum-Exhibition Centre, Kolkata	6.64	Under implementation
7.	International Trade Centre, Pampore, Jammu & Kashmir	5.00	At initial stages

Development of Major Ports under PPP Mode

2850. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had recently awarded six projects at some major ports under Public Private Partnership mode with a sanctioned amount of Rs. 3319 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of said projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN): (a) to (c) Major Ports of the country award different developmental projects under PPP Mode with a view to infuse Fund, induct latest technology, improve management practices and for addition of capacity etc. A list of recently awarded five projects and two projects which are being made operational is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement*Details of the Projects Awarded Recently*

1.	Construction of Deep Draft Iron Ore Berth at Paradip	591	10	Concession Agreement signed on 01.07.2009
2.	Construction of Deep Draft Coal Berth at Paradip	479	10	LOA issued on 21.8.2009 subject to outcome of court case 2009
3.	Setting up of Mechanized Iron Ore Handling Facilities at Berth No. 14 at New Mangalore	277.11	6.62	LOA has been issued on 23 rd Sept. 2009 to SICAL Logistics Limited Chennai
4.	Development of berth no. 7 for handling bulk cargo at Mormugao	252	7	LOA issued on 7th August, 2009
5.	Development of 13th to 16th multipurpose cargo berth) (other than liquid and container cargo berth) at Kandla	755.5	8	LOA has been issued for 13th berth on 19 Sept. 2009

Projects Awarded and Made Operational

1.	Mechanization of Haldia Dock Complex (HDC) Berth No. 2 at Kolkata Port	75	4	Awarded in April, 2009 and are being made operational
2.	Mechanization of Haldia Dock Complex (HDC) Berth No. 8 at Kolkata Port	75	4	Awarded in April, 2009 and are being made operational

Indian Patent Act

2851. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to issue compulsory licenses under "Governmental use" under the provisions of Indian Patent Act, considering the high burden of diseases and poverty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to override pharmaceutical patents following the measures taken by Ecuador in order to ensure more affordable medicines in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Problem of Unemployment

2852. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment seeking persons may not be able to get employment during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period despite achieving seven to eight per cent annual growth rate in the country;

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

(c) the number of unemployed persons likely to be added during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

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

(a) The projected increase in the labour force during the Eleventh Plan period is estimated at 45 million against which 58 million work opportunities are targeted to be created.

(b) The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) provides broad vision which includes the ability to sustain a labour intensive growth process, which depends crucially upon the expansion of skill capabilities in the labour force. In order to achieve this objective, National Skill Development Mission was approved by the Government in 2008. This was followed by the approval of National Policy on Skill Development by the Government in February, 2009. These decisions reflect a paradigm shift to increase the skill capabilities of the labour force in order to make them employable and help them secure decent work.

(c) For the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, unemployment rate is targeted to be brought down to 4.83%. The number of unemployed at the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is targeted to be brought down from 36.71 million in the beginning of the Eleventh Plan to 23.35 million by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Procurement of LCA

2853. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest status of procurement of Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas from Hindustan Aeronautics Limited;

(b) the details of the criteria adopted by the Indian Air Force for the procurement of aircraft; and

(c) the details of the terms and conditions of the contract signed between Indian Air Force and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in regard to the procurement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) A contract for procurement of 20 Tejas Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) in Initial Operation Clearance (IOC) configuration, along with associated role equipment, reserve engines, engine support package, engine test bed and computer based training (CBT) package from Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) was signed in March, 2006. The total contract cost is Rs. 2701.70 crores. The specifications of the aircraft are

as per the Air Service Requirements framed by the Indian Air Force. Delivery of the aircraft is expected to commence after IOC is achieved.

[Translation]

Technical Education to Children

2854. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide technical education to the children of workers engaged in organised/unorganised sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry of Labour and Employment does not have any training programme exclusively for children of workers engaged in organized/un-organized sectors. However, Ministry is conducting vocational training programmes under various schemes such as Craftsmen Training Scheme, Apprenticeship Training Scheme and Skill Development Initiative (SDI) Scheme, benefits of which can be availed by any person above the age of 14 years including the children of workers engaged in organized/un-organized sector.

Construction of Buildings for Telephone Exchanges

2855. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to acquire land for the construction of buildings for Telephone Exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such buildings constructed in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated, released and incurred in this regard during the said period;

(d) the status of the pending construction work; and

(e) the time by which the pending construction work is likely to be completed?

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

*[English]***Bharat Nirman Scheme**

2856. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Nirman Scheme is implemented in all the States of the country including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the projects approved and financial assistance granted to each State of the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the works done under the Bharat Nirman Scheme in the country during the said period is not upto the expectation of the scheme;

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

(e) whether the works done under said scheme is satisfactory at present;

(f) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(g) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Bharat Nirman Schemes of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Rural Housing (RH) and Drinking Water Supply (DWS) pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development is being implemented throughout the country including Kerala. The details of the projects approved and financial assistance granted to each State for these schemes for the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the Statements-I to III.

(c) to (g) The works under these schemes have been found to be satisfactory. In case of PMGSY, out of 12466 rural roads works taken up under scheme and inspected by National Quality Monitors (NQMs), during the period from January, 2007 to August, 2009, only 1532 works were found unsatisfactory. However, all efforts have been taken by the Ministry of Rural Development including enhancement of the institutional and the contracting capacity for accelerating the pace of implementation of the PMGSY in States.

Statement I

State and Year-wise Central Allocation Central Releases, Physical Target and Achievements under Indira Awaas Yojana during last three years and current year i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2006-07				2007-08			
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Physical Target	Achievement	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Physical Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25939.14	26089.14	138342	146403	36027.75	36201.00	192148	194861
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1018.68	1056.18	4939	4600	1395.30	1874.15	6765	6422
3.	Assam	22525.46	22544.21	109214	125441	308s3.66	32429.53	149593	150776
4.	Bihar	76565.57	77769.32	408350	349053	106344.49	95693.97	567171	430864
5.	Chhattisgarh	4011.28	4011.28	21393	20818	5571.39	5571.39	29714	30093
6.	Goa	159.77	135.45	852	1115	221.90	188.12	1183	735
7.	Gujarat	12721.14	12721.15	67846	65195	17668.82	17668.82	94234	110908
8.	Haryana	1786.06	1762.99	9526	10375	2480.72	2480.72	13231	13398
9.	Himachal Pradesh	629.95	629.95	3054	3317	874.96	874.96	4242	4029

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1956.67	1885.71	9487	10667	2717.68	2717.68	13177	15361
11.	Jharkhand	6829.31	6054.58	36423	57246	9485.46	9485.46	50589	45936
12.	Karnataka	9993.64	9993.64	53299	49088	13880.51	13880.51	74029	39990
13.	Kerala	5557.39	5557.40	29639	30817	7718.85	7718.85	41167	37094
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7977.69	7996.44	42548	54544	11080.48	11201.37	59096	60222
15.	Maharashtra	15643.12	16097.35	83430	78427	21727.25	21914.89	115879	126117
16.	Manipur	884.26	662.34	4287	3460	1211.19	837.46	5872	3379
17.	Meghalaya	1540.07	750.95	7467	4183	2109.47	590.62	10228	2271
18.	Mizoram	328.20	294.27	1591	2178	449.55	451.92	2180	1918
19.	Nagaland	1019.11	634.89	4941	6321	1395.90	1240.58	6768	7491
20.	Orissa	15042.66	15042.66	80228	81345	20893.26	20280.02	111431	140853
21.	Punjab	2208.83	1544.07	11780	8250	3067.91	3067.91	16362	17992
22.	Rajasthan	6392.56	6617.51	34094	33397	8878.84	8888.57	47354	42517
23.	Sikkim	194.91	194.92	945	1554	266.97	230.71	1294	1533
24.	Tamil Nadu	10385.44	10385.44	55389	27919	14424.69	14424.69	76932	103379
25.	Tripura	1984.31	3357.26	9621	10612	2717.96	2745.03	13178	12945
26.	Uttar Pradesh	34390.12	34445.43	183414	165469	47765.59	46720.92	254750	264296
27.	Uttaranchal	1724.11	1714.48	8359	17239	2394.68	2394.68	11611	18766
28.	West Bengal	20750.10	20745.29	110667	128838	28820.51	26044.64	153709	107575
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	328.99	0.00	1316	62	456.94	312.73	1828	297
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54.82	0.00	219	77	76.13	38.07	305	121
31.	Daman and Diu	24.52	0.00	98	8	34.06	0.00	136	12
32.	Lakshadweep	21.26	21.26	85	88	29.54	29.54	118	97
33.	Pondicherry	163.86	37.50	655	261	227.59	37.50	910	101
Total		290753.00	290753.06	1533498	1498367	403270.00	388237.01	2127184	1992349

Contd.

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2008-09				2009-10			
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Physical Target	Achievement	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Physical Target	Achievement
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50434.77	82082.90	192132	266654	75900.82	75900.82	371982	89686
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1954.81	3483.08	6770	7236	2935.66	1655.82	10873	990

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3.	Assam	43225.67	68352.61	149699	112706	64914.87	31302.45	240446	64484
4.	Bihar	148870.28	239781.53	567125	484197	224039.39	104487.01	1098001	389897
5.	Chhattisgarh	7799.32	15849.04	29712	30023	11737.44	7960.09	57520	8859
6.	Goa	310.64	289.24	1183	586	467.49	232.88	2291	805
7.	Gujarat	24734.35	35837.53	94226	122412	37223.48	23291.29	182429	63718
8.	Haryana	3472.72	5031.21	13229	13302	5226.21	2874.26	25611	7891
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1224.84	1805.54	4242	4501	1843.31	1020.76	8212	3157
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3804.44	7128.93	13176	13211	5725.42	2747.93	25508	5281
11.	Jharkhand	13278.58	29692.35	50585	56180	19983.33	10645.68	97926	39124
12.	Karnataka	19431.14	28209.02	74023	87051	29242.52	20676.13	143311	61499
13.	Kerala	10805.52	15655.73	41164	53133	16261.55	8130.78	79695	18893
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15511.42	23436.36	59091	74651	23343.61	12729.77	114396	44381
15.	Maharashtra	30415.70	47024.34	115869	118611	45773.50	22868.00	224323	55776
16.	Manipur	1696.87	1640.08	5877	514	2548.30	1337.80	9439	1370
17.	Meghalaya	2955.34	2138.36	10235	5619	4438.24	2219.12	16440	4248
18.	Mizoram	629.81	1250.85	2181	5179	945.84	688.71	3504	162.2
19.	Nagaland	1955.65	3959.18	6773	24717	2936.92	1726.96	10878	6612
20.	Orissa	29248.20	46082.17	111422	62447	44016.50	19176.85	215715	22332
21.	Punjab	4294.73	6204.31	16361	11700	6463.27	2916.31	31674	11821
22.	Rajasthan	12429.38	18111.46	47350	52654	18705.35	9953.26	91670	30044
23.	Sikkim	374.02	578.85	1295	1774	561.69	280.85	2080	733
24.	Tamil Nadu	20192.94	29414.38	76925	94160	30388.96	26117.73	148929	39385
25.	Tripura	3807.83	6696.99	13187	26389	5718.48	2859.24	21182	6928
26.	Uttar Pradesh	66866.42	97568.50	254729	267543	100629.31	55777.47	493156	136337
27.	Uttaranchal	3352.28	4856.72	11610	12696	5044.94	2747.05	22476	5199
28.	West Bengal	40345.46	57212.41	153697	123808	60717.10	33277.23	297564	115136
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	639.67	92.55	1828	124	962.66	0.00	2750	60
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	106.58	53.29	305	41	160.40	0.00	458	0
31.	Daman and Diu	47.68	0.00	136	0	71.75	0.00	205	0
32.	Lakshadweep	41.34	59.88	118	190	62.21	62.21	229	13
33.	Pondicherry	318.60	0.00	910	52	479.48	239.74	1370	22
Total		564577.00	879579.39	2127165	2134061	849470.00	485904.20	4052243	1236303

#During 2008-09 an amount of Rs 3050.00 crore was released additionally under the Economic Stimulus Package.

Statement II

*Allocation and Release under NRDWP (Including DDP and Natural Calamities)
during Last Three Years and Current Year*

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20084.08	27221.88	29530.00	30524.00	39453.00	39505.49	42074.00	23037.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10299.00	13663.78	11241.00	11241.00	14612.00	16246.35	18000.00	9000.00
3.	Assam	17369.00	11372.37	18959.00	18959.00	24644.00	18756.80	30160.00	14780.00
4.	Bihar	18571.00	13006.65	27937.00	16968.50	42538.00	45238.00	37221.00	18610.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	6549.00	6549.00	9595.00	9595.00	13042.00	12525.50	11580.00	5524.50
6.	Goa	253.00	127.00	331.00	165.50	398.00	0.00	564.00	182.00
7.	Gujarat	13161.56	14033.08	20589.00	20589.00	31444.00	36944.00	31870.00	13119.00
8.	Haryana	6045.63	637263	9341.00	9341.00	11729.00	11729.00	10586.00	4519.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9706.86	15620.86	11746.00	13042.00	14151.00	14151.00	13852.00	7526.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26324.79	23314.67	32992.00	32992.00	39786.00	39649.00	44774.00	22387.00
11.	Jharkhand	7261.00	3631.00	11388.00	8445.51	16067.00	8033.00	14929.00	7464.50
12.	Karnataka	19502.40	24336.00	27851.00	28316.24	47719.00	47784.57	44432.00	22351.00
13.	Kerala	6216.00	6216.00	8293.00	8425.08	10333.00	10697.00	15277.00	7638.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18797.00	19733.40	25162.00	2516200	37047.00	38047.00	36766.00	16857.00
15.	Maharashtra	36152.00	36152.00	40440.00	40440.00	57257.00	64824.49	61834.00	30917.00
16.	Manipur	3379.00	1689.50	3859.00	4559.00	5016.00	4522.91	6160.00	2980.00
17.	Meghalaya	4073.00	5104.59	4446.00	5529.00	5779.00	6338.00	7040.00	3520.00
18.	Mizoram	2920.00	4271.39	3188.00	3888.00	4144.00	5419.26	5040.00	2520.00
19.	Nagaland	2998.00	2998.00	3272.00	3974.57	4253.00	4253.00	5200.00	2600.00
20.	Orissa	10332.00	9722.58	16885.00	17194.55	29868.00	29868.00	18713.00	10268.67
21.	Punjab	4098.00	4098.00	5291.00	5179.91	8656.00	8656.00	8117.00	388200
22.	Rajasthan	41489.68	31466.30	60672.00	6067200	97013.00	97182.66	46965.00	36672.50
23.	Sikkim	1229.00	1630.77	1342.00	2013.00	1745.00	3245.00	2160.00	980.00
24.	Tamilnadu	12057.00	12496.22	19090.00	19090.00	24182.00	28782.00	32043.00	12396.50
25.	Tripura	3613.00	4577.89	3943.00	5443.00	5125.00	4100.80	6240.00	3120.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	27990.00	28389.40	40151.00	40151.00	53974.00	61577.55	95912.00	34312.23
27.	Uttaranchal	7523.00	8329.36	8930.00	8930.00	10758.00	8586.83	12616.00	6181.84
28.	West Bengal	15806.00	17118.40	19137.00	19137.00	38939.00	38939.00	29871.00	15935.50
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*	5.92	0.00	37.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
31.	Daman and Diu	13.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	31.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
33.	Lakshadweep	.3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
34.	Pondicherry	38.72	0.00	31.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
35.	Chandigarh	5.46							
Total		353900.00	35324272	475701.00	469966.86	689672.00	705602.21	6899%.00	339282.24

*Upto 30.10.2009.

Statement III*Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana Bharat Nirman Scheme*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Total Releases			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	155.09	316.57	470.60	705.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.22	102.03	107.98	256.52
3.	Assam	431.05	555.00	982.12	750.00
4.	Bihar	570.50	733.06	1,065.20	1,037.68
5.	Chhattisgarh	708.52	1050.89	976.12	438.03
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	-	
7.	Gujarat	117.20	144.56	229.67	117.80
8.	Haryana	200.43	216.21	272.02	230.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	139.90	320.58	268.90	53.95
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	72.74	191.74	313.20
11.	Jharkhand	56.83	0.00	210.67	224.74
12.	Karnataka	45.73	271.49	640.46	538.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	15.00	24.68	84.02	77.11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1165.27	1615.66	1,895.10	1,218.22
15.	Maharashtra	108.85	563.96	1,030.00	499.18
16.	Manipur	0.00	78.99	20.00	118.16
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	35.95	
18.	Mizoram	27.00	21.96	65.00	28.58
19.	Nagaland	0.00	12.51	85.71	60.02
20.	Orissa	641.78	546.83	1,251.38	785.95
21.	Punjab	80.63	360.21	243.42	273.42
22.	Rajasthan	1154.06	1646.64	1,771.32	460.00
23.	Sikkim	36.85	174.51	55.00	71.80
24.	Tamil Nadu	20.00	71.03	88.68	417.00
25.	Tripura	74.50	143.00	379.99	89.49
26.	Uttar Pradesh	325.19	1228.40	1,675.78	2,077.62
27.	Uttaranchal	12.79	78.74	116.66	98.95
28.	West Bengal	123.69	549.69	635.48	375.00
	Total (States)	6265.08	10899.94	14,848.97	11,315.92
	Union Territories	0.00	3.89	4.95	
		0.00	3.89	4.95	
	(Total UTs)	0.00	10903.83	14,853.92	
	Total (States + UTs)	6265.08	0.11		
	LWE, Border Distt	0.34	0.32		
	R&D (as approved)	0.00	10.00	14.92	12.00
	Admn. Expenses, QC	99.96	85.76	411.12	385.53
	PMC/PIC	0.00	0.00	3.70	
	NRRDA	8.00	10.00	426.04	401.23
	Mise (Others)	0.19	0.00	0	0
	Total (Others)	8.53	0	0	0
	Grand Total	6273.61	11000.02	15280.16	11717.15

Utilisation of Funds under NCLP*[English]*

2857. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed any monitoring authority to ensure fully and proper utilization of funds allocated under National Child Labour Project (NCLP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) and (b) Functioning of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) scheme, including utilisation of funds allocated, is being regularly monitored through the periodical reports/returns and field visits by the State and Central Government officials. Government has set up Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (L&E) for overall review of the Implementation of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 including NCLP scheme.

*[Translation]***Generation of Employment from Wasteland Development**

2858. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government generates employment through wasteland development schemes/programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three area development programmes viz., Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) since 1995 on watershed basis. The basic objectives of these programmes are to develop wastelands by treatment of non-forest wastelands, mitigation of adverse effects of drought and combating desertification respectively. One of the objectives of these programmes is employment generation. The major land based activities in which the employment is generated are soil and moisture conservation works, water harvesting, afforestation, pasture development and horticulture and about 4/5th of the project cost is utilized for these activities.

Pension Assistance

2859. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to increase the present assistance for old age, widow, handicapped pension in Andaman Nicobar islands under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal to increase the Central Assistance of Rs.200 per month per beneficiary provided under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS).

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Implementation of NREGS

2860. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take steps to cut down on the administrative cost incurred in implementation National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NREGS has been implemented with IT support; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Administrative expenditure limit under NREGA has been enhanced from 4% to 6% with effect from 1.4.2009.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. To monitor the implementation of NREGA, a Web enabled Management Information System (MIS) (www.nrega.nic.in) has been made operational which places all critical parameters such as job cards, muster rolls, wage payments, number of days of employment provided and works under execution online for monitoring and easy public access for information.

Medical Services under ESI

2861. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to take over delivery of medical services from the States to serve insured persons directly under the Employees State Insurance (ESI) Scheme;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of hospitals ESI taken over so far, State-wise; and

(d) the details of additional facilities proposes to be provided to ESI beneficiaries?

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

(a) and (b) The ESI Corporation in its 136th meeting held on 15.06.2006 decided to take over the administration of medical scheme from the States who are willing to hand over the Scheme to ESI Corporation under Section 59 of the ESI Act, 1948. Accordingly, all the State Governments have been requested to give their consent for handing over the ESI Scheme In their State to Employees' State Insurance Corporation. 4 State Governments i.e. Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Meghalaya have given their consent for handing over the ESI Scheme to Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

(c) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation is running 18 hospitals as Model Hospitals in various States. The list of hospitals is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) All the hospitals taken over from the State Governments and being run as Model Hospitals are being provided all secondary care services by upgrading the departments with modern equipments as per requirements.

Statement*List of ESIC Model Hospitals*

Sl.No.	State	Place
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nacharam, Hyderabad
2.	Assam	Beltola
3.	Bihar	Phulwari sharif

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad
5.	Jammu	Bari Brahmna
6.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
7.	Karnataka	Rajajinagar, Bangalore
8.	Kerala	Asarmam, Kollam
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
10.	Maharashtra	Andheri, Mumbai
11.	NCT Delhi	Basaidarapur
12.	Orissa	Rourkela
13.	Punjab	Ludhiana
14.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
15.	Tamil Nadu	KK Nagar, Chennai
16.	UT of Chandigarh	Chandigarh
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Noida
18.	West Bengal	Joka, Kolkata

[*Translation*]

Export of Flowers

2862. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the details regarding export of flowers during the last three years; and

(b) the details regarding policy framework to boost export of flowers from the country and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) the details of export of flowers during last three years are as under:

(Quantity in MTs; Value in Rs. Lakh)

2006-07		2007-08		2008-09 (Apr. 08-Feb. 09)	
Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
11903	34214	4515	4875	6972	6563

Source : APEDA-DGCIS

(b) The Government has been coordinating with export promotion agencies such as Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and Export Inspection Council (EIC) by providing necessary technical inputs and financial assistance. APEDA through its schemes for Infrastructure Development Scheme for Quality Development, Scheme for Market Development and the Scheme for Research & Development has been making efforts to expand flower exports. As a result of these measures; the exports of flowers have increased from Rs. 4875 lakhs during 2007-08 to Rs. 6563 lakhs during 2008-09 (upto Feb., 09).

[English]

Corporatisation of Major Ports

2863. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to Corporatise major ports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN):
(a) A Bill was earlier introduced in the Lok Sabha on 31.08.2001 to amend the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 by bringing in enabling provisions to facilitate Corporatisation of Major Ports. The Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism & Culture for examination. The report of this Committee was submitted to the Parliament in February, 2003. While the Government was formulating its response to the observations and recommendations given in the report, the 13th Lok Sabha was dissolved. Consequently, the Bill lapsed. The Government decided to conduct an evaluation of the performance of Ennore Port Limited (EPL), which is a company, by a Committee of Experts. The Committee has submitted its Report, which is under examination of the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-payment of Licence Fee

2864. SHRI S. ALAGIRI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many telecom companies are not paying licence fee as per their agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the total number of licence fee paid by each of the telecom companies during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government against the defaulting companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Madam, all telecom companies are paying licence fee on quarterly and annual basis supplemented by respective statements of revenue and licence fee on self assessment as prescribed in licence agreements. Subsequently, when annual assessment of their accounts are done by the Department, any amount found unpaid is recovered from them together with interest and penalty, if any. The demands raised by the Department the current year following the assessment made for Financial Year 2006-07 are given in enclosed Statement I. The Licence fees collected during last 3 years and current year are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The interest and penalty is imposed and recovered on the unpaid amounts, if any, as per the Licence Agreements.

Statement I

Amounts demanded due to Annual assessment of Licence for the Year 2006-07

Sl.No.	Operator	Service	Demand raised Rs. in crores
1.	Vodafone Essar Digilink Ltd.	UASL	0.06
2.	BPL Mobile Cellular Ltd.	UASL	4.48
3.	Vodafone Essar Telecom Ltd.	UASL	3.16
4.	Vodafone Essar Ltd.	UASL	0.76
5.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	UASL	0.75
6.	Reliance Cornm Ltd.	UASL	48.55
7.	Dishnet wireless Ltd.	UASL	17.80
8.	HCL Infinity Ltd.	NLD	0.01
9.	Tulip Communications Ltd.	NLD	0.57
10.	BT Global Ltd.	ILD	7.93
11.	Sify Communications Ltd.	NLD.	1.10
12.	Sify Communications Ltd.	ILD.	0.32
Total			85.48

Statement II

Company-wise details of Revenue earned by the Government from the Mobile companies for the years from 2006-07 to 2nd quarter of 2009-10.

(Amount in crores of Rupees)

Sl.No.	Telecom Service Providers	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto 2nd Qr.)
1.	Aircel Ltd.	87.82	119.44	159.36	92.11
2.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	1,071.22	1,543.55	2,246.27	1193.88
3.	Vodafone Essar Ltd.	746.71	1,045.74	1,424.12	732.45
4.	Idea Cellular Ltd.	274.79	408.91	711.60	388.00
5.	Reliance Communications Ltd.	713.70	888.54	857.27	313.34
6.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	44.12	59.92	87.21	51.75
7.	BPL Mobile Communications Ltd.	46.42	46.91	49.10	23.94
8.	Spice Communications Ltd.	43.86	58.56	91.46	44.09
9.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	2,369.98	2,537.14	2,092.28	956.76
10.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	442.92	404.71	396.33	194.92
11.	HFCL Infotel Ltd.	16.09	13.45	9.00	6.83
12.	Shyam Telelink Limited	7.89	6.61	1.38	2.42
14.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	80.65	105.09	127.30	82.42
15.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd. (DSL)	42.70	51.19	54.60	19.92
16.	Swan Telecom Ltd.	0	0	0	7.61
17.	Unitech Wireless Ltd.	0	0	0.57	1.86
	Total	5,988.87	7,289.76	8,307.85	4,112.30

Import of Rice

2865. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to import non-Basmati rice to meet the demand in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the names of countries and the companies from which the import is proposed to be made; and

(c) the impact of such import on the domestic market price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) No, Madam. Government has assessed the stock position of rice and decided that import of rice for Central Pool is not required at this stage. However, if trend of procurement shows shortfall, the Government may, at an appropriate time, decide to consider import of rice to ensure availability of rice in the domestic market at affordable price.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

[Translation]

Expansion of Telecom Services

2866. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed any irregularities in expansion to telecom services in the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of contractors who have been awarded contracts during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the total funds spent on laying of telephone cables in the country during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) to (d) Information are being collected and will be Laid on the Table of the House.

Welfare Schemes for SCs/STs/OBCs

2867. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) the details of the schemes being launched for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the amount released for the purpose during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The Government implements various schemes for the welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs all over the country. The details indicating the amount released under some Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other Backward Classes (OBCs) State-wise given in the enclosed Statements-I to III. A list of the schemes is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement I

Amount released during last 5 years for the welfare of Scheduled Castes

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Boys Hostels	Girls Hostels	Protection of Civil Rights Act & SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities Act)	Prematric Scholarship	Post matric Scholarship			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	968.09	2430.59	Andhra Pradesh	2373.05	Andhra Pradesh	1073.45	Andhra Pradesh	72152.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	Assam	9.50	Assam	1191.91	Assam	1563.37
3.	Assam	78.75	279.13	Bihar	66.91	Bihar	118.46	Bihar	6685.44
4.	Bihar	340.00	335.00	Chhattisgarh	264.49	Chhattisgarh	213.63	Chhattisgarh	3410.64
5.	Chhattisgarh	1044.13	1001.70	Goa	6.55	Delhi	213.63	Goa	24.22
6.	Gujarat	248.48	387.00	Gujarat	1197.01	Goa	2.82	Gujarat	4633.28
7.	Haryana	138.85	358.40	Haryana	307.63	Gujarat	4134.06	Haryana	2480.21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	951.83	1096.02	Himachal Pradesh	180.01	Haryana	4131.24	Himachal Pradesh	353.21
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.89	131.50	Jharkhand	40.00	Himachal Pradesh	0	Jammu & Kashmir	717.22
10.	Jharkhand	691.28	413.93	Karnataka	3498.75	Jammu & Kashmir	38.72	Jharkhand	119.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
11.	Karnataka	1398.15	787.15	Kerala	480.59	Jharkhand	38.72	Karnataka	20782.3
12.	Kerala	134.34	128.21	Madhya Pradesh	3278.02	Karnataka	0	Kerala	19940.5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1204.79	1019.37	Maharashtra	1923.98	Kerala	3.4	Madhya Pradesh	9653.873
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	Orissa	125.71	Madhya Pradesh	443.17	Maharashtra	34021.88
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	Punjab	244.74	Maharashtra	1937.73	Manipur	653.59
16.	Meghalaya	179.10	171.90	Rajasthan	745.24	Orissa	1579.73	Meghalaya	14.62
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	Sikkim	13.53	Pondicherry	64.01	Orissa	2239.68
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	Tamil Nadu	692.20	Punjab	62.05	Punjab	1831.3
19.	Orissa	847.49	3704.24	Tripura	0.50	Rajasthan	1276.36	Rajasthan	20015.22
20.	Punjab	0.00	209.52	Uttar Pradesh	3173.25	Sikkim	1241.55	Sikkim	7.92
21.	Rajasthan	1293.85	520.76	Uttarakhand	73.30	Tamil Nadu	1007.37	Tamil Nadu	20585.98
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	West Bengal	0.00	Tripura	1116.29	Tripura	1316.94
23.	Tamil Nadu	2333.63	564.95	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	Uttar Pradesh	370.9	Uttar Pradesh	55289.96
24.	Tripura	251.89	86.36	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	235.50	Uttaranchal	291.58	Uttaranchal	2243.21
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1513.43	1067.94	Puducherry	197.35	West Bengal	98.63	West Bengal	11229.09
26.	Uttarakhand	137.20	101.25	Daman & Diu	8.46	Daman & Diu	3.95		
27.	West Bengal	133.30	875.07	Chandigarh	3.00	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0		
28.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	Delhi	9.21	Delhi	6.65		
29.	Delhi	0.00	2.00					Pondicherry	520.82
30.	Puducherry	0.00	292.52						
	Total	13924.45	15964.49	Total	19162.53	Total	10400.73	Total	292497.18

Statement II*Amount released during last five years for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes*

Sl.No.	Post Matric Scholarship		Ahsram Schools		Upgradation of Merit		Hostel for ST Girls & Boys	
	Name of State/UT	Rs. in Lakhs	Name of State/UT	Rs. in Lakhs	Name of State/UT	Rs. in Lakhs	Name of State/UT	Rs. in Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13040.81	Andhra Pradesh	0	Andhra Pradesh	16.20	Andhra Pradesh	120.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	Arunachal Pradesh	0	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	Arunachal Pradesh	222.00
3.	Assam	7214.095	Assam	0	Assam	18.00	Assam	601.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Bihar	170	Bihar	0	Bihar	0.00	Bihar	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2604.72	Chhattisgarh	1557.56	Chhattisgarh	74.85	Chhattisgarh	968.83
6.	Goa	121.3405	Goa	0	Goa	0.00	Goa	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4284.015	Gujarat	560.4	Guajrat	16.03	Guajrat	67.60
8.	Himachal Pradesh	85.5	Himachal Pradesh	0	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	Himachal Pradesh	439.32
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	947.59	Jammu & Kashmir	0	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	Jammu & Kashmir	204.99
10.	Jharkhand	2668.78	Jharkhand	250	Jharkhand	14.75	Jharkhand	702.06
11.	Karnataka	5109.335	Karnataka	880.64	Karnataka	12.75	Karnataka	651.80
12.	Kerala	1075.1	Kerala	0	Kerala	7.73	Kerala	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5091.73	Madhya Pradesh	1797.82	Madhya Pradesh	188.34	Madhya Pradesh	1584.00
14.	Maharashtra	7479.86	Maharashtra	1633.58	Maharashtra	18.73	Maharashtra	1326.06
15.	Manipur	700.88	Manipur	0	Manipur	0.00	Manipur	266.21
16.	Meghalaya	7179.431	Meghalaya	0	Meghalaya	0.00	Meghalaya	200.00
17.	Mizoram	5686.24	Mizoram	0	Meghalaya	0.00	Meghalaya	0.00
18.	Nagaland	7245.052	Nagaland	0	Nagaland	0.00	Meghalaya	576.11
19.	Orissa	2068.06	Orissa	1020	Orissa	48.54	Orissa	1341.10
20.	Rajasthan	15821.91	Rajasthan	0	Rajasthan	20.23	Rajasthan	1431.03
21.	Sikkim	85.3385	Sikkim	0	Sikkim	13.02	Sikkim	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	149.7	Tamil Nadu	0	Tamil Nadu	0.00	Tamil Nadu	0.00
23.	Tripura	1567.589	Tripura	0	Tripura	12.72	Tripura	1609.69
24.	Uttar Pradesh	264.87	Uttar Pradesh	0	Uttar Pradesh	1.80	Uttar Pradesh	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	797.68	Uttarakhand	0	Uttarakhand	0.00	Uttarakhand	100.00
26.	West Bengal	1472.51	West Bengal	0	West Bengal	34.52	West Bengal	6.71
27.	A&N Islands	16.693	A&N Islands	0	A&N Islands	0.00	A&N Islands	6.71
28.	Daman & Diu	0.14	Daman & Diu	0	Daman & Diu	0.00	Daman & Diu	0.00
		—		—	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	2.40	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	600.00
		—		—		—	University of Hyderabad	268.73
		—		—		—	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	145.00
		—		—		—	JNU/IIT, Delhi	740.00
		—		—		—	Delhi University	260.00
		—		—		—	Punjab University, Chandigarh	165.91
		—		—		—	The English and Foreign Language University, (Silong Campus), Hyderabad (AP)	526.27
	Total	99248.96	Total	7700.00	Total	500.61	Total	15875.91

Statement III*Amount released during last five years for the Welfare of OBCs*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Pre-matric Scholarship	Post Matric Scholarship	Hostels for Boys & Girls
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2426.63	3564.68	1587.50
2.	Bihar	1062.99	4022.55	207.79
3.	Chhattisgarh	102.00	0.00	164.57
4.	Goa	7.68	107.27	000
5.	Gujarat	1580.95	1623.94	665.50
6.	Haryana	0.00	901.36	192.50
7.	Himachal Pradesh	44.08	73.85	252.73
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	210.49	623.23	000
9.	Jharkhand	30.55	588.28	418.62
10.	Kerala	0.00	722.12	800.25
11.	Karnataka	222.34	1854.34	628.45
12.	Madhya Pradesh	000	1818.93	1562.20
13.	Maharashtra	518.30	4327.76	000
14.	Orissa	0.00	492.87	37.52
15.	Punjab	380.35	1268.54	000
16.	Rajasthan	310.00	1773.21	420.78
17.	Tamil Nadu	1292.77	3641.88	1606.50
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2521.11	8039.25	1025.31
19.	Uttranchal	29.58	406.36	0.00
20.	West Bengal	146.61	865.90	189.29
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	000
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	000	000
23.	Daman and Diu	0.00	5.28	000
24.	Chandigarh	000	109	000
25.	Delhi	000	5.00	000
26.	Pondicherry	000	135.99	74.20
27.	Assam	164.05	2593.96	252.79
28.	Manipur	415.32	733.11	260.07
29.	Tripura	617.08	692.25	65.70
30.	Sikkim	6.79	20.39	12395
	Total	12089.67	40903.39	10536.22

Statement IV*The list of the Schemes***1. Schemes for assisting Scheduled Caste Students to pursue their education:**

- (i) Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna for SC Girls and Boys Hostels;
- (ii) Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship to the Students belonging to Scheduled Castes for Studies in India;
- (iii) Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation.

