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(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 10, 2010/Phalgun 19, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 181, Shri Sanjay Bhoi.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, it has been reported in the news papers that the Members of Rajya Sabha were expelled by the Marshals ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam, democratic system can not run by Marshals ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please maintain silence.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Distatorship will not be tolerated. ... (Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

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

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 181, Shri Sanjay Bhoi.

Restructuring of Planning Commission

*181. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

Not recorded.

(a) whether the Planning Commission exercise any role in monitoring implementation of the various Centrally Sponsored Development Programmes by the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to restructure the Planning Commission to make it more relevant to the changing social and economic milieu of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Planning Commission makes allocation of resources to the Union Ministries/Departments for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Union Ministries/Departments monitor implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The State Governments also monitor implementation of these schemes in their States. Planning Commission undertakes broad reviews of Annual Plan achievements and conducts a Mid Term Appraisal of each Five Year Plan. It also undertakes evaluation studies of plan schemes.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission constantly endeavours to improve its institutional capability in the light of changing demands and circumstances. There is no specific proposal at present to restructure the Planning Commission.

SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Madam Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister has given a brief description of the role of the Planning Commission.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Your supplementary, please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Planning Commission's definition is given in the answer, but, as a matter of fact, the State Governments have not been able to utilize the funds sent by the Central Government to the fullest. Only nine districts of Orissa have been using 50 per

cent or more funds; other districts have not utilized the funds. So, I would like to know—as mentioned in the answer to my question—as to which States have been monitored as yet by the Ministries or the Departments for the fund utilization. *...(Interruptions)*

11.03 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and Shri Lalu Prasad came and stood on the floor near the Table

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, the hon. Member has asked about Orissa. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not show the paper, please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: For the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes, fund is provided to the various Central Ministries, nodal Ministries by the Planning Commission, and the nodal Ministries monitor the implementation of various Centrally-Sponsored Schemes on their own. The State Government also does it. Apart from that, there is a mechanism that has been worked out. Hon. Prime Minister has directed the Advisors of the Planning Commission to go, have an on-the-spot study and submit a report. A Delivery Monitoring Unit has been constituted in the PMO. They are also submitting a report to the hon. Prime Minister on quarterly basis. Wherever we found that there is deficiency and proper implementation is not there, we inform the State Government concerned, and the State Government takes the corrective measures. That is how the system is working. We have received some reports that some States have not fully utilized the funds. But we are persuading them because a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme directly reaches the rural and poor people of this country. Therefore, the State Governments are advised to spend the funds, and the targeted group will get the advantage. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Keep the paper down; sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY BHOI: I am really grateful to the Minister that it is accepted by the Ministry that the State

Government is not utilizing the funds properly. Whatever the work is done or executed by the State Government, is there any mechanism to find out that there should be some transparency or accountability? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: As far as transparency and accountability are concerned, apart from the State Government's monitoring of various schemes, the nodal Ministries, the Central Ministries are also doing it through their officers who are visiting the spots and thereafter they are monitoring. *...(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Effects of Carbon Emission

*182. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the adverse effects caused to the environment and human life due 10 carbon emission;

(b) whether the Government has taken any measures to reduce carbon emission;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the percentage of carbon emission likely to be reduced by the end of 2020;

(e) whether agriculture sector is also likely to be involved in the reduction of carbon emission; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The adverse effects that may be caused to environment due to carbon emission include inetrulia, increased frequency of extreme weather events, variation in pattern of monsoons, rise in surface temperature, sea level rise and melting of glaciers. Climate Change is also likely to affect agriculture and food production and result in increase of the incidence of vector borne diseases.

The adverse effects on human life, include interalia, increases in malnutrition and consequent disorders, with implications for child growth and development; increased deaths, disease and injury due to heat waves, floods, storms, fires and droughts; increased burden of diarrhoeal disease and altered spatial distribution of some infectious-disease vectors.

(b) to (d) Government follows the policy of sustainable development through a range of programmes aimed at energy conservation, improved energy efficiency in various sectors; promoting use of renewable energy; power sector reforms; use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport; fuel switching to cleaner energy; afforestation and conservation of forests; promotion of clean coal technologies and encouraging Mass Rapid Transport systems.

Government has launched National Action Plan on Climate Change which includes National Solar Mission and National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency which aim at reducing emissions intensity of GDP.

India's five year plans include a low carbon sustainable development strategy. As per declared policy, India will endeavor to reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 20 to 25 percent in comparison to the 2005 level.

(e) and (f) Emissions from agriculture sector are not included in the assessment of emissions intensity. However, improvement in tilling practices, use of more bio fertilizers and sustainable agricultural practices may result in reduction in emissions intensity of agricultural production.

[English]

Mining in Forest Land

*183. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) whether a large area of forest land in the country including Orissa has been given on lease for mining activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that some people are illegally operating in the forest areas of Orissa without valid mining lease;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty persons;

(e) whether the Union Government has conducted any assessment regarding the estimated loss of dense forest cover as a result of mining activities and its impact on environment ecology and inhabitants;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(g) the remedial measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (g) About 1651 proposals involving 126,265.37 ha of forest land have been accorded approval for mining purposes under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 including 161 proposals involving 17,739.15 ha of forest land in Orissa.

The State Government have submitted a report on illicit mining activities on forest land without obtaining forest clearance and the list of those cases alongwith action taken and status is given in the enclosed Statement.

The impact of mining activities is duly considered at the time of granting approval/renewal of the mining lease under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and accordingly, appropriate mitigative measures are suggested for reducing the adverse impact of mining on ecology. The mitigative measures, in general, suggested are conservation of Safety Zones, implementation of concurrent reclamation as per Mining Plan approved by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), treatment of catchment area, stabilisation of over-burden through different vegetative and mechanical measures, soil conservation measure, measures for preventing choking of nala and local streams, compensatory afforestation insides and outside the mining lease areas on forest and non forest land, implementation of Regional Wildlife Management Plan and site specific Wildlife Conservation Plan and other rehabilitation measures. The environmental impact assessment is also undertaken for mining proposals under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and is considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee on Mining before according

environmental clearance. The compliance to these conditions area primarily monitored by the State Government. However Six Regional Offices of the Ministry also monitor these conditions on sample basis.

These mitigative measures have resulted in conserving the forest in and around the mining lease areas and have also resulted in afforestation of the non forest land and/or enrichment of the degraded forest land.

Statement

Details of mines illegally operating in the forest area of Orissa without valid mining lease

Sl.No.	Name of the Division	Whether the mining operation outside the approved mining lease area is on forest land	Location, and legal status of forest land covered by such mining operation	If the operation carried out by any mining lease holder whose lease has expired or sustaining the name of such lessee	Legal action taken for violation of forest laws, mining laws
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Keonjhar	Forest-1.581 ha. Non-forest-0.963 ha.	Kollha Rudukela VF-4.581 ha.	S.N. Das Mohapatra of Kollha Rudukela Manganese Mine was illegally operating outside his lease area of M/s R.B. Thakur	Deputy Director of Mines (DDM), Joda has seized 24491.951 Metric Ton MT of Manganese lumps and fines of 04.06.08 Mines closed. Name of the offender is Sri S.N. Das Mohapatra, Tulasipur, Cuttack.
2.	Keonjhar	Thakurani RF	In Thakurani RF outside northern boundary of ML area of Sarada Mines (P) Ltd.	Rampant illegal mining for iron Ore was noticed inside the Thakurani Reserve Forest (RF) and outside	Seventy (70) Forest cases are booked, 64 Vehicles are seized. Four wheelers and one motor cycle seized.

1	2	3	4	5	6
				<p>the northern boundary of the Mining lease (ML) area. This is apparently being carried out by Armed Mafias operating from across the border of Jharkhand State. Local villagers are involved with the Mafias. Illegally raised ore is being removed promptly to various crushers located inside Jharkhand State.</p>	
3.	Bonai	Forest Land	<p>Bhanjipalli</p> <p>(i) 1.4 acre. Plot No. 76. Khata No. 46 Kissam Jungle (Crusher Installed).</p> <p>(ii) Extended dumping of over burden in DLC land over 0.4 acres. In Plot No. 1 (P) Khata No. 47.</p> <p>(iii) Broken and levelled for mining in D LC land over 0.36 Ac. In Plot No. 54 (P)</p>	<p>Subsisting lease from 01.04.07 to 31.03.27. Sri J.B N. Patnaik Joda.</p>	<p>Confiscation proceeding initiated vide OR No. 167(K) of Koira Range and Collector, Sundargarh has been moved to take legal action for encroachment of Revenue Forest land Offender Name: J.N. Patnaik, Barbil.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bonai	Non-forest land and DLC forest land	Raikela Iron Mines Kisam Non-forest over 2.354 ha and DLC forest over 0.26 ha. Extended dropping for ever burden.	Subsisting lease from 02.07.91 to 01.07.2011. M/s Geetarani Mohanty	Collector, Sundargarh and DDM. Koira moved for initiation of legal action.
5.	Cuttack	Forest land	(i) Mahagiri DPF 1.59 Ac. (Quarry of South Kaliapani Mines of Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC) extending into expired lease area by breaking of land. (ii) Stilly of 80.000 MT Ore in Expired lease are of Kaliapani Mines of OMC	South Kaliapani Chromite Mines	Forest offence case booked against the mines Manger u/s-37(C) of Orissa Forest Act, 1972 during 2009-10 Name of the offenders: 1. Purendra Nath Jena, Manger, Kaliapani Mines. 2. Ramesh Chandra Sahu, Senior Manger, South Kaliapani Chromite Mines.

Mid-day Meal Scheme

*184. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has fixed minimum calorie intake for children under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is regularly monitoring the quantity/calorie intake of children under the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether deficiencies/irregularities in the implementation of the scheme in certain States/UTs have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that all the children get the required calorie intake under the scheme?

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

(b) Under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), the Government has fixed 450 calories and 12 grams of protein intake for primary (classes I-V) and 700 calories and 20 grams of protein intake for upper primary (classes VI-VIII) children. The energy and protein requirement is met through food cooked from 100 gms of rice/wheat, 20 gms of pulses, 50 gms of vegetables and 5 gms of edible oil for primary children and 150 gms of rice/wheat, 30 gms of pulses, 75 gms of vegetables and 7.5 gms of edible oil for upper primary children.

(c) and (d) The Government has made elaborate arrangements through MDMS guidelines to ensure that children get good quality meal to their satisfaction. The food is tasted by 2-3 adults, including at least one teacher, before it is served to children. Representatives of Gram Panchayats/Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees (VECs), Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs), School Management & Development Committees (SMDCs) as well as Mothers' Committees are required to monitor (a) the regularity and wholesomeness of the mid day meal served to children, (b) cleanliness in cooking and serving of the mid day meal, (c) procurement of good quality ingredients, and (d) implementation of varied menu. Supervisory Officers

are required to inspect about 25% of the schools every quarter. National/State/District/Block level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committees are constituted to monitor the implementation of the scheme. The Central Government monitors the progress of the scheme through National, Regional and State level meetings, the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) and the Review Missions. Besides, 42 reputed institutions have been engaged to monitor the implementation of the scheme independently through field inspection and submit six monthly reports for remedial action.

(e) and (f) Certain cases of deficiencies/irregularities in the implementation of the MDMS have come to the notice of the Government. The details of such cases are given in the enclosed Statement.