2. Schemes for social development of Scheduled Castes:

- (i) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

3. Schemes for assisting Scheduled Tribes Students to pursue their education:

- (i) Scheme of Upgradation of Merit of ST students.
- (ii) Post Matric Scholarship for STs.
- (iii) Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas.
- (iv) Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys.

4. Schemes for assisting Scheduled Tribe Students to pursue their education:

- (i) Pre-Matric scholarship for OBC students.
- (ii) Post Matric scholarship for OBC students.
- (iii) Hostel scheme for OBC students.

Special Audit of Commercial Agreements

2868. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ordered special audit of commercial agreements between telecom handset makers and sellers on the issue of handset bundling in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Madam, the Government has ordered a special audit of the accounts of some private telecom operators. As the special audit inter alia includes an audit of revenue from bundled handset sales, it is expected that the Auditors would look into all such commercial agreements, as are considered to be relevant to the issue.

(c) Out of five special auditors appointed by the Government, only one has submitted its report so far. The Department is presently examining the report and will take action as per its findings.

[Translation]

Unemployment Insurance Scheme

2869. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Unemployment Insurance Scheme for unemployed persons in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of unemployed persons likely to be benefited under this scheme during the Eleventh Plan Period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c) Questions do not arise.

[English]

Development and Implementation of Social Sector Schemes

2870. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes an extension of Jan Abhiyan Parishad a quasi-Government Agency that coordinates the work of Non-Governmental Organisations in Madhya Pradesh and monitor development and implementation of social sector schemes in the State, so as to maximise the result of these organisations at the grassroots;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) operates as an autonomous body under the aegis of the Ministry of Rural Development. It promotes voluntary action and has been contributing to the development process by funding Non-Governmental Organisations to supplement government action. CAPART is neither involved in the working of Jan Abhiyan Parishad nor has extended any support to it.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Single Window Scheme for Farm Exports

2871. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce a single-window scheme for farm exports;

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

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14 has made provision for introduction of a single window system to facilitate export of perishable agricultural produce.

(c) No time-frame for implementation of the scheme has been fixed.

Tea Rejuvenation Fund

2872. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched Tea Rejuvenation Fund (TRF);

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

(c) the details of assistance provided under the TRF to the tea industry till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Government has set up a Special Purpose Tea Fund (STPF) with the objective of large scale uprooting and replanting/rejuvenation of old tea bushes for improving production and productivity. It is envisaged to replant/rejuvenate 2.12 lakh hectares of uneconomic tea areas over a period of 15 years commencing from 2007. During the 11th Plan, it is proposed to replant and rejuvenate 56,795 hectares and 14075 hectares respectively. Under the scheme, subsidy (25% of the unit cost) is provided by the Government. In addition, loan (50% of the unit cost) is provided from SPTF. The balance 25 % is to be borne by the beneficiaries. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 48.69 crore has been provided towards subsidy under the Special Purpose Tea Fund (SPTF) Scheme since inception till date (1st April 2007 to 30th November 2009) for replantation and rejuvenation of 9902 hectares and 3685 hectares respectively.

Development of Harbour at Tuticorin Port

2873. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of outer harbour of Tuticorin Port has been undertaken under the National Maritime Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the project;

(c) the funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred on the project, till date indicating the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Development of Outer Harbour at Tuticorin Port has been undertaken under the National Maritime Development Programme in two phases.

(c) and (d) The reply is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Project	Funds allocated	Funds Released	Expenditure incurred so far	Total expenditure likely to be incurred	Likely time of completion
Development of Outer Harbour at Tuticorin Port.	NIL	NIL	Rs. 0.6952	Rs. 4350.00	This project is likely to be completed during 13th Five Year Plan.

Tuticorin Port prepared the Feasibility Report for the Development of Outer Harbour by engaging the Consultant, M/s Consultancy Engineering Services, New Delhi during 2007. Preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study has been entrusted to M/s National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Goa on 17.05.2008 and the final reports received during July, 2009. Preparation of Detailed Project Report was entrusted to Indian Ports Association on 28.05.2009 and the work is in progress. For obtaining environmental clearance, application has been sent to the District Environment Engineer/Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board on 04.09.2009 and District Collector/Tuticorin was requested to conduct public hearing on 22.09.2009.

Non-Performing Assets with EPFO

2874. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of Non- Performing Assets under the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) have increased during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any study to find out the factors responsible for such increase;

(d) If so, the details and facts thereof; and

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

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

(a) and (b) No, Madam. However, an amount of

Rs. 24,10,33,200/- has been under default in respect of two investments made in the bonds of *Pradeshia Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP Limited (PICUP)* and *Uttar Pradesh State Financial Corporation (UPSFC)* as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Name of stock	Principal amount (Rs.)	Default since
1.	The Pradeshia Industrial and Investment Corporation of UP Limited	1,10,33,200/-	July 2002
2.	Uttar Pradesh State Financial Corporation	23,00,00,000/-	April 2005

(c) and (d) These two default cases are due to the reason that both the corporations are suffering in losses hence there are not able to pay back.

(e) Although Investments made in these bonds have been in default, Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has not treated it as losses since the investments are backed by State Government Guarantees.

[Translation]

Welfare of Cinema Workers

2875. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to run any scheme related to improve working conditions and welfare of the cinema and theatre workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT):
(a) and (b) The Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981 has been enacted by the Parliament for the welfare of cine workers which already provides for welfare facilities in health and education fields. Salient features of the welfare schemes are as per the statement enclosed.

Statement

Welfare Schemes for Cine Workers

- * The concept of Labour Welfare Fund was evolved in order to extend measures of social assistance to the workers in the unorganized sector.
- * The Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981 has been enacted by the Parliament to set up welfare funds to be administered by the Ministry of Labour & Employment to provide health care, education facilities to the cine workers.
- * Basic Health Care is extended to cine workers through 3 dispensaries.
 - Reimbursement of medical expenditure for treatment of serious diseases—

Heart ailment	-upto Rs. 1.30 lakh
Kidney transplantation	-upto Rs. 2 lakh
Treatment of cancer	-actual expenditure
 - Minor operations –

Hernia, prostate, appendectomy, gynaec operation etc.	-upto Rs. 30,000.
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 - Other facilities –

Maternity benefit for Women workers	-Rs. 1000
Marriage of two daughters of Widow/ Widower workers	-Rs. 5000 each
Financial assistance for funeral expenses	-Rs. 1500
Purchase of spectacles	-Rs. 300

Family welfare operation -Rs. 500

- The Cine Workers are covered under the Group Insurance Scheme, wherein Rs. 10,000 for natural death and Rs. 25,000 on accidental death is paid by L.I.C.

- Education

Scholarships to wards of workers – from Rs. 250 to Rs. 8000 studying in Class I to Professional Courses per child per annum.

[English]

Utilization of Funds

2876. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Outcome Budget of the Rural Development Ministry shows that in last fiscal year, out of their total allocation of Rs. 56,854 crore, States did not utilize Rs. 18,000 crore or over a one-third;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the name of the States with the lowest expenditure on rural development; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilization of funds in key sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Madam. Outcome Budget of the Department of Rural Development (2009-10) shows that there is an unspent balance of Rs. 18639.48 crore as on 31.3.2009 for the four schemes, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(b) and (c) Percentage utilization of funds under SGSY, IAY, NREGA and PMGSY for the year 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement. In order to maximize the utilization of funds, the Ministry has adopted five pronged strategy consisting of (i) Creation of awareness of the programmes, (ii) People's participation, (iii) Transparency, (iv) Accountability and (v) Vigilance and Monitoring of rural development programmes.

Statement*Percentage Utilization of Funds
Under SGSY, IAY, PMGSY and NREGA*

Sl.No.	Name of States and UTs	SGSY	IAY	PMGSY	NREGA
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90.63	109.57	124.00	92.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.99	81.41	87.00	111.56
3.	Assam	82.99	91.74	126.00	99.49
4.	Bihar	43.12	89.85	90.00	94.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	89.69	67.72	66.00	86.18
6.	Goa	57.33	137.73	0.00	40.45
7.	Gujarat	86.88	94.42	170.00	119.38
8.	Haryana	94.13	106.48	157.00	80.46
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72.27	129.02	60.00	81.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.67	55.25	95.00	83.76
11.	Jharkhand	62.73	55.16	141.00	74.30
12.	Karnataka	86.92	77.22	122.00	89.80
13.	Kerala	94.71	97.03	84.00	112.91
14.	Madhya Pradesh	94.68	174.22	122.00	87.54
15.	Maharashtra	97.71	116.02	103.00	192.76
16.	Manipur	59.89	25.94	76.00	95.69
17.	Meghalaya	38.81	123.58	42.00	114.64
18.	Mizoram	101.52	122.22	55.00	108.31
19.	Nagaland	44.56	138.88	109.00	101.59
20.	Orissa	86.29	55.79	97.00	77.22
21.	Punjab	79.64	71.40	108.00	105.93
22.	Rajasthan	75.81	112.93	94.00	94.52
23.	Sikkim	68.09	118.44	69.00	104.37
24.	Tamil Nadu	93.92	115.40	64.00	71.65
25.	Tripura	101.77	94.72	126.00	106.60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	74.22	109.77	111.00	90.72
27.	Uttarakhand	80.23	87.36	87.00	134.23
28.	West Bengal	71.48	79.34	83.00	101.91

**Paddy Fielding and Harvesting
Work under NREGS**

2877. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to include the paddy fielding and harvesting under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) programme in all States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to promote the paddy agriculture field in the country?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Exports to Latin American and African Countries

2878. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian exporters are exploring newer opportunities in some Latin American and African countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) There has been an increase in the trade and business enquiries, visits of Indian delegations and individual exporters to the countries of Latin America and Africa region. The trade statistics indicate that India's exports to the Latin America region increased from US\$ 2.16 billion in 2004-05 to US\$ 6.01 billion in 2008-2009 registering a growth of about 178%. Likewise, our exports to Africa region increased from US\$ 5.6 billion in 2004-05 to US\$ 14.57 billion in 2008-2009 registering a growth of about 160%.

(c) With a view to enhancing our exports to Latin America and Africa region, process for expansion of the existing India-Chile Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)

and India-MERCOSUR (trade bloc of Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay) Trade Agreement have been initiated. Besides, India has commenced negotiations for a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) with South Africa Customs Union (SACU) comprising of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland. In addition to this, FOCUS: LAC and FOCUS: Africa Programme of Government are in force for supporting and encouraging Indian exporters/companies to explore new markets of these regions.

Export of Guar Gum

2879. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the value of guar gum exported during the last three years;

(b) whether the Union Government is planning to increase the export of guar gum by involving woman self help groups in guar cultivation; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) During the last three years the value of the Guar Gum exported by India is Rs. 3590.52 crores.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Government of India is extending financial assistance through Export Promotion Councils by way of Market Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) schemes to all Indian exporters (including exporters of Gaur Gum), for increasing Indian Exports.

[Translation]

**Constitution of District Vigilance and Monitoring
Committee**

2880. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines adopted by the Government for Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at State and District level to monitor rural development programmes of the country;

(b) whether the Government has decided to re-constitute Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at State and District level in the country recently;

(c) if so, the details and the composition thereof;

(d) whether the Government has issued any direction to all States and Union Territories of the country in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which such Committees are likely to be constituted and made functional in all States and Districts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) After the constitution of XV Lok Sabha, this Ministry has issued the guidelines for reconstituting State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V&MCs) to monitor the implementation of Rural Development Programmes. The guidelines alongwith composition of the Committees at State/UT and District level is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) to (f) All the States and Union Territories have been asked to constitute the Committees at State and district level immediately and convene the V&MC meetings.

Statement

Guidelines for Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

with a view of revitalizing the role and functions of the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees as important instruments for effective monitoring of the implementation of the programmes of the Ministry, these Committees are reconstituted at State/Union Territory and District levels. With the coming into being of the XV Lok Sabha, the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committees constituted earlier for similar purpose stand dissolved. The Government of India is, however, of the view that there is a need to continue these committees with some modifications in the composition since they can perform very useful function in monitoring the implementation of all the programmes of the Ministry. These Vigilance and Monitoring Committees replace all other Committees set up earlier.

2. Objective

The Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are constituted with a view of fulfilling the objective of ensuring quality of expenditure, particularly, in the context of large public funds being spent under all the

programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development. These Committees would keep a watch on the implementation of the Programmes as per the prescribed procedures and Guidelines. The objectives include providing a crucial role for the Members of Parliament and elected representatives of the people in State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the implementation of the Rural Development programmes and to put in place a mechanism to monitor the execution of the Schemes in the most effective manner and within the given time frame so that public funds are put to optimal use and Programme benefits flow to the rural poor in full measure.

3. These Committees are also to effectively liaise and coordinate with the Ministry of Rural Development and State Governments. The Ministry may consider withholding releases to districts which do not hold regular meetings of Vigilance and Monitoring Committees.

4. The Composition, Terms of Reference, Role and other details in regard of the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are given in the following paragraphs:

A. State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees

1. Composition

The State level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees would have the following composition:

I. Chairman: Chairman of the Committee would normally be Minister of Rural Development of the concerned State.

Minister in-charge of the departments of State Government responsible for implementation of various other programmes of this Ministry shall be Co-Chairman. In case any of the Co-Chairmen is senior to the Minister of Rural Development; the Chairman would be nominated from among the Co-Chairmen by the Chief Minister.

II. Member Secretary: The Secretary-In-charge of Rural Development Programmes in the State/UT would be the Member Secretary of the Committee.

III. Members: The other Members of the Committee shall be as under:

(i) Four MPs (**Lok Sabha**) to be *nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.*

- (ii) One MP (**Rajya Sabha**) representing the **State/UT to be nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.**
- (iii) Five MLAs **to be nominated by the State Government.**
- (iv) The Secretaries/Heads of Departments of Rural Development, Finance, Public Works Department dealing with Rural Roads, Revenue, Planning, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, PHE, Social Welfare, Cooperation, Forests and Fisheries and other related departments.
- (v) Director, Institutional Finance.
- (vi) Managing Director/Head of SC/ST Development Corporation.
- (vii) Managing Director/Head of Women's Development Corporation.
- (viii) One representative of KVIC to be nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (ix) Four Non-Official members to be nominated by the *Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.*
- (x) One representative each of two reputed NGOs/Voluntary Agencies *to be nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development.*
- (xi) One representative (Area Officer of the respective State/UT) of Ministry of Rural Development.

2. Terms of Reference

- (i) The Vigilance & Monitoring Committee at State level would supervise, exercise vigilance and monitor the implementation of Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (ii) The Committee would monitor the flow of funds through various channels, including allocations, releases, utilization and unspent balances.
- (iii) The Committee should ensure that the schemes are implemented as per the Guidelines.
- (iv) The Committee would look into complaints received in respect of the implementation of the Programmes, including complaints of misappropriation/diversion of funds and recommend follow-up actions.

- (v) The Committee would take all necessary measures to ensure that programme benefits flow to the rural poor in full measure.
- (vi) The Committee would consider Evaluation Reports, Area Officers' Reports and other such Reports sent and would cause to take necessary follow up action and corrective measures wherever required.

B. District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees

1. Composition

The District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees would have the following composition:

I. Chairman: The Chairman of the District Level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee would be a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) elected from the District or a Minister, nominated by the Ministry of Rural Development. The nomination would be done as per the following criteria:

- (i) Where there are more than one Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) or Minister(s) representing a district, the Speaker (Lok Sabha), Deputy Speaker (Lok Sabha) or a Minister in the Union Council of Ministers or Leader of the Opposition shall be nominated as the Chairman.
- (ii) If none of the Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the district holds any office as referred to at (i) above, the senior-most Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) shall be nominated as the Chairman.
- (iii) Further, in case of same seniority, the Chairman shall be the Member of Parliament having the largest part of the district under the jurisdictions of his/her Parliamentary Constituency.
- (iv) If the District has more than one Parliamentary constituency (Lok Sabha) as its segments and the senior-most Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) is made Chairman of District Level Parliament (Lok Sabha) shall be the Chairman.
- (v) The other Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) representing the district shall be designated as Co-Chairman.

In the absence of the designated Chairman, Co-Chairman (if any), with consensus among the Co-Chairmen present, would preside over the meeting. If no Chairman/Co-Chairman is present, the Members who are present shall elect a Chairman from among themselves to preside over the scheduled meetings.

II. Member Secretary: The Member Secretary of the District level Village & Monitoring Committee would be the District Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner except in cases where specific exemption has been given by the Union Government.

III. Members: The other Members of the Committee shall be as follows:

- (i) All MPs (Lok Sabha) of the District to be designated as Co-Chairman.
- (ii) One Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) representing the State and exercising option to be associated with the District level Committee of that District (on first come basis), to be designated as Co-Chairman.
- (iii) All member of the State Legislative Assembly belonging to the District.
- (iv) One representative of the State Govt./UT Administration.
- (v) Chairperson of the Zilla Panchayat.
- (vi) All Chairpersons of Panchayat Samities.
- (vii) Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat.
- (viii) Project Director, DRDA.
- (ix) One Member from a reputed NGO to be nominated by the Chairman in consultation with other Members of Parliament in the Committee.
- (x) One Professional from the field of Social Work/Social Science to be nominated by the District Collector.
- (xi) One representative each of SC/ST and Women to be nominated by the Chairman in consultation with other Members of Parliament in the Committee.

2. Official Assistance

Officers in-charge of the Line Department (such as PWD, Water Supply, Irrigation, Forest, Agriculture) etc.

executing the Programmes of Rural Development and any other related Department will assist the Committee in the discharge of its functions.

3. Terms of Reference

- (i) The primary responsibility is to effectively monitor the implementation of the schemes and programmes of the ministry of Rural Development as also ensure that the funds are used for the purpose for which they are meant.
- (ii) This forum should effectively liaise and coordinate with the Ministry of Rural Development and State Government.
- (iii) The Committee shall ensure that all schemes are implemented as per the Guidelines.
- (iv) The Committee would keep track of the progress of the implementation processes to ensure that the agreed targets are met. The committee would undertake both Input monitoring (i.e. whether resources are being mobilized as planned) and Output Monitoring (i.e. whether services and projects are being delivered on schedule).
- (v) The Committee should look into complaints/alleged irregularities received in respect of the implementation of the Programmes, including complaints of wrong selection of beneficiaries, mis-appropriation/diversion of funds and recommend follow-up actions. The Committee shall have the authority to summon and inspect any record for this purpose. The Committee may refer any matter for enquiry to the DC/CEO/PD or suggest suitable action to be taken as per rules which shall be acted upon by him within 30 days. If such action is not initiated within this time, the relevant programme funds to which the direction pertains to, may be withheld.
- (vi) The Committee shall exercise preventive vigilance to ensure that irregularities, diversion and misappropriation of funds are avoided and the selection of beneficiaries is strictly in accordance with the Guidelines of the Programmes.
- (vii) The Member Secretary of the District Vigilance & Monitoring Committee shall have the information, as prescribed placed before the meeting.

(viii) The Committee would monitor all the Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development implemented in the District.

4. Meetings of the Vigilance & Monitoring Committee at each level are to be held at least once every Quarter, after giving sufficient notice to the Hon'ble MPs/MLAs and all other Members.

5. Member Secretary shall convene the meeting on the direction of the Chairman.

[English]

Work on Srinagar-Leh Highway

2881. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work on Srinagar-Leh Highway including the Sonmarg-Fotula section;

(b) whether the compensation to the affected people of nearby villages due to construction works is still pending;

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

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for smooth progress of work on this road?

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

- Total length with BRO of Srinagar-Leh road is 422 Km.
- National Highway Double laning (NHDL) specification work has been completed for 175 Km of road length.
- The NHDL work is in progress on 130 Km of road length.
- The NHDL work is yet to commence on the road length of 117 Km.

(b) Yes, Madam, partly pending.

(c) and (d)

- Details of Compensation amount paid to the concerned district authorities in Jammu & Kashmir for further disbursement to land owners/affected people of nearby villages are as under:

Sl.No.	Road Stretches		Amount paid (Rs. in lac)	Compensation Payment for
	From (Km)	To (Km)		
(i)	30	40	1400	Land
(ii)	58	74	300	Land
(iii)	205	300	18.81	Shifting of hand pump
(iv)	147	204	395.61	For land, shop and building, shifting of irrigation channel and for compensation for felling of private trees.
(v)	300	311	21.83	Land & shop/building
(vi)	At Km. 317, 318, 372 & 404		23.48	Land & Damages to irrigation structures
(vii)	Mulbak to Wakha		30.64	Fruit/non fruit trees
(viii)	Sonmarg by Pass		460.06	Land
Total			2560.43	

• Details of compensation yet to be paid.

(i)	387	397	8.13	Land
(ii)	205	285	301.56	Land
(iii)	285	300	17.41	Land
(iv)	219.3		6.02	Land & Fruit trees
Total			333.12	

- Villages where due to built up/market areas compensation for land acquisition has not yet been decided/resolved by State Revenue authorities are as under:

(i) Manigam

(ii) Kangan

(iii) Murugund

- All the estimates for pending payments have been initiated.
- There is additional demand for Rs. 2653.50 lacs for the four stretches where payment has already been made to district revenue authorities (for Km. 30 to 40, Km. 40 to 42, Km. 58 to 74 & Sonmarg by pass) projected by concerned district revenue authorities which is under examination.

Losses in Postal Department

2882. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Posts has been incurring losses during the last three years and the current year;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Madam, the Department of Posts has had deficit for the last three years and it is expected to continue in the year also.

(b) Madam, the details of the deficit for the last three years and the estimates for the current year are as under:

Year	Amount in crores of Rupees
2006-07	1249.52
2007-08	1511.44
2008-09	3593.09
2009-10	5632.46

(i) Madam, the Deficit has substantially increased during the previous year and the current year due to hike in salary of the Employees and Pensionary Charges of the retired employees on account of implementation of 6th Pay Commission's Report.

(ii) The main reason is that the rates of most of the Postal Services do not reflect the market price as they are subsidized to make it within the reach of common man and to the remotest area of the country. Pricing of most of the products have not been kept with the pace of the cost of operations.

(c) (1) A new scheme 'Project Arrow' has been introduced in this Plan period for refocusing on the objectives of customer satisfaction and service delivery excellence and enabling the Post Office to develop into hub for civic and governance initiatives, which will have a direct impact on socio economic well being of citizens.

(2) Streamlining the postal operations through network optimization, 'induction of technology and introduction of freighter for mail conveyance.

(3) In the area of financial service the Departmental of Post is aggressively pursuing the objectives of the Government for financial inclusion of rural masses through its vast network. This shall also add to the revenue of the Department by way of interest and returns through investment in the Post Office Life Insurance Fund (POLIF) and Rural Post Office Life Insurance Fund (RPOLIF). The Department of Post will also introduce mobile based remittance service across the country.

(4) The Department has been taking step to increase the revenue through introduction of new products, market development activities and adoption of customer oriented strategies. Speed Post, Business Post, Express Post, Retail Posts etc. as premium services have been consistently growing. The Department of Post is also using its vast network for retailing of financial products and services agency function thereby adding to the Department's revenue.

Package to Telecom Sector

2883. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to give any special package to the Telecom Sector including hilly area of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the nature and quantum of benefits that may accrue to the various telecom companies such as Baharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and private operators in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal at present to provide any special package to the telecom sector including hilly areas of the country.

Replacement of Cheetah Helicopters

2884. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to replace the ageing Cheetah helicopters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current status of procurement of the new helicopters alongwith the sources of procurement; and

(d) the time by which the new helicopters are likely to be indicated.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The Request for Proposal for replacing the Cheetah helicopters was issued in July 2008 to six vendors. Three vendors, namely, (i) M/s Augusta Westland, Italy, (ii) M/s Eurocopter, France and (iii) M/s Rosoboronexport, Russia, have responded. Further action as per the existing procedures including Defence Procurement Procedure, 2008 is under way.

Expansion of Telecom Network

2885. SHRI SANJOY TAKAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the network of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has not been functioning satisfactorily in the North-East States particularly in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expand the network in the said States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) Madam, the network of BSNL has been functioning satisfactorily in general in the North-East States including Arunachal Pradesh.

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

(c) The steps taken/being taken by BSNL to further expand the network in the said States are:

- BSNL is continuously augmenting its Transmission Network. Capital cities in NE Region viz. Kohima, Itanagar, Shillong and Guwahati are connected by Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) ring. Itanagar and Tawang are connected via satellite link. Action has been initiated to connect Tezu via OFC media.
- Similarly BSNL has been expanding its wireless network progressively so as to enhance coverage, capacity and to further improve the quality of service.
- Reach of Broadband services is also being increased in the States.

Urban Amenities in Rural Areas

2886. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the works undertaken in the country under Providing Urban Amenities in the Rural Areas (PURA) alongwith the amount of fund allocated and spend for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the budgetary provision and the cumulative expenditure provided for the purpose by the Union Government is quite inadequate;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement the said scheme in the tribal dominated States particularly in Jharkhand;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any foreign country including Japan has made any contribution to the said scheme; and

(g) if so, the details thereof during the said period Country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The PURA scheme was implemented on a pilot basis w.e.f 2004-05 for a period of three years in seven clusters, one each in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The budget provision for each years of 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 was Rs. 10 crores. Since funds for 2004-05 were released in March, 2005 the entire cycle got shifted with funds for subsequent years being released around February-March. Against the release of Rs. 30 crores during the pilot phase, the States have reported an expenditure of Rs. 25.54 crores as on 30.11.2009. The State wise details of funds release and expenditure incurred on various items for which funds were released are indicated in the enclosed Statement. The pilot phase

ended in March, 2007 and thereafter no funds have been released under the scheme. The budgetary provision was adequate for implementing the scheme in a limited number of clusters. The scheme has been restructured and would be implemented after obtaining clearance of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs.

(b) and (c) The pilot phase of PURA scheme was experimental in nature aimed at drawing an experience which could be utilized for restructuring the scheme in future. Hence, the budgetary provision was adequate to run a limited pilot phase.

(d) and (e) Currently, the restructured PURA scheme is under consideration of the Government.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement

Release and expenditure under pilot phase of PURA scheme as 30.11.2009

(Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Name of the cluster and district	Amount released during 2004-05 to 2006-07	Cumulative expenditure upto 30.11.09	Activities undertaken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	Gohpur Dist. Sonitpur	386.00	390.83	<p>A total of 73 works under road connectivity were sanctioned, out of which 45 works related to road improvement whereby small existing roads have been broadened, raised and extended by earth-work. 25 R.C.C. culverts have been constructed at vantage points to ensure water drainage throughout the year. 3 road works are for Black Topping.</p> <p>The work relating to construction of 2 science laboratory, 3 knowledge centre, godown for agriculture produce and multi chamber cold storage facility have been completed.</p> <p>The work relating to setting up a marketing centre including a slaughter house, construction of Kisan Ghar and drainage and sewerage have been completed.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayadurg Dist. Anantpur	328.80	297.10	<p>6 road works for providing BT surface and 6 road works for gravelling were taken. All works have been completed.</p> <p>In case of drinking water, 6 works were sanctioned and all of them have been completed.</p> <p>In case of Anganwadi centres, 2 works were sanctioned and both have been completed.</p> <p>In case of setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC), a training hall with a provision of 200 machines is being constructed.</p>
3.	Bihar	Motipur Dist. Muzaffarpur	384.00	344.798	<p>13 road works were undertaken, out of which 12 works were completed and 1 road work is in progress.</p> <p>In case of market connectivity, the construction of shops and platforms are in progress.</p>
4.	Maharashtra	Basmath Distt. Hingoli	427.30	357.36	<p>In case of road connectivity, out of 32 road works 19 have been completed, 11 are ongoing and 2 have not been started.</p> <p>In case of drinking water, out of 5 works 1 work has been completed, 4 are in progress.</p> <p>In case of employment generation, 21 groups have been selected and activities like Jaggary making Unit, Banana Chips, Dall Mill etc. have been identified. Administrative sanctions for 16 activities have been accorded and works are in progress.</p> <p>In case of setting up of library and shopping complex, the work is under progress.</p>
5.	Orissa	Kujanga Dist. Jagat Singhpur	545.00	332.41\$	<p>13 road works were taken up and all the road works have been completed.</p> <p>In case of market connectivity, construction of 50 shop rooms are in progress at Bhutmundai and Paradeepgada.</p> <p>In case of power connectivity, the work is under progress.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Rajasthan	Shahpura Dist. Bhilwara	401	297.71	<p>In case of road connectivity, out of 18 road works 7 have been completed and 11 are ongoing.</p> <p>In case of education, 15 class rooms have been constructed.</p> <p>In case of health, construction of Anganwadi center in Nimbahera and Aarni villages has been completed.</p> <p>In case of Computer/Internet Connectivity/Rural Capacity Building centre, actual works are yet to be started, though letter of expression of interest has been issued.</p>
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Bharthana Dist. Etawah	527.90	534.06	<p>Work relating to 44.50 km of bricks laying (kharanza), repairing of old kharanza of 15 km. and 2.60 km. of road (along both side drain) have been completed.</p> <p>In case of market connectivity, 4 market shops/godown have been constucted.</p> <p>In case of setting up of 3 mini stadiums and wrestling facilities, the work has been completed.</p>
Total			3000.00	2554.26	

Calculation of Revenue

2887. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some telecom operators have been using different techniques for calculating their outgo to the Government levies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department of Telecom has made any terms and conditions for sharing of revenue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) Madam, revenue share due to the Government is based on the

methodology and the audited statements of revenue and license fee prescribed in the License Agreement and required to be periodically submitted by a licensee company. The Department relies on the audited accounts of the company and certificates of its statutory auditor for determining the correct amount of the revenue share payable by the company. Wherever any under-payment of Government dues is determined from the reconciliation and assessment carried out by the Department, demands are raised on the concerned licensee together with interest and penalty as leviable under the license agreements.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The detailed terms and conditions for sharing of revenue have been prescribed in concerned licensee agreements. The rates of License Fee collected from various telecom service providers as per their License Agreement are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement*Details of Rates of License fee collected from various telecom Service Providers*

Sl.No.	Category of Licensee	Rates
1.	Basic services	6%-10% of AGR
2.	Unified Access Service Licenses	6% -10% of AGR
3.	Cellular Mobile Telecom Services	6%-10% of AGR
4.	National Long Distance	6% of AGR
5.	International Long Distance	6% of AGR
6.	Commercial VSAT	6% of AGR
7.	Infrastructure Provider (IP-II)	6% of AGR
8.	Captive VSAT	Rs. 10000/- per terminal per annum.
9.	Internet with telephony	6% of AGR
10.	Internet with VPN permission	6% of AGR I
11.	Internet without Telephony	Rs. 1/- per annum.
12.	PMRTS	5% of AGR
13.	Captive PMRTS	Rs. 3001-per terminal per annum (Min. Rs. 25000/-)
14.	Mircrowavel Radio Link	Upto 120 channels-Rs. 50000 per hop per annum 121-480 channels-Rs. 200000 per hop per annum 481-1960 channels-Rs. 240000 per hop per annum.
15.	V-Mail	—
16.	INSAT-MSS	5% of AGR
17.	Radio Paging	Fixed period LF rates.

*[Translation]***Separate Counters for Senior Citizen**

2888. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to open separate counters for Senior Citizens in all the Post Offices of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) No, Madam, in view of (a) above.

Indo-US Joint Exercise

2889. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-US joint Army exercise was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof including the battalions which participated in the exercise;

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) the extent to which the Indian army has been benefited by this exercise?

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

(b) Exercise Youdh Abhayas 09, a joint Exercise between Indian and US Armies was held at Babina, India from 12-29 October, 2009. It involved 01 Mechanized Battalion from the Indian Army side and Combat team involving 325 personnel from the US side.

(c) The expenditure incurred for the above exercise in Rs. 64 lakhs.

(d) Such exercises are found to benefit the Indian Army by gaining insights into the psyche, combat readiness, training standards, procedures and technological capabilities of the US Army besides sharing of experience in the fields of peace-keeping operations and disaster management.