(g) The overall responsibility to ensure all logistic and administrative arrangements for regular serving of wholesome, cooked mid day meal lies with the State Government/UT administration. However, the Central Government continuously urges the State/UT Governments to lift only good quality foodgrains from FCI godowns after joint inspection, store it in dry and safe places, ensure cooking in a hygienic environment by properly training the cooks, and ensure strict compliance of the Scheme guidelines.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Complaints received				Number of cases in which action has been taken by Government of India
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rajasthan	01	02	02	01	06
2.	Uttar Pradesh	05	15	09	06	35
3.	West Bengal	04	-	-	-	04
4.	Delhi	01	01	04	03	09
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	02	-	03	05
6.	Uttarakhand	01	01	-	01	03
7.	Orissa	-	01	-	-	01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Bihar	-	05	05	01	11
9.	Jharkhand	-	03	01	01	05
10.	Meghalaya	-	01	-	-	01
11.	Gujarat	-	01	-	-	01
12.	Assam	-	-	01	-	01
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	02	04	06
14.	Kerala	-	-	01	-	01
15.	Haryana	-	01	-	01	02
16.	Punjab	-	-	-	01	01
17.	Andhra Pradesh	07	-	-	-	07
18.	Karnataka	09	02	-	-	11
19.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	01	01
Total		28	35	25	23	111

Polytechnic Institutions

*185. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand and strengthen the polytechnic education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the norms/criteria for establishing a new polytechnic institute in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish 1000 new polytechnic institutes across the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) In order to promote Polytechnic Education for skill development

in the country, a Scheme known as Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development has been launched during the 11th Plan. The Scheme, *inter-alia*, proposes establishment of 1000 new polytechnics and upgradation of infrastructure facilities in existing diploma level public funded 500 polytechnics in the country. Out of 1000 polytechnics, 300 polytechnics are expected to be established by the State/Union Territory wherein Government of India would provide assistance upto Rs. 12.30 crore per polytechnic to meet capital cost. These 300 polytechnics are to be established in unserved or under-served districts, Another 300 polytechnics are expected to be set up through PPP mode by State/Union Territory with partial assistance from Government of India with a ceiling of Rs. 3,00 crore per polytechnic, It is also proposed to facilitate the creation of 400 additional polytechnics by private sector.

The state-wise break up of 300 polytechnics to be set up with financial assistance upto Rs. 12.30 crore per polytechnic from Government of India and distribution of 228 polytechnics for whom financial assistance to states has already commenced are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of Polytechnics to be Established	No. of Polytechnics already provided Financial Assistance
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	7
3.	Assam	21	-
4.	Bihar	34	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	11
6.	Delhi	5	-
7.	Gujarat	5	5
8.	Haryana	7	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	18	18
11.	Jharkhand	17	17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21	14
13.	Maharashtra	2	2
14.	Manipur	8	2
15.	Meghalaya	4	4
16.	Mizoram	6	4
17.	Nagaland	8	5
18.	Orissa	22	22
19.	Punjab	7	7
20.	Rajasthan	15	15
21.	Sikkim	2	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	7	7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	41	41
24.	Uttarakhand	1	1
25.	West Bengal	11	11
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	-

1	2	3	4
27.	Daman and Diu	1	
28.	Lakshadweep	1	1
29.	Tripura	3	3
Total		300	228

Facilities for Pilgrims

*186. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the subsidies/facilities extended to the pilgrims to Haj, Kailash Mansarovar and religious shrines in Pakistan, pilgrimage-wise;

(b) the amount spent by the Government in this regard during the last three years and the current year, pilgrimage-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to improve and upgrade the facilities for these pilgrimages including increase in subsidy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) The details are given in the enclosed Statements-I to III.

Statement I*Facilities for Pilgrims for Haj*

(a) The Government of India makes exhaustive arrangements to facilitate the pilgrimage of those going to Saudi Arabia through the Haj Committee of India. It facilitates provision of accommodation and other logistical support for them. Doctors, Nurses and other paramedical staff, Coordinators, Assistant Haj Officers, Haj Assistants and Khadim-ul-Hujjaj are sent from India on short term deputation to Saudi Arabia. A hospital in Makkah and branch offices-cum-dispensaries in Makkah and Madina are set up for Haj pilgrims. The Haj Committee of India, set up under the Haj Committee Act, 2002, is providing information to pilgrims regarding confirmation of their seats, transportation etc. For Haj-2009, two more embarkation points *viz.* Mangalore and Ranchi were added to the already existing 17 embarkation points spread across the country.

(b) Details are tabulated below:-

Financial Year	Expenditure on Haj (excluding subsidy)	Expenditure on Haj Subsidy
2006-07	Rs. 22.04 crores	Rs. 367 crores
2007-08	Rs. 22.35 crores	Rs. 390* crores
2008-09	Rs. 26.71 crores	Rs. 867* crores
2009-10	Rs. 33.20 crores (provisional)	Rs. 611* crores (*provisional)

(c) and (d) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to keep making improvements in the arrangements for the Haj pilgrims and provide them with better facilities after taking into account the feedback received from all concerned.

Statement II

Kailash-Manasarovar Yatra

(a) Government of India attaches high priority to safety and security of Kailash Manasarovar Yatris and takes keen interest in providing all primary facilities to the Kailash Manasarovar Yatris throughout the Yatra including in the remote areas of the India-China border. Government arranges, on self-payment basis, facilities like transportation, accommodation, fresh food, security, medical tests, Guides, and porters and ponies for carrying goods and belongings of Yatris. Ministry of External Affairs appoints one Liaison Officer for each batch who is responsible for safety and well-being of Yatris of his batch. The Liaison Officer is also supplied with a satellite phone to communicate with the Ministry of External Affairs and various other concerned agencies like Kumaon Mandai Vikas Nigam (KMVN), ITBP, Pithoragarh District Administration etc. in case of any emergency. Air lift of Yatris by helicopter is also arranged in case of medical emergency. Besides, ITBP and their Chinese

counterpart keep track of Yatris and share information on their movement and whereabouts through wireless. Besides, the Ministry of External Affairs remains in regular contact with Chinese Foreign Ministry regarding smooth conduct of Kailash Manasarovar Yatra and upgrading of facilities for the Yatris on Chinese side.

Ministry of External Affairs does not give any subsidy to pilgrims participating in the Kailash Manasarovar Yatra. However, disbursements at the rate of Rs. 3250/- per Yatri is made to Kumaon Mandai Vikas Nigam (KMVN), New Delhi, a Government of Uttarakhand Authority, for providing logistical support to Yatris while on Indian side.

(b) A table showing amount spent by the Government on Kailash Manasarovar Yatras in 2007,2008 and 2009 is enclosed. For Kailash Manasarovar Yatra of 2010, so far we have spent only Rs. 25,94,256/- on publishing of advertisement. Other expenditure will be made later in the year. The figures shown in the Annexure are Yatra-wise and not financial year-wise.

(c) and (d) Government keeps on upgrading facilities for Kailash Manasarovar Yatra on regular basis taking into account the reports submitted by Liaison Officers and suggestions made by Yatris for improving facilities. This year, Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam, which makes all logistical arrangements for Yatris from Delhi up to Lipulekh Pass on India-China border (and back) is purchasing two new AC Luxury Tempo Travellers for use of Yatris. Two new dormitories are being set up in Buddhi and Gala which will be operational from this year. Government of India also interacts with the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ensure that facilities provided to Yatris on the Chinese side are upgraded continuously. An official Indian delegation visited Tibet Autonomous Region of People's Republic of China in August 2009 to inspect the facilities available for the Government-organized Kailash Manasarovar Yatra and discuss relevant issues including the measures to improve and upgrade the facilities for the yatris.

Annexure

Kailash Manasarovar Yatra 2007-10

Sl.No.	Item of Expenditure	Kailas Manasarovar Yatra for Years			
		2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Advertisements in Newspapers	2741557	1728248	1850725	2594256
2.	Satellite Phone	291989	304105	382999	

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	KMVN-Logistical arrangements	2190500	1303250	1972750	
4.	Printing of KMY booklets	165000	156852	147,600	
5.	ITBP-Security and logistics	100000	150000	200000	
6.	Wireless link with China (in US\$)	US\$10000	US\$10000	US\$15000	
	Total (in Ind. Rs.)	5489046	3642455	4554074	2594256
		PLUS	PLUS	PLUS	
		US\$10000	US\$10000	US\$15000	

Statement III

"Facilities for Pilgrims"

(a) and (b) Under the bilateral "Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines-1974" seven jathas of pilgrims from India visit Pakistan every year, Government facilitates visits of these Indian pilgrims to Pakistan by liaising with the Pakistani authorities for adequate logistic and security arrangements. However, all other arrangements for these visits to Pakistan are made by the host Government and the organisers themselves. No financial subsidy is given by Government of India for the Jathas visiting Pakistan.

(c) and (d) At present, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Modernisation of Coal Mining Operations

*187. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delays in the environmental clearances for new coal mining blocks is one of the reasons for the shortage of coal in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether primitive systems are still being operated for coal mining in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to modernize mining operations in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 89 coal projects of Coal India Limited are awaiting Environmental Clearance at present.

(c) and (d) Most of the mines of Coal India Limited are either fully mechanized or semi-mechanized. However, some of the underground mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) are not amenable to total mechanization due to geo-mining conditions that are not conducive to mechanization and sub optimal level of evacuation capacity.

(e) Details of up-gradation in underground and opencast mines of Coal India Limited are briefly given below:

(i) Upgraded technology in underground mines:

The thrust areas for the future may remain the Bord and Pillar (B&P) method with higher degree of mechanization like continuous miners technology in conjunction with mechanized drilling and roof bolting system. However, use of long wall technology, wherever, geo-mining conditions permit, will be continued as a mass production technology. There will be a judicious mix of B&P with continuous miner, B&P with Side Discharge Loader (SDL)/Load Haul Dumper (LHD) combination mechanized long-wall and special mining methods.

Many underground mines are having long travelling distances about 3 to 5 Km. or more which take away considerable amount of time spent on to and fro journeys to the working places. Making provision of UG Man riding system, which will be cost effective too, can considerably reduce this precious time loss on travelling. Full-face shaft sinking and incline drivage machines are proposed

for new mines so as to start production much earlier than the existing systems and. also make these cost effective.

(ii) Technology up-gradation in open cast mines.

Up-gradation of equipment size matching with bench height and stripping ratio are being introduced. For Dumpers, up-gradation from 35/50T to 60T, 85T to 100T, 120T to 150T as well as higher sizes are being introduced. Similar action has been taken for the standardization of other HEMM. Action has also been initiated for replacement of old equipment with higher size equipment.

Use of high capacity hydraulic shovels (10 to 25 Cum) will find increased acceptability. Higher capacity dozers of sizes upto 850 HP will complement the higher capacity excavators.

Forecasting of Oceanic Behaviour

*188 SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) proposes to bring out a new Integrated Indian Ocean Forecasting System (INDOFOS), which is capable of predicting the surface and sub-surface features of the Indian Ocean well in advance;

(b) if so, the features of the same; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Recently, Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, has installed the Indian Ocean Forecasting System (INDOFOS) integrating existing forecasts of ocean wave and the surface and subsurface parameters of the Indian Ocean. The system, at present, provides forecast on wave heights, wave direction, sea surface temperature (SST), surface currents, mixed layer depth (MLD) and depth of 20°C isotherm up to 5-7 days in advance. This system is operational since January 2010.

(c) The beneficiaries of INDOFOS are: traditional and mechanized fishermen, the maritime boards, Indian Navy, Coast Guard, shipping companies and oil and natural gas industries, energy industries and academia.

Unspent Planned Funds

*189. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some recent reports have revealed that a large sum of budget funds allocated to the key social sector schemes remained unutilised;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated to the various sectors and utilised during the last three years and the current year, sector-wise;

(c) the reasons for the amount which remained unspent, year-wise during the said period; and

(d) the measures contemplated to ensure that the planning process is not adversely affected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Fund allocation under various social sector schemes is made keeping in mind the 11th Plan objective of faster and more inclusive growth. Government has enhanced the allocation for social sector development. The total funds allocated/spent for Social Services including Rural Development for last 3 years and 2009-10 is as under.