[English]

Number of Extra-Departmental Employees

2890 SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Extra-Departmental Employees in the Department of Posts, State- wise and Postal Circle-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any representations regarding the plight of the employees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) State-wise and Postal Circle-wise details of number of Extra Department Employees now called Gramin Dak Sevaks are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) to (d) The Government set up one man Committee under Shri R.S. Nataraja Murti as Chairman to examine the wage structure and other conditions of

Gramin Dak Sevaks. The Committee examined the memorandum submitted by the Gramin Dak Sevaks and submitted its report to the Government on 29th Oct. 2008. After considering the report and recommendations of the Gramin Dak Sevaks Committee, the Department issued the order on the increase in the wages, other allowances and Service Discharge Benefits. Salient features of the said order are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Actual Strength of Gramin Dak Sewaks as on 31.3.2009

A. Circle-wise

Name of Circle	Total
Andhra Pradesh	26503
Assam	8576
Bihar	14772
Chhattisgarh	5386
Delhi	304
Gujarat	15175
Haryana	4219
Himachal Pradesh	6304
Jammu and Kashmir	2571
Jharkhand	6044
Karnataka	14194
Kerala	12095
Madhya Pradesh	13926
Maharashtra	19887
North East	7342
Orissa	15922
Punjab	6091
Rajasthan	14335
Tamil Nadu	23272
Uttar Pradesh	31763
Uttarakhand	6150
West Bengal	18838
Total	273669

*Actual Strength of Gramin Dak Sewaks as on
31.3.2009***B. State-wise**

Name of State	Total
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	26503
Arunachal Pradesh	545
Assam	8576
Bihar	14772
Chhattisgarh	5386
Delhi	304
Goa	384
Gujarat	15175
Harvana	4219
Himachal Pradesh	6304
Jammu & Kashmir	2571
Jharkhand	6044
Karnataka	14194

1	2
Kerala	12095
Madhya Pradesh	13926
Maharashtra	19503
Manipur	1976
Meghalaya	1199
Mizoram	1082
Nagaland	844
Orissa	15922
Puniab	6091
Rajasthan	14335
Sikkim	476
Tamil Nadu	23272
Tripura	1696
Uttar Pradesh	31763
Uttranchal	6150
West Bengal	18362
Total	273669

Statement II

Subject: Salient features of Department's Order on increase in wages. etc. of Gramin Dak Sevaks.

**1. Time Related Continuity Allowance (TRCA) of Gramin Dak Sevaks
[Implemented w.e.f. 01.01.2006]**

Sl.No.	Category of GDS No.	Existing TRCA	Revised TRCA w.e.f. 01.01.2006	Work load in hours
1	2	3	4	5
1.	GDS Sub Postmaster	Rs. 2125-50-3125	Rs. 4575-85-7125	4-5 hours
2.	GDS Branch Postmaster	Rs. 1280-35-1980	Rs. 2745-50-4245	Up to 3 hours work
		New TRCA slab	Rs. 3200-60-5000	More than 3 hours up to 3 hrs. 30 min
		Rs. 1600-40-2400	Rs. 3660-70-5760	Up to 4 hours.
		New TRCA slab	Rs. 4115-75-6365	More than 4 hours up to 4 hours 30 min
		New TRCA slab	Rs. 4575-85-7125	More than 4 hrs. 30 min up to 5 hours

1	2	3	4	5
3.	GDS Mail deliverer/ Stamp vendor	New TRCA slab	Rs. 2665-50-4165	For work up to 3 hrs. for new entrants
		Rs. 1375-25-2125	Rs. 3330-60-5130	For Work load Up to 3 hours 45 minutes
		Rs. 1740-30-2640	Rs. 4220-75-6470	More than 3 hours 45 minutes up to 5 hours
4.	GDS Mail Carrier/	New TRCA slab	Rs. 2295-45-3695	For work up to 3 hrs. for Packer/Mailman new entrants
		Rs. 1220-20-1600	Rs. 2870-50-4370	More than 3 hrs. up to 3 hrs. 45 min
		Rs. 1545-25-2020	Rs. 3635-65-5585	More than 3 hours 45 minutes up to 5 hours.

2. Other Allowances (implemented w.e.f. 9.10.2009)

Nature of Allowance	Existing allowance	Revised allowances
1	2	3
Office Maintenance Allowance (OMA)	Rs. 50 per month for GDS Sub Postmaster/Branch	Rs. 100 per month for GDS Sub Postmaster Postmaster/Branch Postmaster
Fixed Stationery Charge	Rs. 10 for GDS Sub Postmaster/Branch Postmaster and Rs. 5 for other categories of GDS	Rs. 25 p.m. for GDS Sub Postmaster/Branch Postmaster and Rs. 10 for other categories of GDS like GDS Mail Deliverer/Stamp vendor and Mail Carrier doing delivery work.
Boat Allowance	Rs. 10 per month	Actual charges paid to the Boatman subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 per month for Conveyance of Mail
Cash Conveyance Allowance	Rs. 10 per occasion plus Bus fares for conveyance of cash from Branch office to Account office.	Rs. 50 per month
Cycle Maintenance Allowance (C.M.A)	Rs. 30 per month provided the Gramin Dak Sevak travels a distance of 10 kms per day.	Rs. 60 per month for GDS Mail Deliverer/ Mail Carrier who use their own cycle for discharge of Duty. Present Minimum Distance Condition of 10 kms for grant of cycle maintenance allowance stands withdrawn
Combined Duty Allowance (CDA) for Branch Postmasters.	Rs. 100 per month for performing delivery or conveyance or both.	GDS Branch Postmasters performing delivery or conveyance duties or both will be paid Rs. 500 P.M. for each item of work separately.

1	2	3
		2. If the Branch Postmaster is performing delivery at the BO village only, it will be restricted to Rs. 250 P.M 3. BPM exchanging Mails at Bus stand or at Railway Stations will be compensated at the rate of Rs. 250 P.M.
Allowances for combination of duties for Mail Delivery/Mail Conveyance.	Rs. 75 per month for GDS Mail Deliverer/Mail Carrier for performing additional duty.	GDS MD/MC attached with the additional duty of another post, revised rate of allowance will be at the rate of Rs. 25 per day subject to a Maximum of Rs. 625 P.M.
Compensation to Mail Carriers who are detained for exchange of mails.	Rs. 3/- per hour subject to a Maximum of Rs. 6 per day.	Rs. 6/- per hour subject to a Maximum of Rs. 12 per day subject to same conditions.

3. Service discharge benefits [effective from 9.10.2009]

Nature of benefit	Present benefit paid	Revised benefits.
Ex-gratia Gratuity	Granted at the rate of half months basic allowance drawn immediately before discharge of service for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of Rs. 18,000 or 16.5 months basic allowance last drawn whichever IS less. Minimum service prescribed is 15 years.	Continuance of the existing formula for grant of Ex-gratia Gratuity subject to a Maximum of Rs. 60,000
Severance Amount	A lump sum severance amount of Rs. 30,000/- is paid on discharge provided a GDS has completed 20 years of continuous service. In case of a GDS completing 15 years of service but less than 20 years of continuous service the severance amount paid is Rs. 20,000	Severance Amount shall be paid at the rate of Rs. 1500 for every completed year of service subject to a Maximum of Rs. 60000 with reduction in Minimum eligibility period to 10 years.

4. Maternity Grant [effective from 09.10.2009]

Women GDS will be provided Maternity Grant equivalent to three months TRCA with DA for the birth of two children out of the welfare fund of the Department. This will take effect from the date of issue of the order

5. Productivity Linked Bonus (PLB)

Present calculation of the Ex-gratia bonus by applying the calculation ceiling of Rs. 2500 as basic TRCA+DA shall continue to be adopted till such time a new scheme is devised by the Department.

Payment of Arrears

Arrears of TRCA w.e.f 1.1.2006 to 31-10-2009 have been ordered to be paid in cash in two installments of 40% and 60% spread over the financial years 2009-10 and 2010-11 after adjusting the payments made toward the basic monthly TRCA + DA drawn from time to time. The 2nd installment of 60% arrears will be payable only after issue of specific instructions in this regard.

Cost-Based Tariff

2891. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has any proposal to intervene to prevent cartelisation by incumbents aimed at defeating the interests of subscribers by preventing cost-based tariffs in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): (a) and (b) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has reported that it has not come across any instance of cartelisation by incumbents aimed at defeating the interest of subscribers by preventing cost-based tariff in the country. At present, the end-user tariff for telecommunication access services is under forbearance and the service providers are required to file tariff plans with TRAI within seven days of their introductions.

[Translation]

Trishul Missile

2892. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be please to state:

(a) whether the Research and Development (R and D) work related to the indigenously developed Trishul Missile has been resumed after a long gap;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in the project;

(c) the variants of the Missile to be developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO); and

(d) the time by which the Missile is likely to be inducted in the forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No Madam. Development of Trishul missile system, as a Technology Demonstrator, has been completed in Dec 2008.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal to develop variants of Trishul missile system by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Monitoring Implementation of NREGS

2893. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up an independent system to monitor implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme(NREGS) in the rural sector;

(b) the percentage of the house holds that are covered all over India till date under this project;

(c) the extent to which the project helped the drought-hit households in 2008-09;

(d) whether certain lacunae have been detected in the effective implementation of this project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken to address this serious issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry has an independent system of monitoring of implementation of NREGA through National level Monitors (NLMs). Independent monitoring of NREGA by eminent citizens has also been approved. Professional Institutions like IITs, IIMs and Agricultural Universities have also been engaged for the process.

(b) Number of households which have been provided employment under NREGA was 2.10 crore during 2006-07, 3.39 crore in 2007-08, 4.49 crore in 2008-09 and 3.52 crore during 2009-10 (upto Oct.' 09).

(c) Drought affected districts were not declared by the Government of India in 2008-09. However, in 2008-09, 4.51 crore households were provided employment under NREGA.

(d) and (e) Lack of awareness among the rural population about NREGA, delay in wage payment to the workers, issue of non-dated receipt for the application for demand of work, inadequate staff with the implementing agencies etc. have been brought to the notice of this Ministry. The Ministry has taken the following steps to address these issues—

(i) Administrative expenditure limit under NREGA has been enhanced from 4% to 6% to

strengthen and for capacity building of implementing agencies. Awareness generation through LEE activities have been taken up which include both print as well as electronic media.

- (ii) Wage disbursement to NREGA workers through Banks/Post Office accounts has been made mandatory to ensure proper disbursement of wages to NREGA workers. 8.13 crore bank/post office accounts have been opened so far.
- (iii) The Ministry has accorded utmost importance to the organization of Social Audits by the Gram Panchayats and issued instructions to the States to make necessary arrangements for the purpose. Modifications have been made in para 13 of Schedule-I of the Act to provide for procedures on conducting social audits. The Ministry has issued instructions to the State Governments for enforcement of the new social audit provisions under NREGA
- (iv) Independent Monitoring by eminent citizens has been approved.
- (v) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up for monitoring of rural development programmes including NREGA.
- (vi) To infuse transparency and accountability in NREGA a Web enabled Management Information System (MIS) (www.nrega.nic.in) has been made operational which places all critical parameters such as job cards, muster rolls, wage payments, number of days of employment provided and works under execution online for monitoring and easy public access for information. More than 8.4.crore job cards and 2.4. crore muster rolls have been up loaded on the web site.

Dumping of Milk Products

2894. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether dairy products such as milk powder and other Milk related products are being dumped into the country at cheaper rates, causing loss to milk producers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to protect milk producers from dumping of milk products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Directorate of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) in the Department of Commerce initiates anti-dumping investigations on the basis of fully documented petitions submitted by the domestic industry with prima-facie evidence of dumping of goods in the country, injury to domestic industry and causal link between the dumped goods and injury to the domestic industry. Such petitions submitted by domestic industry are processed as per the procedures and within the time limits specified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended in 1995 and the rules made thereunder. DGAD conducts investigations and recommends imposition of duty, wherever appropriate, to the Department of Revenue by issuing its preliminary/final findings. Acting upon such recommendations of the DGAD, the Department of Revenue may impose the provisional or definitive duties. No such anti-dumping investigation pertaining to imports of any milk product is being undertaken by the DGAD at present.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): On behalf of Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 629(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 2009 under sub-section (4) of Section 12 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1045/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (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:—
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Ennore Port Limited, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Ennore Port Limited, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1046/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI ANAND SHARMA): On behalf of Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1047/15/09]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZ Units, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Promotion Council for EOUs and SEZ Units, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1048/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Leather Exports, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Leather Exports, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1049/15/09]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1050/15/09]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Quality Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Quality Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1051/15/09]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1052/15/09]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Plastics Export Promotion Council, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1053/15/09]

- (8) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the MMTCL Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1054/15/09]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 14 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986:—

- (i) The Ductile Iron Pressure Pipes and Fittings (Quality Control) Order, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 2749(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 2009.
- (ii) S.O. 2681(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 2009 containing order rescinding the Notification No. S.O. 1544(E) dated 25th June, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1055/15/09]

- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005:—

- (i) The Special Economic Zones (Third Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 562(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 2009 together with an explanatory note and a Statement of Objects and Reasons.
- (ii) The Special Economic Zone Authority Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 811(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 2009 together with an explanatory note and a Statement of Objects and Reasons.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1056/15/09]

- (11) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2320(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2008, appointing the 1st day of October, 2008 as the date on which Sections 31 to 41 (both inclusive) of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 shall come into force issued under Section 1 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1057/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): 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) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mazagon Dock Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1058/15/09]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1059/15/09]

- (c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1060/15/09]

- (d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-da-gama, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-da-gama, for the year 2008-2009,

along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1061/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Administration Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Cantonment Boards for the year 2008-2009, along with Annual Consolidated Accounts.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1062/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT): 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 Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1063/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Payment of Wages (Nomination) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 822(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 2009 under sub-section (6) of Section 26 of the Payment Wages Act, 1936.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1064/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (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 Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1065/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): 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 National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1066/15/09]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the ERNET India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the ERNET India, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1067/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Pune, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Pune, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1068/15/09]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Pune, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1069/15/09]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the DOEACC Society, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the DOEACC Society, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1070/15/09]

12.02 hrs.

MOTION RE: EIGHTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th December, 2009."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 4th December, 2009."

The motion was adopted.

12.03 hrs.

JHARKHAND CONTINGENCY FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009*

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Jharkhand Contingency Fund Act, 2001.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Jharkhand Contingency Fund Act, 2001."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I introduce** the Bill.

12.03¹/₂ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: JHARKHAND CONTINGENCY FUND (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE (No. 7 of 2009)***

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by the Jharkhand Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 (No. 7 of 2009).

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of Government's move to merge various Public Sector Banks resulting in discontent amongst Bank Employees and steps taken by the Government in this regard

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 7.12.2009.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*** Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1072/15/09)

matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of Government's move to merge various Public Sector Banks resulting in discontent amongst the bank employees and steps taken by the Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The current policy of the Government on consolidation leaves the initiative for consolidation to come from the management of the banks themselves with Government playing a supportive role as the common shareholder. No directive on consolidation is being issued by the Government and RBI. The Boards of Banks thus have to take a decision in this regard based on the synergy levels of merging/consolidating entities.

Broadly, the employees, the owners or shareholders and the customers constitute stakeholders of the banks. While examining any merger proposal, Government will keep in view the interests of the stakeholders, including the employees of the merging banks.

- (i) The customers of the merging banks continue to be the customers of the residual entity on the same footing as they were with the merging entities. Besides, the customers get better banking services with larger geographical coverage of branch/ATM/office network, improved systems and procedures, technological advantage and cross-cultural human resource and banking services.
- (ii) The shareholders of the merging banks are allotted shares in accordance with the shares swap-ratio arrived at by valuation of such banks in compliance with the extant RBI / SEBI guidelines. Further, a grievances redressal mechanism is also put in place, in accordance with the provisions of the scheme of amalgamation, to provide an opportunity to the minority shareholders of the merging entities.
- (iii) Suitable clauses are incorporated in the scheme of amalgamation/acquisition so that the pay and allowances or the compensation to the employees of merging entities are not altered to their disadvantage.

The existing provisions of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of the Undertakings) Act, 1970/80 provide a comprehensive legal framework for merger among the public sector banks.

Section 9(2)(c) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/80 provides legal framework for reconstitution of any (corresponding new bank) nationalised bank, amalgamation of any nationalised bank with any other nationalised bank or with another banking institution, etc. The provisions of Section 9(6) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of undertakings) Act, 1970/80 requires that the scheme relating to any reconstitution or merger of a nationalised bank is to be laid before both the House of Parliament.

Section 35 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 provides the legal framework for acquisition of a banking institution, including a public sector bank, by SBI. Though the provisions of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, do not expressly so require, the Scheme of acquisition of the State Bank of Saurashtra by the State Bank of India was laid before both Houses of the Parliament.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, what for the Calling Attention was sought? The Calling Attention was whether the Government has taken any move to merge the public sector banks. The precise point was: "Situation arising out of Government's move to merge various public sector banks". This is the prime question. The hon. Minister has said that the Government has a supportive role but what is the Government's policy? Has the Government taken any initiative directly or indirectly asking the public sector banks to take to the path of merger and acquisition? On that the hon. Minister is evasive. He does not take care of the points that we have raised in the Calling Attention as to whether there has been a move on the part of the Government to bring about a merger.

Secondly, he has said that the Government will take care of the interests of the stakeholders, including the employees. That is also not the issue. Discontent among the public sector employees is not because their interest is going to be harmed. Discontent is there because there is a qualitative change in the policy of the Government.

The hon. Minister has been very generous because he is a very senior person. He is generous that although law does not require but the Government has generously

placed the scheme or the decision of the acquisition of the State Bank of Saurashtra by the State Bank of India on the Table of both the Houses. He has indirectly spoken up generosity but my question Madam Speaker is whether the acquisition or merger has been a policy of the Government, overt or covert. Let the Government state that it is its policy or it is not its policy. Let the Government not avoid this issue. It is a prime question as to whether acquisition and merger is the policy of the Government and whether the banks have been indirectly told to go ahead, the Government is not going to take care of it but it will give the permission. Therefore, the basic question arises whether the merger of the public sector banks is in the interest of economy. We would like to raise this question.

It is all right when you say that the stakeholders' rights, voting right will be protected and employees will be taken care of but what about the nation having 110 crore people. Shrimati Indira Gandhi did it with the specific intention of improving the availability of credit to the marginalised section. We have our problem of poverty. Whatever might be the statistics, we have the problem of poverty and unemployment. We have the problem of marginalised people not getting credit from the banks so easily. We met the hon. Minister only on Friday. There was a demonstration of the women and they complained to him that the self-employed women in the country, who do not have any piece of land – you may be well aware of Madam that generally land is not registered in the name of a lady – even for Rs. 10,000 advance they are being asked for a security. Therefore, the question is whether this step of the Government of acquisition and merger is really going to help the country economically and socially.

Let me quote not Left but the Chairman of a private bank. He says:

“In the global context there is a complete disarray in the banking space. (Kindly note the words ‘complete disarray in the banking space’) It would not have been appropriate for the Government of India to take a decision at this point as there is no equilibrium in the global market. Should we do anything domestically which is not justified taking into consideration the lack of equilibrium and disarray in the financial sector and banking sector?”

It is not my statement. The gentleman further says:

“Indeed the conservatism of Indian banking system and regulatory framework that has prevailed - which

means what we had – was beneficial for the country. It is one of the points since the banking system was nationalized therefore, we did not feel the blow of American melt down.”

Everybody accepts it. I do not claim that we only fought for nationalisation. The country fought for it but because it was nationalized the melt down did not hit the Indian financial market. That is what he is saying. We had a regulatory framework and he is speaking of that. He is saying further:

“We all have a well-run banking system and a well-run financial system. I think, at this point of time we shall keep it un-disturbed.”

Whose statement is this? He is the Chairman of the biggest private sector bank, the ICICI Bank, Shri Kamat. He has got the argument of the communists. Even the private sector believes that the present system should be maintained and should be left un-disturbed.

Going further, Shri Raghuraman Ranjan, Honorary Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister has said:

“I am not persuaded that it is a good thing to have more consolidation – means merger. The difficulties associated with bank mergers are often underestimated.”

He is again close to the Government and Government is also close to private sector. They have the apprehension and not me.

Thirdly, even a Deputy Governor of Reserve Bank of India, Mr. Chakraborty did not approve of the merger. Therefore, the question is, why are the people who are close to the Government opposing the move? It means there is a disagreement in the country and not among the politicians. I am not raising it because my Unions are opposed to it. I am not speaking for the unions, although it is a fact, let the Parliament know, that all the trade Unions including INTUC, including Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh have opposed the merger. Yes, it is a murder of the banking system. I correct it as merger.

Madam, let me give you the singular example how the Government is doing something which is not justified economically. The Government is out to take over the State Bank of Indore. What are the parameters of performance between the State Bank of Indore and the State Bank of India? The business per employee for the State Bank of India – Rs. 5.56 crore and for State Bank

of Indore – Rs. 7.01 crore. They are doing more business. Why do you want to merge them? Why do you want to liquidate them? Advance per employee, the State Bank of India – Rs. 2.63 crore and the State of Bank of Indore – Rs. 3.43 crore; deposits per employee, State Bank of India is Rs. 3.40 crore and State Bank of Indore – Rs. 4.50 crore. On all parameters, not one but on all parameters, the State Bank of Indore is doing better than the State Bank of India. On the question of priority sector loan, the State Bank has done less than what the Government wanted it to do. We had raised this question on many occasions. Around 26 per cent of the total advance is for the priority sector. It is not inconsonance with the Government directive. The State Bank of Indore had advanced 34 per cent of its total advance to priority sector. Then why are you going to merge and liquidate that bank? What is the economic reason? Why do you not allow them to function?

Now, a question arises whether India is over-banked and therefore there should be merger or India is under-banked. India has a population of more than 100 crore.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude. Please ask your clarificatory question and conclude.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, it is a very important economic issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, I know.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I cannot just lash out at the Minister and say that you are doing wrong. I have to build up my case. Please allow me.

MADAM SPEAKER: You try to conclude early.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: India is not over-banked. It is under-banked. Now 110 crore is the population. How many banks are we having? We are having 61 banks and of them, public sector banks are 26. Take for example America. We always look after America to make a point. There is nothing wrong. America has a population of 35 crore. How many banks do they have? They have 300 banks. Therefore, India is under-banked. India is not over-banked. Then why are you going to close some banks and bring about merger in the name of consolidation and in the name of level playing ground globally. The number of un-banked villages, means the villages which do not have banks, out of six lakh villages, 5.5 lakh villages do not have any banks. 41 per cent of the people have no bank

accounts. 4.6 crore farmers do not have access to credit. Therefore, we need more banks. But instead the Government is resorting to a policy of reducing the number of banks. Why is the Government closing down the Regional banks? They have their own role in the economic development of the country. The State Bank of Indore did its job in Madhya Pradesh and the Chief Minister of the State has opposed this murder...*(Interruptions)* I mean, has opposed this merger...*(Interruptions)* Sir, you are going to murder the banking system and that is why I am provoked!...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You may please conclude now.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Murder has become their philosophy now...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I feel hurt by this statement. Murder has never been my philosophy...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Not yours but...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: You are not doing any generosity by listening to me...*(Interruptions)* Nobody is doing any generosity by listening to me...*(Interruptions)* It is the same old and obsolete story...*(Interruptions)* I beg of him that he is here for the first time and he should know the parliamentary ethics...*(Interruptions)* I am here for the last 25 years...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam, Shri Dasgupta's niece is also listening to him attentively...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has opposed it and the Chief Minister of Kerala also has opposed the merger of the State Bank of Travancore. In a federal system, is it not necessary or important for the Government at the Centre to listen to the voice of the States? I leave it to their judgment. The Chief Ministers of both the States have opposed it. They do not belong to the same political spectrum. When economic reforms were initiated in the year 1992 by Dr. Manmohan Singh, I still remember very vividly his speech; it still rings in my ears. He said it was liberalization for competition; it was liberalization against monopoly.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may please conclude now. You ask your questions.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I am coming to the questions. Will the merger lead to competition? Or, will the merger lead to less competition? Why is the Government going back from their own philosophy of liberalized economic policy having more competition? I am talking of competition amongst banks. Consolidation and merger means monopoly; monopoly means anti-people; monopoly means manipulating market. Government without declaring that is going in that direction.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point. Now please conclude. You please ask your questions.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Merger means less banks; merger means less branches. We are having 80,000 branches in the country today and with merger a number of the branches will be closed. Merger means less access to credit. Merger means more displacement of labour. Merger is more or less monopoly banking; pro-corporate banking and not in the interest of common people.

Madam, lastly, it is being said that banks are going to be merged to have a level playing field globally. It is a misnomer. How? All the nationalized banks together in India have a capital of three billion American Dollars and the leading banks of America together is having a capital of sixty billion American Dollars. A level playing field between a pigmy and a giant is not possible. Therefore the question is, whether it is for the welfare of people; is it corporate interest; whether it is profit; or, whether it is the interest of common people? If it is for more profit to be generated by the corporate sector to take advantage of the consolidated system, then let the Government go ahead. If it is for the people, then you have to restrain yourself. Therefore, my first question is, whether the Government has taken any initiative to promote consolidation and merger or Government has not taken a policy on it. It cannot be left to the banks. What is the Government's policy on this issue? Secondly, I want to know whether consolidation will lead to monopoly and whether this will result in manipulating the market. Thirdly, it is not the question whether the present employees will be protected or not. It is the question that job opportunities will be less. If there are less banks, there will be less branches and less employment opportunities. Therefore, I wish the hon. Minister comes clean on the issue of the policy of merger.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I would like to ask a question. I, too, had given the notice.

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not the rule. Debate is not being held.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I had submitted a question...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam Speaker, let me clarify one point. This is not a debate on the banking policy or on the overall economic policy. When a Calling Attention notice is given, the Member expects a brief statement from the hon. Minister and on the basis of that statement, clarifications are being sought. It is not the occasion to expound one's philosophy, economic or political or whatever it may be, as far as my knowledge of the Calling Attention is concerned and as I have seen for the last forty years.

I have stated very clearly at the beginning of the Statement that the Government has not taken any initiative in this regard. The Government has not issued any directive and the Reserve Bank has not issued any directive. In the first part of the Statement itself, I have stated:

"The current policy of the Government on consolidation leaves the initiative for consolidation to come from the management of the banks themselves with Government playing a supportive role as the common shareholder. No directive on consolidation is being issued by the Government and RBI."

Therefore, where is the question of no policy in the Government? The policy of the Government is, if two banks decide and if their Boards of Management decide that they will merge and amalgamate, and then there are certain criteria to be fulfilled. If those criteria are being met, then Government supports it and gives its approval, and the Reserve Bank gives it approval. This is the spirit of the economic policy in which we do not interfere. You have mixed the whole thing regarding monopoly. As I understand, the Communist philosophy is to have the State monopoly. Now even if the State

Bank of India wants to acquire its subsidiary bank, you are accusing of monopoly.

Now, how were these subsidiary banks in the Princely States built up? It was not out of public movement. All these seven subsidiaries of the State Bank located in the Princely States at some point of time served the interests of the ruling clique and, after the merger of the Princely States with the main part of the country, and when the State Bank was taken over from the Imperial Bank by the Government of India by an Act of Parliament in 1955, they also became the subsidiaries of the State Bank in 1959. Do not distort history. It has nothing to do with the people's movement or people's interests. It is not like Punjab and Sind Bank where the Sikhs built up and it has its own ethnic character. But do not mix it up with the State Bank subsidiaries which are substantially located in different parts of the country, whether it was Travancore - Cochin, whether it was Indore or whether it was Saurashtra.

Therefore, these issues, to my mind, are not relevant and are not directly related. You may have your own philosophy. Your philosophy is that banks should not be merged.. You are entitled to have your own philosophy. But the policy of the Government is quite clear. We do not force somebody to merge. If somebody decides to merge as per the parameters laid down by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India, we allow them to merge. If we find that these mergers are perfectly in conformity with the policies of the Government and with the guidelines of the SEBI and the Reserve Bank of India, we allow them to merge. It is a continuing process.

The CPI was the participant in the Government from 1996 to 1998, before the NDA came to power. The CPI was the participant in the United Front Government. How many mergers took place in those days? Two mergers took place on 8th April, 1997 and one merger took place on 1st January, 1996. It had happened before nationalisation of banks also. Before nationalisation of banks, that is before 21st July, 1969 – which was the day of nationalisation – out of 79, 46 banks were merged. After nationalisation, till date, 33 mergers have taken place among the private sector and public sector banks, among the subsidiaries of one public sector bank with the main bank, and between two public sector banks.

Therefore, it is a continuous process. It had taken place earlier also. It has taken place in every regime

because the policies of every Government are more or less the same. If the entities consider, in the larger interests of the economy, to merge, and if they think that it is necessary to have a merger, we allow that provided the merger protects of the interests of all stakeholders. Shareholders have to be protected. Of course, in public sector banks, substantial shareholding is with the Government. Employees' interests and clients' interests have to be protected. After all, the banks' responsibility is to look after the interests of the clients and customers because customers feed the banks.

I am ready to have a discussion. I am ready to share the information regarding the number of bank branches that are being established everyday; regarding the number of un-banked villages that are being brought within the banking network, and regarding the number of ATMs that are being opened everyday. But this is not the occasion to do it. Who does not know about the three important points of credit disbursement, deposit mobilisation, and branch expansion?

After nationalisation, the banking system of India has undergone a major change. It is true that we have not been able to bring the entire un-banked area within the banking network. But efforts are being made towards that. At the appropriate occasion, I will share those information.

The basic question on which the hon. Member dwelt upon was, whether the Government is taking the initiative for the merger and consolidation. My answer to that is simple "No." The initiative has to be taken by the entities themselves. If the entities take the initiative, and if these amalgamations or mergers take place as per the parameters laid down by the Reserve Bank of India and the SEBI, then the Government gives the permission. Basically, as a trade unionist, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, must protect the interests of the employees. We should see that the interests of the customers are not affected.

He made a comparison between two non-comparable things. The State Bank is a giant. You cannot compare the per capita performance of an organisation having 1,000 employees with an organisation having a dozen employees. It cannot be a comparison. The per-capita performance-wise comparison is not possible between big organizations and small organizations, as the per-capita consumption of a developing country cannot be compared with that of a small, developed country. This is non-comparable. These are the simple rules of the arithmetic. Therefore, it is not possible to make that yardstick.

I am happy that the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, the State Bank of Travancore and Cochin, and the State Bank of Saurashtra are all subsidiaries. The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur is doing a good job. The public sector banks are doing a good job whether it is a big bank or it is a small bank and we are encouraging them to do better. That is why we are giving them the managerial, operational autonomy- 'you decide; I am not giving you any directions'.

But at your instance, I am sorry, I will not be able to give directive that 'do not merge or do not amalgamate'. If they feel that it is in the interest of their operations, in the banks interest, in the interest of the overall economy, whether merger and amalgamations are needed or not – let us leave these matters to the individual entities. I am holding them accountable to be for their overall performance, but in the day-to-day administration, in the normal commercial decision, I do feel that the Government should not interfere. Madam Speaker, I can assure the hon. House that I have no such intention of interfering in their normal functional and commercial activities.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1071/15/09]

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up 'Zero Hour' matters.

Shri Anto Antony.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Madam Speaker, I have given a notice to raise a very important matter. ...(*Interruptions*) It is a very important matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Madam Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to address a serious issue faced by the non-resident Indians regarding their voting rights. It is a pity that Indian democracy has turned a Nelson's eye to the reasonable democratic rights of NRIs for voting rights.

As per 2001 census, the number of NRIs who earn foreign exchange is 39 lakhs. It is estimated that their

number reached 50 lakhs now. Among them 21 lakhs are Keralities. According to a study conducted in 2006, there exists at least one bread-winner abroad in 15.8 per cent families in Kerala. Naturally, the issues related to NRIs become a significant political and economic issue in Kerala.

Despite their contribution, the overseas Indians are denied voting rights. The Representation of People Act, 1950 says that 'a citizen, to avail voting rights, should be an ordinary resident in his constituency (Section 19).' Section 20 further defines 'ordinary resident'. Accordingly, a citizen shall not be entitled to vote just because he has a residence. It is based on this clause that the NRIs are continuously denied voting rights because this section disqualifies a non-resident Indian (NRI) from getting his/her name registered in the electoral rolls.

It would be better to insist for the passport and the permanent address in India shown in the passport as the condition to identify the constituency where the person concerned could get himself enrolled in the voter's list. It consequently prevents a non-resident Indian from casting his/her vote in elections to the Parliament and to the State Legislatures. Interestingly, Section 20 also stipulates that voting rights shall not be denied to a person who temporarily vacates his residence; a patient, who undergoes treatment in mental asylum; or prisoners who are undergoing imprisonment, etc.

This Section, in fact, emphasizes the truth that an NRI shall not even be treated at par with a prisoner. This is against all cannons of political propriety and democratic principles, for they are denied the basic right to participate in the democratic process of the nation.

However, efforts were taken in 2007 by introducing an amendment in the Representation of People Act. The Amendment Bill was presented in the Parliament on 17th February, 2006. Subsequently, it was referred to the Standing Committee. Despite positive response from the concerned Standing Committee, the legislative inertness keeps the Bill still in limbo.

Section 20 of the Representation of People Act, 1950, disqualifies a Non-Resident Indian (NRI) from getting his/her name registered in the electoral rolls. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please conclude.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Madam, I am going to conclude.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice, which presented its Report to the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on the 4th of August, 2006 has agreed with the letter and spirit of the amendment.