Years	BE (Rs. in Crore)	AE/RE	AE/RE as % of BE
2006-07	73,825	64,650	88
2007-08	91,402	80,291	88
2008-09	1,09,002	1,27,841	117
2009-10	1,46,671	1,41,896(RE)	97 (Anticipated Expenditure)

BE = Budget Estimates; RE = Revised Estimate; AE = Actual Expenditure

Note: The Social Sector includes social services and Rural Development that broadly covers Education, Health, Water Supply, Sanitation, Urban Development, Labour, Social Welfare and Nutrition, Welfare of SC,ST and Backward Classes and Rural Development.

The utilization of budgetary allocations for social services including Rural Development has ranged between 88 to 117% during the last three years. Scheme-wise details of the major social sector programmes are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Central Nodal Ministries/Departments have well defined procedures to monitor the physical and financial achievements under different schemes. The State Governments are mandated to submit the utilization

certificates for release of funds. In addition, Planning Commission conducts half yearly review of all the sectors. Further, the Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan will provide a clear picture of the utilization of funds *vis-a-vis* the achievement of targets. Officers of the Planning Commission, also visit States for on the spot review of the implementation of the programmes in the States. This monitoring process ensures effective and efficient utilization of resources to achieve the desired outcomes.

Statement

Performance of Some Major Social Sector Programmes (Up to 31.12.2009)

Sl.No	Programme	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		BE	Expendi- ture	Expendi- ture as % of BE	BE	Expendi- ture	Expendi- ture as % of BE	BE	Expendi- ture	Expendi- ture as % of BE	BE	Expendi- ture up to Dec. 2009	Expendi- ture as % of BE
1.	NREGA	11300	8823.35	78.1	12000.00	15856.89	132.14	16000.00	27250.10	170.31	39100.00	25697.36	65.72
2.	Indira Awas Yoiana (IAY)	2920	2907.53	99.6	4040.00	5464.54	135.26	5400.00	8308.24	153.86	8800.00	5846.30	66.44
3.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	2800.54	1867.72	66.7	2891.48	3122.07	107.97	4500.00	3860.08	85.78	5200.00	5144.48	98.93
4.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	5225.62	7304.27	139.8	6500.00	6500.00	100.00	7530.00	15161.98	201.35	12000.00	13044.97	108.71
5.	NRHM	9065	7517.82	82.9	11011.00	10436.94	94.79	12050.00	11385.55	94.49	14127.00	9926.52	70.27
6.	ICDS	4087	4250.91	104.0	5293.00	5257.22	99.32	6300.00	6376.94	101.22	6705.00	5151.65	76.83
7.	Total Sanitation Campaign	800	617.32	77.2	1060.00	940.69	88.74	1200.00	1189.78	99.15	1200.00	696.56	58.05
8.	MDM	5348	5230.28	97.8	7324.00	5632.23	76.90	8000.00	6530.48	81.63	8000.00	4900.34	61.25
9.	SSA	11000	10884.43	98.9	10671.00	11295.56	105.85	13100.00	12639.22	96.48	13100.00	10984.52	83.85
10.	JNNURM	4900	3996.41	81.6	5500.00	5507.81	100.14	6890.00	10467.99	151.93	12887.00	3848.21	29.86
11.	Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission (Rural Drinking water)-ARWSP	5200	4552.4	87.5	6500.00	6031.51	92.79	7300.00	7396.46	101.32	8000.00	3362.29	42.03
		62646.16	57952.44	92.5	72790.46	76045.48	104.47	88270.00	110568.82	125.26	129119.00	88603.20	68.62

Single Recruitment Examination

*190. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Staff Selection Commission has decided to make Government recruitment simpler by conducting single recruitment examination for all non-gazetted posts;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed system and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent to which the new system would be beneficial to the applicants and the Government recruitment agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE

OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) There is no proposal from the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) to conduct a single examination for recruitment to all non-gazetted posts. However, the SSC will be conducting a combined examination in 2010 for Group B and C non-gazetted posts which are within its purview and for which a graduate degree is the minimum qualification in place of 05 different examinations for these posts conducted earlier. The main features of the proposed system and its benefits are as follows:-

The Staff Selection Commission (SSC) has been conducting the following examinations for which a graduate degree is an essential qualification:-

Sl.No.	Examination	Posts
1.	Graduate level examination	Assistants, Inspector (Central Excise/Income Tax/Preventive Officer/Examiner), Sub-Inspector in CBI, Divisional Accountants, UDC, etc
2.	Tax Assistant examination	Tax Assistants in Department of Revenue
3.	Sub-Inspectors in CPOs examination	Sub-Inspectors in Central Police Organisations
4.	Statistical Investigator Grade II examination	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
5.	Compiler examination	For Office of Registrar General of India

The above examinations had subjects on General Studies/General Awareness, General English and Arithmetic/Numerical Ability. For the post of Statistical Investigator, a paper on Statistics/Economics/Mathematics/Commerce as per option was also compulsory. The revised examination is a three tier selection process on the basis of single application. Tier-I would be a screening test for 200 marks comprising of one paper of objective type on the subject of General Intelligence and Reasoning, General Awareness, Numerical aptitude and English Language. Those who are admitted for Tier-II examination will be required to take following

papers of objective type questions depending upon their option for various posts:-

Paper	Subject	Posts	Marks
I	Arithmetic Abilities	All posts other than SIs of CPOs	200
II	English language & comprehension	All posts	200
III	Mathematics/Economics/Statistics/Commerce	Statistical Investigators/Compiler	200

Tier-III will consist of interview of 100 marks except for Tax Assistant, Divisional Accountant, Auditor, UDC and Accountant. There will be qualifying skill test for the post of Tax Assistant and Assistant of CSS.

For the first time, the facility of filing on-line applications and on-line payment of fee has been introduced. The details of the examination have been displayed on the website of Staff Selection Commission (<http://ssc.nic.in>) and published in the Employment News of 30 January-5 February, 2010 edition. The Tier-I of the examination is to be held on 16th May, 2010.

The restructured combined examination is expected to benefit the Government, candidates and user Ministries/Departments by way of faster completion of recruitment cycle, quicker selection and earlier placements. Instead of filling up different forms paying separate fees and appearing for different examinations, they will now be able to appear in a common examination. The Commission will recommend the candidates on the basis of the aggregate marks obtained by the candidates in the written examinations and interview (wherever applicable) and option/preference exercised by the candidates in the Application form depending on the number of vacancies available.

E-waste

*191. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether e-waste is increasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the quantity of e-waste generated annually in the country;

(c) the adverse impact on the environment of the country as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to impose any liability on the electronic industry to manage the e-waste;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government for safe disposal of e-waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is estimated that 1,46,800 tonnes of e-waste was generated in the country in the year 2005, which is expected to increase to 8,00,000 by 2012.

(c) to (f) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes which include e-waste. As per the Rules, units handling e-waste need to register with CPCB. The waste generated is required to be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor or re-user having environmentally sound facilities for recovery of metals, plastics, etc.

The Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste published by CPCB in 2008, provide the approach and methodology for environmentally sound management of e-waste, which include details such as e-waste composition and recycle potential of items of economic value, identification of possible hazardous contents in e-waste, the recycle, re-use and recovery options, treatment and disposal options and the environmentally sound e-waste treatment technologies. The Guidelines emphasize the concept of Extended Producer Responsibility.

Impact of Climate Change on Monsoon

*192. SHRI ANTO ANTHONY:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact of climate change on monsoon especially southwest monsoon;

(b) if so, the findings of the study; and

(c) the corrective measures taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government agencies have conducted studies to examine and understand how the Indian southwest monsoon (ISM) has responded to the increase in Green House Gases (GHG's) and global warming during the past 100 years.

(b) There is no conclusive evidence to attribute the observed ISM variability to GHG's and their projection to the future. The major findings of various studies are as under:

- (i) Daily mean temperature over the country is found to be increasing more or less at the same rate as the global mean (0.5°C during past 100 year).
- (ii) The south-west monsoon rainfall over the country has decreased by nearly 4.7% during the period 1965-2006 as compared to the earlier period (1931-1964).
- (iii) Heavy rain events (>10 cm/day) over central India are increasing at about 1% year while weak and moderate events (1-5cm/day) are decreasing at about the same rate over the past 50 years.
- (iv) No significant long-term trends are reported in the frequencies of large-scale droughts or floods in the summer monsoon season.

(c) The Government has undertaken the following steps to understand the phenomenon of Climate Change:

- Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change has been constituted to coordinate national action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change.
- A National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was released by the Prime Minister

on 30th June 2008. Under the National Action Plan on Climate Change, it is proposed to establish a permanent institutional mechanism that will play a development and coordination role. NAPCC outlines eight missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change.

- Expert Committee on Climate Change impacts, which is headed by the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India has been constituted.
- Launched a high-priority Programme to address the Science issues of Global and Regional Climate Change with a well equipped state-of-the-art Center for Climate Change Research (CCCR) at Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune for inter-disciplinary research and training in the area of science of climate change. Prioritized R&D efforts are initiated to comprehensively understand the causes for the aforementioned changes in the southwest monsoon rainfall and to improve the rainfall predictions in all time scales.

Improvement of Public Libraries

*193. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public libraries in the country, State-wise;

(b) the central assistance made available and utilised during the last two years and the current year;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance the central financial assistance to public libraries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for the improvement of public libraries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The number of public libraries in the country as per evaluation Study on status of Public Libraries in the country conducted by A.C. Nielson ORG MARG pvt. Ltd. on behalf of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) in the year 2003 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Central Assistance to Public Libraries is provided through the RRRLF, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Culture. The amount of central assistance made available through the RRRLF during last two years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The grant available with RRRLF was fully utilized for promotion of public libraries all over the country.

(c) and (d) On the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission, it is proposed to set up a National Commission on Libraries. Proposals to improve Public Libraries *inter-alia* by modernization of facilities, providing services like inter-Library loan, online public access of catalogues/audio visual resources, improvement of physical space with clean drinking water, toilet facilities taking into account special needs of children, women and physically challenged, are likely to be considered for implementation.

(e) RRRLF has schemes of matching assistance and non-matching assistance for improvement of Public Libraries covering *inter-alia* aspects like adequate stock of books, purchase of computers, assistance for organizing seminars etc.

Statement I

Number of Public Libraries in India

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	State central	Regional divisional	District	City and town	Village	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	6	23	217	2517	2764
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	9	0	36	46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Assam	1	0	10	30	0	41
5.	Bihar and Jharkhand	1	5	26	69	4000	4101
6.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	0	2
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	1	0	3
8.	Daman	0	0	0	1	0	1
9.	Delhi	1	0	0	114	104	219
10.	Diu	0	0	0	1	0	1
11.	Goa	1	0	0	9	0	10
12.	Guarat	1	2	18	202	6491	6714
13.	Haryana	1	0	6	43	0	50
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	11	2	207	221
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	14	44	0	60
16.	Karnataka	1	11	19	299	1966	2296
17.	Kerala	1	0	11	180	1127	1319
18.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	1	4	24	109	15800	15938
20.	Maharashtra	1	5	34	286	3562	3888
21.	Manipur	1	0	5	1	0	7
22.	Meghalaya	1	0	4	1	1	7
23.	Mizoram	1	0	2	1	0	4
24.	Nagaland	1	0	1	0	0	2
25.	Orissa	1	0	13	15	3500	3529
26.	Puducherry	1	0	2	52	0	55
27.	Punjab	1	0	11	68	500	580
28.	Rajasthan	1	5	24	40	2500	2570
29.	Sikkim	1	0	3	0	0	4
30.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	15	1448	1083	2547
31.	Tripura	1	0	2	7	500	510
32.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	1	0	54	69	1500	1624
33.	West Bengal	1	0	21	334	2286	2642
Total		31	39	363	3644	47685	51762

Statement II*Amount Available with RRRLF for Promotion of Public Libraries and Utilization thereof*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Year	Grant Received	Fund Utilized
2007-08	2629.12	2629.12
2008-09	3280	3280
2009-10	3705	3705 (expected)

*[Translation]***Research on Earth Quake Resistant Houses**

*194. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether various research laboratories/institutes have undertaken research in developing earth quake resistant buildings;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard;

(c) the action taken by the Government on the findings thereof; and

(d) further measures being taken by the Government for construction of earth quake resistant buildings in the country based on the scientific findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The constituent Laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) namely Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) and Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC) are involved in research related to earthquake resistant buildings.

NGRI is involved in monitoring the earthquake activity by deploying seismic monitoring networks in various

earthquake affected regions of India like Koyna (Maharashtra), Jorhat (North-East India) and Kachchh (Gujarat). It has prepared seismic hazard map of India which provides useful information to engineers and seismologists to prepare seismic zoning map. NGRI has been carrying out research projects related to ground motion modelling. This would help engineers to construct better earthquake resistant buildings that could withstand the predicted maximum Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) for a maximum expected magnitude at a particular site. NGRI has also been involved in carrying out, site response studies in important earthquake affected regions in india like Kachchh (Gujarat), Jorhat (Assam), Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) and Bengaluru (Karnataka).

CBRI and SERC have undertaken various projects which include: Seismic damage (semi-active and passive) control strategies for structures; Assessment of methodologies and procedures for seismic performance evaluation of structures; Vulnerability analysis of buildings and structures for earthquakes; Development of damage diagnostic methods for constructed facilities; and Seismic performance evaluation of buildings. Through these projects, the endeavour is to provide research inputs to enhance and improve our country's capacity and capability in the area of design, construction and rehabilitation through appropriate retrofit of structures and buildings.

CBRI and SERC also impart training to the practicing engineers through advance courses, seminars and workshops aimed at providing: knowledge on vital concepts for dissemination; methodologies developed to construct earthquake resistant houses, buildings, and structures; and also to spread best practices for the field applications depending on microzonation atlas for India and with particular reference to peninsular India.

(c) and (d) National Building Code developed by the Government agencies details the specifications for constructing earthquake resistant Building. Scientists of SERC/CBRI are represented in Committees of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), National Disaster Mitigation Authority (NDMA), National Institute of Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) and other agencies who are engaged in the formulation of guidelines for building structures, seismic resistant building designs and codal provisions. For Building Code 1893, Parts I to V of BIS, SERC has contributed significantly in terms of improved and efficient design methodologies.

*[English]***Bio-diversity of Western Ghats**

*195. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

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

(a) whether the Government has drawn up an Action Plan for the conservation of bio-diversity of the Western Ghats;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas of the Western Ghats likely to be covered, State-wise:

(c) the criteria/norms adopted for inclusion of these areas; and

(d) the funds proposed to be allocated for this Action Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Government has not drawn up any action plan for the conservation of biodiversity of the Western Ghats. The Government has however, prepared a National Biodiversity Action Plan in 2008. This Action Plan describes the major threats and constraints facing biodiversity conservation and identifies action points for conserving biodiversity of the country.

Given the ecological significance and sensitivity of the Western Ghats region, the Government has recently constituted a Western Ghats Ecology Expert Panel to assess the current status of ecology of the region, to demarcate and recommend areas within the region which need to be notified as ecologically sensitive and to suggest measures for conservation of the Western Ghats region.

(b) to (d) does not arise.

*[Translation]***Uniform Education Policy**

*196. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to implement a uniform education policy across the country;

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

(c) the modalities being worked out in this regard; and

(d) the time by which this uniform policy is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The Government is already following National Policy on Education 1986, as modified in 1992, which provides for National System of Education implying that up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. The National System of Education envisages a common educational structure. The 10+2+3 structure has now been accepted in most parts of the country.

The National System of Education is based on a national curriculum framework, which contains a common core along with other components that are flexible. The common core includes the history of freedom movement, the constitutional obligations and other content essential to nurture national identity. These elements cut across subject areas and are designed to promote values such as India's common cultural heritage, egalitarianism, democracy and secularism, equality of the sexes, protection of the environment, removal of social barriers, observance of the small family norm and inculcation of the scientific temper.

*[English]***Comprehensive Evaluation of Students**

*197. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to introduce a system of continuous and comprehensive evaluation and grading of students at classes XI and XII;

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

(c) the concrete steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal with the Government at present. However, Central Board of Secondary Education has set

up a Committee to assess the feasibility of introducing continuous and comprehensive evaluation in the higher secondary stage.

[*Translation*]

Inter-linking of Rivers

*198. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments for inclusion of certain rivers as part of the proposed inter-linking of the river projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the present status of these proposals;

(c) the estimated costs of these projects and the funds spent so far;

(d) the time limit fixed for completion of each of these projects; and

(e) the manner in which the inter-linking river projects is likely to solve the water crises, flood and drought condition in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has received 31 proposals of intra-state links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of above, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 8 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA. Details of intra-state link proposals received from the State Governments along with their status, estimated cost and target for completion of their PFRs is given in the enclosed Statement. At present these intrastate links are at PFR stage and as such no expenditure has been incurred on the implementation of these projects. The concerned States have to get the Feasibility Report/Detailed Project Report of these projects prepared, which is the next stage toward their implementation. The time schedule for completion of the projects is worked out at DPR stage.

(e) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. The link proposals firmed up by NWDA under NPP envisage additional irrigation benefits of 25 million hectares of irrigation from surface water, 10 million hectare by increased use of ground water and generation of 34000 MW of power apart from the benefits of flood moderation navigation, water supply, fisheries, salinity, pollution control etc.

Statement

Intra-State link Proposals Received from the State Governments

Sl.No.	Name of intra-State link	Present status/ Target of completion of PER	Estimated Cost Rs. in crore
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra			
1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd)—Nalganga (Purna Tapi) [Wainganga-Western Vidrabha and Pranhita-Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan-Wardha link]	Completed	8294
2.	Wainganga-Manjra Valley	*	**
3.	Upper Krishna-Bhima (system of Six links)	*	**
4.	Upper Ghat-Godavari Valley	2010-11	**

1	2	3	4
5.	Upper Vaitarna-Godavari Valley	2010-11	**
6.	North Konkan-Godavari Valley	2011-12	**
7.	Koyna-Mumbai city	2011-12	**
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari)-Purna-Manjira	*	**
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd)-Godavari (SRSP)	*	**
10.	Middle Konkan-Bhima Valley	*	**
11.	Koyna-Nira	*	**
12.	Mulsi-Bhima	*	**
13.	Savithri-Bhima	*	**
14.	Kolhapur-Sangli-Sangola	*	**
15.	Riverlinking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District		
	Gujarat		
16.	Damanganga-Sabarmati-Chorwad	2011-12	**
	Orissa		
17.	Mahanadi-Brahmani	Completed	2793
18.	Mahanadi-Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	2011-12	**
19.	Vamsadhara-Rashikulya (Nandini Nalla projects)	2011-12	**
20.	South Koel-Subernarekha (Jharkhand)	Completed	1399
21.	Sankh-South Koel	Completed	519
22.	Barkar-Damodar-Subernarekha	Completed	1148
	Bihar		
23.	Kosi-Mechi [Bihar]	Completed	4442
24.	Barh-Nawada	2010-11	**
25.	Kohra-Chandravat	Completed	169
26.	Burhi Gandak-None-Baya	Completed	387
27.	Burhi Gandak-Bagmati [Belwadhar]	2010-11	**
28.	Kosi-Ganga	2010-11	**

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan			
29.	Mahi-Luni Link	*	**
30.	Wakal-Sabarmati-Sei-West Banas-Kameri Link	*	**
Tamil Nadu			
31.	Pennaiyar-Palar link	*	**

*Target being fixed in consultations with concerned States.

**Estimated cost is available after completion of PFR.

[English]

Environmental Assessment of Industrial Cluster

*199. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) New Delhi has recently carried out an environmental assessment of the industrial cluster;

(b) if so, the terms of reference for the said study assigned to IIT, Delhi and the outcome of the said assessment;

(c) whether the Union Government has imposed any restrictions on consideration of development projects for environmental clearance;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has consulted the State Governments and other stake holders before imposing such restrictions;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with the Indian Institute

of Technology (IIT), New Delhi has recently carried out an environmental assessment of industrial clusters based on a Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI).

(b) The Central Pollution Control Board during the year 2008 instituted a study through Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi for assessment of industrial pollution load discharges in the Ghaziabad Area (Uttar Pradesh). One of the Terms of Reference of the study related to evolving criteria for identification of critically polluted areas. Subsequently, IIT, Delhi was entrusted with the task to carry out an environmental assessment of prominent industrial clusters in the country. Accordingly, a comprehensive environmental assessment of 88 identified industrial clusters has been carried out based on CEPI. Out of the identified 88 industrial clusters, 43 industrial clusters with CEPI scores equal to or more than 70, have been identified as Critically Polluted Areas.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Union Government has imposed a temporary moratorium on 13.01.2010 on consideration of developmental projects in critically polluted industrial clusters/areas including the projects in pipeline for clearance with immediate effect till August, 2010. However, projects of public interest such as projects of national importance, pollution control, defence and security have been kept outside the purview of these restrictions and will be considered on merits on a case to case basis as for the details given in the Statement enclosed.

(e) to (g) It was resolved in the National Conference of Ministers of Environment and Forests held on 18th August, 2009, at New Delhi that a time bound action programme for handling the industrial clusters having serious environmental pollution levels, to be implemented jointly by the *Central and State Pollution Control Boards*,

would be worked out. It was also resolved that the Central Government will issue guidelines for identification of critically polluted areas and the monitoring protocol to be enforced. Subsequently, a presentation on the findings of the comprehensive environmental assessment conducted by IIT, New Delhi was made in a workshop on the subject on 24.12.2009, in which representatives from State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees participated.

The Central Pollution Control Boards in coordination with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees has undertaken the task of preparation of Action Plans to improve the environmental quality in the 43 critically polluted areas.

Statement

J-II013/5/2010-IA.II(I)

Government of India

Ministry of Environment and Forests

Paryavaran Bhavan,
C.G.O. Complex, Lodi Road,
New Delhi-II0003.
Telefax: 24362434

Dated 13th January, 2010

Office Memorandum

Sub: Consideration of projects for environmental clearance based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index—Regarding

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi have, recently, carried out an environmental assessment of industrial clusters across the country based on Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) with the aim of identifying polluted industrial clusters and prioritizing planning needs for intervention to improve the quality of environment in these industrial clusters and the nation as a whole. The assessment so carried out has been documented in the form of a report entitled 'Comprehensive Environmental Assessment of Industrial Clusters' which is available on the website of CPCB www.cpcb.nic.in and website of Ministry www.envfor.nic.in. In all 88 industrial clusters have been assessed.

2. The industrial clusters have been listed in table 8 (enclosed as Annexure) of the report in descending order of environment pollution index scores. The report

has concluded that the industrial clusters/areas having aggregated CEPI scores of 70 and above should be considered as critically polluted; the clusters/areas having CEPI scores between 60 - 70 should be considered as severely polluted areas and shall be kept under surveillance and pollution control measures should be efficiently implemented; and the critically polluted industrial clusters/areas need further detailed investigations in terms of the extent of damage and formulation of appropriate remedial action plan.

3. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 enjoins upon the Central Government to take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of environment including restriction of areas in which any industries, operations or processes shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to certain safeguards. Accordingly, the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 has mandated certain category of projects/activities listed therein to obtain prior environmental clearance under the provisions thereof.