Globalization has made the entire world a village. Countries all over the world have acknowledged the great mobility of their citizens to other parts of the world, their economic contributions to the motherland.

In the process the nations have gone to the extent of protecting their social, economic, cultural and political rights. They have also accorded voting rights.

Indians living abroad are taking keen interest in the affairs of the country. They are participating in the nation-building through various methods and are also helping in mobilization of the resources for the country. These issues could be sorted out by including voting rights in the multi-purpose National Identity Card. This will enable them to cast their voting rights as well. As the card does biometric mapping too, the question of bogus voting could also be adequately addressed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is very lengthy. Please conclude. You have already taken more than five minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Therefore, Madam, I would request you to get rid of this legislative inertness and accord voting rights to the NRIs. This will also enable them to keep abreast of the issues in India, participate in the nation-building process, contribute to the economic growth of the nation and strengthen the bond of solidarity with their motherland, India.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Madam, I associate myself with the speech of Shri Antony.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.G. Thomas, Shri N. Peethambara Kurup, Shri Charles Dias, Shri Madhu Goud Yaskhi, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri P.K. Biju, Shri Jayant Chaudhary, Shri K.C. Venugopal are allowed to associate on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Madam, I would like to speak about the tsuanami that his Andaman and Nicobar Islands. You

had also visited over there in the aftermath of tsunami, Hon'ble Sushmaji, Advaniji, Kalam Saheb had visited that place. The Prime Minister of India and the Minister too visited over there. I would like to give you some infomration about the conditions prevailing in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands after five years of Tsunami so that action may be taken in this regard.

The farmers of my island are having lands measuring four, five, eight bighas. 3950 hectares of paddy crop, coconut and betal-nut plantation has submerged in the aftermath of tsunami. This report has been submitted by M.S. Swaminathan Saheb. Besides, the 5000 houseside land purchased by people with their savings have also submerged. The total submmerged land is measuring 10,710 hectares. Alongwith it, the total number of livestock loss comprising hens, goats, cows, buffaloes is 7,57,000. It was assessed by the Government and Rs. 25 crore were sanctioned in this regard. The Tamil Nadu Government had paid the compensation to the people who lost their livestock and Rs. 2 crore were given for Andaman. 50 per cent payment was made for the Nicobar islands, 50 per cent is still outstanding. But no compensation has still been paid to the people of the Andaman district, who have lost their livestock and after 5 years, the Government is assuring that they would get the same in the form of fixed deposits for ten years. This is the condition in regard to the compensation being given for the loss of livestock and land which is being offered aftedr 5-10 years. Some people have not got their due compensation till date. They lost their permanent shelters, homes, they got money for home, free dole, ration, but have not got the house till now. Particularly, the Government employees who were to be given minimum compensation, did not get that amount, they were given loan, but not compensation. Many tenants lost all the household items, but till now they have not got compensation of Rs. 13,000 meant for household items. The interim relief of Rs. 3000 has not been paid to the people till now. Dr. Ms.S. Swaminathan had prepared a report. The Prime Minister had said that Andaman and Nicobar will nt face financial crunch. New Andaman will be constructed. He had said a good thing indeed and some work had also been done in that direction, but I would like to narrate the sorrowful tale in regard to wha they did for the farmrs.

In the wake of Tsunami, it was said that land should be reclaimed, permanent dyke should be constructed, sluice gates should be constructed. But what happened? As test is carried out on mice, guinea pig before preparing medicine, similarly tests in the name of

constructing sluice gates and constructing earth dyke were done on Andaman and Nicobar islands. Land was completely submerged but ponds, power tiller, pump-set, organic manure and agricultural implements like 'Gayati', 'sabla', martul etc. were given. The Andaman District Council used soil of upland area to construct the dyke. The PWD spent crores of rupees for the sake of constructing sluice gets. I would like to submit that a team be sent over there to look into the matter that even a single inch of land has not been reclaimed even after so much funds have been spent on construction of dykes and sluice gates. Hon'ble Sushmaji was the Chairperson of the Standing Committee. Hon'ble Lal Krishnan Advani ji, the Minister of the Union Government and Kalam Saheb also visited the place. Hon'ble Kalam Saheb and Dr. M.S. Swaminathan ji had stated that permanent sluice gates should be constructed and the land be reclaimed but nothing happened over there. I would like to tell as what should be done in this regard. The people who have not their lands submerged, have been given pump. Set and power-tillers. The farmer say, "MP Saheb, the Government has given us pump-set and power tillers, which are lying in the courtyard of my house, take them back and send them to museum." The people who have got their land submerged, should be given free ration till they are give alternate land. After alternate land is provided, generation from these will not commence, till it is developed. So they should be given free ration till then. The British Government had constructed sluice gates in Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the year 1930, which lasted for 75 years and our Government spent crores of rupees on experiments, but sluice gates could not be constructed. I would like to request that sluice gates should be constructed in a scientific way. The British Government constructed the sluice gates in 1930, but today science has made a lot of progress. Today, the Government should construct sluice gates and permanent dykes so that the brackish water may not enter into the land.

One member from each of the family whose agricultural and plantation land is submerged for the last five years should be given permanent job. This is the demand of my party. The people, whose housesite land has got submerged should be given site for constructing house by the Government. The Government should allot land after developing it. The Government should give permanent shelter to the families who have not got it. Government servants who have not got compensation till date, should also be given compensation. If the Tamil Nadu Government can do this, then why the Government of India cannot do it. I lakh 50 thousand cows. hens and buffaloes got killed, but no compensation was given.

However, the Tamil Nadu Government paid compensation for the loss of cow, poultry and pigs etc., but Nicobar was paid 50 per cent of compensation. I would like to request the Parliament that a team should be sent over there.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please expunge the unparliamentary expressions.

...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: The UPA Government should meet the demands of the people of the Andaman and Nicobar islands and send a Parliamentary team to examine the entire situation. Madam, you yourself had visited that place. Many families in Camble Bay, little Andaman and South Andaman, who were supposed to be given permanent shelters were given tin, post etc. and ration, compensation money by the APWD, but permanent shelter was not given. Therefore, even toaday, these people are living on roads. These families should be provided permanent shelters.

I would like to make a request through you Madam, that the Government of India may constitute a CBI team to conduct an inquiry in regard to the money looted in the name of providing shelters.

MADAM SPEAKER: Rewati Raman Ji

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam Speaker, I do not want to interrupt the proceedings of the House. But I want to raise a very important matter. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I will call you.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, you will get an opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Only the speech of Rewati Raman ji will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam, there is a place called Chand Khamaria in the Meja tehsil of Allahabad. 250 species of black bucks are found there. I understand that besides Rajasthan, species of black buck are not found in any other part of India. You might have seen that when a cine star had killed a black buck, a big agitation had taken place over there. Similarly, there are species of around 250 black bucks in Allahabad, but I am sorry to say that neither the Government of India, nor the State Government have set up a sanctuary over there. No Conservation Park has been set up for them. As a result this species will become extinct from the world. The villagers hunt for them and kill them and gradually this species is becoming extinct.

Through you, Madam, I would demand that the Government immediately carve out a sanctuary for them and make full arrangements to protect them.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the movement going on for the creation of Telangana State out of Andhra Pradesh. Since, only three minutes time is allotted to speak in the Zero Hour, I would not like to go into the history of this demand. However, I would definitely like to add that our party has been supporting this demand for years. The three States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand were created during our party's Government and they came into existence as separate States during rule of our party. We have definitely created Telangana State but at that time we were in alliance with TDP which was not in favour of this demand, that is why no mention to this effect emanated from Vidhan Sabha. I would like to remind you that in the year 2004 Congress Party entered into an agreement with TRS and they gave an assurance to the people there that Telangana State would be created, however, they did not fulfil the promise. A group was constituted under the leadership of Pranab Mukherjee and they gave this report that

[English]

"The support for Telengana is very wide and overwhelming". ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): Madam, no assurance was given...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Alright, no assurance was given. ...(Interruptions) Alright, no assurance was given, now please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, according to him no promise was made, however, can he deny that a group was constituted under the leadership of Pranab Mukherji? At that time he said that

[English]

"The support for Telengana is very wide and overwhelming".

[Translation]

However, at that time TRS had to break away from Congress since they felt cheated and duped. The Congress Chief gave assurance in the year 2004 that Telangana State would be created, however, I have to raise this issue today because, it has been six months since UPA formed Government but no action has been taken, so far. As a result this movement has not only begun afresh but has become more intense.

I have a list of 14 people in my hand who committed suicide over this issue in the last 10 days. The list includes a boy aged 17, youth aged 22-24 years and middle aged persons aged 35-38 years 55 years and 75 years old persons and a woman. This means that this movement has become widespread crossing all age limits and party lines, castes and religions, gender barriers. Students have constituted a joint action Committee and presently they are fighting for a "now or never" cause. So, I wish to state that in view of the favourable present number game poised in the House the Bill on Telangana State can be passed immediately.

The Congress is willing because it had promised. It has the support of the BJP and also TDP which was formerly not in its favour and was of the opinion during the last elections that they wanted a Telangana State. So, through you, Madam, I request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shri Virbhadra Singh sitting here as also the Government to bring the Bill seeking creation of a separate state of Telangana immediately, so that the years long wait of the people is over, their desires are fulfilled and the life of these children and youth could be saved. So with your permission, I have mooted this proposal in the House.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I agree with her and associate myself with her on this issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly forward your names on the Table of the House.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you and, through you, would like to draw the attention of the House...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I would like to say that the Member of this very House, Chandra Shekhar Rao, is on a fast unto death on this issue and has given a dying declaration. This is a very serious issue. So, I would like to ask the Government not only to take cognizance of the issue but take immediate action.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of this House and the Government towards the unfortunate incidents happening in Ludhiana in the last three days. I have absolutely no intention...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing except the speech of Manish Tewari ji will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam, It is not my intention to post-mortem the events or to apportion responsibility. ...(*Interruptions*) That can come later...(*Interruptions*) It is my only intention to caution

*Not recorded.

the House and to caution the Government that Punjab is a front-line border State with a history of 15 years of turbulence which led to the loss of many innocent lives...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Only the speech of Shri Manish Tewari will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please allow me to listen to him at least.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam, my intention is not to cast aspersions on anybody...(*Interruptions*) It is with great difficulty that peace was restored in Punjab...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Given the radicalization in West Punjab, that is, in Pakistan, any disturbance of peace and social cohesion has serious repercussions on the stability of India. Unfortunately, since 2007, one incident or the other takes place every three-four months that keeps the pot boiling...(*Interruptions*) Madam, if the Central Government does not caution the Government of Punjab or does not remain vigilant, I am afraid, we may go back to the dark days of...(*Interruptions*)

So, I urge the Central Government to keep a close watch on the situation...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*Not recorded.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand-over the slips at the Table of 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, rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to establish a Urdu University in Faizabad and a Sanskrit University in Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh for promoting Urdu and Sanskrit languages

[Translation]

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): Madam, it is necessary for the dissemination and promotion of Urdu language that Union Government establish a Urdu University or a higher educational Institute of Urdu in Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh) the birth place of renowned Urdu poet "Mir Anis" and Brajnarayan 'Chakrabast' and the famous ghazal-Thumri Dadra singer, Begum Akhtar.

Similarly, the Union Government should establish a Sanskrit University or Institute for higher education in Sanskrit in Ayodhya, the city of Rama for the promotion and dissemination of Sanskrit language through the medium of which the ancient poet Balmiki portrayed before the society the character of Rama and the deeds of the divine incarnation in the form of Ramayana.

(ii) Need to release adequate funds by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for providing toilet and bathroom facilities in girls' hostels

[English]

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI (Nizamabad): I would like to raise a very serious matter regarding inhuman conditions in which girls belonging to SC, ST, and OBC are living in girls' hostels in various parts of the country. At present,, 6.5 lakh girls are living in hostels in Andhra Pradesh. For these girls, at least 40,000 bathrooms and toilets with adequate water are required. But, unfortunately only 20,000 bathrooms and toilets are there for these girls. These hostels lack proper water facility.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

For want of this facility, girls are forced to wake up at 2.30 a.m. every day to avail this basic facility. As per a study, due to lack of basic amenities, 63.2 per cent of these girls staying in these hostels are suffering from more than two diseases. One bathroom and toilet each is required for 10 girls in these hostels. To meet this target, about Rs. 800 crore are required. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh promised Rs. 50 crore for this purpose but only Rs. 25 crore was sanctioned. For Backward Class girl hostels, Rs. 40 crore was promised. Work amounting to Rs. 14 crore has been completed but only Rs. 3.56 crore has been released to the concerned authorities by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

I urge upon the Central Government to look into this problem of the condition of girls' hostels in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh and release sufficient financial assistance to State Governments to mitigate the sufferings of the girls living in these hostels.

(iii) Need to expedite the setting up of FM Radio Station (Relay) in Karimnagar Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to bring to the kind attention of the august House an important matter regarding the setting up of an FM Radio Station (Relay) in Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh, which falls in my constituency.

I would like to inform the House that the setting up of an FM Radio Station (Relay) was approved in the 10th Five Year Plan and even in the present XI Five Year Plan, but it could not be set up due to various reasons. The site has already been acquired for this purpose. Erection work of 100 mt. tower has already been completed. Construction work of technical building is near about completion. I am very much thankful for all these. But, I regret to say that FM transmitter which was earlier meant for Karimnagar District was later diverted to Hyderabad against the approved scheme of 10 KW FM Tower. The people of my Karimnagar constituency are eagerly waiting for the inauguration of FM Radio Station (Relay).

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister, to intervene in the matter and give necessary instructions immediately to the concerned officials to install 10 KW FM transmitter urgently and also to take immediate steps to fill up the required staff to run the FM Radio Station (Relay)

smoothly. If this materialises, it will fulfill aspirations of the people.

(iv) Need to extend the jurisdiction of Delhi High Court to all the cities and towns of NCR

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Sir, there are many people living in the cities and towns of Ghaziabad, Noida, Gurgaon, Faridabad coming under the NCR who have to go High Court in connection with the court cases. The High courts of the States under whose jurisdiction the said cities come are located far away. The distance of Allahabad from Ghaziabad and NOIDA is nearly 650 k.k. and the distance Chandigarh from Gurgaon and Faridabad is nearly 275 km. One can easily understand the difficulties people face in travelling to these places.

The police and the officers of other departments often have to visit High Court in connection with several cases. It not only disturbs the routine of the offices besides involving lot of expenditure of the Government money but also leads to the pendency of works in the department. The time consumed in visiting respective High Courts of these states can be utilized for other important works. It is also risky to take criminals to long distances and many times criminals also escape in the Course of journey. It becomes difficult for poor people to bear the expenses of travelling and pay the fee to their lawyers. In this situation if the said facility is made available in NCR then it can address many difficulties.

So, I urge upon the Central Government to take necessary steps to extend the jurisdiction of Delhi High Court to all the cities of NCR so that it may not only save the time and money but also remove the hurdles coming in the way of travelling to get justice.

(v) Need to release funds for the speedy completion of railway line between Raichur in Karnataka and Macherla in Andhra Pradesh

[English]

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool): There was proposal to construct a new Railway line of 292 Kms. between Raichur in Karnataka to Macherla in Andhra Pradesh passing through Gadwal, Wanaparthi, Nagarkurnool, Kalwakurthy, Devarakonda and Nagarjunasagar.

This line passes through the most backward area in Andhra Pradesh i.e. Mahaboobnagar which will help to create employment for the locals.

During 1997-98 a part of this line *i.e.* Gadwal and Raichur was sanctioned. The latest estimation is Rs. 207.80 crores for this project and so far only Rs. 50 crores has been spent on this project. I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to sanction at least Rs. 50 crores for the Raichur—Gadwal Railway line.

The remaining part *i.e.* Gadwal and Macherla is pending for construction. As this line will help in the development of the backward areas *i.e.* Raichur District in Karnataka and Mahaboobnagar in Andhra Pradesh. I request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to take necessary steps to sanction the new Railway line between Gadwal to Macherla at the earliest.

(vi) Need to declare 'Sitamarhi' in district Nawada, Bihar as a tourist place of national importance

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Sitamarhi located in Maskor block in Nawada dsitric of Bihar is tourist place where as per the legend Maa Sita had entered into the earth for the sake of the her pride. There is a fissure in the earth there. There is a temple built by Vishwakarama where lakhs of people come to visit the fair organized there. There is also a pond where Sita used to take bath. It has become a tourist place.

I urge upon the Government to give national recognition to this tourist place. A public lodge and a hospital should be built there for pilgrims and dredging and cementing work of pond should be carried out. I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the above matter.

(vii) Need to extend the time-frame of industrial package given to Himachal Pradesh for its economic development

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Madam, it is on account of the negligible economic and industrial activities in Himachal Pradesh that the previous NDA Government had given an industrial package to Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand for ten years which was to be continued upto 2013. It was on account of this package that industries were set

up in some places in Himachal Pradesh and acillary units were also set up and it was felt that the said package should be extended for 15 years instead of ten years so that Himachal Pradesh may join the group of industrially rich States. However, after coming to power, the UPA Government reduced the period of package by three years to make it a seven-year package. It is on account of reduction in time frame that setting up of industries in the State has almost come to a half.

Through you, Madam I would like to request the hon'ble Prime Minister that keeping in view the deficient economic development and tough geographical conditions the time frame of the said package should not be reduced. Rather earlier status of package upto the year 2013 should be restored. If possible it should be extended to five more years i.e. up to 2018 so that Himachal Pradesh may become an industrially rich state.

(viii) Need to construct a railway over bridge at level crossing on Varanasi-Lucknow railway line in Jagdishpur, Machhlishahr Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Madam, there is a manned railway crossing along Varansi-Lucknow National Highway in Jagdishpur near Jaunpur city under my parliamentary constituency, Machhlishahr. This railway crossing is located along Varanasi-Lucknow line under Northern railway. It is a double line and there is continuous movement of trains and most of the time the said railway crossing remains closed. There is traffic jam once the crossing gate is closed and it is on account of this that common people have to face difficulties. I had raised this issue in the House and had demanded for the construction of overbridge at this crossing. But no action was taken in this regard. So, keeping in view the traffic jam along the said railway crossing, I urge upon the Minister of Railway to instruct the department to construct an overbridge there.

(ix) Need to construct a bridge on river Sone Between Daudnagar and Narsariganj in Aurangabad and Rohtas districts respectively

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH (Karakat): Madam Rohtas and Aurangabad are Naxal infested districts of Bihar. Since there is no bridge on river Sone so Naxals take refuge in villages located along the river banks. In the absence of the bridge, the State Government has to face difficulties in tackling the naxals. If a bridge is constructed on river Sone between Daudnagar of

Aurangabad district and Narsariganj of Rohtas district, the people shall have to cover 50 km. less distance to reach their destinations and it will be easy to control naxal activities.

So, I urge upon the Central Government that effective steps should be taken to construct a bridge on river Sone between Daudnagar and Narsariganj at the earliest.

(x) Need to build a National Highway from Barulpur to Bakkhali in South 24-Parganas district of West Bengal

[English]

DR. TARUN MONDAL (Joynagar): A Highway road link from 'Baruipur to Bakkhali' in the district of South 24-Parganas of West Bengal is a dire necessity for huge population of the area mostly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Muslim minority communities. A road, existing at present named as Kulpi road is very narrow and not being maintained properly with the result that it is almost not motorable now-a-days. Moreover, public buses are not plying on that road. A rail line in Sealdah division of eastern Railway up to Lakshmikantapur, at present extended up to Namkhana has become the only link line for daily commuters and others to reach Kolkata and other parts of West Bengal. I would request the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) to build a National Highway on this stretch and remove the plight of people.

14.01 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before we take up the next item, that is, the discussion under Rule 193 on the Report of the Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry, I would like to make a small observation.

Hon. Members, as you are aware, the issue that we are now going to discuss is politically and emotionally sensitive. While this forum is meant for discussing issues, it is our duty to ensure that all issues are discussed in a constructive and dispassionate manner. I would,

therefore, urge upon the Members to participate in the discussion on this emotive issue without hurting the sentiments of one another and avoid alleging anything against any person who is not present in the House to defend himself. I hope that the discussion will be held in a manner that enhances the dignity of the House and its Members.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Report of Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry and Memorandum of Action taken by the Government on the Report

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, I call upon Shri Gurudas Dasgupta to raise the discussion.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, I appreciate the opening remarks that you have made. I believe the discussion should be restrained and let us reflect the common approach to a disaster that had taken place 17 years back.

I do not call it a debate. I call it an introspection to ponder why the disaster unknown in the national history of India had hit this country on 6th December 1992. Let us ponder why it did happen. Parliament was there, it was in Session. A Government was in power with a majority and led by a secular Party. The Apex court was in place.

In such a situation, my question is, why a fundamentalist political force could impose its will on the nation when overwhelming majority of the people were opposed to the political ideology of that particular stream. Why did disaster could not be prevented? Why the criminals could not be held in check? Why the political system failed? What is the inherent weakness in the system that led to the failure and that led to a political disaster affecting the country?

We were put to shame. Our national policies were affected. While speaking before this august House, I feel extremely hurt because I have to recapitulate the deadly event that had taken place on 6th of December 1992. I am deeply hurt because I remember the catastrophe that has overtaken the nation in the subsequent period. I am reminded of the grave attack

that was mounted on the secular image of the country. I am pained to say, it is most painful that the assurance given to the nation was grossly violated, was flouted. The Judiciary was misled; the Government in power at that time was duped. But the question remains why the Government that was in power at that point of time allowed itself to be duped. I have a feeling that the Government at the Centre at that time did not do the job that it was called upon to do taking pre-emptive action. Unfortunately, the role of the Central Government at that point of time is missing in the Report. Therefore, the Report appears to be not comprehensive, in a way marginally partial. I am ashamed to say that the demolition of Babri Masjid was not an Act of spontaneous expression of vandalism; it was the result of a meticulous planning, having a nefarious political agenda.

I am sorry to say, Madam, to the House and the country that Babri Masjid, Ram Janmabhoomi issue was not an issue, was a non-issue till 1975. It did not find a mention in the proceedings of Uttar Pradesh Assembly. Somehow for a definite political intention, the issue was taken up, blown up by coterie of fundamentalist forces in collusion with a leading political party of the country to accomplish its political agenda. Unfortunately – please excuse me if I say – some of the players of the dubious drama are my respected colleagues present in the House. I was a Member of Rajya Sabha in 1992. I came to Parliament in 1985. I had grown old to find that the politics is being polluted. Also, I find how national interest is being subordinated to the philosophy of communal divide, creed of hatred and principles of violence. I remember, I participated in the debate in Rajya Sabha in 1992, if my memory does not fail me, I asked a categorical question to my respected senior colleague, Mr. Advani ji whether they wanted to demolish the structure known as Babri Masjid. As far as I remember, the reply was an absolute, 'No'. I wanted to tell him what he would like to do. He told that they would like to transfer the structure, shift the structure to another place so that Ram Mandir could be set up. Today, I feel that I was too innocent to understand what was in the back of the mind of the political leaders leading the campaign at that point of time. I remember, I visited Ayodhya before anybody from Parliament had gone. It was on Wednesday. The grim tragedy had taken place on Sunday; I had gone there on Wednesday.

I found that not only the structure was demolished but also there was no trace of a structure known as

Babri Masjid. Even the debris was removed. Also I found to my great surprise that there was a make-shift temple, maybe Ram Temple, I do not know. I met the local people – it was in night— of both the communities. They all told me that they did not have any hand in the demolition; the mischief was done by outsiders; they came in trains, they came in buses and they had done the job.

Madam, on my return, I wrote an article published 17 years back in a leading daily. Please permit me to quote three paragraphs, which give a narration of the incident. I quote:

“The assault on the barricade around the Masjid took place around 11 a.m. on the fateful Sunday morning. Within hours, the mob had overcome the few rounds of teargas and mild lathi charge as they penetrated the structure, rained crushing blows on the domes. The edifice that stood for over 400 years started to crumble for the hands leading the assault were all trained to do the demolition. ...”

I wrote, 17 years back, what the Commission says today. I quote:

“Between 12 noon and 1 p.m. the local administration sought a directive from the State Headquarters, and the panic message was dispatched to Lucknow. The District Magistrate was advised to mobilize CRPF but the widespread roadblocks prevented the movement of the additional personnel. At no point of time, effective measures were taken to thwart the onslaught on Babri Masjid.

While the largest contingent of the so-called kar sevaks carried on religious show, another assaulted the Masjid, and the third – most lamentable, which is not mentioned in the Report – the smallest brigade carried on systematic raids on the dwellings of the minority community in that area. The Masjid was demolished; the Mandir was built; and all the tenements of the Muslims, none of whom resisted the kar sevaks, were destroyed. ...”

This picture is not there in the Report that is given.

Madam, buried in the Report is the sordid story, how a local issue had become a blot on the national conscience of the country. The local dispute was between Wakf Board and one Mr. Ramachandra Das and his *Akhara*. It was not an issue before Vishwa Hindu Parishad took it up. In 1980, it was taken up by Vishwa Hindu Parishad.

I would like to give you the graphic development. In 1982, Vishwa Hindu Parishad gave a clarion call for liberation. What is to be liberated? The Mandir is to be liberated from the ruins of a Masjid. In 1984, the young wing of Vishwa Hindu Parishad was born known as ‘Bajrang Dal’ and it gave a new face to the movement. In 1985, Vishwa Hindu Parishad decided to raise fifty lakh strong cadres known as ‘Ram Bhaktas’. It was intended to carry out a militant structure in the country challenging the very secular foundation of the nation.

In 1989, BJP had its session in Palampur. It is a nice place with beautiful surroundings. They had all their enjoyment, definitely. What did they decide? They decided to jump into the fray and participate into the movement.

At that point of time, Madam – I would remind the House and the nation – two immortal phrases were coined. We have forgotten that. One phrase is: “minority appeasement” and the other phrase is “pseudo secularism”. Thus was born a political agitation with the definite objective to polarise the nation.

Two other factors should be taken into consideration. On 1st of February, 1986, the district court of Faizabad gave the ruling that the door should be unlocked so that pooja can be done. It is still a mystery why the Government at that time did not go to a higher court to prevent the unlocking of the door. Was it with a political intention? Was it done to give concession to the fundamentalist section or they had the intention of taking the wind out of the sail of some other political party?

Madam, *shilanyas* was done. How it was done, it is all well-known. This energised the liberation movement; and this set into motion the activities of All India Babri Masjid Action Committee. In January, 1986, *Dharamsansad* drew up a plan for shilapooja. The stage was thus all set for a communal confrontation deliberately planned, systematically organised by a group of political forces in combination with a political party. And, BJP’s participation made the movement powerful and effective.

What does the report say? The report says: “It cannot be assumed even for a movement...” I have to take a name of a person, who is not present in the House because I am quoting the report. If you permit me, I will do or otherwise, delete the name because I am quoting the report.

MADAM SPEAKER: You are quoting the report, I suppose.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Yes, Madam.

The report says: "It cannot be assumed for a moment that my senior respected leader of India, one of the senior leaders of India, who I still respect, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, my senior colleague Mr. Advani or Mr. Joshi did not know the designs of Sangh Pariwar." It cannot be believed, the report says. What does it mean? The political leadership of the movement was well aware of the destination to go. They were well aware of the target they had made. They were well aware of the objective that was in their mind, lingering in their mind. It was not made public but it was lingering in their minds.

According to the Report, "it was a joint common enterprise." I am quoting their phrase. Who are the partners? They are RSS, VHP, Shiv Sena, BJP and Bajrang Dal. It is well-known. This was our point all the time. Now, it is there in a Report, of course, presented late, and somebody in the other House has told the Press that money has been wasted on this Commission. That is the other way to belittle the political issue that the Report has confronted the nation with.

The then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh was in connivance. He was on guard to see that no pre-emptive action is able to be taken by the Central Government or by the Supreme Court or any court. What does it mean? The captain of the law enforcement agency has himself become a crusader and has himself been an accomplice of the crime that was perpetrated. What can be more horrible than this in a civilised world?

Madam, it should shake our conscience. Tears should fall down. We must believe the depth and dimension of the tragedy that has befallen us. It is not the crusade against Babri Masjid; it is the connivance of the law enforcement agencies; it is the failure of the Central Government; it is the failure of the Supreme Court; and it is the failure of the nation that we could not prevent it. It happened. I was there in the House at that point of time when the news was pouring in that the brigades were attacking Babri Masjid, and it was on the point of being demolished, we heard the news. We had gone to the Prime Minister. We wanted the Army to be sent. The secular image of India is more important than any Constitutional propriety. Unfortunately, no pre-emptive action was taken. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, go ahead.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: In preparation for the movement, *rathiyatra* was organized. Mr. Advani was at the helm. It was all deliberately done to consolidate fundamentalist, chauvinistic force in the country as a precursor, as a prelude to the intention that they harboured in their minds of committing of a crime. It was all done to raise a frenzy. I remember it was all a frenzy. *Rathiyatra* was a frenzy. It was deliberately cultivated to make the things easy in Ayodhya.

Madam, prior to the assault on Babri Masjid, there was a so-called ceremonious, religious programme there. Bhajans were sung. What a tragedy? The great Bhajans created by the Indian culture were made use of to cover up their slogans and tirade against the secular India. Leaders were present. They had spoken. What were the speeches? The speeches were all delivered to create the defence for the destruction of the Masjid. It was all said here Rama was born. Maybe, Rama was born. I do not know. It is here that the Masjid has been established by Muslim communalists. We must demolish it to establish the supremacy of a particular religion.

Fanatic, frenzy was raised and the cowardly act was committed with the connivance of the police. Today, the act of cowardice is being called an act of valour by a leader of Vishwa Hindu Parishad. Therefore, demolition of Babri Masjid was meticulously organized. Virulent political campaign was done. *Shilapuja* was done. *Rathiyatra* was organized and thousands of *Karsevaks*, who were specialized in the work of demolition, were mobilized, and they all were brought to that place in trains and in buses, and the State Government had closed its eyes to that. While the State Government had closed its eyes, why the eyes of the Central Government were not opened?

Therefore, let me put the question straight to this august House for consideration. Own the responsibility of what happened on 6th December 1992 and take the blame. Let us see the political courage of those who have done this job in a cowardice way with the connivance of the police and the administration for electoral benefit. Unfortunately, Indian history shows that by demolishing Babri Masjid, they had been able to improve their electoral prospect. That is an unfortunate part of the history. Either own the responsibility and defend your defiance of all canons of civilized life; defend it, take the courage; or disown what had happened there in 1992 and apologise to the nation. These are the limited options available. There cannot be a third road. There cannot be a middle path. Either 6th December

was a day of national betrayal, was a day of operation blackmail, or 6th December was a day of valor. Let the nation judge.

We are not digging the grave, we are not discussing something obsolete. We are not discussing something we should not do. We are discussing it to take the lesson. I do not plead punitive action against the leaders who have been indicted in the Report. I do not plead for punitive action. I believe political isolation is the only remedy. It is time to take the lesson for all the secular forces in the country to unite. The Congress Party has a responsibility if it believes that it is one of the largest parties in the country. But one thing – struggle against communalism cannot bear fruit if the struggle against hunger, if the struggle against unemployment is not combined. Because hungry people can easily be led astray.

Therefore, it is the time to alert the nation. While we are discussing it, the nation must be alerted on the basis of a Report of a Commission. We must alert the nation about this fundamentalism. What is this fundamentalism and how is it related today? The fundamentalism had killed Mahatma Gandhi. It is the same brand of fundamentalism that has demolished Babri Masjid. Let us not mince words. I must speak straight. Those who had murdered Mahatma Gandhi belongs to the same political category or philosophy who are responsible for the demolition of Babri Masjid. It is the same brand of fundamentalism who had massacred thousands of people in Gujarat for electoral gain. And it is shame that they have succeeded.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): What about the attack of army on Darbar Sahab in Amritsar?

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Gurudas Dasgupta is saying.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta ji, I think now you should conclude.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You will also get a chance to speak. Everybody, all the parties, will get a chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Please conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I will not sit. I am not going to sit.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, please address the Chair. Please continue.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

Please confine yourself to the Report and try to conclude and be very brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I am on the Report. I am only drawing the conclusions from the Report.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): How can you? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Bijoya Chakravartyji, please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I am only stressing the danger of fundamentalism. I am stressing only the danger of fundamentalism. *...(Interruptions)*

Madam, lastly, the same set of fundamentalism had mounted attack on the Christian charge in Orissa. I was there. I have seen it. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, Madam, the nation needs to be warned of the danger. The danger is not dead. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please maintain silence. Please speak and conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, what I am saying is that the danger of fundamentalism is not dead. It is a living menace. Therefore, there is a need for unity in action. There is a need for unity in action of the secular forces. The Report gives a warning and the warning should evoke the awareness and the awareness should be translated into action. It is not that every Party should remain where they are. After the Report, there must be a concern to unite and to defeat. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, please understand one thing. By committing the demolition and by committing the criminality, the political forces have been able to increase their strength. That is a matter of concern to all of us. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnea): We will continue to do so. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Fine. Madam, he says they will continue to do so. Let it be noted. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, he is saying he will continue to do it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Stop making comments in the middle.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, let it be noted. He has said—'We will continue to do it.' Let it be noted. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I anticipated this uproar. He thought that I am not soft. I have spoken the truth. ...*(Interruptions)* While concluding, Madam, I must say this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not go on record. Bishnu Pada Ray ji, please sit down. Adityanath Ji, you may also sit down. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)...**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You address the Chair.