4. With the identification of industrial clusters/areas by CPCB which are critically or severely polluted, Ministry of Environment & Forests hereby imposes temporary restrictions on consideration of developmental projects in such clusters/areas and prescribes the following procedure to be adopted with immediate effect:

- 4.1.1 The developmental projects from industrial clusters with CEPI score above 70 (as listed at serial nos. 1 to 43 of the Annexure) received for grant of environmental clearance in terms of the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 [including projects for stage-I clearance *i.e.* scoping (TORs)], which are presently in pipeline for environmental clearance or which would be received hereafter shall be returned to the project proponents.
- 4.1.2 This restriction on consideration of projects from critically polluted clusters/areas above will apply for a period of 8 months upto August, 2010 during which time the Central Pollution Control Board along with the respective State Pollution Control Boards/UT Pollution Control Committees will finalize a time bound action plan for improving the environmental quality in these identified clusters/areas. The situation will be reviewed thereafter and further instructions issued accordingly; provided that projects relating

to renewal of mining lease without any increase in production and/or lease area which are already in operation in these clusters will continue to be appraised in accordance with the procedure prescribed under EIA Notification, 2006 and decision taken on merits; and provided further that the projects of public interest, such as projects of national importance, pollution control, defence and security, with prior approval of the Competent Authority, MEF/SEIAA for category 'A' & 'B' respectively, on a case to case basis, will continue to be appraised in accordance with the procedure prescribed under EIA Notification, 2006 and decision taken on merits.

4.2 The developmental projects from industrial clusters with CEPI score between 60-70 (as listed at serial no. 44 to 75 of the Annexure), which are in the pipeline or are received for grant of environmental clearance in terms of the provisions of EIA Notification, 2006 [including projects for stage-I clearance *i.e.* scoping (TORs)], will be considered following the procedure outlined in this Ministry's earlier circular no. J-11013/18/2009-IA.II(I) dated 25th August, 2009 relating to 'proposals for environment clearance for the projects located in the critically polluted areas as identified by the Central Pollution Control Board', which is available on the website of the Ministry www.envfor.nic.in.

5. In the eventuality of any dispute regarding the location of any project within the critically polluted area or otherwise, a reference will be made to CPCB and based on their advice a view will be taken on such projects.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

(S.K. Aggarwal)
Director

To

1. All the Officers of IA Division
2. Chairpersons/Member Secretaries of all the SEIAAs/SEACs
3. Chairman, CPCB
4. Member Secretaries of all SPCBs/UTPCCs

Copy to:-

1. PS to MEF
2. PPS to Secretary (E&F)
3. PPS to AS(JMM)
4. Advisor (GKP)
5. Advisor (NB)
6. Website, MoEF
7. Guard File

Annexure

Table 8: The CEPI scores for industrial areas/clusters descending order

Sl.No.	Industrial Cluster/Area	AIR	WATER	LAND	CEPT	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Ankleshwar (Gujarat)	72.00	72.75	75.75	88.50	Ac_Wc_Lc
2.	Vapi (Gujarat)	74.00	74.50	72.00	88.09	Ac_Wc_Lc
3.	Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)	68.50	75.25	71.50	87.37	Ac_Wc_Lc
4.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	70.75	67.50	66.50	83.88	Ac_Wc_Lc
5.	Korba (Chhattisgarh)	67.00	57.00	72.50	83.00	Ac_Ws_Lc
6.	Bhiwadi (Rajasthan)	71.00	69.00	59.50	82.91	Ac_Wc_Ls
7.	Angul Talcher (Orissa)	64.00	69.00	65.75	82.09	Ac_Wc_Lc
8.	Vellore (North Arcot) (Tamil Nadu)	69.25	65.25	62.50	81.79	Ac_Wc_Lc

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Singrauli (Uttar Pradesh)	70.50	64.00	59.50	81.73 Ac_Wc_Ls
10.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	68.00	66.00	64.75	81.66 Ac_Wc_Lc
11.	Nazafgarh drain basin (including Anand Parvat, Naraina, Okhla and Wazirpur), Delhi	52.13	69.00	65.25	79.54 As_Wc_Lc
12.	Noida (Uttar Pradesh)	65.75	64.00	60.00	78.90 Ac_Wc_Lc
13.	Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	64.50	59.00	65.50	78.63 Ac_Ws_Lc
14.	Dombivalli (Maharashtra)	66.00	63.50	57.50	78.41 Ac_Wc_Ls
15.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	66.00	63.50	56.00	78.09 Ac_Wc_Lc
16.	Cuddalore (Tamil Nadu)	54.00	65.25	64.00	77.45 As_Wc_Ls
17.	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	64.75	60.50	59.50	77.44 As_Wc_Lc
18.	Faridabad (Haryana)	63.50	59.30	62.75	77.07 Ac_Ws_Lc
19.	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	59.00	63.75	59.50	76.48 As_Wc_Ls
20.	Manali (Tamil Nadu)	64.00	59.00	58.00	76.32 Ac_Ws_Ls
21.	Haldia (West Bengal)	53.75	64.50	57.00	75.43 As_Wc_Ls
22.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	62.75	58.00	58.00	75.28 As_Wc_Ls
23.	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	52.00	65.50	54.00	75.19 As_Wc_Ls
24.	Cochin, Greater (Kerala)	57.00	64.00	54.00	75.08 As_Wc_Ls
25.	Mandi Gobind Garh (Punjab)	62.00	55.50	62.00	75.08 Ac_Ws_Lc
26.	Howrah (West Bengal)	57.00	54.50	63.50	74.84 As_Ws_Lc
27.	Vatva (Gujarat)	60.00	62.00	56.00	74.77 As_Wc_Ls
28.	Ib Valley (Orissa)	61.00	56.50	59.00	74.00 Ac_Ws_Ls
29.	Varansi-Mirzapur (Uttar Pradesh)	58.00	62.00	53.50	73.79 As_Wc_Ls
30.	Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra)	61.00	59.00	55.50	73.77 Ac_Ws_Ls
31.	Pali (Rajasthan)	52.00	64.00	52.00	73.73 As_Wc_Ls
32.	Mangalore (Karnataka)	61.75	57.75	54.00	73.68 Ac_Ws_Ls
33.	Jharsuguda (Orissa)	61.00	56.50	56.00	73.34 Ac_Ws_Ls
34.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	62.25	58.75	45.50	72.38 Ac_Wc_Ln
35.	Bhadravati (Karnataka)	62.75	56.50	45.50	72.33 Ac_Ws_Ln
36.	Tarapur (Maharashtra)	60.75	56.00	51.25	72.01 Ac_Ws_Ls
37.	Panipat (Haryana)	55.75	56.50	59.00	71.91 As_Ws_Ls

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	59.00	57.50	52.00	71.26 As_Ws_Ls
39.	Bhavnagar (Gujarat)	54.50	57.50	57.75	70.99 As_Ws_Ls
40.	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	57.00	57.50	55.00	70.82 As_Ws_Ls
41.	Junagarh (Gujarat)	53.25	52.50	59.50	70.82 As_Ws_Ls
42.	Asansole (West Bengal)	58.38	56.25	50.50	70.20 As_Ws_Ls
43.	Patancheru-Bollaram (Andhra Pradesh)	50.00	59.00	54.00	70.07 As_Ws_Ls
44.	Paradeep (Orissa)	54.00	58.50	48.00	69.26 As_Wc_Ln
45.	Nashik (Maharashtra)	55.00	57.50	50.25	69.25 As_Ws_Ls
46.	Chembur (Maharashtra)	59.75	50.75	46.00	69.19 As_Ws_Ln
47.	Baddi (Himachal Pradesh)	56.00	54.50	54.50	69.07 As_Ws_Ls
48.	Kala Amb (Himachal Pradesh)	56.75	54.50	51.00	68.77 As_Ws_Ls
49.	Dewas (Madhya Pradesh)	51.50	57.50	51.50	68.77 As_Ws_Ls
50.	Batala (Punjab)	51.00	56.50	54.50	68.59 As_Ws_Ls
51.	Tirupur (Tamil Nadu)	56.75	50.75	53.00	68.38 As_Ws_Ls
52.	Durgapur (West Bengal)	49.50	58.50	47.50	68.26 An_Ws_Ln
53.	Raichur (Karnataka)	59.75	46.50	44.50	68.07 As_Wn_Ln
54.	Bidar (Karnataka)	58.75	49.00	44.00	67.64 As_Wn_Ln
55.	Singhbhum, West (Bihar)	55.50	51.50	51.50	67.30 As_Ws_Ls
56.	Mettur (Tamil Nadu)	46.00	58.00	46.50	66.98 An_Ws_Ln
57.	Vadodara (Gujarat)	57.00	48.00	48.00	66.91 As_Wn_Ln
58.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	55.00	52.00	50.50	66.82 As_Ws_Ls
59.	Rajkot (Gujarat)	45.50	54.50	55.50	66.76 An_Ws_Ls
60.	Nagda-Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh)	44.50	54.50	56.00	66.67 An_Ws_Ls
61.	Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)	55.75	55.50	42.00	66.06 As_Ws_Ln
62.	Pimpri-chinchwad (Maharashtra)	55.25	52.50	46.00	66.06 As_Ws_Ln
63.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	56.50	42.00	49.00	65.45 As_Wn_Ln
64.	Saraikela (Jharkhand)	50.50	49.00	54.00	65.38 As_Wn_Ls
65.	Ramgarh (Jharkhand)	44.00	53.00	54.50	65.11 An_Ws_Ls
66.	Pinia (Karnataka)	56.75	46.00	42.00	65.11 As_Wn_Ln
67.	Pitampur (Madhya Pradesh)	47.75	54.00	50.50	65.09 An_Ws_Ls

1	2	3	4	5	6
68.	Jalandhar (Punjab)	52.00	52.00	52.00	64.98 As_Ws_Ls
69.	Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh)	54.00	49.00	47.50	64.71 As_Wn_Ln
70.	Bada Jamtara (Jharkhand)	48.00	52.50	52.50	64.47 An_Ws_Ls
71.	Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)	53.00	48.00	48.00	63.83 As_Wc_Ls
72.	Parwanoo (Himachal Pradesh)	53.00	47.50	48.50	63.83 As_Wn_Ln
73.	Haridwar (Uttarakhand)	51.75	48.00	40.00	61.01 As_Wn_Ln
74.	Vijaywada (Andhra Pradesh)	52.00	41.50	43.00	60.57 As_Wn_Ln
75.	Ferozabad (Uttar Pradesh)	49.00	47.00	47.75	60.51 An_Wn_Ln
76.	Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)	48.00	48.00	48.00	59.98 An_Wn_Ln
77.	Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)	50.00	47.50	39.50	59.38 As_Wn_Ln
78.	Erode (Tamil Nadu)	47.38	47.25	43.50	58.19 An_Wn_Ln
79.	Surat (Gujarat)	46.00	46.75	45.50	57.90 An_Wn_Ln
80.	Kathedan (Andhra Pradesh)	44.50	47.00	45.50	57.73 An_Wn_Ln
81.	Kukatpalli (Andhra Pradesh)	41.50	47.00	43.50	56.56 An_Wn_Ln
82.	Hajipur (Bihar)	43.50	44.00	44.50	55.12 An_Wn_Ln
83.	Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)	45.88	38.50	42.00	54.63 An_Wn_Ln
84.	Udhamsingh Nagar (Uttarakhand)	44.00	41.25	44.25	54.37 An_Wn_Ln
85.	Bhillai-Durg (Chhattisgarh)	44.00	35.00	33.50	50.57 An_Wn_Ln
86.	Bulandsahar-Khurza (Uttar Pradesh)	42.00	33.50	36.50	49.09 An_Wn_Ln
87.	Burnihat (Assam)	39.00	34.50	34.50	46.26 An_Wn_Ln
88.	Digboi (Assam)	32.00	32.75	38.00	44.55 An_Wn_Ln

Adult Literacy

*200. SHRI B. MAHTAB:
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

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

(a) whether a number of countries, with a lower per capita income than India are better placed in terms of adult literacy;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plan to improve adult literacy in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) UNESCO's and World Bank's statistics reveal that during 2005-07, some of the countries like Cambodia, Uganda, Zambia, Malawi and Tajikistan had lower per capita income but higher adult literacy rate as compared to India. On account of Government's consistent efforts, India's literacy levels have risen from 14% at the time of independence to 64% in 2001. During 1988-2008, National Literacy Mission succeeded in making 127.45

million adults literate. However, because of India's very large number of non-literate adults, it would take greater efforts and time to reach international levels of adult literacy.