[Translation]

The people from your party will also speak. Please let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Bishnu Pada Ray ji, please sit down. The people from your party will also speak. They will voice all your sentiments.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, can I submit one thing? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: But you conclude.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Yes, I am concluding. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, can I submit that we have an example of political impatience in the House even. This political intolerance is to be seen. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Bishnu Pada Ray ji, please keep silence.

[English]

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, it is the same philosophy of political intolerance, it is the same philosophy of political hatred and it is the same philosophy of fundamentalism which is in action in the House also. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Now, you conclude.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: I conclude. Why do I go back? *...(Interruptions)* I will go back to West Bengal! *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why do you react? You address the Chair.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, what I am saying is that we must look back, we must recapitulate, we must have a critical analysis of what led to the demolition, what the role of the political parties was and what the role of the Central Government was, to come to a conclusion. Therefore, we look back to move forward. Let the country move forward and protect the secular image of the nation at any cost with all our valour and dignity.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jagdambika Pal.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): His name is written in the list of Karsewaks. *...(Interruptions)*. His name is in the list. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent. Listen to his views.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Be silent. Listen to his views.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the sensitive discussion related to crores of people of the country. I would like to request the House that in this discussion, definitely all the parties. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam Speaker, I am on point of order. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Under which rule?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Is he the same person whose name is in the report or is he somebody else...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please tell the rule.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: There is no rule. You may please speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, the name of Shri Jagdambika Pal ji figures in the page 743 of the report. Is he is the same Karsewak or is this some other Jagdambika Pal...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded except what Shri Jagdambika Pal is saying.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: After him, it is your leader's turn. Please be silent.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. Please speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, they do not have the courage to listen. *...(Interruptions)* Had they got the courage to listen, they would have replied point-wise to all my questions, but they certainly want to create interruptions only...*(Interruptions)*. They have raised a point. I would just like to say that probably they are not aware that. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): The point raised by Shahnawaz ji is concerned with the identification of one person. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, if you have given me an opportunity, then tell Sushma Swaraj ji that I will give the reply. If you have called my name and have given me permission to initiate the discussion, they should have courage to listen to it. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: In regard to what Shahnawaz ji has said, we just want to ask whether he is the same person or somebody else. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I will give the reply. *...(Interruptions)* Please sit down. I will reply. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Is he the same person or somebody else. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, I will reply to the question raised by him. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Anant Kumar ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is his identity? It is that he is an hon'ble Member of this House and at this time I have called him so that he may make his statement.

Please give a patient hearing to him. There is no point of order.

...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): His name is there in the report. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not my concern. My concern is that I had called an hon. Member to speak on the issue before us.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Therefore, the matter is settled. Now, kindly take your seat because the next speaker is from your Party.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, he is saying that to cover up his misdeeds. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. The hon. MP is speaking.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: If he does not allow me to speak, I will also not let him speak. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Jagdambika Pal is saying.

(Interruptions)...

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDAMIBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, you have allowed me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*) You said that there would be no point of order. Please ask Sushma Swaraj ji to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)

I will satisfy her curiosity. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have given my ruling on this issue.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Member may please continue his speech.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Certainly they lack courage. Today, the entire country is listening to the discussion in this House. In a country with a population of one billion. ...(*Interruptions*) Please have patient, I am giving you the reply. ...(*Interruptions*) The people of the country know and will come to know it today what the leader of Opposition meant when he deposed before Liberhan Commission that he had no knowledge of the impending demolition of Babri Masjid. However, in the Aminabad rally in Lucknow on 5th December, Atal Behari Vajpayee ji said that the kar sewaks would visit the place the next day and God knows what they would do, but they would do leveling. ...(*Interruptions*) If he had no knowledge of it then what about the affidavit submitted by the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in the Supreme Court which was accepted by the Supreme Court. He gave an affidavit in the National Integration Council to the effect that he would protect the structure. The leader of their party gave an assurance to this effect in this very House. The Chief Minister of a State gives an affidavit in the Supreme Court and in N.I.C., they give assurance in the Parliament, when the Prime Minister had no idea then how could he dismiss the State Government invoking Article 356 in anticipation on the plea that the Article was being misused. Article 356 clearly states that —

[*English*]

“The President’s Rule can be imposed only for remedial purposes and not for preventive purposes.”

[*Translation*]

Article 356 can be invoked after an incident not on presuming that something could go wrong. When hon. Vajpayeeji and Advani ji had no idea, how could the then hon. Prime Minister know their intention or that they were going to demolish the disputed structure. That is why the Supreme Court did not appoint the Union Government as receiver. The Supreme Court was asked to appoint a receiver and it appointed a High Court judge as receiver. When it was in the cognizance of the Supreme Court and a High Court judge was appointed receiver there and minute to minute action was being reported and affidavits were given then not holding the then Prime Minister responsible in the Liberhan Commission’s report is justified since in a federal structure he cannot be held accountable.

That day after the leaking of Liberhan Commission’s Report, the Opposition leader stated that it was their desire that a temple should be constructed at Ayodhya. I wish to say that if it was their desire then the temple could be constructed only if a law was made in the Parliament or a title deed could be decided by the Supreme Court or High Court if there was mutual consensus and the Government was formed on this issue. However, efforts were made neither to reach a mutual consensus nor the Supreme Court was referred to give a time bound decision. I wish to ask if their intentions were genuine since they claimed while in Opposition that the day they would form the Government at the center, they would construct Ram Mandir by enacting a law through the Parliament. However, when they formed Government at the Centre, the then hon. Prime Minister and the then hon. Minister of Home Affairs averred in Parliament the very first day that this issue was not in the Bhartiya Janata Party’s agenda. They put the issue of Ram Mandir on the back burner. When they did so, the people of the country put them on the back burner because they formed the Government at the centre by misleading people. Alright, they did not know what was about to happen in Ayodhya but why did they take out a Rath Yatra from Somnath to Ayodhya? Ten thousand kilometer Rath Yatra crossed eight States. I remember that there were riots in Colonelganj, Uttar Pradesh after that Rath Yatra. Gujarat and Rajasthan’s. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Bishnu Pada Rayji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: You may not be remembering, however, those who participated in Rath Yatra, would remembering. ...(Interruptions) There were riots in Vadodra, Banaskantha, Gujarat after their Rath Yatra. There were riots in Colonelganj. Rajiv ji is no more. Curfew was clamped in that area. He visited the place and I also accompanied him. I saw bodies floating in the ponds adjacent to the police station. I witnessed that scene. That was the predicament of that Rath Yatra. The country was partitioned in 1947, however, on 6th December 1992 they divided the hearts of the countrymen. This act was unprecedented. ...(Interruptions) who is responsible for it? Today, when we are discussing the report of Liberhan Commission, he says that they did not wish to demolish the structure. If they did not wish to demolish it and if Bhartiya Janata Party or its leader was not involved in it, then I would like to ask it today why Mr. Prakash Singh who was D.I.G. prior to 6th December was replaced by Shri Vilas Mani Tripathi? Why D.I.G. was replaced? Why the D.M., the S.P. were replaced? The entire country knows it, if their intentions were not to demolish Babri Masjid then they would not have replaced persons right from D.G. to D.M., S.P., D.I.G., I.G. and Commissioner, etc. who were to be used politically and instead those persons were deployed there who did not take any action. ...(Interruptions) So this Liberhan Commission has strongly recommended that a Commission should be set up for police reforms in future. The Commission on Police Reforms should be set up to ensure that the police do not give in to the pressure or dictates of a Chief Minister of not fulfilling their duty of protecting the Constitution. I feel that today we are not discussing the Liberhan Commission Report. Yesterday, 6 December was commemorated as 'Shaurya Diwas' at some places in the country, at some places it was celebrated at 'Vijay Diwas and some parties observed it as 'Kala Diwas'. I visited a cluster in Ayodhya yesterday. There was peace. Neither the Sadhus nor the Hindus and nor Muslims there have anything to do with it. They only want peace in Ayodhya and in the country. These people want to rekindle it once again. It's a silly fish that gets caught with the same bait. This is a serious issue that is being discussed today....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Ram Mandir should be constructed and if they have such a resolution then ask their party workers why they feel disappointed. It is because they formed Government in Uttar Pradesh and at the Centre in the name of constructing Ram Mandir. Why did they not enact a Legislation after forming the Government at the Centre? They did not bring a legislation because there was BJP-NDA coalition at the Centre. They felt that their Government will fall if they enacted the law because NDA was a coalition Government of BJP and other parties. It means, that they had lesser love for Rama temple, and more for power, therefore, they ran the Government for five years. Whose task was it to enact the law? He said that they resolved before the people of the country. ...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYA NATH: What do you want? Do you want that the temple should be constructed? ...(Interruptions) You may oppose it and say that temple should not be constructed in Ayodhya?...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Yogi ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Yogi ji, please be calm.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: In regard to Ayodhya dispute, Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid case, the Congress took the stand from the beginning that either the court should take a decision or it should be taken by mutual consent, but believe it that when Congress took this stand, these people were conducting 'Rath Yatras' at the same time. At that time, in BJP's executive council, this disputed site. ...(Interruptions) I would like to tell you that. ...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why do you get restless.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Jagdambika Pal is saying.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Yogi ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is not your turn now. Why are you speaking?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

It is not your turn.

[Translation]

Why do you get so impatient.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, whatever he speaks should not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, my submission is that let the rosary be in the hands of the Muslim, let us not snatch beads from the priests. One's own religion is dearer than life to all people. Nobody should be deprived of his place of worship...(Interruptions). So I would like to submit that this country will never forgive them. This is a secular country. I am hurt but they are not sorry for this. Even today I remember that day. 15 karsevaks were killed in firing in Ayodhya on 30th October and 2nd November, Presently the dependents of those karsevaks are living on the new ghat of the

same Ayodhya. When pain surpasses its culmination, one does not feel the pain. They might not be aware about the condition of Ram Ashre Dhankar who lived in Kaiyana locality in Ayodhya and whose son Rajendra Dhankar was killed on 30th October. His old mother died of grief of the death of her son leaving behind four children who are being tortured by their old grand father who manages the family by making small bamboo baskets. I do not talk about visiting every house hold to see the condition of the family member of those karsevaks who were killed in police firing. Let them visit only Ram Ashre Dhankar's house in Faizabad Ayodhya and the Naya ghat residence of Bansdevi Gupta who was killed. They should visit Ramkot. His daughter died in the absence of medicine and his son is working in a small shop. His old mother said that she lost her children for the sake of the temple for which frenzy was created among people. The main intension behind creating this frenzy was not the resolve that they would build the temple if they came to power, rather their main goal was to grab the power at the centre. They had no other intention except this...(Interruptions) If they had set goal, they would certainly achieved it. Now this country wants. ...(Interruptions) If there was any aim then certainly. ...(Interruptions) They should seriously listen to the recommendations of this Commission. The entire nation is watching as to how long we will take to bring to book those people who have been implicated in the recommendations of the Commission and the process of prosecution will be expedited. The Hindus and Muslims of the entire country, 100 crore people of the country want that those who are misusing religion and caste for political gains should be stopped. People desire that an authority should be set up for this, the National Integration Council should be given legal recognition or a National Commission should be set up to solve the disputed issue. I would like to know as to what was done by the BJP and the NDA Government during their work than six years tenure. The said Government never took any initiative or made any effort to hold any meeting to arrive at a consensus on this issue and never thought about sending any reference in this regard. I feel that no effort was made. It is a political issue for them. They are not the worshippers of lord Ram rather traders of Ram, they do business in the name of Lord Ram and use the name of Ram only to come to power. As many as 3000 riots took place after 6th of December 1992, if the guilty persons are not punished. ...(Interruptions) There were no towns and cities left where riots did not take place and innocent people did not lose their lives. ...(Interruptions) He should listen to and if he has any

*Not recorded.

reply he may give it later on. I feel that we are not using Liberhan Commission to identify the culprits. ...*(Interruptions)* The entire nation saw that on 6th December, 1992 the leader of Opposition, hon'ble Murli Manohar Joshi, Uma Bharti ji, Vinay Katiyar ji, Ritambharaji and Ashok Singhal ji were standing there. ...*(Interruptions)* Let me clarify to him. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, on 6th December they were making preparation to demolish the mosque. On 4th December itself my self Shri Jagdambika pal. Shri Nirmal Khatri, Shri Naval Kishore Sharma, National General Secretary of Congress Party, Shri Jitendra Prasad, Shri Pramod Tiwari-We all were demanding the dismissal of the Government in Faizabad. So he should correct his knowledge. We were arrested on 4th December and the structure was demolished on 6th December. He should correct his knowledge. There were certain omissions and commissions in the text of the decision of Supreme Court and High Courts. If they want to cover up their misdeed on the pretext that their names do not figure in the report of the Librahan Commission or on the basis of certain commissions and omissions in the text then they are not going to succeed in it. The report of the Librahan Commission has identified the guilty persons whether it pertains to administrative officer, or politicians or Sangh Pariwar, Bajrang Dal, Vishwa Hindu Parishad and BJP did on the basis of religion. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALJI TANDON (Lucknow): I have a point of order.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please mention the Rule.

SHRI LALJI TANDON: If it were under certain Rule then why would I have raised the point of order.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please mention the Rule.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Please tell him to sit down. His speech is not going on record as you have not permitted him to speak. He should speak when his turn comes. Whatever is going or is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*

15.00 hrs.

Madam, when the disputed structure of Babri Masjid was demolished in Uttar Pradesh, the then DG Police had accepted that 25 companies of CRPF were provided

by the Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)* However those companies were not deployed.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing except the speech of Shri Jagdambika Pal will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, the then DGP had accepted that 25 companies of paramilitary forces sent by the Centre were not deployed. Instead they remained in their barracks. At the time when situation was getting tense even then the then Chief Minister did not order deployment of the forces. Today the entire nation knows that the Centre had provided military force. The prominent leaders of their party were present at the spot and were urging crowd to give one more push after one fome was demolished. Today the entire country men have seen their act, there is no need to identify the culprits. They should be severely punished so that such incidents may not take place in future. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam I would like to submit that:

“Kash apne mulk me aisi phiza bane, mandir jale to Ranj musalmanon ko bhi ho
Pamal hone paye na Masjid ki abru, yah phikr mandir ke Nigahgahon ko ho”

Madam, today secularism is the greatest strength of our country. This incident is a blow to secularism. There are many other problems in the country as well. Youths constitute 50 percent of the total population Attempts have been made to mislead the country by way of raising the communal issues. They do not care for the future of youths of our country. Today, a young leader, Rahul Gandhi has concern for the future of youths of this country. ...*(Interruptions)* He is visiting the villages of the country. Do they have any concern? ...*(Interruptions)* They should muster courage to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Today the biggest problem facing this country is the livelihood of the people. ...*(Interruptions)* The problems of this country are concerned with the farmers and the youths. They do not have any issue...*(Interruptions)* whether it is election of Maharashtra, Haryana, Uttranchal or Delhi, the people of this country have witnessed their breach of trust. ...*(Interruptions)* People have rejected them, and will also

reject them in future. So, I would like to submit that the CBI should take immediate action against the guilty persons and the cases going on in Bareilly and Lucknow court should be expedited so that the culprits of secularism of the country be brought to book.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Raj Nath Singh.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep silence.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please maintain silence and resume your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing except the speech of Shri Rajnath Singh will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Madam Speaker, I rise to take part in the discussion taking place here on the report of the Liberhan Commission and present my own report. The Liberhan Commission report has been laid in the House after the lapse of 17 years, but I would like to say that this report is devoid of facts and contains many baseless things. All of us know, and the entire country knows it very well that 'Maryada Purshottam, Bhagwan Ram' upheld Dharma and truth while living in exile for 14 years and then regained his Kingdom. It means, he took 14 years to regain his Kingdom, but the Liberhan Commission took 17 years to present its report *...(Interruptions)*. After taking 17 years, the truth in this report *...(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: It took 17 years. I would not have had any objection in this regard if the Commission had been successful in reaching near the truth. But the report of the Libenrhan Commission has not reached near the truth. It took the time of 17 years and crores of rupees were spent on this Commission. I would like to say that this Commission has tried to distort the truth and present the distorted facts.

Many a time, the word 'Babri Mosque' has been used. Madam Speaker, you know it very well that we

call Ayodhya complex as Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid complex in legal language, but what kind of report can be expected from the Commission which is inquiring into the demolition of disputed structure and is using 'Babri Masjid in place of the legal term, Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid Complex, at many places. Here. I would like to make a mention of the last line of para no. 63.6 on page number 383, in which disputed site has been called Babri Masjid. After that in para 74.1 and in 7th line of para 74.2 on page 494 of the Commission's report, the disputed structure has been called as Babri Masjid and I would like to say that this is absolutely wrong from legal, social and historic points of view. I completely condermn it. It should be called Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid complex. It should not be called Babri Masjid complex in any circumstances. Didn't the Commission pay attention to the fact that it is repeatedly using the word Babri Masjid? What effect will it leave on the religious sentiments of the people? Didn't the Commission pay any attention at all in this regard? I would like to say that the use of word 'Babri Masjid' should be discontinued both inside and outside the parliament. It should be either called the dispted structure or the legal language described for the complex should be used but if one wants to travel back in the page of history and call it 'Babri Masjid', I would humbly like to tell him that the distance to be travelled in the page of history cannot be determined by one's own will. The distance one will travel back in the hisotry cannot be left to one's will. Who doesn't know that there was a Rama temple there, Meer, Batirahim, the Chief of Army of Babar demolished it in 1528 and tried to construct a Mosque at that place. Who can deny this truth? I would like to say that the entire report is a bundle of faults and blunders. The facts have been totally igonred in this report and it is reflected in this report. Madam, confining myself to what is written in the Libernhan Commission report, I would like to make a mention of para 46.8 on page 270 in which the name of a person is written-ADG, Intelligence. Whose name is it? Who was he? Who was ADG and whether he was involved in the Kar Sewa? Whether he was involved in the movement? The Libernhan Commission should also have mentioned as to whether only ADG Intelligence or the entire office of ADG Intelligence was involved in the movement *...(Interruptions)*. In para 47.5 of page 239, leaders of Muslim is mentioned. Who are the leaders of the Muslim? It is not known. It is not written, who are the leaders who took part in this movement. The biggest blunder in this report is and where making a mention of Mandal Commission report, it is written that-

[English]

"The ordinance for acquisition of the land, which was issued on the 19th of October 1990 was subsequently withdrawn on the 20th October, 1990. In the meantime, Government led by Shri V.P. Singh declared the decision regarding implementation of Mandal Commission Report providing reservations for Scheduled Castes, etc."

[Translation]

The Mandal Commission report was not meant to provide reservations for Scheduled Castes. This is the kind of information the Commission is having, which has been mentioned in it...*(Interruptions)*. Moropant Pingle was an All India Campaigner of Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh. He has been called a Member of Shiv Sena, the political party. In para 46.7 of page 275 in the report, the name of Shri Jagdambika Pal, an hon'ble Member of this House, who hails from Uttar Pradesh is also included in the list of Kar Sewaks...*(Interruptions)*. I welcome Kar Sewak Jagdambika Pal ji...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, my name is taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Pal ji, he has taken your name. You have to give clarification. I will give you one minute after Shri Rajnath ji concludes his speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, my name has been taken...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give you one minute's time. All right, you are raising your point, please carry on.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Hon'ble Rajnath ji said that I welcome Kar Sewak Jagdambika Pal ji. He might be aware that I was elected as Congress MLC in the year 1982. I was elected as Congress MLC in the year 1988 and I was Congress MLA in 1993. AT the time, they were demonishing the structure, I was leading the movement against this demolition. Jagdamabika Pal was

neither a Kar Sewak nor anybody else...*(Interruptions)*. If Jagdambika Pal was doing this, they should say...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you stood up? Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your clarification.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, he is telling a lie...*(Interruptions)*. I shall make my point...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is putting forth his point.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yogi Aditya Nath, why do you always stand up. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: The way these people had misled the country, Shri Rajnath Singh is misleading the House by taking my name. You people definitely know that at that time I was opposing their Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, your clarification is over, now please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, Speaker, through you, I would like to inform the House that Kar Sewak, Shri Jagdambika Pal has also been the Minister in the cabinet of Shri Kalyan Singh ji. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I would like to inform that he was MLC of Congress party in 1982, but despite being part of Congress party he took part in Kar Sewa, this is what the report of Liberhan Commission says...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, my name is being taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Now be silent.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Now, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point, now please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, I would like to state in regard to the report of this commission that it seems to have been written with a special purpose keeping in view a set political agenda. I would like to mention that in para 61.05 of page number 362 of the commission's report, it is written that—

[English]

“A mad race designed to embarrass the Congress Party by BJP and other members of the Sangh Parivaar.”

[Translation]

It means, this movement, which was a peoples' movement, was launched to push the Congress Party to the wall. If this is not a political statement by the Commission, what else could it be called? On page 597 of the report, a whole chapter has been written on the Bharatiya Janata Party, and it is written that—

[English]

“The failure of BJP as an irresponsible political party...” (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Aaron Rashid ji, sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, no commission can be permitted to make political comment...(Interruptions) Liberrhan commission has termed irresponsible party to that political party which at present is the main opposition party in both Houses of the Indian Parliament, and had run the Government for six years in the country. We condemn it. I would like to submit that if we observe the style and manner of political comment on both the Congress and the BJP, to my understanding is a big challenge for the democratic system of the country and I think that the entire Parliament should also under over it...(Interruptions)

Madam, in para 2.11 of page-4 in the terms of reference of the Liberrhan Commission it is written that—

[English]

“To find out the sequence of events, and all the facts and circumstances relating to the event of 6th December, 1992.”

[Translation]

The demolition of the disputed structure in Ayodhya on 6th of December, 1992 was not a result of spontaneous reaction, but the cadre of the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh, Bharatiya Janata Party demolished this structure. I believe that whatever happened in Ayodhya on that day was the result of the people's resentment not only in Uttar Pradesh, but across the country...(Interruptions). I believe that this was an uncontrolled expression of public sentiment. ... (Interruptions)

Madam, I have mentioned it because on one side the Liberrhan commission is saying in its report that it was not a spontaneous reaction, it was a conspiracy hatched by the BJP and the RSS and on other side, the Csame Commission has also contradicated it. I would like to ask on what basis the Liberrhan Commission called it a conspiracy. Whether the Liberrhan Commission should not have contemplated on the circumstances responsible for the demolition of the disputed structure which was due to public fury. Any Conclusion cannot be drawn on the basis of the sequence of events of a few hours. Was it not the responsibility of the Commission to assess whether the disputed structure had been demolished due to uncontrolled public fury or any conspiracy. If it has to be analysed properly, one has to observe the sequency of events of years, decades and centuries, then only it can be ascestained what led to

the demolition of this disputed structure? Who is unaware of this truth? In 1528, Mir Banki who was the commander of Babar....(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Listen to him, please be silent.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, Ayodhya is a holy place associated with Lord Ram. There Mir Banki constructed a mosque by demolishing the temple. I am not the only one who is saying it. It is an established historical fact. In Ain-e-Akbari of Abul Fazal, Ayodhya has been called as the birthplace of Ram and a holy place.

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, I would like to seek a clarification. How does he reach the conclusion that...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: No clarifications please. You may please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Yogi ji, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): It was a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Bishnu Pada Ray ji, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, the granddaughter of Aurangzeb had herself made a mention of the destruction of Janambhoomi and construction of Babri Mosque over there in a book *Nasihath-Q-bist-o-panjmahaj-chahnalsahi-Bahadurshahi* written in 1816. Anybody can pick that book and see it. Maulvi Abdul Karim ji has also written the same thing in *Gust-e-Halat, Halat-e-Ayodhya, Awadh* published in Persian from Lucknow in the year 1885. In 1973, Maulana Abdul Hasan Nadavi, Chief of the Nadwatu Ulema, a prestigious Muslim religious university established in Lucknow, who is called

Ali Mian as a mark of respect by us has translated into Urdu his father's book 'Hindustan Islami Ahd' written in Arabic. It was translated in English in the year 1977. It has been written in that book that Babar constructed a mosque at a place which was believed to be the holy pacc by Hindus. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit downn.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI (HYDERABAD): Madam, I cannot tolerate it. He is speaking such things. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: What cannot be done, what happened? Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Speak at your turn.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, if I am wrong, tomorrow is also designated for discussion on the report of the Liberhan Commission. I would also like to request all hon'ble Members to contradict it at that time. Through the Chair, I appeal not to create uproar at this time. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

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

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: The Western historians whether he is William Finch, Joseph Defentler or the *Gazet of East India company*-all have mentioned this fact that Hindu pilgrims used to constantly visit the place after the construction of the Mosque over there and they performed 'Bhajan Keertan' and worship outside it. The Archaeological Survey of India had started the work of exploration of the ancient sites of Ayodhya in 1934. Even at that time, they had mentioned it as Janmabhoomi and it was written there.

[English]

"This is site No. 1. Janmabhoomi"

[Translation]

That is why I would like to say that the series of incidents are very old when there was no parliament no Governments. I understand that all these incidents should have been analysed by the commission but it did not also. It was also written that

[English]

"There was no order to prohibit Muslims to perform Namaz, but no Namaz was done since 1934."

[Translation]

That is no Namaz was performed over there since 1934. No Namaz was being performed over there since 1934. ...*(Interruptions)* I am saying what the commission has stated. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Idols were installed in 1949 and since then by the order of the court worship is being performed incessantly there...*(Interruptions)*. I would like to know from the Government as to what efforts were made by the Government on its own to resolve this issue as the worship of idols is being performed incessantly and no Namaz is being done over there since 1934...*(Interruptions)*. I would also like to inform that 1986. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Rajnath Singh says.

(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, with great respect to the hon. Member, I want to submit a couple of facts for his kind consideration and also for your consideration....*(Interruptions)* Madam, a title suit is pending on whether it was a mosque or a temple earlier; and whether Namaz or pooja was performed. All these are issues which are in the title suit and are related matters. We are not here deciding issues in the title suit. The only issue we are discussing is ...*(Interruptions)* Geete Ji, please sit down. I am allowed to speak. We are not debating the title suit here. If I may say with greatest respect, that is a matter which is sub judice and we cannot debate it in this House.

Liberhan Commission was appointed to find out the circumstances and events leading to the demolition of, what they call, what the Terms of Reference calls, Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure. The only thing we are discussing is, who demolished it. That is the only issue we are discussing here. No other issue is here....*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): This is gross misrepresentation. The Terms of Reference says "to go into the circumstances of demolition". The whole gamut of circumstances should be gone into....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Dr. Joshi, circumstances leading to the demolition of the structure is the only issue here....*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Historical, political, geographical, and administrative circumstances should be gone into. The Commission itself says it.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. There is a case pending, The matter is sub judice. Please be aware of it and be conscious of it all the time. When you are speaking, please speak in such a manner that your statement does not prejudice the case. Discussing the Liberhan Commission Report is a separate issue which we are doing today under Rule 193. Let us confine ourselves only to that.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: We have to point out the inaccuracies in the Report.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, just now the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs has stated that the matter is sub judice at present. I understand that if the matter is sub judice, then, there should be no discussion on the report of Liberhan Commission in the parliament...*(Interruptions)*.

Madam Speaker, I would like to say that we are not advancing any such arguments or preventing such facts on the basis of which it can be said that the decision of the court or the proceedings of the court are likely to be affected to some extents. There has to be a logical argument for that. I wanted to say that it was also mentioned in the Liberhan commission report that in February, 1986 the court, by going one step further, had given orders to get the lock of Ram Janmabhoomi opened. The foundation stone of Shri Ram Janmabhoomi was also laid in November, 1989.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Government, the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs whether the worship that was being done there since 1949 was being performed in temple or Mosque. I would also like to know from the Government whether it was the temple or the Mosque whose lock was opened and foundation stone was laid...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: You, take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Rajnath Singh is saying.

(*Interruptions*)...*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Jagdambika Pal Ji, take your seat. You have spoken on your turn.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, I have no hesitation in saying this. If you want to know from me as to whose lock was opened, I will say that is was of the temple, there was the temple and there will be temple. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Pal Ji, you, take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quiet.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, if we want to go into the background of this incident, I would say whatsoever happened in this regard was really due to resentment among the people having faith in religion. They did not get justice that they deserved which gave birth to public outburst and that disputed structure got demolished ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA (Jammu): Was there so much resentment that the temple was demolished. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: I am not in anger. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Madan Lal Sharma Ji, take your seat.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, all the people might have seen the statement of our young colleague, Shri Rahul Gandhi, an hon'ble Member of this House. He said that if a person from the Gandhi family were the Prime Minister, such an incident would have never happened. I would like to remind the House that at the time of installation of the idol in 1949 Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister, Pandit Vallabha Pant was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and at the time of laying the foundation stone Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the prime Minister and Shri Narayan Dutta Tewari was the Chief Minsiter of Uttar Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You take your seat. Please be quiet.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Jagdambika Pal Ji, please take your seat; your turn is over.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, if an analysis of the reasons behind the incident of 6th December, 1992, would have been made thoroughly, Liberrhan Commission, Shabhano case could have never been forgotten at any cost. I would like to remind that the court verdict was delivered in Shahbano case in 1986, but the Government of this very Congress party kowtowed before the fanatics...(*Interruptions*).

Madam Speaker, on the one hand the court verdict is being overruled, and on the other all the people of the majority society i.e. Hindu and Sikhs are being asked to abide by the court order...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing except Shri Rajnath Singh Ji's speech will go on record. Rajnath Singh ji, please conclude now.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, if the hon'ble Members do not disturb me, I will conclude my speech within half an hour.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please conclude. I would like to request the hon'ble Members not to disturb.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, in regard to Liberrhan Commission's report I would like to say

that firing of bullets on 30 October and 2nd November on the orders of the UP Government has found no mention in the report. The person who was part of the then Government is now an hon'ble Member of this House, and is present in the House. I do not want to name him. I understand that communal enmity was created on account of that also. It has also found no mention in the report of the Libernhan Commission. After the fall of disputed structure, ban was imposed on RSS, VHP and all other organisations. After imposition of ban, a tribunal was constituted under the Chairmanship of a sitting judge, Justice Bahari. It was called Bahari Tribunal. It delivered its judgement. On page No. 72 of the report of that tribunal, the Government's Intelligence Department accepted that communal tension was at its peak from September to December, 1990 in the country. It means, Bahari Tribunal accepted it, but it has found no mention in Libernhan Commission's report. Here I would also like to mention that the Libernhan Commission should also have made mention of all these circumstances in its report, but it has not made mention of all these incidents and circumstances in its report.

Madam Speaker, I would also like to state that many provocative statements were made during that period. It was said that the Republic Day should be boycotted. Somebody called 'Bharat Mata's as demoness. It was said that 'Bharat Mata' is such a demoness who wants to swallow us. In regard to Bharatiya Janata Party I would like to say that Bharatiya Janta Party never discriminates on the basis of caste and religion. We do not practice politics based on caste and religion. We practise politics of justice and humanity. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, whether it is the majority or minority community, if it is teased repeatedly, and justice is delayed or deferred, it will react automatically. We have observed this kind of reaction even before this incident and also witnessed what happened on 6 December, 1992. When that structure fell, the Libernhan Commission started seeing a conspiracy in it.

Madam Speaker, here, I would like to state that many incidents that took place a few months before 6 December, 1992, have found no mention in the Libernhan Commission's report. The Congress Government was in power in the year 1991. I think that Government as it tried to mediate between Hindus and Muslims and tried to evolve a solution to his problem. It has been

mentioned in para 30.1 of page 126 in the Libernhan Commission Report. It has not been mentioned that the intellectuals from Babri Masjid Action Commission left without giving evidence. The Libernhan Commission has made no mention of it in its report. After that in para 40.2 of page 195, it is written that

[English]

"...no further time would be given after 23rd October, 1992."

[Translation]

It means that, even after issuance of ultimatum by the Commission, the intellectuals of Action Committee did not appear in the next meeting in 1992, forget about presenting written evidence. This has also not been mentioned in the Libernhan Commission report, naturally, this issue had to be resolved by holding a dialogue, but evolving of solution did not became possible. I understand that making no mention of such an important perspective in the backdrop of this incident reflects the bias of the Commission. Commission has written about Shri Kalyan Singh ji, who was then then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and is now an hon'ble Member of this House. It has criticized Kalyan Singh ji by saying that he was not in favour of resorting to firing on Karsewaks, and in para 30.2, 30.4 and 37.16 of page 134 it has been written that the Chief Minister, Shri Kalyan Singh expressed his inability to the Prime Minister, Shri Narsimharao in using force on Karsewaks first in December, 1991 and then in July, 1992. It was said that we cannot order firing. Kalyan Singh ji said it before hand and when bullets were fired during the tenure of Samajwadi Party, there was a widespread reaction in the entire country. Citing that argument, Shri Kalyan Singh ji said it twice to the Prime Minister, Shri Narsimharao that we will not order firing....*(Interruptions)*

DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ (SAMBHAL): The bullets were fired with the connivance of both. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: But I am surprised that the Commission has not made any comment in this regard. The fact that despite knowing, the intention of Uttar Pradesh Government in December 1991 and July, 1992, the Union Government did not take any action in this regard, has found no mention in the report.