(c) to (e) The Government, on '8th September, 2009, have launched the new variant of National Literacy Mission, namely. Saakshar Bharat, with special focus on female literacy. The new Mission aims to impart literacy to 70 million non-literate adults including 60 million women and 10 million men. Such districts that have female literacy rate of 50% or below will be covered under the Scheme. In the year 2009-10, the Mission has been rolled out in 167 districts in 19 States.

In Saakshar Bharat, besides the volunteer based approach, provision has been made for alternative approaches to adult education. Adult Education Centres (AECs), will be set up to provide the entire range of Adult Education, including, Literacy, Post Literacy, Basic Education, Vocational Education and Life Long Learning within their territorial jurisdiction. State Government and Panchyati Raj Institutions, along with communities, will be valued stakeholders in the new programme. Vigorous management system, including, the monitoring and evaluation systems will be installed. In view of the increasing vibrancy of Panchayati Raj Institutions, post 73rd Constitutional amendment, Panchayats have been designated as the implementing agency at the operational level. Budgetary support for literacy programmes has been enhanced substantially. In XI Plan, an allocation of Rs. 5257 crores has been made: for the Scheme. In the Union Budget 2010-11, Rs. 1167 crore have been proposed for Saakshar Bharat under Adult Education & Skill Development Scheme.

[Translation]

Permission for Hunting of Wild Animals

2039. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to grant permission for the hunting of certain wild animals;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check their increasing number in view of the complaints regarding damage to crops by wild animals in the country including Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal with the Union Government to grant permission for hunting of certain wild animals. However, the Section-11 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 empowers the State Chief Wildlife Warden to grant permission to hunt wild animals, included in the Schedule-II, Schedule-III and IV of the Act, that have become dangerous to human life or to property including standing crops.

(c) Some of the options available for controlling the population of problematic animals are:

- (i) Capture and translocation of problematic animals.
- (ii) Adopting combination of reproductive management (fertility control) and removal of part of population to suitable alternative habitat.

[English]

Special Packages

2040. SHRI M. VENUGOPLA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced any special packages for the areas and districts where suicide cases of farmers are more;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the remaining part of the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the time by which such special packages will be announced, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) To address the issue of distress among farmers in 31 suicide prone districts of 4 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra, Government approved a Rehabilitation Package amounting to Rs. 16978.69 crores consisting of Rs. 10579.43 crores as subsidy/grant and Rs. 6399.26 crores as loan. The Rehabilitation Package aims at strengthening institutional credit support, irrigation development, promotion of micro irrigation, watershed development, extension services, enhancing seed replacement rate, income augmentation through horticulture, livestock and fisheries development in these districts.

State-wise allocation and releases are given in the enclosed Statement.

Union Cabinet has approved in October, 2008 a few amendments to be incorporated in the rehabilitation package as given below:-

- (i) Extension of period for implementation of non-credit component by two more years *i.e.* up to 30th September, 2011.
- (ii) 'In principle approval' for provision of need-based additional financial support to concerned Ministries/Departments.
- (iii) Increase in per farmer area limit under seed replacement programme from one hectare to two hectare.
- (iv) Adoption of 'Cafeteria Approach' for participatory watershed development programmes in accordance with the common guidelines approved by NRAA and subject to the condition that financial assistance will be as per the approved norms of WDF.
- (v) Inclusion of 'Women Farmers' empowerment programme under extension services.

- (vi) Constitution of Empowered Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries and consisting of representatives from Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance as members for taking decision regarding modification or inclusion of new components under subsidiary income activities subject to the total financial implication remaining within the existing approved outlay for the concerned States.

Statement

State-wise allocation of Funds

	(Rs. in crore)	
Name of the State	No. of Districts	Amount
Andhra Pradesh	16	9650.55
Karnataka	06	2689.64
Kerala	03	765.24
Maharashtra	06	3873.26
Total	31	16978.69

State-wise release of funds as on 31st December, 2009

(In Crores)

State	Releases				Total(*)
	Rehab. Package	Central Govt.	State Govt.	NABARD/Banks	
Maharashtra	3873.26	2284.81	2473.45	873.57	4281.80
Karnataka	2689.64	1280.70	2022.23	469.70	3274.77
Kerala	765.24	230.09	109.46	40.86	380.41
Andhra Pradesh	9650.55	4973.88	7039.66	356.63	9712.26
Total	16978.69	8769.48	11644.80	1740.76	17649.24*

(*)N.B.:—Rs. 4505.80 crore (Maharashtra: Rs.1350.03 crore; Karnataka: Rs. 497.86 crore and A.P.: Rs. 2657.91 crore) released by Central Government for major & medium irrigation projects have not been included in the total because expenditure incurred by State Government includes the releases by Central Government.

Separate Time Zone for North Eastern States

2041. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for a separate time zone for the seven North Eastern States;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) In the year 2002, the Department of Science and Technology had constituted a high level Committee to explore the feasibility of having two separate time zones given the longitudinal difference between the extreme regions of the country. The Committee in its recommendation observed that having separate time zones may not provide any major advantage to the states but may pose difficulties in view of differential timings to be framed for airlines, railways, communication services etc. They recommended a more effective solution of advancing the work timing in these states which can be implemented through administrative actions.

Chinese Assertiveness Over India

2042. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increased assertiveness by China over India of late;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any new diplomatic initiatives are being taken by the Government to counter this; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) India and China are both major developing countries of Asia and as Prime Minister has said on various occasions there is enough space for both the countries to develop together. India and China have established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity. There are regular high-level political contacts between the two countries. The two sides have established a dialogue architecture at all levels to discuss the entire gamut of bilateral

relations. Despite the global financial crisis, bilateral trade between the two countries reached \$43.27 billion in 2009. During the visit of Commerce and Industry Minister to China in January 2010, the two sides signed a MoU on Expansion of Trade and Economic Cooperation. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Export of Coal

2043. DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has exported coal to various countries during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the quantity of coal exported during the said period, year-wise and country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to improve production and export of coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Government does not export coal. However, Coal India Limited and others have exported small quantities of coal to neighbouring countries of Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan. While the country-wise details of exports are not available, the year-wise exports of coal during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given below:

Year	Quantity of coal exported (in Million Tonnes)
2006-07	1.554
2007-08	1.627
2008-09 (Provisional)	1.410

(c) Keeping in view the huge demand for coal in the domestic market, the possibility of improving export of coal may not be feasible. However, the following steps have been taken/are being taken to improve production of coal for meeting the indigenous demand:—

(i) Coal India Limited has been asked to increase production from existing mines and expedite production from new projects.

- (ii) 208 coal blocks have been allotted to different consumers. State and Central Government companies are being allotted Coal mining blocks without restriction of captive mining.
- (iii) exploration for new Coal blocks has been expedited.
- (iv) Procedure for project approvals has been streamlined.
- (v) 141 mining projects are to be taken up during XI Plan for achieving ultimate additional production capacity of 377 MTs with estimated capital investment of about 36,466 Crores. Out of these 141 projects, 54 projects are likely to contribute 102 million tonnes by the terminal year of XI plan *i.e.* 2011-12.
- (vi) mechanization/modernization of existing mines.
- (vii) Improvement in equipment utilisation.
- (viii) Increasing productivity in underground and opencast mines
- (ix) timely implementation of projects
- (x) exploration capacity of CMPDIL being increased from existing 2 Lakh meters per annum to 4 Lakh meters per annum of drilling by end of 11th Plan (2011-12).
- (xi) 7 high capacity underground mines have been conceived
- (xii) 18 abandoned mines are being revived

[*Translation*]

Cutting of Trees in Delhi for Commonwealth Games

2044. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trees are being cut unscrupulously in the name of beautification of Delhi for the ensuing Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, whether the Government has accorded clearance for cutting of these trees;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam. No unscrupulous cutting of trees is being done for beautification of Delhi for the ensuing Commonwealth Games.

(b) to (d) Not applicable in view of the answer at (a) above.

[*English*]

Reduction in Participation and Placement Fees

2045. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) have decided to reduce participation and placement fees to lure more companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of companies, who have come for placement, have increased as a result thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Only IIM-Bangalore and IIM-Lucknow have reported a change in the fee structure related to placements, as detailed below:-

IIM-Bangalore: Placement Services Charges

	Earlier Fees (in 2009)			Revised Fees (2010)	
	Participation	Recruitment (per student)	Pre-placement Offer	Participation	Student Career Support Fee (per student recruited)
	1	2	3	4	5
Slot 0	Rs. 150000	Rs. 100000	Rs. 80000	NIL	Rs. 100000
Slot 1	Rs. 100000	Rs. 80000	Rs. 60000		Rs. 75000

	1	2	3	4	5
Slot 2	Rs. 50000	Rs. 50000	Rs. 50000		Rs. 40000
Slot 3	Nil	Rs. 50000	Rs. 50000		Rs. 40000
Slot 4					Nil
Overseas (in USD)		USD 6000			USD 5000 (for slot 0 and 1) USD 3000 (for others)

-Additionally complete waivers of all charges are given to companies in the not-for-profit sector.

IIM-Lucknow: Placement Fee-2009 and 2010

Slot	Fixed Charges		Variable charge per acceptance	
	Overseas Placement	Domestic Placement	Overseas Placement	Domestic Placement
Slot 0	Nil	Rs. 75,000	\$ 2,000	Rs. 25,000
Slot 1	Nil	Rs. 50,000	\$ 1,500	Rs. 20,000
Slot 2	Nil	Rs. 35,000	\$ 1,000	Rs. 15,000
Slot 3	Nil	Rs. 25,000	\$ 500	Rs. 10,000
Slot 4 and below	Nil	Rs. 15,000	Nil	Rs. 5,000

-Service Tax charged extra as per Government Rules.

(c) and (b) While IIM, Bangalore has stated that there is no evidence to say that the number of companies have increased in view of revised fee/changed structure, IIM-Lucknow has informed that the number of companies have increased in the placement process and a total number of 37 new recruiters participated, which also includes Public Sector Undertakings and New Ventures.

Generating Electricity from Sea Water

2046. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Ocean Technology is working in the direction of generating electricity from sea water;

(b) if so. the details thereof;

(c) whether any cost effective analysis has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof:

(e) whether the Government is considering to establish pilot projects for this purpose in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) has initiated preliminary studies on floating wave energy devices for providing small powers to offshore observation buoys.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Stem Cell Banking

2047. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the business of stem cell banking is growing rapidly in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan drawn by the Government to promote stem cell banking in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Stem cell banking is being done in the private sector in the country. In addition, the Government is providing support to the public-funded institutions to generate human embryonic stem cell lines and their storage for research purpose.

(c) The Department of Biotechnology and Indian Council of Medical Research have jointly formulated guidelines for stem cell research and therapy. The guidelines also include cord blood banking and human embryonic stem cell banking. Region-wise public consultation is in progress on these guidelines.

Oceanarium Complex

2048. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has proposed to establish an Oceanarium Complex and Marine Theme Park at Kochi.