There is a mention of a committee in page no. 122, para 29.30 of the report. The former Vice-President, Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat and hon'ble Minister of Agriculture Shri Sharad Pawar were also part of that Committee. There is no mention, in the report of Libernhan Commission, as to why this Commission was not able to function. It should have been mentioned, but it has found no mention in the report of Libernhan Commission. The Commission itself has written in page 154 that on 1st April, 1992 Ramnavami, 7 lakh people congregated in Ayodhya and everything passed off quietly. In 1992, when announcement in regard to Karsewa was made a large number of people were present there and the Commission should at least take cognizance of the fact that earlier also, many more Karsewaks than the number of Karsewaks that were present on 6 December, 1992 had congregated at that place many times, but nothing untoward happened. No harm was caused to the disputed structure, then why it happened on 6 December, 1992. Libernhan Commission has not tried to take cognizance of it. If earlier dates passed off peacefully, indespite of large congregations, then why such thing happened on 6 December, 1992 only. Everybody is aware that the UP Government had acquired 67 acres of land surrounding disputed land of 2.77 acres and judgment was to be given in that regard on 11 December, 1992, but the Government did not appeal in Court even once. It did not request the Court to pass the judgement before 6 December, 1992, so that this type of people's fury could be pacified. No effort was made in this direction. Therefore, I would like to allege that this commission is not having a healthy and unbiased approach, but is working with a definite mentality of attributing blame. On page 222 of report it is written that.

[English]

"...the news report cannot be said to be false even if it may be an exaggerated version."

[Translation]

It means what appeared in the newspapers, how so ever exaggerated it may be is reliable for the liberhan Commissions. No. 248 it has been reported about the leaders of Vishwa Hindu Parishad that-

[English]

"They ostensibly told the *Kar Sevaks* to construct the temple".

[Translation]

Their appeal was merely a pretension. How did the Liberhan Commission got the impression that their appeal of Kar Sevaks was in fact merely a pretension. In para 442 of page no. 250 it has been mentioned that-

[English]

"This is a sham paper decision of symbolic *kar seva*".

[Translation]

Regarding the appeal made to Kar Sevaks to stop demolition, in para 56 of page no. 255 of the report the commission has mentioned that

[English]

"feeble requests for media benefit." was made.

[Translation]

That means all the leaders were making feeble appeal to kar sevaks for media benefit. Their appeal merely a pretension. How did Libernhan Commission arrived at this conclusion?...*(Interruptions)*. In para-76.8 of page no. 502 of the report, the commission has made some comments regarding the persons attached with the temple building movement. It has mentioned

[English]

"little men with king-sized egos."

[Translation]

Madam Speaker can any commission or any persons be permitted to make such comments. Are the persons whose names have been included in the lists little men? Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee had been the Prime Minister. Is he a little man? Is Shri Lal Krishna Advani a little man? Is Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi a little man?...*(Interruptions)*. Madam Speaker, the commission cannot be permitted to make such comment. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please maintain silence.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam those who are great do not call others little man. Maryada Purushotam Ram visited Sabari who was at the bottom of social hierarchy and ate plumb that she had tasted. Maryada Purushotam Ram was great. I condemn justice Libernhan for calling others, little man...*(Interruptions)*. I would also like to inform the entire House that justice Libernhan did not visit Ayodhya even once in last 17 year...*(Interruptions)*. The entire commission did not visit Ayodhya even once and prepared entire report on its own.

Madam Speaker, it appears to me that Libernhan commission had got divine sight. As Dhritrashtra had got divine sight through Sanjay, similarly Libernhan had got a new sight...*(Interruptions)*. Sitting in Hastinapur, Sanjay did running commentance of Kurakshetra for blind Dhritrashtra. I would like to ask this Sanjay as to who is this Dhritrashtra to whom he want to tell? Who was that Dhritrashtra?...*(Interruptions)*.

The senior leader of our party hon'ble Atal Behari Vajpayee, hon'ble Lal Krishna Advani ji, hon'ble Dr. Joshi they might be pseudo moderate. How did he know that they are pseudo moderate? No commission can be given the right to make this political comment. I would like to submit that the comment that has been made by Libernhan Commission is completely an unauthorised demeanor from the moral and constitutional point of view.

Further in para 16.6 of page 492 of the report it is mentioned-

[English]

"It cannot be assumed even for a moment that L.K. Advani, Atal Bihari Vajpayee or Murli Manohar Joshi did not know the designs of the Sangh Parivar".

[Translation]

It is evident from the above lines that the allegation levelled against Advaniji, Murli Manohar Joshi ji and universally accepted leader Vajpayee ji is not based on facts rather it is based on assumptions and suppositions. I have drawn this conclusion from their report itself...*(Interruptions)*. My submission is that if any Commission or any person wants to investigate any incident then they should base their investigation on inductive logic. That means they should arrive at any conclusion on the basis of facts or evidence present on the ground. However, whatever has been stated by the Libernhan Commission in its report-is based on deductive

logic. From the word go, they had decided about the conclusion they had to reach at. Commission has made efforts to supply facts and evidence in its report as per their requirements.

I would like to submit in para 50.6 of page number 286 of the report is has been mentioned-

[English]

"The inquiry demands an insightful analysis of the situation by weeding out the communal, institutional or other bias from the statements of the witnesses and by precluding the possibility of hindsight bias, that is, remembering the fact consistent with the desired conclusion."

[Translation]

That means the Commission resorted to deductive logic instead of inductive logic to arrive at desired conclusion. I would like to submit the same thing that

[English]

this is a political document for character assassination.

[Translation]

My overall comment in this regard is that legal criteria have been completely ignored in the preparation of the report of the commission. That is why I am calling it a political document.

In para 57.4 of page number 335 of the report it has been mentioned-Rashtriya Swyaam Sevak Sangh is a communal organization because the origination has emphasis on Hindutva and policy of cultural nationalism. Sir, I would like to remind that the Supreme Court while defining the Hindutva in 1995 had stated that-

[English]

This is a way of life.

[Translation]

It is a way of life, which cannot be confined in the boundary of caste and religious bounds. Would you like to call that the Supreme Court is also communal. It is the definition of the Supreme Court. Not only this I would like to refer one more case in this regard. In 1996 while giving its decision in Ramesh Yashwant Prabhu Vs. Prabhakar kachinath Kunde case regarding the petition

ot disqualify the election of Prabhakar Kachinath Kunde. The court in para-44 of page 162 of volume one had stated

[English]

“It is an error of law to assume Hindutva as communal.”

[Translation]

So branding the Sangh as communal because of its affiliation to Hindutva ideology is not only a political antagonism rather it is also a complete disregard for Law. I am surprised to find that the Government in its ATR report tabled in the House has also mentioned—

[English]

The matter will be examined further.

[Translation]

What matter will be examined what will be examined that the Government had to mentioned in its ATR. I would like to submit that those believing in Hinduism have neither attached any one nor have made efforts to promote any kind of conversion. It is a fact even known to a child.

[English]

Hinduism never went for invasion and never propagated conversion.

[Translation]

This fact should also be understood.

As far as the question of Hindutva is concerned, those having faith in the religion have given the message of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam'. It is not meant for only those living inside Indian boundary rather it is meant for all the people living on this earth. I am not only surprised but also aggrieved that the name of Deorah Baba has also been included among 68 people who have been held conspirators of demolition. The entire nation knows as to what type of saint Deorah Baba was. He had died two and half year before the demolition. Common people had great faith and reverence for him. I would like to remind that the first president of this country Dr. Rajendra Prasad had gone to Kumbh Mela in 1954 and sitting in public had worshipped and adored Deorah Baba. The

former Prime Minister Late Lal Bahadur Shastri, the then Governor of Uttar Pradesh Shri K.R. Munshi, Chief Minister Dr. Sampurna Nand and Chandrabhan Gupta were also present there. Rajshri Purushottam Das Tandon also went there to have a darshan of him in 1948 and due to constraint of time, I will not mention what was the comment of Tandon Ji about him. In 1911, King George V went to have a darshan of Deorah Baba. The Prime Minister of our country Shrimati Indira Gandhi also went many times to have a darshan of Deorah Baba. She went to have a darshan of him even after losing election in 1977. Our former Prime Minister Late Rajiv Gandhi also went to have a darshan of Puja Deorah Baba on 6th November, 1989 before election. With him Narayan Dutt Tewari and the then Minister of Home Affairs Shri Buta Singh were also present there. At that time, 40 minutes talks were held between late Rajiv Gandhi and Deorah Baba. I would like to know from the Government as to what were the contents of the 40 minutes talk held between Rajiv Gandhi ji and Deorah Baba. These should be made public. All the photographs of deorah Baba and all the news of that time covered in newspapers will be available for us even today.

I would also like to say that as per my information late Rajiv Gandhi ji went to see Deorah Baba before the foundation stone was laid in 1989. After that the then Chief Justice of India Shri Rangnath Mishra along with his two sitting Judges also went to see Deorah Baba. So, what shall I say about the effort which is being made to prove such a saint a conspirator. *...(Interruptions)* If this is not shamelessness, not impudence, then what would you say it? *...(Interruptions)* It has given me a great pain. Whatever comment has been made in this report about Deorah Baba has caused acrimony among the whole Saint society of the country. *...(Interruptions)* If this is not the effort of creating communal tension in a way, then what would you say it? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Rajnath Singh ji, now you conclude.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, while speaking about Deorah Baba, tears well up in my eyes. But, I have read such a comment about Deorah Baba. It is not that only our passion and emotions have been hurt, but the emotions of crores of people have also been hurt. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, the issue of Somnath was also there. This is the second issue which has been resolved. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel from Gujarat was the Minister of Home Affairs, but from none other Uttar Pradesh our late Pandi Jawaharlal Nehru was a very respectable leader and we have a great respect for him even today. Even in his tenure this issue was not resolved, which is definitely a matter of concern for all of us.

Madam, here I would like to mention on the basis of Libernhan Commission Report. The Prime Minister Shri Narasimha Rao had said on television at night 9 O'clock on 6th December, 1992 that he would rebuilt the structure of Babri Mosque at the same place. Should Libernhan Commission not have mentioned this fact and what effect may have been made of this statement at that time? May it have caused a communal harmony or disharmony? Perhaps Narasimha Rao ji was not aware of this fact. At that time, there was a full-fledged Government of Congress Party. Were the Congressmen and the whole Cabinet not aware of this fact that the non-muslims had no right to construct mosque? This has been written in Quran, but even though he promises so. As far as a promise is concerned, it is stated about Kalyan Singh that he had also made it by giving an affidavit that he would not allow demolitioin of the structure. ...*(Interruptions)* What do you talk about promises of Kalyan Singh? ...*(Interruptions)* I want to remind. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Take your seat. Rajnath Singh ji, now you conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, I would say that as far as the question and ideology of this Government and the party with which the affiliation of this Government exists are concerned, I would like to give an example in this regard. Perhaps a convention of all India Congress Committee was held in Lahore in 1945. At that time, Congress had a resolution that they would not allow partition of this country at any cost and Rashtrapita Mahatma Gandhi had also promised the countryment by saying that the partition of the country into India and Pakistan would be made at the cost of his life; but the party whose Government is there did not fulfill even the promises of Rashtrapita Mahatma Gandhi and ultimately the partition of India was conducted on the basis of religion. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I want to say about intensity of public resentment.

16.00 Hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Rajnath Singh ji, you have taken about one hour. There will be no time left for your other Members.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, in November, 1990 BBC had said in its new analysis that the public participation in Ram Janmabhoomi movement was comparatively many more times than that in Quit India Movement in 1942. Liberhan Commission is not ready to admit this fact. I want to say that the Congress Party did not fulfil the promises of Rashtrapita. I understand that the Party had no feeling of pain and agony as it deserved on account of this, but with its intention it assumes itself the hero of national unity, tryst with destiny and puts the blame on us for the demolition of the structure.

The name of our respected leader Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee has been put illegally in Libernhan Commission Report, but under the provision of section 8B of Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Act, 1958, nobody can be made accused without conducting enquiries from him. Similarly, the names of many people have been put in this Report. This fact is not unknown to all that if there is any leader who has achieved respect in Indian politics for such a long time, then, he is none other than Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee. Nobody can deny this fact. They did not care a brass farthing while making a comment against such a person. Is the person like Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee about whom Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said a 'vision of the future' and Narasimha Rao called 'his political guide', looking a pseudo-secular and conspirator? Will the person having such a thinking not be called a person of sick mentality. If this will not be called, then, what would you call him?

Madam, a ban was imposed aon RSS and VHA on 10th December, 1992 and it was said in Tribunal

[English]

"It is pertinent to mention that PW-7

[Translation]

at that time there was a Joint Director, IB who was representing the view of the Government

[English]

he has categorically admitted that there was no material evidence to show that these organizations, RSS, BJP, had pre-planned the destruction of the disputed structure."

[*Trasnslation*]

It is not an observation but a judicial verdict in violation of which the commission remarked that if anybody was behind this conspiracy, it were these people. They came to this conclusion after 17 years. Here, I would like to quote a news report of 'The Pioneer' Shri Shankar Rao Chauhan was the then Minister of Home Affairs.

[*English*]

I quote The Pioneer, 3rd January 1993:

"The Union Home Minister S.B. Chavan sprang a surprise on "Friday when he stated that demolition was not pre-planned. He said, intelligence agencies have not given any inkling of what was to happen on 6th December, 92. When asked by journalists that P.V. Narasimha Rao said it was planned, he reacted sharply and said that the Prime Minister has actually expressed only apprehension."

[*Translation*]

Thus, the Home Minsiter contradicted his Prime Minister in this manner.

Here, I would like to throw light on the mental state of agitated *Karsewaks*. I would to discuss it because Libernhan Commission has said in para 44.12 of page 253 of its report that:

[*English*]

"Some defiant "Karsevaks pushed Shri L. K. Advani, Murl Manohar Joshi and Vinay Katiyar and captured the platform of "Karseva, and they were finally taken out by Swayamsevak of RSS."

[*Translation*]

It has been clearly stated that Advaniji was repeatedly making the appeal, but the defiant Karsevaks pushed him aside to make their way and still they are under the impression that Advaniji, Atal Behari Vajpayee ji and Vinay Katiyarji are behind it. ...(*Interruptions*) Through you, Madam I would like to remind the Government that Bharatiya Janata Party also wants that communal harmony should prevail. But if one tries to appease anybody in the name of majority and minority, it does not help to maintain the delicate balance of communal harmony, istead it generates communal hatred. We believe in one principal that is

[*English*]

"justice to all and appeasement of none"

[*Translation*]

and we should take lesson from the history as to how partition of the country took place in the name of religion in 1947. Therefore, there is a need to learn a lesson to avoid recurrence of that kind of situation...(*Interruptions*). I would like to say in regard to the report that

[*English*]

The Report is totally baseless, biased, prejudiced and meticulously designed to target some persons, some political parties and some organizations.

[*Translation*]

It appears that we have inherited colonial mindset and we are today living with it. It has tried to trace the reason behind demolition of the structure is not in the activities of decades, but of some hours. The Government is tryinbg to solve this case like any other revenue case. Sometimes ban is sought to be imposed on Lord Ram and it is said in regard to 'Ramsetu' that there is need to prove that Nal and Neel were engineers? Such mindset will naturally create resentment. I would like to say that the word 'secularism' aslo create misapprehensions. First listen to my whole contention and then react. A very big misapprehension is created by the word secularism, when we consider religion is to be odds with secularism, but that is not so. A person can be secular, and at the same time can have faith in his religion also. The use of word 'Dharam-Nirpeksh' for secularism should be banned because in Hindi translation of our constitution the word 'Panth-Nirpeksh' is used for secularism and secularism should be termed as 'Panth-Nirpeksh'. The word 'Dharam-Nirpeksh' should be banned so that difference between the state religion and that of any cult or community may become crystal clear.

It should be discussed in the House as to how come the word 'Hinduism' became communal, though Supreme Court has also given its opinion. It should be discussed within the ambit of the Indian Constitution. 10-12 portraits of Lord Ram, Lakshman and Sita are installed here. Mahatma Gandhi, Miraji, Kabir Das, Sant Ravidas all worshipped Lord Ram and Allama Iqbal has said, "He Ram Tere Wajood par Hindustan naaz, ahle nazar samajhati hai unko imame hind"...(*Interruptions*).

Madam, Babar's grave is located in Afghanistan, but there it is not getting any respect because the natives of that place say that he belonged to Samarkand. I would like to speak about genetic engineering research. Earlier it was said that Aryans came here from a foreign land, this belief became widespread. Now genetic engineering claims that all Indians are of one genetic pool. Whether they are Hindus or Muslims, they all are of one genetic pool. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I think, you should conclude your speech now. Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: The birthplace of Babar is Samarkand, which is in Central Asia and the genetic pool of Central Asia is different from the genetic pool of this country. Lord Rama, Krishna, Buddha, Guru Nanak Devji and Guru Teg Bahadurnji and all such people can be our Heroes, but not Babar.

Madam, in India we should not stand against Indianness and here I would also like to say that I have talked about 'Dharma. "Dharmchakra Privartanaya" is written on your chair. 'Yatto Dharam Tato Jaya' is written in the symbol of Supreme Court. 'Satyamev Jayate' is written on the national emblem, Ashoka. Ashoka Chakra depicted on the national flag, is called 'Dhamm Chakra' in Ashoka records. All symbols of Indian Government do not depict the post 1947 history but give expression to that eternal nation which gave a new dimension to knowledge, science and spiritualism ...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Aaron Rashid, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Rajnathji, do not address anyone else. You please conclude, now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: In the end, I would like to submit that as the heirs of the best civilization of the world, let us resolve while separating cultural pride and

communal struggle, we will enlighten the path of glorious nation, replete with self esteem. It will not only meet the tenets of socio-religious justice, but also national justice...*(Interruptions)*.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech, now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Madam, I am going to conclude my speech...*(Interruptions)*. Madam, I have talked about best civilization, I would like to quote the first line of the constitution of Egypt.

[English]

Egyptian constitution begins with this sentence: "We the people of Egypt who have been toiling on this great land since the dawn of history and the beginning of civilisation."

[Translation]

We also inherit the best civilization. We need to understand our civilization and on the basis of it we all have to resolve that we shall lead on the path of making this country a glorious nation. The construction of a magnificent temple on Ram Janambhoomi will not only deliver religious and cultural justice, but national justice as well. We were not able to deliver national justice during the NDA Government's tenure, but we tried our best to resolve the issue by mediation ...*(Interruptions)* but in spite of these efforts, it did not become possible.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: All of us are pained due to it and we are fully committed toward construction of temple on Ram Janambhoomi. I would like to repeat this commitment.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam, important discussion is being held on the Libernhan Commission Report. The leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party has also given a hint as to why the police had to resort firing. As far as the question of Libernhan Commission is concerned, I can say that I am not in agreement with the BJP. I would also like to say that the report of the Libernhan Commission is incomplete.

Had this report not been incomplete then perhaps the hon'ble leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party Shri Rajnath Singhji would have not raised this issue emphatically. I accept that the report of the Libernhan Commission is incomplete and it has glossed over some important facts. I can state the reasons. The name of hon'ble Atalji has been mentioned. The people of entire country respect Atal Behari Vajpayeeji and even I also respect him. When on 5th December the session of the Parliament started, he staged 'Dharna' in the House and after that they staged 'Dharna' in the office of the Bharatiya Janata Party. I would like to ask as to who went there to request him to break his 'fast'. The then Minister of Home Affairs Shri Shankar Rao Chauhan, whose son is presently the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, went there to request him to break his fast. I would like to know as to why he went there to persuade him, what discussion took place between them and which of his demand was accepted due to which he broke his fast. Therefore, my allegation is that there was a sort of understanding between the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Congress Government, which led to the demolition of the Mosque. I would like to substantiate my contention with the testimony and whenever any Minister will give the reply, he will certainly tell about the conversation that took place between the then Minister of Home Affairs Shri Shankar Rao Chauhan and Atalji. Today, the people of entire country want to know as to which of his demand was accepted due to which he broke his fast.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

Today I would like to say that even the Congress Party is also responsible. I would like to know as to what was the reason that an IAS officer, who was in the Cabinet of Shri Narasimha Raoji at the time of demolition of the Mosque, was appointed as the Governor of Jharkhand by Shri Vajpayeeji. What can I say? The guilty are on both sides and I got the punishment...(*Interruptions*). The punishment is that the Samajwadi Party got defeated. I had a confrontation with hon'ble Advaniji during the meeting of the National Integration Council and he said that I could never come to power but the prediction of hon'ble Advaniji turned wrong. After that I became the Chief Minister thrice and even the Defence Minister. In the meeting of the National Integration Council that took place in Annexe, I had said that unless the Government of hon'ble Kalyan Singhji is

dismissed, we cannot protect the Mosque. Hon'ble Kalyan Singhji is present here. I had demanded to dismiss the Government of Shri Kalyan Singhji in the meeting of the National Integration Council and in reply to this, you had said that I have took the maximum benefit of this platform and that I could never come to power in future. I have been given this challenge. But I have come to power. Not only this, I would like to request you to see as to who is responsible for this? It would have been better if both of us could have politically attacked on him and toady the difficulty with me is that I have been pestered by both. When Mosque was demolished in Ayodhya Vishwa Hindu Parishad, BJP and Shiv Sena all were involved in that. That is why the report is incomplete. Why they were not held responsible? And then they level charges against us. Hon'ble Kalyan Singhji is present in the House. He said correctly that he is not joining any party instead he will form a new party, however, if it relates to the interests of farmers and poor people then he will support the Samajwadi party. But if mention the name then he will get annoyed. Whether...* not involved in that? You have even made him a Minister Whether...* was not involved in this? Whether...* was not involved in this? Whether...* not involved in this? This is what I would like to ask. They all went there. Once they were arrested. I had booked many people in Barabanki, Ganna Guest House. It was not only the Mosque, which had been brought down, rather it was the unity and the spirit of the country that had been broken. There was no distrust between the Hindus and the Muslims for the last 1000 years but today I can say that they do not have that much faith which they had 20-25 years ago. This distrust is dangerous for the country as both the Hindus and the Muslims have no faith in each other. Hon'ble Rajnath Singhji, our police resorted to firing just to maintain this faith. The fanatics, whether they belong to the Muslim League or any other group, were responsible for division of India. Our Government ordered firing just to break the morale of those fanatics. 16 people were killed. But my question is that how many lives were lost the post demolition? How many lives were lost in Mumbai? Whether the reaction was not same in Mumbai? The Government has got the data of the whole of the country, let the Minister of Home affairs or any other Minister give the reply. 16 people lost their lives while trying to protect the Mosque. But my question is how many lives were lost the post demolition? It should be clarified as to how many people lost their lives along with their names?

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Sir, You may be surprised how the two were associated when the Mosque was being brought down. In the Government of the Bharatiya Janata Party, DGP Vilasmani Tripathi and Prakashmani Tripathi had brotherly relations. He was elected as an M.P. twice on the BJP ticket and thereafter he became an M.P. from Deoria...*(Interruptions)*. They are also involved in this. Now Jagdambika Palji is saying that he was not aware. How he was not aware? He was aware. The people of entire country were aware. If the Prime Minister was not aware, then why arrests were made? Why Atalji was arrested? If Atalji is not guilty then why I had been compelled to arrest him? Atalji was involved in that. Atalji was present in the meeting. He was present in every meeting. He staged 'Dharna' at his residence and at his party office, resorted to fast and was requested to break his fast. How can he say that hon'ble Atalji is not guilty? Hon'ble Atal Behari Vajpayee ji had flared up the sentiments of the country. I admit that he is a big leader but how can he say that Atalji is innocent? Hon'ble Advaniji also said the same thing. It is true that he is not well, I wish him good health and want him to become active in the politics of the country.

Sir, as far as the question of Ayodhya is concerned, hon'ble Atal Behari Vajpayeeji was guilty. Had he been innocent then I would have not been compelled to arrest him? Why I had been compelled to arrest Maharani Scindia and hon'ble Kalyan Singhji? Had action been taken, the Mosque would have been saved and good will in the country would have been maintained. However at that time I told hon'ble Narsimha Raoji that if we want to protect the Mosque then the Government of hon'ble Kalyan Singhji should be dismissed. I said this in the meeting of the National Integration Council, the Samajwadi Party was not the only party and I had not made any wrong statement. I gave this statement in the meeting of the National Integration Council that the Government of hon'ble Kalyan Singhji should be dismissed and if we cannot dismiss then should directly go to South Avenue and not listen to anyone's speech. You go to South Avenue and dismiss his Government. The then Ministers are in this Government.

I would like to submit whatever be the situation two or three days back, hon. Arjun Singh ji was an important Minister at that time. He met the Chief Minister, Shri Kalyan Singh at his Lucknow residence. What did they discuss there? Because the demolition process was set in motion after three four days that followed. He should tell the House what transpired between them. I agree with him when he says that the Libernhan Commission's

Report was incomplete. This report is incomplete. Some facts have been concealed therein on the instance of hon. Narsimha Raoji. He is no more with us. So, I cannot say much about him. But why the facts were concealed on his instance? Who dispatched hon. Arjun Singh? He was an important Minister of his Government. He met hon. Kalyan Singhji and gave the assurance that mosque would not be demolished. Then why the Masjid was demolished? He gave the assurance that there would be no such dispute in the country.

So, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to ask hon. Jagdambika Pal, who said he was not aware, as to how he was not aware. On what basis did he say that. ...*(Interruptions)* How did he say that he was not aware. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. Shri Jagadambika Pal, please do not interrupt. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot interrupt like this. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It cannot go on like this. Will you please take your seat?

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You are misrepresenting, I was there then.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Sir, the hon. Member has taken his name. That is why he is interrupting. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It cannot go on like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singhji, just one minute.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since your name is being referred to, you will be given a chance; but not like this. Without the permission of the Chair, please do not stand up and speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. Please pacify him. I did not utter a word till he was making his submission, whereas he was misrepresenting the facts.

Sir, who is responsible for the problems being faced by the country—be it that of unemployment, of farmers, border issues concerning temple or mosque? BJP was nowhere in the picture then. BJP came into existence after 1949. Now it was floated in 1949 or 1950. I am not pretty sure. However, how can they be held responsible for that period. They can be held completely responsible or can be accused for their culpability thereafter. This much I can say for sure. If seeds of discrimination have been sown or the country's integrity has been jeopardized, it is the BJP that is responsible for it. The BJP may have been guilty of wrong doing, but they also committed the same mistake. Who is responsible for unemployment in the country. They have been governing the country for the last 50-60 years. How did the problem of farmers brew up. They have been governing from Delhi for fifty years. They ruled in Uttar Pradesh and the whole country for long. If the country is facing the problem of unemployment then the onus lies on the policies of Congress. If there is the problem of farmers then it owes to the policies of the Congress. All the countries of the world that have accorded priority to the development of farmers are rich and prosperous today. However, the countries that have ignored the farmers are India or Bangladesh or Pakistan. I do not wish to deviate from the issue of Libernhan Commission. However, all the countries which have ignored farmers are impecunious and unemployemnt ridden. Even today, farmers are generating employment in the country. They are generating at least 66 per cent employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have very limited time. Please speak on Libernhan Commission.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I am speaking on that only.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singhji, you have very little time left. Only two minutes are left.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am only suggesting. Please do not deviate from the Report.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you would have heard the speeches on the issues of farmers, unemployment etc. ...(*Interruptions*) As far as the issue of the country Bharat Mata, is concerned, it was not raised in the House. Today, Ajam Khan may not be there in our party. He said that a mother can never discriminate between her two sons only a witch could do that. He said that and later on refuted his statement. What has he refuted I can tell you that. If I knew that he would raise this question, I would have shown him then. He refuted it in writing and I had a dialogue with him. He never said that. He said that Bharat Mata does not discriminate among Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian or Parsi. He has not said anything of the genre. As far as saving the mosque or resorting to firing is concerned, 16 lives were lost, he expressed his concern. I would like to ask did they not go there with the intention of creating violence? Hon. Rajnath Singh ji should know now he is a big wig, a senior political leader, he is the party's President—why the Central Security Forces had to fire bullets? They were attacked, their tents were set ablaze, their sentry was killed. Who went there to spark violence. The sentry of Central Security Forces was killed, the tent was set on fire. When they would indulge in such massive violence kill a security force personnel, then won't an effort be made to save the security personnel? The round of bullets was fired to save them and I cannot but boast that bullets were fired. A man was made to climb the dome, they had resolved that they would demolish the mosque. I announced it in the crowd that we would save the mosque. That is why the police, security forces had to resort to firing. The person who had climbed the dome of the mosque was fired at and he remained glued to the dome. Bullets were fired killing only 16 persons. I would reiterate that for the unity of the country and given its size and dimension, there is no value of 16 lives, our integrity is more valuable. So even if 100 people die or even if 30 people are killed, the country should remain united, this is our viewpoint and our policy. I would call them traitors what do they understand by secularism? Secularism means that we are free to practice any religion. How can they attack any religion? They cannot attack any temple or any mosque, they attacked the mosque. They openly announced that they would demolish the mosque and we had to save it. These are responsible for laying the foundation,

foundation the mosque. Foundation should not have been laid. Today, he is no more in this world so I would not refer to him. I had lengthy discussions with him, we had lot of meetings, we also sat separately to discuss the issue. I also discussed the issue with the right handman of the hon. Narsimha Raoji, but why did they go for laying the foundation? Who opened the locks? After getting the locks opened the then Chief Minister Pt. Gobind Vallabh Pant ji wrote a letter to then Prime Minister. What was the reply to the letter, what was conveyed to Pantji, should be known? He was asked to maintain status quo for maintaining peace. But the idols were placed there. Had the idols not been placed there, there would not have been any dispute. They may continue to harp on the assumption that there was no mosque and we would say that the mosque was there. Why would we have resorted to firing if there was no mosque, if there had been a temple we would not have resorted to firing? Can they boast of being religious more than me? How can they boast of it more than me when the entire country knows that I am a devotee of Hanumanji. The entire country knows it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, please conclude in two minutes. Your time is over.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, they may chant 'Shri Ram' they are free to do it. I would chant Jai Hindustan, Jai Bharat Mata and Jai Kisan. Lal Bahadur Shastri gave the slogan of 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' with some purpose. They need to know the background why it was given. I whole heartedly support the slogan of 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan' given by Lal Bahadur Shastri ji.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, they said to understand the sentiments. Did they understand the sentiments? If hon'ble Rajnath Singh ji had understood the emotions, he should have honoured them. Do not misinterpret secularism. You are not above the constitution makers, no matter the word sect or anything is written there. You are not above those who have used the word secular, nor are we. We have not got a stature even upto their knees. Such people have talked of secularism. Do not be vociferous about terming secularism as useless. According to them it is useless because they have misinterpreted it. Today, this is the supreme forum of the whole country. How wrong is it to misinterpret

secularism here? Secularism means one can follow any religion, no one can hurt any religion, they have admitted this fact. Why did they cause so much pain to the hearts of so many Muslim brothers? And they are the followers of Lord Ram. No one should hurt the sentiments of Muslim brothers nor should one hurt the sentiments of Hindus. You are aware that when mosque was demolished, were the temples not demolished at various places abroad?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh, please conclude your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I had said earlier itself that if the mosque is demolished, then, temples will follow the same fate and the mosque was ultimately demolished. I am proud of the fact that we saved mosque and temples at the same time. We saved the lives of Hindus as well as Muslims. ...*(Interruptions)* Even the BJP and the Congress seek their votes. ...*(Interruptions)* You should understand the sentiments.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh, please take your seat. I am calling the name of the next speaker to speak on this issue. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that the country does not function with emotions. The country functions with law and Constitution. This is democracy. They followed emotions. They provoked the sentiments of one community for construction of the temple but they ignored the sentiments of the other community who wanted to protect the mosque. If people were killed, it was because we followed the Constitution and the law of the land. I am proud that we saved the mosque following the law of the land. One should remember that if one Hindu took a stand to save the lives of the people belonging to other community, it sent a feeling of confidence among the Muslims that at least Mulayam Singh stood up for them. I have defended the unity of the country whereas

they tried to divide the country. Afterwards, the demolition of mosque on 6th December caused the loss of how many lives. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. I am calling the name of the next speaker to speak on this issue. Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am the main Speaker of my party, I should at least, be allowed a little more time. I am associated with the mosque. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh, your Party was allotted 19 minutes.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a senior leader, and the Chair is taking all caution.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 26 minutes to speak. Now, you will have to conclude your speech.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is my humble request to you. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The entire time of the Party has already been taken by you. Please take your seat. I am calling the name of the next speaker to speak on this issue.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, please allow me to speak for ten minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh, we cannot go on like this. The time allotted to the Parties is on the basis of the strength of each Party in the House. You have taken much more time than is allotted to your Party. Hence, please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): Sir, it is a very important matter. Please allow him to speak for some more time. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not appreciate this kind of an intervention. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh, you will have to conclude now. You are encroaching into the time of other hon. Members who wish to speak on this issue.

[*Translation*]

You are a Senior Member.

[*English*]

Why do not you understand it?

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Transaltion*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I admit your point. Please allow are five minutes. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I admit your point. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mulayam Singh ji, you are a senior Member.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should know that other Members' time is being encroached upon.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Please give me five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in one minute.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? Please take your seat. I do not want advice on this. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in one minute. Otherwise, I will call the next Member.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The country runs with law and Constitution. As far as they said about Ali Mian, he should not be mentioned in such a wrong way. They might not have been associated with Ali Mian, but I had close association with him. I never saw him sad; he was sad for the first time. ...(Interruptions) He would never discriminate people on the basis of religion. Ali Mian was such a person, who has been considered as one of the major leaders of Islam among the religious leaders of the world. Such lighter comments have been made about him, whatever Fatmi ji said is in Urdu. I do not know who told you all this, you do not know Persian nor anything else.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there should be a sense of respect for a person like Ali Mian. I can say that it is misinterpreted and the sentiments are hurt, the talk of sentiments does not matter. Do they want to divide the country once again? India and Pakistan have already been separated and this has been done due to the spirit of such people as them....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Muslims have never stood back. Muslims have always contributed towards the security of the country and they continue to do so. Even now, eighty per cent artisans and weavers are Muslims. Mr. Kalam, the maker of missile, who occupied the supreme post belongs to the Muslim community. He has greatly contributed to the security of the country and they have contributed in dividing the country. If we live in harmony, then, no one can attack our country. Whatever China is doing is it an ordinary thing?. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Dara Singh Chauhan. Shri Mulayam Singh Ji, please take your seat. Will you please take your seat?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Please allow me to speak one sentence.

[Translation]

...(Interruptions) Who killed Gandhiji, I would like to say that they should tell the country. New generation may forget who killed Gandhiji? They are the people who killed Gandhiji and mention his name here. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please conclude?

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Your colleagues said that they would never call him the Father of the Nation. Who is the mother of the Nation, should such things be said about Gandhiji....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mulayam Singh Ji, I am repeatedly asking you to please take your seat. You have to conclude now. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I conclude my speech following your order, but my speech remains incomplete.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before Shri Dara Singh Chauhan starts speaking, I want to inform the hon. Members...

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagdambika Pal, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you speak like this? Shri Kalyan Singh, please take your seat. The time allotted to Samajwadi Party was 19 minutes, and Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has taken 28 minutes. Senior Members are given special consideration, but please conclude within the time limit. Otherwise, I will simply call the next Member, and the rest of the references made by you will not go on record.

I want to inform all the hon. Members, before you speak ...

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. I want to give one minute to Shri Jagdambika Pal for a personal explanation. Shri Kalyan Singh, you have not given your name to participate in the debate. Please understand this. Now, I am giving one minute to you, Shri Jagdambika Pal, for your personal explanation.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak. Hon'ble Mulayam Singh ji mentioned my name twice and he said twice that Jagdambika Pal ji was making a false statement that Atal Behari Vajpayee was not behind this. He may have not hear. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: He is making a wrong statement. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Jagdambika Pal does not know. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please say what you want to say in one minute? Only what Shri Jagdambika Pal says will go on record and nothing else will go on record. Please complete your explanation in one minute.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to say. ...(Interruptions)

I said that on 5th December, 1992, in Lucknow. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you finished Shri Jagdambika Pal ji? I have allowed you only.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I have not finished yet. Sir, I had mentioned in my speech on 5th December,

1992 that Hon'ble Atal Behari Vajpayee ji stated in Aminabad park in Lucknow that 'Kaar Sevak' will go over there, they will undertake leveling work. ...(Interruptions) I see that there is a difference in what he and the BJP has to contend but the Samajwadi Party as well as the BJP are both attacking me. They have one common feature. I have not said that Azam Saheb submitted that those who were associated with the main accused of Babri Mosque demolition, Shri Kalyan Singh should be kept away from representing the Muslims. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dara Singh Chauhan ji, before you start, I want to tell you that the time allotted to your Party is 19 minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall speak only when I get an opportunity to do so.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will conclude within the time limit. Today discussion is being held on this subject. It is very unfortunate today that discussion is not being held in the Parliament of the country over the issues regarding the betterment and development of the poor, the labourers and the farmers residing in the villages of this country even after the elapse of 63 years of independence, rather it is being held over this issue. Even today, after the elapse of 63 years of independence, there are such people in the country who are not getting even a square meal. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Dara Singh Chauhan is speaking.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was listening very attentively to the points made by the members of the Congress and the BJP. Today I can say assertively and I have said earlier, too, that it was unfortunate for this country that the Libernhan Commission report, which is very important and of which

*Not recorded.

discussion is being held today, was leaked before it was laid on the Table of the House. No discussion was held over this till date. Who is responsible for this? No responsibility was fixed for this. So, I wish to submit that first of all discussion should have been held over this issue after that only discussion on the Libernhan Commission report should have been taken up. Today, I can say in the Parliament of the country that this discussion is being held on the report of the Libernhan Commission in the House with the connivance of particularly the two major parties – the Congress and the BJP in order to divert the attention of the people from the issues of price rise, starvation, destitution and helplessness the country is facing at present. That is why, the people of the country want to know as to why discussion is not being held on the issues of price rise, scams and corruptions prevailing in the country. This is the result of the conspiracy of these two parties – the Congress and the BJP – that we are taking up the Libernhan Commission report in the House.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister of Home Affairs of the country says about the leakage of Libernhan Commission report that it has not been leaked from his side. Libernhan Commission says that it did not leak the report. Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to who is responsible for this after all how the report got leaked. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruption please.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have also listened to the speeches of the people and have gone through two-four pages of the Libernhan Commission report. The Union Government is responsible for protecting the basic spirit of the Constitution, however, the facts of the report for which the Commission was constituted have been leaked before the same could be laid on the Table of the House. Nothing could be more unfortunate than this. I was going through the report pertaining to the incident of the 6th December, 1992. As the people have said that the members of the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Congress are not the ones who adhere to the Constitution or have belief in it as they caused such a stigma to the country by demolishing the Babri Mosque deliberately in a well-planned way on 6th of December, that is the Parinirvan day of the Constitution maker Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar.

It seems to me that the report of the Libernhan Commission has been prepared with the connivance of if not all the leaders, some of the BJP and Congress leaders. This report has been prepared with the connivance of some leaders belonging to both the parties – the Congress and BJP...*(Interruptions)*. I was going through the Libernhan Commission report on which discussion is being held. I can say this, I have also got the opportunity to visit Ayodhya and Faizabad. They hatched conspiracy over there. I am against this phrase 'disputed structure', whereas the Government documents of the matter that was subjudice in this respect, the term 'Ram Janmbhumi-Babri Masjid' has been used then how is it the Libernhan Commission did not mention it as the Babri Mosque. ...*(Interruptions)* Where has it done? I, too, have read 2-4 pages. May be somewhere you found it. It is surprising that it has mentioned all the temples and various other things in Ayodhya, but there is no mention of any 'Dargah', graveyards and mosque in the report. So, I can say that the report of the Libernhan Commission ...*(Interruptions)*. Is there no such thing, I have also visited there, I know this fact that is why, I say that it has not mentioned those things and not only this, it has also not mentioned about a very popular Mazar of Paigamber Alley Salam of Ayodhya in which the people of the Muslim society have a great faith. That is why, I can say that it is the result of a conspiracy hatched by some leaders of both the parties which has led us to have a discussion over this issue today at this place.

I am sorry all the more because of the fact that not a single mosque, but 11-12 mosques were demolished at the place where the Babri mosque was rared down and 20-25 people were killed. However, this report does not mention about all these things nor any commission has been constituted to probe it. I can contend that the members of the BJP or the Bajrang Dal are responsible for the demolition of the Babri mosque, but even Congress party cannot save itself from being held accountable in this regard and people of the country wishing to raise a question today that these people are also accountable for this in one way or the other. As the Statement of the national General Secretary of the Congress party has been recorded in which he Contends that if someone from his family had been there, he would not have allowed to demolish the mosque. But I wish to submit that in 1949 when the statue was put over this, in 1989 when the lock was got opened, which Government was in place over there? It was the Congress Government. That is why, I can say that the

report has been leaked in this way to divert the attention of the people by the Congress and the BJP so that it could be taken up for discussion and there could not be any discussion over the issue of poverty and unemployment prevailing among the people of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the BJP and the Congress in particular have always raised the sentiments of caste-religion to rule over the country as it has been one in the present case when the sentiments of the people of the country have been played with to make them fight with one another. I welcome the comment made by the Supreme Court yesterday that the caste system should be abolished from this country. Our party i.e. the Bahujan Samaj Party wished to do away with the inequality prevailing in this country be it the social inequality, or the economic-political inequality and it wishes to place together a caste less society, based on equality to bring about justice and humanity in this country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my humble submission to you is that there was less seriousness in the report of this commission, but competition was witnessed in this Parliament to get a better news coverage in the newspapers of tomorrow. This happened with the connivance of both the parties. That is why, I am constrained to say that these people have played with the sentiments of the people of this country during these 62 years after independence. The people of this country have understood this fact. Now, no one has the right to play with the sentiments of the people of the country nor are they likely to get success in that conspiracy.

Sir, I would conclude my speech with these remarks that if those freedom fighters who laid down their lives for the independence of the country, be they Chandreshkhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Ashfaq-ullah or Ram Prasad Bismil, were present in the House today they would have been anguished. Today, their soul would not rest in peace. Particularly when BJP boasts of constructing the temple if their party forms Government and I can say that for sure that they are not going to construct any temple, they are simple playing to the gallery. They cried hoarse that Ram Lalla, when they would form the Government in Uttar Pradesh, they would construct a temple at the site, but when? After forming the Government, they started chanting that Ram Lalla, they would form the Government there, construct a temple but they would not tell the date because they would take everyone for a ride. This is the conspiracy of BJP.

Sir, cutting it short, I would conclude that no one has a right to play with the sentiments of any one in this country.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue of Liberhan Commission is being discussed for quite some time. How much time is allotted to me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party has been allotted 18 minutes.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: This issue has been discussed at length, however, at the outset, I would say that it is not an isolated incident. It has a long history. We have never taken any remedial measures to rid the country of its problems in the last 62-63 years. We have never made sincere efforts in this direction. Ironically, our democracy is ridden with disputes of religion, communal bias, castes etc. This incident itself is unfortunate. I would rather criticize it in the strongest possible terms.

17.00 hrs.

I understand that the Libernhan Commission had not only left the task assigned to it incomplete but they lacked the understandig to handle the work. I agree and it was rightly said that it was also biased. It all started with the partition of the country. The country was partitioned in three parts. 60-70 books have been written on the reasons of partition. I only believe that if there was a man who was all alone in this entire episode it was Mahatma. The time celebrations of Independence were underway he went on foot to Namvakhali. His feet were soaked in blood. He was making last ditch-efforts to prevent riots, partition. It is a rare occasion in history that a single human being gives shape to the destiny of a country or creates a society based on the principles of truth. The country was divided and thereafter the people killed on either side during partition outnumbered the number of people who sacrificed their lives for the Independence of the country. The migration to either side numbered in lakhs and crores. It was unprecedented in the hostory of mankind. Several people were craving, ending in prisons to attain Dedependence and when Independence came, it was soaked in blood. It broguht enormous troubles, and diffiiculties and challenges before, us. Today, what is happening in Pakistan. It is half-truth, however, the country is ridden with plethora of problems that without referring to which the onus is being put on one or two people. This way the perpetrator would not be convicted. The country's partition was not

the result of a single day's work. The Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha and the Congress Party were fighting when the interim Government was formed. We would do nothing to unite them even then. We could not accommodate Muslim League in Uttar Pradesh. Jinnah, who fought during the struggle for Independence proved to be a downright rebel. He prepared such a massive background of rebellion that the country was partitioned. What is happening in Pakistan?

I belong to Jabalapur. I contest elections from three States of the country. In all the Constituencies, I come across a single issue of Visa, everyone asks for Visa claiming that their relatives are residing across the border. India was divided. There is destruction. Even we are not living in peace, there is destruction even here. We spell ruin in the name of caste, religion. It would be wrong to say that these are not the issues, but these are there, and what would be the way out for their co-existence. That is the only path which was chosen by Mahatma Gandhi, that path was chosen by Jai Prakash Narayan, Dr. Lohi, that path was of great Saint Kabir, that path belongs to Deen Dayal ji. He was in favour of Mahasangh. I would request the House that is the only path. Hon. Minister of Home has left the House. Libernhan Commission was assignend the task.

[English]

The main objective behind this Commission was to find the sequence of events leading to, and all the facts and circumstances relating to the occurrence in Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid Complex at Ayodya on 6th December, 1992 involving the destruction of Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid.

[Translation]

This was the series of events. From where it began, how it began? How the idols were kept there? That time freedom fighters lived on either side. I cannot lay the onus on them for keeping those idols, however, they took it lightly. They ignored the issue of keeping the idols.

Mr. Chairman, you do not know. History stands testimony to the by-elections which were conducted there in 1948. Acharya Narendra Dev was a candidate then. Baba Raghavdas was his rival. Late Govind Vallabh Pant and Congress Party men campaigned for him. At that time, basil leaves along with gangajal were distributed and it was said for Acharya Narendra Dev that he was

not a Hindu. It was a propaganda that he did not believe in Hinduism, did not keep a shikha, did not smear tilak. We had contested elections in 1948 and for winning a by-election and for defeating Acharya Narendra Dev, we took recourse to religion and caste. Caste based politics is being played in every election. I agree that despite all these vices, the country is being run due to conviction and will power of good persons. At times the country treads on the path shown by hypocrites who were responsible for disintegration and division of the country. The country is drifting towards either side. It sinks alike in virtues and vices. The present scenario is not of peace anywhere. Many Members rightly said that the Libernhan Commission has come at an unpropitious time. There is unrest everywhere. It has become hard for the poor to earn his livelihood. There is unemployment, drought, all sorts of problms. ...*(Interruptions)* electricity problems. ...*(Interruptions)*. So, there are explosions. The Libernhan Commission has exploded all other issues. All the issue are on the back burner. This discussion is going on for years here. This disease...*(Interruptions)* is not incurable. It is curable. Acharya Narendra Dev ji, Lohia ji, Jai Prakash ji are the panacea for this country. We were in Government and Mulayam Singh ji was the Chief Minister. We were in power in Gujarat, Orissa and Bihar. I ask my Congress party men, who laid this foundation stone, who planted those idols? The people used to unlock and visit the place. Did that idol appear all of a sudden? Now, they are saying that it appeared suddenly. ...*(Interruptions)*

There are 33 crore Gods and Goddesses in our country. Maximum number of helpless, poor, hungry, idle people and those vanquished in all the battles in the hisotry live here, then why does not the God protect them. I would like to submit that he should have been born in Europe and America. We have suffered a lot, now let them bear the brunt. The country shall be run according to law and the constitution. Burn these law statutes and do what ever you like. This country has witnessed partition once and then a new development took place in 1984. We often forget 1984. Anti Sikh riots had taken place that year. I admit that the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi was unfortunate. I was very aggrieved. I had myself gone to see her along with Chaudhary Saheb. It was very painful. That day also reminded me of that incident. Regarding the Shanbano case, at one point the Government shows solidarity with the Court and at another point amends the constitution. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell as to how the country can properly function according to

the law of the land and not according to the whims and caprice of an individual. What is the significance of sacrifice. At the time of anti-Sikh riots, I was here. Chaudhary Charan Singh, Karpuri Thakur and Choudhary Devi Lal-We all had visited thrice. The former Prime Minister, Narsimha Rao ji about whom it is said that he was innocent was the then Minister of Home Affairs and this time too he was the Prime Minister. Kalyan Singhji and Narsimha Rao ji both had taken oath. There cannot be any thing more unjust than this that one takes an oath before lakhs and crores of people of the country and does not stick to it. There cannot be any thing more unjust than this. Both of them did it even after taking oath. When the country was divided our heart was broken, at that time too. However this time they have violated the law. Faith and trust among Hindus and Muslims had to be strengthened however, there is breach of trust now. I would like to submit that the law has been violated. Hon'ble Mulayam Singh ji and Rajnath Singh ji had rightly submitted that the Libernhan Commission neither traced the post or pre scenario of situation of the incident, rather they looked into this incident in isolation. No incident in society takes place an isolation. Every incident has a chronological history. A few days before this incident Kishore Kunal OSD of Ayodhya who was negotiating the temple-mosque dispute for the last four years left Ayodhya on 22nd November. He visited Shard Pawar ji. Sharad Pawar ji took him to the Prime Minister, Narsimha Rao ji. I do not have sufficeint time. I was in touch with the three Prime Ministers regarding the Ayodhya dispute; I know the incidents. Sharad Pawar ji took him to the Prime Minister. Formal papers regarding the imposition of the President's Rule were prepared ten days before. I have information that the draft of the bill in this regard was also prepared. I have met Narsimha Raoji, thrice out of anxiety. Kishore Kunal was also constantly in touch with us. He was negotiating since the regime of V.P. Singh and Chandrashekhar ji. He wa s a religious person. He had given the same suggestion to the Prime Minister on 23rd of the Month that he had given to hon'ble Sharad Pawarji. He had suggested that the entire area should be declared as the Central territory and the entire administration of that area should be taken over by the Centre. Hon'ble Narsimha Rao ji praised this idea and said that why did not he suggest it earlier. Late Lal Narayan Sinha was the then attorney General. He was asked to prepare draft in this regard. He expressed his inability to do so. Kunal ji went to Sharad Pawar Ji along with the Bill. Once more person, whose name I would not disclose here was also with him. The meeting

of National Security Council was held but that has no mention in it. One can look at the record of the Ministry of Home Affaris regarding the IB reports of the last 10 days prior to 10th of the month. There was apprehension that anything might happen as so many people were to assemble. There is not only a single incident behind it. Rather one more incident happened that triggered it. On 13th August Mandal Commission Report was implemented and on 25th September Rath Yatra was launched from Somnath to Ayodhya Mandal Commission was within the ambit of the Constitution of India. However Rath Yatra was launched in violation fo the law of the land. The Rath Yatra and Shila Pujan created an atmosphere in the country. Many people might have contributed to it, however, the Prime Minister who had taken the oath to protect the law did not do any thing. I would like to submit that the name of hon'ble Atal ji also figured in it. I know him well. He never wanted that the mosque should be demolished. Hon'ble Mulayam Singh has mentioned about many incidents that I do not believe. When we had formed Government with their support, we had three issues that were Section 370, Common Civil Code and Ram Mandir Mosque issue. It was decided that the above issues will be resolved either through discussion or through the due process of law. Hon'ble Atal ji gave not one or two rather ten statements in this regard. He urged every saint the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and sticked to his commitment. We have two types of issues. There are several issues on which we have unanimity, however, regarding some issues we have difference. We have run the Government thrice. We had no problem anywhere.

I would only like to submit this that Babri Masjid and Ram Mandir dispute is not a one day dispute. Rather it has a long chronological history. The Government should have made efforts to solve this problem. They made effort only after the situation went out of control and the country was charged with the religious sentiment. If we do not act in time then it may lead to the division of the country. My submission is that both the parties are passing the buck on each other. We should stop it. I would like to clarify that when Advani ji started his journey, at that time he said that he should not be disturbed till he reaches Ayodhya. We had support of the Government in this regard. Our Government was formed with the support of the left parties and Bhartiya Janata Party and I was a senior Minister in that Government. We made sincere effort to arrive at a consensus in this regard and find out a solution. Kishore Kunal was part of the negotiation at that time too. Whose witness was not taken in this regard. He wrote

twice to Libernhan Commission. This apolitical person seemed to me full of talent. The Commission submitted its report not for solving the problem, rather it created social and political rift in the country. Advani ji set off for his journey during our regime. He said that if he was not allowed to reach Ram Mandir Shilanayas Sthal, he would immediately withdraw support of the Government. It was the Government of hon'ble Narsimha Rao Saheb. It is said that there are not such people in the country. They are in the Government for so many years yet, why did it happen. Shilanyas was performed during their regime but it was not tackled seriously. During our regime they announced about Shilanayas. It would have been better had they not announced about it. When they announced that they would violate the law, we protected the law and sacrificed the Government but did not allow the demolition of the mosque. We have done this. It is not that people do not sacrifice themselves for the sake of secularism and social harmony. Even today there are such people but they did not do this. They did not take such risk. Their leaders did not take it so seriously as they should have done. 414 people were victorious. It was the biggest Hindu backlash that triggered many other incidents.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is paucity of time. But I would like to submit that those who handle the affairs of God and take inspiration from the culture face hunger. They fall prey to all type of problems and scarcities. This is the country that trembles if it is browbeaten by America and gives back the land of a country it has won if Russia frowns. They should strengthen the country then only both Ram and Allah will be strong. If our country is strong then it can also assert itself at international platforms. It will not be in the interest of the country if we pass on the buck. While on the one hand they encourage Hindus and on the other hand they also come in support of the Muslims....*(Interruptions)* They talk about only Hindus while the politics of the other side plays with the sentiment of Hindus as well as Muslims....*(Interruptions)* I would like to urge both the sides that they should work for strengthening and for betterment of the country. They are big players and their parties are also big political parties. I would also like to submit that the report of the Libernhan Commission has sidelined the bigger problems of the country right from environment, corruption to price rise.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Mr. Chairman Sir, at the beginning of my speech, I wish to

tell the House that Trinamool Congress, under the leadership of Kumari Mamata Banerjee, very strongly deprecate and condemn the way the structure was demolished on 6th December, 1992. Major factors responsible for disturbing communal harmony in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* The whole act in relation to the demolition of the structure vitiated communal atmosphere lowering the threshold of mutual tolerance and inflamed communal passion. Conditions were created to cow down and demoralize the Muslim community itself. What was the effect of the demolition of that structure? Immediately for a period of ten days, there was holocaust of communal riots, blood bath, brutality and bestiality. This was the effect immediately after the structure was demolished.

Communal forces are the killers of secular philosophy. Trinamool Congress, under the leadership of Kumari Mamata Banerjee, is the firm believer of secularism, communal harmony and unity of the country. We will not allow any evil forces to disturb the ethos and decency of secularism and communal harmony of the country which were the results of what had happened on 6th December, 1992. In fact, 6th December, 1992 was the black day in our nation's history. I would like to say that the BJP and the RSS are not the custodians of Hinduism in our country. Our Hindu religion teaches us to respect other religions and other religious institutions. In the name of Hinduism, neither the BJP nor the RSS nor any party nor any individual can destroy the fabric of democracy of our country.

We strongly deprecate the events which have happened on that day. When I read the Report I was really astonished. In para 158.8, it has been mentioned that for this unfortunate purpose of demolition of structure on that eventful day, many tens of crores of rupees had been spent. Can anybody imagine that? The Report says that a parallel Government was running in Uttar Pradesh by an extra constitutional body. It was allowed by the then Chief Minister, Shri Kalyan Singh. In the Report Shri Kalyan Singh has been identified. Long back, in 1994, the Supreme Court deprecated the then Chief Minister, Shri Kalyan Singh. He was sentenced and Rs. 2,000 was imposed on him. ...*(Interruptions)* You have to tolerate. You have demolished and you have to tolerate.

I am not very happy the way hon. Judge, Shri Libernhan has submitted his Report. First, he has taken 17 long years. Crores of rupees have been spent. Ultimately, what has happened? He is soft towards the

leaders of the BJP. He did not mention any of the names of the BJP leaders in the Report. It has been said in the Report, at page 19, that "top leadership may not have approved the demolition, however their declamations remain only suspect." Unfortunately, he did not consider the records, which he should have done. A designated court, on 8th September, 1997, framed charges against 48 persons, including Shiv Sena supremo, Shri Bal Thackeray, the then BJP President Shri L.K. Advani, Dr. M.M. Joshi, and Shri Kalyan Singh. It was unfortunate that, at that point, ten Members of Parliament were involved in that incident. It is most unfortunate for the democracy of our country. He did not pin-point the leaders. He has only said about Shri Kalyan Singh. For that, one does not require to wait for 17 long years. The leaders of the BJP have not been pin-pointed when specifically criminal charges have been framed under sections 147, 153 (a) (b), 295 (b), 505 and 105 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Chairman, you know very well the effect of framing of the charges. This record has been totally ignored by Shri Libernhan .

I do not know why he was so soft at the time of pin-pointing as to really who were the culprits for the demolition of the structure on that day itself. The report speaks about the Central Government which was, at that point of time, crippled by the failure of the intelligence to provide analysis of the situation. This is also mentioned in the report. Therefore, there was a failure on the part of the Ministry of Home Affairs also on that day and before the incident. What were they doing? Whenever there is a problem, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will say that law and order is the responsibility of the State Government and the State Government will take recourse to it. When there are mass killings, our Constitution is so silent and helpless. Whenever there is a failure, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs will remain silent. He will say, 'No, I will not do anything, the law and order problem is rested with the State Government'. Therefore, I say that even at that point of time, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, who was there, was equally responsible for the events occurred on that day. He was supposed to be more cautious and he was supposed to take all initiatives to prevent the incidents that occurred on that day.

Sir, the findings are that the hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and his Cabinet colleagues consciously allowed the writ of extra constitutional authorities, that is, to run the State. All these steps taken by the State or the *Sangh Parivar*, BJP, VHP, Bajrang Dal, Shiv Sena had the implied consent of RSS. We strongly deprecate

this. In a political field, when a political party has been affiliated, has come for the service of the people at large, take the recourse of the religion. It is shame as far as our country is concerned. It has really destroyed the fabrics of the democracy. If a Government is not in a position to maintain the rule of law, it is not supposed to remain there. This is the constitutional duty. That rule of law had been violated at every stage. Unfortunately, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs was aware at that point of time that the rule of law was being violated every day.

We have said that our democracy runs under certain fabrics and one of them is secularism. If this is destroyed, everything is destroyed.

I would like to point out one thing to my Muslim friends who are present here. Unfortunately, there is a finding that my Muslim friends were not very serious before the Libernhan Commission to participate and to bring evidence. This is also not proper. You should have been more cautious. It is mentioned in the report itself. Everybody has a responsibility. It is not only speaking from political stage. If he has charged or allegation, then he has to come up with the evidence and he has to go before the appropriate adjudication proceedings. Unfortunately, there is some evidence in the report. I would like to say there that more witnesses and more evidences would have come up had the Muslims friends were very serious on the issues itself. Unfortunately, this is mentioned in the report itself. I would pray before all my Muslim friends that 'please enforce your rights in our country and become more vocal. Our country believes in secularism'. I would say that the report rather indicates to further inquiry into the matter. Since the leaders have not been pin-pointed, the leaders are required to be pin-pointed. It should not be only with Shri Kalyan Singh or the police officers who were present there, but everybody has to be identified. It needs a more detailed report.

Sir, since another colleague of my Party will speak, I just finish it here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Before I call Shri Abdul Rahman, an hon. Member has informed me that he is aggrieved by the reference made by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav in his speech. Now, Shri Abdul Rahman will speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALYAN SINGH (Etah): Mr. Chairman Sir, since I have to go somewhere, so please give me an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to send a slip bearing your name.

SHRI KALYAN SINGH: I have already sent it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Now, Shri Abdul Rahman will speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kalyan Singh, you will get a chance later, not now. Let the major parties' time be over.

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to participate in the discussion over the Babri Masjid Demolition Report which was released by the Commission.

The demolition of Babri Masjid on 6th December, 1992 was a most reprehensible act. The perpetrators of this deed had struck not only against a place of worship but also at the principles of secularism, democracy and the rule of law enshrined in our Constitution. In a move as sudden as it was shameful, a group of people of heinous crime managed to outrage the sentiments of millions of Indians of all communities who have reacted to this incident with anguish and dismay.

Sir, the Libernhan Commission Report has explored the fact that the demolition was a well-planned and systematic conspiracy created by the *Sangh Pariwar* and its sister affiliations comprising the RSS, the VHP, the Bajrang Dal and the BJP. It was neither spontaneous nor a voluntary one. It was a well-orchestrated and a well-planned one. The Report has placed individual culpability for the demolition on a total of 68 persons. Towards this strong indictment, I would like to know what kind of a punitive action is going to be taken towards the 68 persons who were strongly indicted by the Report. It is indeed very shameful even in the history of India.

At this juncture, I would like to point out the narration of the Supreme Court verdict through SC 605 of 1995. This judgement was given at the time of the NDA Government only condemning the heinous and criminal act of Babri Masjid demolition towards the then Cabinet

and Home Minister, now the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The text very clearly stated in this way:

"It was an act of national shame. What was demolished was not merely an ancient structure but the faith of minorities in the sense of justice and fair play of the majority. It shocked their faith in the rule of law and the constitutional process."

This is the exact narration given by the Supreme Court.

At the time of the demolition of the Babri Masjid in Uttar Pradesh, the State was governed by the BJP. The demolition was carried out with full assistance of its sister concern, the RSS. It was running as a parallel Government. It was stated very clearly in the Libernhan Commission Report. It was used as an essential component needed for the demolition act. Even when it was brought to the Chief Minister's attention that the Babri Masjid was being demolished and the mobs were attacking the minorities and the innocents in Ayodhya, he did not direct the police to use their force to protect the people and the innocents. As a result, all the police officers and the Governmental authorities, the complete Government machinery had acted as uniformed karsevaks rather than the protectors.

Closed circuit televisions and metal detectors were intentionally rendered inoperative and ineffective by the Government administration. No video recording of the event happened. Video recording, according to the rule of law, from the Government side has been stopped. The media was targeted and it was heavily harassed. According to the text of the Libernhan Commission Report, some media people had been arrested and they were housed in a very small place and some of those media people were molested. It was a very shameful act. The result of all this is the betrayal of the nation and Indian history. Such a person is now a sitting Member of this House which is the supreme institution of this country. ...*

Sir, the chief architect of the event was Shri L.K. Advani. He has initiated the Rath Yatra from Somnath to Ayodhya in 1990 which has created 3,000 riots all over the country. Thousands of people were killed. The Times of India, in its Editorial Page, has said that it was not a Rath Yatra, it was a 'blood yatra'. Such a very shameful event had happened in this country. I

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

recall that the then Prime Minister Shri V.P. Singh has not supported the Rath Yatra just to save his Government even though he was getting the support of the BJP for his Government and because of his refusal to support such kind of a criminal act, he had to lose his Government. He was not hesitating to face such an ultimatum. At this juncture, I honestly salute the courage of late V.P. Singhji.

Sir, on many previous occasions and even before the Libernhan Commission, Advaniji has made many conflicting statements. Once he claimed that the demolition of Babri Masjid is the most agonising moment of his life, another time, he confessed that the demolition of Babri Masjid has helped his party to consolidate its vote bank and on another occasion he said that the Ram Temple movement was a matter of pride for Hindus. The way he was attempting to polarise and poisonise the Hindu religious concept was not accepted by the Hindu community and he should realise that.

Sir, in order to disturb the peace and harmony of the country, huge amount of money was transferred to the accounts of RSS, VHP, BJP and its associate organisations. As my friend has already mentioned, tens of crores of rupees have been put in their accounts on so many occasions. Where has such a huge amount of money come from? Crores and crores of rupees have been transferred into various accounts for carrying out this kind of a heinous and criminal act. How has this big amount of money been transferred? Who has utilised it? How has it been utilised? All this factual information must be disclosed to the nation. All the judicial cases pending in different courts pertaining to Babri Masjid demolition have to be consolidated and should be adjudicated in one court at the earliest.

At this juncture, before I conclude, I would like to recall how a leader should act and how a leader of our country had respected the communal harmony, nationalism and showed great patriotism. At the time of freedom, the country was partitioned. After the formation of Pakistan, at that time the Muslim League Leader in Pakistan, Mohammad Ali Jinnah raised the voice in favour of the Muslim minority community in India to protect their rights.

At that time the late Muslim League Leader Qaed-e-Milad Mohammad Ismail Saheb told Mohammad Ali Jinnah Ji, 'you are in the foreign country, you are not son of India, you are not the citizen of India, we are the citizens of India, we are the children of this country,

we know how to protect the minority issues. We know how to look into the minority problems. You are in the foreign country. You should not speak about a minority community in India. If it is justifiable to talk about a minority, you please think about the minorities, that is, Hindus and Christians living in that country. You please look into the problems of those minorities in Pakistan and do not speak about the minority or the Muslim community in India. We have the courage to face the problems in this motherland.' This is patriotism, this is nationalism. This is the communal harmony. This is the communal amity the leadership has shown in this country. Our radical group leaders should learn this kind of lesson from this kind of an act.

In our Indian culture, no worship place of any religion is demolished for the creation of another worship place of some other religion. Our Indian people are not having this kind of a culture. India is a secular country, no religion is against any religion, no religion is giving any kind of immorality against the morality of any other religion. All religions are teaching moralities. We may be different in religious names. But as far as the concept of morality is concerned, we are all brothers, we are all sisters in India.

I would like to conclude with one particular concept by leaving it for your consideration. At the time of demolition of Babri Masjid because of anger of certain group of people in Pakistan, a few number of Temples were damaged...(*Interruptions*) Immediately, the Pakistan Government had announced that they would be taken care of...(*Interruptions*) We know very well that India is a secular country and Pakistan is not like us. Even then the Pakistan Government had taken the responsibility to renovate the damaged areas in those Temples. ...(*Interruptions*) Apart from the completion of the demolition when Pakistan Government had submitted all these things to the Hindu community, our Leader of Opposition, Shri Advani, had gone...(*Interruptions*) and had participated in the opening of renovated Temples. Like that as this is a secular country, I would appeal in this august House that let this demolished Babri Masjid be reconstructed in the same site by the people, if those people are led by Advani Ji, we are all ready to queue up behind him. That will be a historical achievement in this country. This kind of secularism, this kind of communal harmony, this kind of communal amity should be proved in the history of India. This will be really a new era of all our Indians. This will be the proud of each and every Indian citizen among the world countries.