(b) if so, the details thereof including the aims and objectives of establishing the Oceanarium:

(c) whether the Kerala Government has requested for technical and financial assistance for the above purpose:

(d) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto; and

(e) the time by which the technical and financial assistance for this project is likely to be given to the Kerala Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The aims and objectives of the Oceanarium are to develop ecotourism in Kerala State and to study various Marine species.

(c) Government of Kerala has written to the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) seeking financial assistance for setting up an Oceanarium.

(d) and (e) The proposed Oceanarium would also have a research facility which is proposed to be set up with MoES funds.

High BPL Population Districts

2049. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified districts in the entire country with more than 50% of the population living below poverty line;

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

(c) if not, the efforts being made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission estimates poverty at the national and State level from a large sample survey on household consumer expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) after an interval of 5 years approximately. The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States and Union Territories to conduct a BPL census through door to door survey to identify the BPL households in rural areas and the BPL lists are maintained at the Gram Panchayat Level also.

[Translation]

Visa Rules for Indians

2050. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) whether visa rules for Indians are being made tougher by foreign countries;

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

(c) whether this has adversely affected the interests of the Indians planning to go abroad;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House when received.

[English]

Setting UP of Central Library Fund

2051. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal to set up a Central Library Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to encourage greater community participation in library management;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to promote application of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in libraries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The National Knowledge Commission (NKC) has recommended setting up a Central Library Fund from the Government for

upgrading existing libraries over a period of three to five years. This central funding may be matched by the private sector, through corporate philanthropy.

(c) and (d) The National Knowledge Commission has also recommended greater community participation in library management by involving different stakeholders and user groups in managerial decision.

A National Commission on Libraries is proposed to be set up to consider the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission and to work out details of implementation.

(e) The National Library, Kolkata, Central Reference Library and other important Libraries of the Country, under the Ministry of Culture have started computerization of their Catalogue Records. Digitalization of old and rare books and documents is also under progress. ICT is now used in libraries like Delhi Public Library to provide better services to readers.

Forest Fire

2052. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest fires are increasing in various parts of the country thereby resulting in loss of precious medicinal plants and also danger to nearby human habitation;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents reported during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents and effective measures to extinguish the fire without loss of time and damage of property, animals and human beings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No Madam, there are no such reports of increasing forest fires resulting in loss of precious medicinal plants.

(c) to (e) The Central Government provides financial assistance to the State/UT Governments, under its Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Intensification of Forest Management". A major portion of this assistance is meant

for the purpose of forest-fire control and management, For prevention of forest-fires, traditional methods such as clearing of forest-fire lines, engagement of fire watchers is resorted to. Modern technology of Geographic Information System (G.I.S.) is used for preparation of Forest-Fire Control and Management Plans and for drawing strategies for effective forest-fire prevention.

For control of forest-fires, modern techniques including satellite based reporting systems are used. Forest-fire strike forces are kept in readiness for quick mobilisation. Support of local people and members of Joint Forest Management Committees is mobilised for fire control activities. Water storage structures are built in and around fire prone areas, the frontline forestry personnel are provided with fire extinguishers, tools and gadgets. A system of 'reward' is also in place in many States for Joint Forest Management Committees for rendering effective services for control of forest-fire.

Panel for Gandhi Heritage Sites

2053. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Gandhi's Heritage Sites (GHSs) panel is constituted to identify 2000 places visited by Gandhiji;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to set-up a Memorial of Gandhiji in those places;

(d) If so, whether the Government proposes to furnish the details regarding the places in Tamil Nadu which would be included in that list; and

(e) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) Ministry of Culture, Government of India constituted on 10th April, 2006 a Panel under the Chairmanship of Shri Gopalkrishna Gandhi, Governor of West Bengal mandated to submit the recommendations for the development of Gandhi Heritage Sites. The panel has given its report. On the recommendations of the Panel, a proposal is under consideration to establish Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission for the tangible and intangible heritage of Gandhiji, including preservation and development of Gandhi

Heritage Sites. Once the Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission is set up, it would take up recommendations of the panel for further implementation.

Water Treaty With Bangladesh

2054. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water treaty between India and Bangladesh has expired recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has renewed the said treaty; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No, Madam. The Treaty on sharing of Ganga/Ganges waters with Bangladesh at Farakka during the lean Period (from January to May every year) was signed by the Prime Ministers of both the countries in December, 1996 and it has a validity for 30 years. The Treaty is being implemented to the satisfaction of both the countries since 1997.

(b) to (d) Does not arise, in view of the reply to (a) above.

Recommendations Made to UNESCO

2055. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to recommend the Indian historical and archaeological sites to UNESCO as World Heritage Sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Orissa to include the Konark Temple as World Heritage Site; and

(d) if so, the decision taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There are already 27 sites

in India inscribed in the World Heritage List of UNESCO. Further, the Government has submitted nomination dossier on Jantar- Mantar (Jaipur) and Santiniketan (West Bengal) to the World Heritage Centre of UNESCO for inscription on World Heritage List. The preparation of nomination dossiers on Majuli Cultural Landscape (Assam) and Harappan Sites as Serial Nomination is underway.

(c) and (d) The Sun Temple at Konark is already included in the World Heritage List.

Schools for Disabled

2056. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to open more disabled and women exclusive schools and colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of pending applications in this regard from various States especially from the backward region, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal with this Ministry. Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, "Inclusive Education for the Disabled at the Secondary Stage" and "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan", endeavour is made through orientation training of general teachers, appointment of special educators and providing disabled friendly access in schools.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment provides grant-in-aid to the non- governmental organizations for the welfare of persons with disabilities for projects like special schools for persons with disabilities, pre-school & early intervention centres and vocational training centres etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Condition of Sun Temple

2057. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that stones are coming off from famous Konark Temple of Odisha on a large scale;

(b) whether the State Government has drawn the attention of Central Government towards this serious issue;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to reintroduce the practice of regular sun worship by making foolproof arrangements of security of famous and scared Sun Temple; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No such incident has taken place at Konark Temple of Odisha in the recent past.

(b) A communication in this regard was received from State Government and it had been informed that no such incident has taken place.

(c) There is no proposal to reintroduce the practice of regular sun worship at the Sun Temple, Konark.

(d) Does not arise.

Libraries Under Delivery of Books and Newspapers

2058. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the libraries notified by the Central Government to be eligible under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries Act, 1954) to receive delivery of one complementary copy of the books etc. from the publishers;

(b) whether the said statutory obligations on the part of the publishers IS being complied with;

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to amend the said Act enhancing the punishment or penalty with a view to achieve compliance by the publishers to fulfil the obligations stipulated in the Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The following four Public Libraries have been notified by the Central Government

to be eligible under the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Library Act, 1954) to receive delivery of one complimentary copy of the books etc from the publishers.

- (1) National Library, Kolkata
- (2) Connemara Public Library Egmore, Chennai
- (3) Delhi Public Library, Delhi
- (4) State Central Library Town Hall, Mumbai It has been noticed that the publishers do not strictly comply with the provisions of the Act.

(c) and (d) The Government intends to replace the Delivery of Books and Newspapers Act 1954, by a new legislation. It is not possible to indicate any time frame for enactment of the new legislation, at this stage.

[Translation]

Supply of Sub-Standard Coal

2059. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Satpura Thermal Power Station is getting sub-standard coal from coal mines of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) causing damages to the boiler tube and affecting the power generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to provide them good quality of coal;

(d) if so, the action taken or being taken in this regard; and

(e) the time by which good quality of coal is likely to be provided to the said power station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited has reported that as per the analysis data, the quality of coal supplied to Satpura Thermal Power Station was in accordance with their, requirement. As per provisions of Fuel Supply Agreement, the facility of Joint Sampling and analysis of coal is extended at the loading end and the power station has not informed Western

Coalfields Limited of any damage to the boiler tube affecting power generation.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) Improvement of quality of coal is a continuous process. The following step have been taken by coal companies to improve the quality of coal being supplied to consumers, including the power utilities of Madhya Pradesh:

- (i) Installation of metal detectors/magnetic separators over running conveyors before coal loading'
- (ii) Establishment of well equipped laboratories at all the projects for regular quality assessment;
- (iii) Arrangement for joint sampling with consumers wherein consumers are provided with the facility of adjustment of payment against coal value.
- (iv) Shale picking, if any, at mine face, stocks, sidings and from the wagons.
- (v) Beneficiation of non-coking coal in washeries have been planned for improving the quality.

[English]

Setting UP of PIO/NRI Universities

2060. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of setting up of PIO/NRI University at Bangaluru;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up some more such universities in the country;

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

(d) the time by which these universities are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As per recommendations of the Advisory Board constituted to evaluate the Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted by the Manipal Academy of Higher Education Trust (MAHET), work is underway to draft a Bill providing a regulatory framework and the

establishment of an empowered authority to licence the setting up of PIO/NRI universities in India.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) In response to advertisements published by the Ministry in February and June 2009 calling of Expressions of Interest (EOIs) to set up four more PIO/NRI Universities in different cities in India other than Bangaluru, 59 proposals have been received. Specific location for those few PIO/NRI Universities have not been identified nor has any time-frame been set for their establishment.

Extinction of Tribal Languages in A&N Islands

2061. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several tribal languages in Andaman & Nicobar (A&N) Islands have already become extinct/are in the process of being extinction;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to protect tribals and their languages in A&N Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The languages spoken in A&N Islands are:- The Great Andamanese, Onge, Jarawas, Sentenelese, Shompen and Nicobarese. All the languages except the Great Andamanese are not endangered. The Great Andamanese is a composite community of remnant population of ten groups which lived in the same area. The population which was 625 in 1901 is reduced to 50 today and the depletion is attributed to the epidemics and involvement of the settlers with the tribes of the Islands before India attained independence.

(c) In order to preserve the tribal people and their languages from extinction, 'Andaman Commissioned Project' is being implemented by UT administration of A&N Islands in collaboration with the Central Institute of Indian Languages at Mysore. As part of this collaborative efforts; Primers, Pictorial Glossaries, handbook, teaching learning aids etc have been prepared in various languages of A&N Islands. Moreover, orientation courses for the benefit of teachers and social functionaries regarding the use of these publications have been conducted.

Sanskrit Pathshalas

2062. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes undertaken to modernize traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas under Central Scheme;

(b) whether the computer training facilities are also available in these Pathshalas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Central Plan Scheme for development of Sanskrit Education is now being implemented by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), a Deemed University under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Under this Scheme, there is also provision for grant of financial assistance for appointment of a maximum of three teachers in modern subjects in Traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas/Mahavidyalayas. Besides this, RSKS also performs activities which include imparting periodical training, conducting Workshop/Seminars etc. for the benefit of Traditional Sanskrit Teachers etc.

(b) and (c) All the campuses of RSKS and Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodh Sansthans funded by RSKS have computer training facilities. The RSKS also has a Scheme for providing grants for purchase of computer and honorarium for a part-time computer teacher @ Rs. 3,000/- per month. A one-time financial assistance up to Rs. 100 lakh towards the cost of two computers and peripherals, installation and purchase of books is extended.

Cutting of Trees in Urban Areas

2063. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH KAYPEE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that country has lost crores of matured old trees in the name of development, which have resulted reduction in the area under forestry especially in the urban areas and have adversely affected the environment;

(b) if so, the extent of the damage; and

(c) the effective measures being taken/ proposed by the Government to control the unnecessary cutting of trees on both sides of roads, railways, canals and in the upcoming townships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No Madam, there are no such reports of large scale loss of matured trees resulting in loss of area under forests especially in the urban areas. On the contrary, the forest and tree cover in the country, as per the State of Forest Report 2009, has shown a marginal increase over the previous assessment. The tree cover which is outside the forest areas and predominantly in the urban areas has shown an increase of 1,106 sq. km. in the country since past assessment.