By taking this opportunity, I would request all our people that because of religion, because of any other worship style, please do not try to differentiate the brotherhood of the people...*(Interruptions)* All religions are teaching morality. All religions are teaching each and everyone to behave like brothers and sisters. That kind of concept, that kind of principle may please be followed by all our Members irrespective of the State where we are from, irrespective of the political party that we belong to.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman Sir, for having given me this opportunity to place my concept and submissions on this debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before the next speaker, I would give only one minute to Shri Sanjay Nirupam for a personal explanation.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to explain my viewpoint. Hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadavji is a very senior member and leader. The whole country and we all expect from him when he rising in the House and puts his points, it should not be untrue and based on the facts. While speaking on Libernhan Commision report and the Action Taken Report based thereupon, Mulayam Singh ji said that Sanjay Nirupam, Chhagan Bhujbal and Narayan Rane-these three were the kar sevaks in Ayodhya. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Did not say this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM. You, please listen to me. I want to make it clear that I had not any association with the Ayodhya movement, this is the first point. The second point is that I had also no association with the Mumbai riots. I associate it with Shive Sena when all the riots were over. So, if Mulayam Singh Ji says something like this in a public meeting anywhere outside the House, I will not oppose it, he may speak whatsoever he wants to. But if he is to spek anything in the House, that should be based on the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I request that the references whatsoever is there to the statement of Mulayam Singh Ji with regard to me, may please be expunged. This is my request, thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will verify the records, Mulayam Singh ji.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Libernhan Commission has not this much findings as Mulayam Singh Ji has here. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, sir, I may also be allowed to speak. In the context of whatsoever Sanjay Nirupam Ji is speaking. I have said just that perhaps he may have not been involved in Mumbai but Shiv Sena cadre have murdered so many people and humiliated women and girls by making them stand stripped on broken glass bottles over there. That is why I had given the reference. Hon'ble member is saying that hon'ble Kalyan Singh Ji had not joined the Samajwadi Party, nor belonged to it and will not become a member. He himself had made a statement when the name of Kalyan Singh was taken, I had said that the people were saying; Sanjay Nirupam and rest of other names, which have been taken, I do not want to repeat them. My opinion was that you were also involved in a well-planned way whatever was done by Shiv Sena in Mumbai. If you were involved, your party was also involved and if your party was involved, you were also involved. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mulayam Singh Ji, you must know. ...*(Interruptions)* I have nothing to do with them. ...*(Interruptions)* You are a senior leader, so you are expected to tell the truth, not false. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Nirupam, kindly take your seat. Time was given to you to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will verify the records and take an appropriate decision. That matter is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN

KHURSHEED): Mr. Chairman, sir, today I rise to participate in this discussion admitting the fact that there may have been some changes in attitudes of my hon'ble colleagues during these 17 years. Today, we are facing the consequences and burden of an incident that took place 17 years ago. If I say about my own feeling, then, the incident took place in my own state, which was shocking to the whole country. The whole world regreteeed and was panic stricken by this incident, but those who had faced the consequences of it at most were me and my colleagues in Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, 14 year exile of Lord Rama was being discussed a short while ago we too, have returned in this Parliament after an exile of 14 years. Our colleagues let us lead 14-years exile in Uttar Pradesh. For what did they do so? What did they think that they would snatch Uttar Pradesh and India from us? Uttar Pradesh would have been snatched away from us, but it was handed over to the hand of bicycle and sometimes it was made the pasture land of elephants, but they could not hold it jobs for long, so why did they play such a drama. ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, sir, I would say this much only, I know that—"Lamhon ne khata ki our sadiyon ne saja payi, we did understand, they have sinned and someone would say after 17 years here from the other side that they regret for their sin." Whatever happened was injustice and not good, but I am not able to understand this strange orchestra. There is a different kind of musical instrument and votes of political orchestra. Someone says it is a matter of great sorrow, someone says it is a matter of great regrets, someone it is a matter of great pleasure other say that they are celebrating, someone says it should have happened earlier. What is reason of fight? If there is a fight between Hindu and Muslim, then, it would have been very mean but what is worse than this is that they created the fight between the two only for the power. They took the name of Babar and said that they were agreed with Babar by saying that they wished to stand by him. They forgot that we are the ones who took the name of Bahadurshah Zafar as well who had said for this country, "Lagta nahin hai ji mera ujde dayar mein, kiski bani hai Aalame-e-napayadar mein, kah do unn hasraton se kahin aur ja base, iski jagah kahan hai dile dagdar mein." He was such an emperor. Here, we are being taught genetic theory. I want to ask as to which genetic theory says that Bahadur Shah Zafar had seen his sons being killed. However, he did not turn traitor to this country. Then they created

such a big fight just for the power and then said that this fight was for the existence of temple and mosque as well as for the Ram Rajya.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, too, tell them that it should not be understood that the Hindus are on the other side only, I want to say that the Hindus are on this side also, but those Hindus are at this side who know how to respect Hindu religion. This side has those Hindus who saw and heard Mahatma Gandhi saying 'Hey Ram' when he was shot dead, "they did not say, "Jay Shree Ram!" at the time of killing someone. This is the difference between us and you. You thought that it is fight of Hindu and Muslim. This is not the fight of Hindu and Muslim at all.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Rajnath Singh Ji said Imame-E-Hind from the other side. To whom did he say, he said Imame-E-Hind for Lord Rama. I also admit that Lord Rama may be called Imam not only of India but of the whole world. Therefore, when you talk of Ram Rajya, I further add a Nizam-E-Mustafa to it. I say that injustice is not done to an orphan in Ram Raj, houses are not set on fire, women are not ill-treated and no one is looted in broad day light. These are the things that we have been taught in Nizam-E-Mustafa. It is merely a change of words. It is nothing but the game of words.

Sir, here we kept on waiting for the observations of hon. Rajnath Singh on Libernhan Commission's Report, however, he picked up parts of the report and pointed out certain anomalies and errors of name etc. Strangely, Libernhan Commission assumed different name that of Libernhan Commission. It became talk of the town as if it was authored by some other judge. Leave aside the name, I would ask them to talk honestly, and it was that 17 yeas ago that you committed a mistake. I admit that we also committed a mistake and it was to trust you and we did so because in democratic set up we are supposed to communicate with each other. Such is our constitutional and societal set up. We are not your enemy. We cannot throw you out of the country. If we cannot do so, how you can throw us out of the country? How can you call us descendents of Babur? We have no concern with Babur, however, we are concened with the Mosque, temple, church or a Gurudwara because we want equal respect for all. This is what we want to tell you. So, we have not understood whatever have been your observations on the Report. At times, you claim there was a temple, if there was temple, why was it demolished? At times, they say there was no mosque then why did you ask to pull it down? What was that?

Mr. Chairman, Sharad Yadav ji is not present here. I would appreciate his courage to sit with you and talk of secularism, he tells us what is secularism. How can he sit with people like you? They are complaining that some Members have defected from their party and supported us. Why should not they support us? If they realize after some days or after 100 years that they had associated themselves with wrong people and the other side whom they did not support was right, they shifted their loyalty. It is akin to taking a holy dip in the Ganga. What Hindus believe that after taking a holy dip in the Ganga, they get rid of all the vices and sins and the Ganga is never alleged of being polluted. Whosoever has joined our party has similarly got himself rid of all sins. So, let us not blame the Ganga.

18.00 Hrs.

I simply wish to say that your. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: He has insulted such a holy river. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: If one is used to taking a bath in a nullah, why should he blame the Ganga, let him bath wherever he wants. The facts is that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please take your seat for a minute.

Hon. Members, now, it is 6 o' clock. If the House agrees, we will extend the time of the House till the speech of the hon. Minister is over.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, let the Minister complete his speech by about 6.30 p.m. Thereafter, we may take up Zero Hour...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some *Zero Hour* submissions. Hon. Members, who have given notices, are waiting from morning onwards to make their submissions. So, we have to allow them some time. After the Minister's speech is over, we will take up Zero Hour submissions also. So, I seek the permission of the House until then whether we can continue. I hope, the House agrees.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Report was being prepared, Rajnath Singh ji observed that Justice Libernhan wrote everything except the background from where the dispute began. I am surprised he did not blame the Darwin Theory that the origin of he is to be traced to the Darwin Theory.

The Report narrates only a series of events, which the country wants to forget. However, if this country completely forgets what had happened then there would be people who may not be prepared to forget it. It is true that had President's Rule been imposed it would not have happened. If Mulayam Singh ji permits me, I would like to remind what you said. You said that the bullets were fired because the country had to be saved and it claimed 16 lives. However we do not ordered firing, else, thousands of people would have died there. It may be right but the repercussions of issuing orders to open firing have to be visualized beforehand. We preferred to face those bullets instead of firing them. History will sit on judgement whether it was right or wrong. ...*(Interruptions)* When you said. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, one minute. He has referred to my name. When they did not open fire, how many people were killed after the demolition of the mosque in 1992. We opened fire in which 16 people were killed and when no bullets were fired and the mosque was allowed to be demolished, how many people were killed? What was the magnitude of loss in Mumbai alone, in Faizabad alone or across the country, how many mosques were demolished? It is not only a mosque was demolished but several temples were also demolished.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was referring to this difference only. I did not even refer to the series of those events which followed as a result of the demolition of Babri Masjid which claimed 16 lives. I mean the administrator has to take this decision that what would be in the best interest of the country and society. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Could I have allowed the demolition of the mosque by not opening fire? I saved the mosque by ordering in open fire. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: As far as demolition of the mosque is concerned, I was noticing that Kalyan Singh ji was getting up every now and then and wanting himself to be heard. I will listen to him as well but it appeared that he wanted to tell Mulayam Singh ji that 'there was some understanding between them, he may remember it or not'. This report may not have referred to the rapport between the two. I am not be aware of it, however, I believe they would have had some exchange. Similarly, the Minister of Home Affairs and Atal Behari Vajpayee ji would have discussed something but, somehow it never appeared in the report. And what did Mulayam Singh ji and Kalyan Singh ji exchange with each other, that also never became a part of the Report, we want to know that also. I would like to tell this to my BJP colleagues. Kalyan Singh ji appeared like 'Hanuman', but how come he was estranged? If the dispute was concerning the temple, if the dispute was regarding Hinduism, then why Hanuman ji was kept at bay? He was kept at bay not once, but twice. Lord Rama never did that. Today, that Hanuman is again longing to go back to Ayodhya? They say Justice Libernhan never visited Ayodhya. I have visited Ayodhya. But, these people should be asked now the Lord is sitting there for 10 years without a roof, have they ever visited that place? ...(*Interruptions*) Did the issue centre around the thing that the Lord may remain, wherever he wished, but at least they should remain in Parliament, if this was the actual cause of dispute then was it justified, what was the use of that dispute?

Sir, I would like to quote my colleague Satpal Maharaj ji who has averred it at least fifty times that the place where one is born is not holy. If this is so, what this dispute is all about. The entire country is the birth place. Janmbhoomi is the entire geographical area then if they are fighting for Ayodhya, what are they fighting for? It appears they are fighting neither for Janmbhoomi nor place of birth. They are fighting for the power which they got for a few days and then they lost it.

Sir, my hon'ble friend describing Pakistan referred to the issue of Hindu-Muslim and also raised the question as to who created Pakistan and why it was created? The Bhartiya Janata Party can throw more light on this as to who created it and why it was created. Members from their party only every now and then give certificate to Mohd. Ali Jinnah that he was not responsible for the creation of Pakistan, then who created it? That is why it made me wonder what kind of an orchestra it was. It has all kinds of instruments and could play any tune. I cannot understand the notes of Shri Mulayam Singh

Yadav. He is tuning up with us or with them. He is accusing us for punishing him for our vote bank. Then he adds that he became Chief Minister thrice, that was what he was asking for, if becoming a Chief Minister is a punishment, we can award him this punishment once again. I would like to say only this. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: He is siding with BJP. The BJP had challenged that I could never form Government to which I responded that I became Chief Minister thrice. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: If Mulayam Singh ji permits me, I will speak in English. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It means he is supporting Advani Saheb. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: If he cannot understand my Hindi, shall I speak in English? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We formed the Government twice, thrice. ...(*Interruptions*) He and Advani ji are one. He should also clarify it. I have given reply to Advani ji. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mulayam Singh Yadav Ji, please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruptions, please. Please continue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, we got a setback. We also developed cold feet. We were also quite worried and nervous, fortunately, thereafter hon. Sonia ji agreed to assume the office of the UPA Chief. It was like rejuvenation. Then we paid them back in the same coin. ...(*Interruptions*) They seized entire Uttar Pradesh from us, there was no issue, we snatched only Firozabad from them, they got so annoyed. I would like to tell Mulayam Singh ji. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AKHILESH YADAV (Kannauj): Sir...*

*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it will not go on record. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kalyan Banerjee, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please understand that we are discussing a very important subject. Kindly cooperate with the Chair. Only what the Minister is saying will be on record and nothing else will be on recorded.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Mr. Chairman, it appears to me that '*Hum uff bhi karte hain to ho jate hain badnaam aur wo katl bhi karte hain to koi baat nahin hoti*' i.e. we go sullen for slightest of our follies. however, their gravest follies are ignored. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not provoke them.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Gooda): Please speak on Libernhan. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: He deflected to Darwin Theory and he is asking me to speak on Libernhan. Alright, I will speak on Libernhan. If they want discussion on Libernhan, then let me discuss Libernhan. My friends opine that Libernhan has taken the decision ignoring the facts. If they want to level allegations on hon. Atal Behari Vajpayee ji themselves then what can I do. The Libernhan Commission's Report does not mention anywhere that any conspiracy was hatched, however, how can I stop them to speak their mind. It is not written anywhere in the Report that there was any conspiracy. It was only alleged that their big leaders would be knowing that crores of rupees were pouring in and that moeny was being given to various factions of the entire Sangh Parivar and they were being given training. Then it is reported that at the time of demolition when Mosque was being attacked, men climbing the dome were asked to climb down. Since Libernhan Commission has clarified that no Mosque can be demolished from above, it was demolished from within, bored from within and pulled down by ropes. Then they said that it was a conspiracy. What do they have to complain? They complain of the allegation of corruption being leveled against them or about their deeds in the last ten years which has now resulted in acrimony. Is it good to bear acrimony? When we said that the documents being referred to were presented before the court. The matter was sub-judice. The decision was awaited. If the decision was heard in Parliament then what would be left to the court to decide? That is why I believe that the Libernhan Commission has very subtly and with great foresight given its verdict separating itself from a sub-judice matter. If they feel that it was not a conspiracy and whatever transpired was the doing of their organization or their party workers, then they should reflect on the functioning of their organization. They are not aware what their party workers are doing. If they are not aware of their activities then why they desrie to occupy senior positions. We know about the activities of our organization and if there is any shortcoming within, we make efforts to do away with it. This is a fact that we all cannot be successful. But after 17 years stop leveling allegations-counter allegations and let us say that the court will decide. The matter is in the court. If the matter is in the court and sub-judice. then, how can one say here that it is temple, not mosque; how can one say it is mosque, not temple. When the court will decide and you will accept the court's

*Not recorded.

verdict or will take any decision by sitting all together or the whole country will take any decision, only then something will happen.

Do not understand like that there has not been such a big dispute in the world. Disputes have been there. There was a great dispute of racism between whites and blacks in Africa. But Nelson Mandela ended that dispute and united all. Even there people would say that they would go for partition of South Africa like India and Pakistan. He said that there would never be partition and it did not happen, because the whole world was panicky with that partition. That is why he did not allow partition. All the people consolidated there. The wall of Berlin demolished. For so many days people used to sacrifice their lives in crossing the wall of Berlin. The reason for demolition of Berlin wall was that the people building their confidence among themselves had talked of unification of one family again. Similarly, the divided Vietnam got united again. Why can we not unite the broken hearts like this? What difference does it make if you are here or we are here? Tomorrow you will be not there nor will we be here, some other one will be here, but at least the children surviving tomorrow will know that we had sacrificed for them. When the name of God Ram comes, at least we all should understand and learn as to what is sacrifice? Nobdoy awarded 14-years exile to God Ram. If he would not accept it, he would not be awarded exile. But he went and it was for the reason that he could not live in Ayodhya as per the wishes of his parents at that time. You, too, should make some sacrifice. We have made sacrifice and that is why I told you that I had come back here after 14 years. I have come back after 14 years for the reason that our society in Uttar Pradesh was divided, the people were divided. I say again this fact and clarify lest anyone should think it is the matter associated with the Muslim alone. If it would have been the matter related to Muslim only, it would be a very insignificant thing. Every wise man of the world has an understanding that India should remain consolidated and integrated. Do we get deprived of offering 'Namaz' if there would not be a mosque available for us? Do you get deprived of reciting 'Bhajan' if there would not be a temple available for you? I say that we would have seen the same scene in Ayodhya. that you would have been reciting 'Bhajan' on one side and we would have been offering 'Namaz' on the other side, then, there would have been some thing. Then it would be said that Mahatma Gandhi had made an effort to make our country. You say that we did not follow the path of Mahatma Gandhi. Perhaps we would follow the

path of Mahatma Gandhi provided that he would not have snatched away from us. Mahatma Gandhi had a belief and resolution that the division of India and Pakistan might have been wrong. It was his opinion, but where are the people who did not allow to get that education of Mahatma Gandhi completed? We say just a point, we just say that we have taken teaching of Hindu religion from Mahatma and no one can teach us that Hindu religion is contrary to it. Rajnath Singh Ji has rightly said that there is not even a single religion or thinking in India that teaches us to harm anybody. Then, what went wrong? What were the circumstances due to which the things went wrong and so many people lost their lives and even today they are facing that trauma? What is the reason that whenever the discussion like Hindu-Muslim is held we say to you that the difference between Hindu and Muslim is that Muslim sometimes, it is a book by none other than your teacher- 'Bunch of Thoughts', Muslims of India pray for Pakistan. If the Muslims of India pray for Pakistan, then, you should tell us as to who was Abdul Hamid, who was Brigadier Usman, who was Lt. Hanifuddin?...(*Interruptions*) Leave it. If you count some names before us...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: How can say about those who are not present here?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You are repudiating it...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: You are quoting it wrong. He has said that he repudiates the book 'Bunch of Thoughts'. So, you cannot quote it. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you speak like this? Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED: I am saying the same thing that if he repudiated his book, you should also do your campaign of Mandir-Masjid. If he can do such a big work, you should also repudiate this campaign following his footprints. We will find some solution to it unanimously. I want to tell you that everything was explained by going through each page. See page 612 in which the dress rehearsal that wre taken place are mentioned. See pages 795, 796 in which the method of demolition has been shown. See page 852 in which

findings of Supreme Court have been given. What else shall I show you as to what it contains further more? But as far as you say, I agree with this fact as to how the name of Deoraha Baba was mentioned in it. I agree with you on this point. If Rajiv Ji had gone there, our Prime Minister had gone there, Pandit Ji had gone to him, then, I, too, regard Deoraha Baba. I also did not see anything like this in the report due to which his name should have been mentioned. What was the reason that his name found the place, but his name is not involved in any conspiracy? Then I said that his name found the place just like that of Atal Bihari Vajpayee did the same. His name found the place in a long list. Keep that list aside.

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Sir, with full respects to him, there is a list of culpable persons. I hope that he understands the dictionary meaning of the words culpable persons. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): This is what he is explaining. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Therefore, it is not some list. It is a list of culpable persons. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We all know that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I know about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Therefore, we are saying that the Libernhan Commission Report is totally off the mark. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: I would just like to explain this to you. The list of culpable persons does not indicate how they are culpable. If something has come in it by mistake and if both of us are on the same side on it, then where is the problem? But are you telling me that because of one entry wrong, therefore, the whole Report is wrong? Are you saying that the rest of the Report is right, and this is wrong? If it is so, then we will accept it. Where is the problem in it? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: We have got our own views regarding the rest of the Report. Shri Rajnath Singh has already spoken about it, and other leaders will speak

later. ...*(Interruptions)* But, at the same time, the mention of the names of these two persons is the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This point is already made.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh): Has Justice Libernhan gone through this report? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Shri Geete, you are also speaking on this issue later.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: My submission is that there should not be hair-splitting. This thing is very clear. The whole country and the world know as to what happened. If my colleagues abstain from saying this fact that there was not any conspiracy, they should explain that there was no conspiracy. You will not save the situation by simply saying that there was no conspiracy. There is a great importance of the notice under Section-8B, but the leavings of trampled history cannot be repeated like this again by keeping behind a curtain of notice under section-8B, this will not be allowed by the world as well as the country. I just want to tell him that all this happened only for Ayodhya. Today, Nirmal Khatri ji is sitting here with us. Today he represents the voice and sentiments of Ayodhya. Where are you today in Ayodhya? Today there is some other one with a new dream and sentiments in Ayodhya. Why do you not get associated with that sentiment and dream? So many colleagues of mine have said that it is dissociating us from the issues of farmers and pricerise, so let us talk about the issues of the farmers. It was the problem of the farmers that led Kalyan Singhji to ally with Mulayam Singh Yadav. Problems are still there, but even though he left him. Had the problem been resolved. Then he could have left him. I have seen that after joining the Mulayam Singh Yadav ji Kalyan Singh ji had said many times that he did not want to hurt or damage anyone. He said that he had respect for each and every religion. What is the compulsion today that Kalyan Singh is sitting here alone? I want to say that it will be a great service to this country if you change Kalyan Singh ji, whether

he undergoes religious conversion or not. We will take such a step and then we will proudly say to the next generations that 'ham laaye hain tufan se kashtee nikaalkar, is desh to mere beachchon rakhnaa sambhaalkar' (we have brought the boat from cyclone, so my children! take care of this country)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Kalyan Singh, you will be allowed to speak and definitely you will get time to speak. Perhaps, it will not be today, but later.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the 'Zero Hour' submissions. Shri S. Semmalai.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. ...(*Interruptions*)

The recent judgement of the Delhi High Court has forced the Government with no other option than to cancel the earlier 2G spectrum allocation. This is because of the reversal of the cutoff date. ...(*Interruptions*)

It is shocking to mention that within 45 minutes nine companies were invited, and allotments were made to those nine companies on first-come-first-serve basis. There is no transparency in this matter, and there is no auctioning. Actually, there is something fishy in the deal. As a result of the glaring irregularities, the loss to the Government is estimated at Rs. 100,000 crore.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this matter, the advice of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India was overlooked. I learnt that the Law Department too raised serious objections to this deal. The Prime Minister has also directed the Minister concerned to stop the entire process of spectrum allocation. The Prime Minister's letter was also ignored. That letter was not referred to in the court record. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): This is not fair.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Overruling all objections, the Department has proceeded with the deal in its own fashion. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: The Minister has cleverly swept all the directions under the carpet conveniently.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Semmalai. Take your seat. You cannot deviate from the text. You have to finish with that.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: I request the Prime Minister to take action. He should ask the Minister concerned to resign or sack him from the Cabinet. In view of the judgment, the Government will have to cancel the earlier allocation and allow all bidders who have applied till 1.10.2007, and also a Joint Parliamentary Committee should be formed to probe into the matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Chairman, our country is undergoing urbanization very rapidly. I would like to draw your attention particularly to Maharashtra. Now-a-days Maharashtra is known as the second largest urban state of the country. I am grateful to the Union Government that it has formulated good programmes for the development of urban areas. Funds are being provided on large scale by the centre for infrastructural development. Maharashtra Government has submitted about 121 such projects to the Union Government which are related to the development of our urban areas. These include about 12 projects for Mumbai, 19 for Pune and 27 for Nagpur. Similarly, the projects are there for the infrastructural development of Thane and other important cities. For those projects there is a requirement of about 9000 crores of rupees as an assistance from the Union Government. Out of these we have received only 2000 crores of rupees till date. I, through you, would request the Government that it should make allocation of funds desired for the schemes that we have formulated and approved for the development of Maharashtra's cities as soon as possible. Second, drawing your attention towards Mumbai. I would like to say that Mumbai got inundated in a devastating flood on 25th July, 2005 and the reason for this has been stated to be a Meethee-river which is 17 kilometre long. In respect of Meethee river, a scheme of Rs. 702 crore was formulated. The Union Government was to provide Rs. 200 crore which has not been provided so far. The Minister of Water Resources is sitting here and I have to say that in regard to Meethee river the Ministry of Finance states that it is a river of Mumbai city, whereas the Ministry of Urban Development states that it is a rivulet of Mumbai city. Now 200 crores of rupees are needed for this, which is not being approved by the Ministry of Finance. I want both the Ministries of the Union Government to find a solution unanimously as soon as possible and make allocation of funds needed

for implementation of the scheme which has been formulated for the development of Meethee river immediately so that the development programmes for the cities of Mumbai the Government of Maharashtra is undertaking, could be completed and the development of the cities of Mumbai be achieved.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday on 6th December, the death anniversary of Baba Saheb was celebrated magnificently and splendidly in various parts of the country. On the occasion of that death anniversary the people of National Confederation of Dalit Organization (NACDOR), which is a confederation of Dalit Organizations all over the country, have staged a dalit samman march from Ambedkar Bhavan to the Parliament House and Janta Mantar and submitted a memorandum of 80 point demands to the Prime Minister. They have stated that the dalits comprising downtrodden, tribals and Minorities have, indeed, registered much progress and improvement, but it is not as much as has been claimed. They have 14 per cent population as on date. I therefore, they have put their demands. They are landless even in their home states. They are agriculture labourers. They have no lands. They have no adequate source of livelihood. They do not have any respect. They are not allowed to take drinking water from about 49 percent sources of water. This report has been issued by the scholars from villages. That is why they have put 80 point demands before the Prime Minister. The Government is requested to bring improvement in social and economic condition of dalits. The Government should pay heed to it positively and discontinue the fraudulent practices, otherwise the country is likely to suffer a big loss. It was the dream of all the greatmen Baba Saheb Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi, Babu Jai Prakash and Dr. Lohia etc. India will not get strengthened unless the dalit community ushered into the mainstream of the society. Therefore, the Government should take action seriously in this regard.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, I would like to place before this House the serious impacts due to the continuous use of Endosulfan chemical pesticides in some parts of our country especially 12 villages in Kasargod District and in some places in Karnataka.

Sir, this continuous usage of this Endosulfan gas has caused serious diseases in this area. As a result, at the request of the local people, the Government of

Kerala has appointed two Commissions, the Sivanandan Commission and the Achutan Commission. These Commissions consist of doctors, experts and also other eminent persons. They visited the place and examined the soil, water, air and even mother's breast milk. They came to the conclusion that this serious disease is due to the continuous use of Endosulfan. As a result, it is shocking to say that the children of the ages of two years, three years or four years have become blind and deaf and women below 20 years are not able to go for marriage because they have become the victims of cancer and TB. In 60 countries, including European countries and Sri Lanka have already banned this Endosulfan just because the Expert Committee has already given a suggestion that it really affects the body, the health and also the surface. This Endosulfan has affected the locality. It does not concentrate in one place and it gets spread at a speed to other places. The people of that area are affected. The Government of Kerala has given some assistance to these poor families. About 150 people have died there and Rs. 50,000 has been given and the free medical assistance is given. It is really high time to ban the Endosulfan here. The Government should constitute a Joint Parliamentary Committee to go into this. It is in my constituency. I have the seen these poor people dying. I request the Government to take necessary action.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, with your permission I want to say something about the department of new and renewable energy of the Union Government. These two ministries have formulated lots of schemes and the reason for formulation of these schemes was that the power will be supplied for all in the country by 2012. I regret to say that in my State Jammu and Kashmir not a single project of either wind or solar as well as the hydro electric has been launched on behalf of the renewable energy till date. I also regret to say that not a single solar light, which was prososed to be provided, has been given in my Parliamentary constituency. There is scope of 20000 mw hydro electric all over the State apart from solar and wind energy. I mean to say that it is our duty to fulfill the dream the Government have shown us. The work continues like this and for this very reason no project has been received nor sought. Neither the Union Government nor the State Government has prepared any project. There is no power in my area of Kishtwad-Doda and Bhadrava, Indrawal and Banhar and similarly in the area of Basauli,

Punchh and Rajauri due to which forests are getting highly affected and indiscriminate faling of trees is taking place over there. I urge upon the Government that if the plans and shcemes that we have formulated for power generation are not implemented. Our dream to meet supply of power by 2012 cannot be fulfilled and all these schemes should be implemented also in Jammu and Kashmir. If these schemes are not formulated, when will we get power? Therefore, my request is that the Government should take this issue very seriously because thousands of villages are still without power in this country.

[English]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Hon. Chairman Sir, I rise to raise a matter of urgent public importance regarding the supply of natural gas through pipeline to the entire country and congratulate the Government for this venture but I have certain points to make.

In some places pipelines have been laid for gas supply but those places also have adequate supply of gas cylinders. Thus the consumers get the benefit of both. This aspect should be looked into. The Government should provide gas connections to the villages or towns where there is no supply at all.

Secondly, the cost of natural gas is less than that of LPG cylinders. We often find that some consumers are using both and are also buying it at a cheap rate. This is immoral. No one should get double supply. Consequently, this results in black marketing. The Government must intervene to stem this practice.

Thirdly, I would say that Kolkata and Howrah are the two most populated cities of West Bengal. Natural gas must be supplied to these two cities also. Many other cities are already getting the supply but Kolkata is deprived of this facility. We should not forget that Kolkata was once the capital of erstwhile India. Thus I request the Government to introduce natural gas supply through pipeline in Kolkata as soon as possible.

I would mention another thing here. When we were children, we used to give oral examinations. If we were asked about the place having highest rainfall, the reply would be Cherrapunji of Assam. If we were asked about the biggest petroleum producing area, we would say Digboi. But unfortunately, even Assam's capital Guwahati

does not have supply of gas through pipeline connection. Therefore they may think that though they were pioneer in producing oil, the Government did not give them their due. People of Assam may be highly disappointed. The entire Eastern India is actually fuming. Sentiments of regionalism may gradually crop up due to this.

There are also twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad in South India. Natural gas must be supplied through pipeline to these places also along with other metropolitan cities of the country. This is my humble request to the Government of India.

With these few words, I conclude my speech and thank you for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL (Mirzapur): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak in the House for the first time. The Government of India is making serious efforts to make the environment pollution free, however, the industries in order to rake in more profits are totally working in deference of these norms and are severely polluting environment by not installing treatment plants. The pollution emanated by Intergrated Steel Plant of Shanti Gopal Concast Limited, Dhansa and M/s R.L.J. Concast Limited, Badagaon and J.K. Cement Factory, Chunar in my Parliamentary Constituency, Mirzapur have been causing pollution thereby making the lives of the local residents miserable as referred to by me in my two letters dated 14th July and 9th Novermber written to the hon. Prime Minister. The Integrated Steel Plant and the Cement Factory are causing serious air pollution. The pollution level is a threat to the river Ganga flowing adjacent and even to the historic Chunar Fort. The CRPF jawans also reside in this area which is causing pollution in large scale here. Through you, the Government is requested that the production at these units violating environemnt pollution norms should be banned till they fulfill the pollution control norms and effective action should be taken against units damaging the environment.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, my Parliamentary Constituency is Bikaner. I would like to draw your attention towards a major problem of Railway Crossing and the railway over-bridge being constructed upon it. An over-bridge is being constructed on Gajner road and the pace of its construction is very slow. The construction of another proposed R.O.B. on Chaukunti Road has been delayed owing to non-completion of the former. The R.O.B. on Gajner Road was proposed to be completed in two years time. I would like to ask the

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

hon. Minister of Railways as to why it has not been completed even in four years? It should be completed at the earliest so that the construction of Chaukunti Road R.O.B. could be.

Sir, there were three trains for Bikaner and Delhi in the pre-Independent era. However, there is no direct train for this route now. The reason being that the pace of gauge conversion is very slow. There are no direct trains, so even I face lot of difficulties in commuting. The gauge conversion was proposed to be completed by January, 2010, it was extended up to December, 2010. The Ministry of Railways is extending its period by one more year. Through you, the Hon. Minister of Railways is requested not to extend its time period. Gauge conversion should be completed by December, 2010.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Respected Chairman, Sir, there are around 575 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas across the country in which two are in my constituency in Nariyamangalam and Kulamavu in Idukki district. These Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas is the dream child of our late Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi. These institutions are providing good quality residential education to students, predominantly belong to rural India.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that some of the urgent needs of these institutions and some demands of employees. Teachers and non-teaching staff of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and those who joined prior to 1.1.2004 are not granted GPF-cum-benefits. The recommendations of various Parliamentary Committees for introduction of GPF-cum-pension has not been implemented. The option to switch over to CPF to GPF scheme was also not given to Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas employees as per the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission. The Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas situated in rural areas are facing difficulties for infrastructural development also. More funds have to be provided for this. Also, the budget allocation for the mess fee is very low. Students are getting only Rs. 675 per month for their mess fees. It has to be revised. I am requesting the Government to interfere and sort out these issues immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri L. Rajagopal – not present.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. Rapti, Gaura, Chhoti Gandak and Ghaghra rivers flow down my parliamentary constituency. The devastating flood of the year 1998 caused havoc in Gorakhpur, district Deoria, Mau and Balia displacing a large number of families. Thousands of families of villages like Ambedkar, Majha, Sheopur, Jatha, Dathan, Usmanpur, Rampur, Bhasrikh of district Bairyia of my Parliamentary Constituency and Diara, Vadhar, Chakiya, Balian of district Vasdih, Adarsh Nagar of District Salempur, Barhaj of district Parasiya, districts Dewar and Belthara, Sadiya Marhiya, Gulaura Velara part number 2 of district Sikandarpur have been rendered homeless resulting in the problem of their rehabilitation.

The Union Government is requested to provide funds for their rehabilitation so that thousands of families rendered homeless ever since 1998 could be rehabilitated.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Hon. Mr. Chairman, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. National Poet Ramdhari Singh Dinkar is the spirit of cultural consciousness of the country and in 1959 when the then Prime Minister of India Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru went to inaugurate Rajendra Bridge on the Ganga in Simaria of Bihar, at that time Babu Jagjivan Ram was the Minister of Railways of the country. He was joined by Bihar Kesari Dr. Shri Krishan Singh and Dinkar. Very same day, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated Railway Station at his birthplace, Simaria. In order to keep his memory alive. I have requested this sovereign House that the railway station in Simaria, the birthplace of Dinkar should be named after him as Dinkar Simaria Gram Station. I have raised this demand to the Ministry of Railways.

Through you, the Government is requested that the birthplace of national poet Dinkar, Simaria, should be named after him as Dinkar Simaria Gram Station. This is my request.

18.48 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 8, 2009/
Agrahayana 17, 1931 (Saka).*

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