(c) While considering any development project involving forest loss, utmost care is taken to ensure least diversion of forest area with minimum felling of trees. The area diverted is made good through compensatory afforestation. For development projects outside forest areas, the State/UT Governments have tree felling rules which govern cutting of trees on areas such as roadsides, railway land, canals and upcoming townships.

[Translation]

Environmental Clearance to Thermal Power Station

2064. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environmental clearance to Malwa Thermal Power Station in Madhya Pradesh is pending with the Union Government;

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

(c) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) 2x600 MW Malwa Thermal Power Station at Purni, Khandwa of M/s M.P. Powergen Company Limited in Madhya Pradesh was accorded Environmental Clearance on 1.10.2008.

(c) In view of reply given to parts (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

Indo-nepal Treaty

2065. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) the reasons for new repatriation treaty having not been signed between India and Nepal;

(b) whether this issue was raised during his recent visit to Nepal;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the approach of Nepalese Government towards this treaty?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) India and Nepal signed an Extradition Treaty on 02/10/1953, which remains in force. With a view to strengthen the institutional legal arrangements for effectively combating crime and terrorism in tune with contemporary realities, India and Nepal initialed an updated Extradition Treaty in January, 2005. It is awaiting formal signatures. The Government has regularly taken up the matter of early signing of the updated Extradition Treaty with the Government of Nepal including during the visit of the Minister of External Affairs to Nepal in January, 2010 and their confirmation is awaited.

[English]

Setting up of NSRF

2066. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Science and Research Foundation (NSRF) of international standard in the country;

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

(c) the norms/criteria adopted for the selection of site for such Research Foundation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam. As per the provisions of the

Science and Engineering Research Board Act, 2008, which received the assent of the President of India on January 17, 2009, the Government is setting up the Science and Engineering Board (SERB) with aims similar to a National Science and Research Foundation. This will be the premier basic research funding agency of the country like the National Science Foundation in the USA, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council in Canada and similar bodies in other countries.

(b) The SERB will have its own system of administrative and financial management with flexibilities in operation and it will be responsive to the fast decision-making requirements of modern day internationally competitive research. It will have the necessary autonomy to ensure speedy appraisal and approval of research proposals. The Government not only intends to adopt the global best practices of similar bodies in other countries, but also improve upon the same keeping in view the special needs of scientists and institutions in our country. SERB will be chaired by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Science and Technology and will have senior officials of Government of India and eminent scientists as members.

(c) As per the provisions of the SERB Act, 2008, the Head Office of SERB shall be located at Delhi or in the National Capital Region.

Equal Opportunity to All Children

2067. SHRI CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE has issued any notification to the affiliated schools to provide equal opportunity to all children seeking education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the schools are following these guidelines strictly;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Affiliation Bye-laws of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

prescribe that admission in the schools affiliated to CBSE shall be made without any distinction of religion, race, caste, creed, place of birth, or any of them.

(c) to (e) All the schools affiliated to CBSE are expected to follow provisions of its Affiliation and Examination Bye-Laws. Also, CBSE does raise concerns related to child rights at appropriate forums like Annual Schools Conferences and teachers' and Principals' empowerment programme.

Inclusion of Agriculture in Curriculum

2068. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to include agriculture as a special subject in school curriculum to promote agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the time by which this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The National Curriculum Framework-2005 for school education proposes interdisciplinary approach for syllabi and textbooks integrating components of agriculture across subjects at all the levels up to class X. The syllabi developed by National Council of Educational Research and Training in Environmental Studies from Classes III to V include themes such as 'Growing plants', 'Growing Food', 'Who produces the food we eat?', etc. In Classes VI to X, the syllabi for Science include themes related to agriculture such as crop production, plant and animal breeding, selection for quality improvement, use of fertilizers and manures; protection from pests and diseases; organic farming, plant hormones, etc. Further, syllabi of Classes VI to X of Geography include the themes such as types of farming, major crops, cropping pattern etc.

Central Board of Secondary Education offers Agriculture as one of the elective subjects for Classes XI and XII.

Millennium Development Goal

2069. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for improving India's ranking on the Millennium Development Goal Index;

(b) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that upto 70 percent of our educated youth are unemployable and they can not fit into the job requirements even after they have been through our education process;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Government is continuously making efforts to improve country's position in terms of achieving the education related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through strengthening of existing programmes like 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan', 'Mid Day Meal Scheme', the recast of National Literacy Mission under the name 'Saakshar Bharat', the quintupling of the mission's budget during the XIth Five Year Plan, the enactment of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and other reform measures.

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

Restoration of Forest Cover

2070. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to involve mining industries in the restoration of the forest cover devastated by their activities during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present position of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) So far, there is no proposal to involve mining industries in the restoration of the forest cover devastated during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. However, the Mine Owners are required to reclaim and rehabilitate the mined over area before handing over back to the State Forest Departments in cases mines involve forest lands. Further, the State Forest

Departments also take up compensatory afforestation in lieu of forest areas diverted for mining under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 at the cost of the mining project.

Measures to Safeguard Antiquities

2071. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent Interpol alert on six most wanted art objects include one such item missing from India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is laxity in the existing safeguard measures of antiquities resulting in incapability of handling the job;

(d) whether the Indian Treasure Trove Act, last amended in 1949, is obsolete as it defines any art object worth more than Rs. 10.00 and found hidden in the soil is treated as treasure;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act has the necessary mechanism for vigilant enforcement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Yes, Madam.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Question does not arise.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam.

Provisions exist under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 for regulation of export in antiquities and art treasures and for prevention of their illicit trafficking such as registration of dealers, registration of

specified categories of antiquities, prosecution of offenders etc. The Government has launched a National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities for documentation of the monuments and antiquities.

Statement

The information furnished by Central Bureau of Investigation is as follows:—

An architectural member having beautifully carved and minutely ornate sculpture of male and female deity, standing under a canopy supported by two pillars. Male standing in tri-bhanga posture on the right side of the female. He wears a highly ornate crown, big ear rings, necklaces, armlet, kada, waist band, anklets along with a long garland coming down up to ankles. His right hand is resting on right thigh while his left hand is in vitarka mudra. Female is standing cross legged, holding a book in her left hand while her right hand is in the back of male and holds an indistinct gada like object. She wears a dhoti up to ankles and bedecked with earrings, one Kanthahar with pendant, a mala coming up to waist through the breast, kada in both hand, armlets, waist band and anklets while pellets of hair with a bun on the back is visible. A dwarf figure is depicted near the right leg of male figure. A leogryph (Shardula) on elephant with a standing lady figure holding lotus flower are depicted on either side. Upper part of the sculptures is decorated with detachable three tiered chaitya window.

Material-Sandstone,

Measurement approximately-Ht. 90 cm x Width 56 cm

Total height including upper decorated part-130 cm.

FIR NO. 262/09 dt. 19.09.2009 was registered at PS Atru, Dist-Baran, Rajasthan. The theft was committed from Gargach Temple Atru, Dist- Baran (Rajasthan) on the intervening night of 18th/19.09.2009. This Idol was having identity No. IMG 22/29.04.2009. These particulars were conveyed by Superintending Archaeologist Jaipur circle Jaipur vide his letter No. 1/1/JPR/Theft/T&A/2009 dt. 25.09.2009.

[Translation]

Land for Setting up of Kendriya Vidyalaya

2072. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Railways has provided land for setting up of new Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the total number of locations where land has been provided for the said purposes;

(c) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas which are not functioning on account of non-availability of land; and

(d) the time by which the schools are likely to be set up on the said land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is no sanction at present for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) However, Ministry of Railways have identified land in five locations for opening of new KVs.

(c) There is no such case at present.

(d) Opening of new KVs depends on the viability of the proposals and sanction by the competent authority.

Protection of Wild Animals

2073. SHIH K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to hand over injured and sick wild animals and their young ones to animal lovers or some Non-Governmental Organizations;

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

(c) the details of guidelines proposed to be issued in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from animal lovers for the protection of young ones of wild animals;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken or being taken on these proposals/ suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to hand over injured and sick wild animals and their young ones to animal lovers.

However, such animals as and when received are sent to rescue centers operated by Non-Governmental Organizations working in collaboration with the State Forest Departments that are recognized by the Central Zoo Authority. This is being done as per the National Zoo Policy, 1998.

(d) There is no proposal received from animal lovers for the protection of young ones of wild animals

(e) and (f) Does not arise

[English]

Coal Linkage to Gujarat

2074. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal from Gujarat Government for allotment of coal linkage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the allotment of Coal linkage is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL) applied for grant of "tapering linkage" for its Ukai Power Station Unit No.6. GSECL informed that while commercial production of coal from the coal blocks allocated to them would commence from 2012, the Ukai Power Station is likely to be commissioned by October, 2010.

(c) The Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) in its meeting held on 29.1.2010 recommended issuance of Letter of Assurance by Coal India Limited on "tapering basis" as per extant policy/guidelines for the capacity of 1x500 MW in accordance with the provisions of New Coal Distribution Policy. The recommendation of the Committee has been approved.

[Translation]

Narora Atomic Power Plant

2075. SHRI KAMLESH BALMIKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER BE PLEASED to State:

(a) whether the Government has promised to implement several welfare schemes for the benefit of several villagers whose land were acquired for construction of Narora Atomic Power Plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of these schemes including supply of electricity to these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The construction of Narora Atomic Power Project (NAPP 1 and 2) started in the year 1976 and the two units began commercial operation in the years 1991 and 1992 respectively. The land for the project was acquired in two phases in 1974 and 1987. In addition to implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement package including compensation for land finalised then by the state government, the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), as a part of its Corporate Social Responsibility, has been carrying out welfare activities in the villages in the vicinity of NAPS. These are essentially to supplement efforts of the state government and are focused in the areas of health, education and infrastructure. NPCIL, as a generating company, supplies its electricity generation to the grid. The actual supply to the users is done by distribution companies.

[English]

Developing GSLV Mk III

2076. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade and develop GSLV Mk III;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated for the Chandrayaan-II Mission during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is presently developing its heaviest launch vehicle, the GSLV Mark III that will have the capability to carry 4 tonne class Communication Satellite into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit. The capability of the presently available GSLV is for carrying 2 tonne class satellite into similar orbit.

(c) A sum of Rs. 14.00 Crores has been allocated for initiating development-related activities for the Chandrayaan-II Mission during the current financial year.

Zonal Cultural Centres

2077. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) in the country;

(b) whether there is no ZCC in the State of Karnataka;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of ZCC, location-wise and the schemes/programmes organised/executed by each centre, ICC-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The aims and objectives of the Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) are to preserve, promote and disseminate the arts, specially folk/tribal arts of the country. The ZCCs endeavour to develop and promote the rich diversity and uniqueness of various arts of the Zone and to upgrade and enrich consciousness of the people about their cultural heritage.

(b) and (c) There are only seven ZCCs in the country. Though no ZCC has its headquarters in Karnataka, the state of Karnataka is a member of the South Zone Cultural Centre (SZCC), having its headquarters at Thanjavur and also of South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC) having its headquarters at Nagapur.

(d) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) having headquarters in various part of the country as per the details given below:-

Sl.No.	Name of the centre	Headquarters	Member States
1.	North Zone Cultural Centre	Patiala	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Union Territory of Chandigarh
2.	West Zone Cultural Centre	Udaipur	Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli
3.	South Zone Cultural Centre	Thanjavur	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Puducherry.
4.	South Central Zone Centre Cultural	Nagpur	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
5.	Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre	Kolkata	Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, West Bengal and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
6.	North Central Zone Cultural Centre	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and NCT of Delhi.
7.	North East Zone Cultural Centre	Dimapur	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

The ZCCs have been carrying out various activities in accordance with their aims and objectives:-

- I. **National Cultural Exchange Programme:** With a view to present art forms of one region to another and expose the diverse cultural heritage of each region to the rest of the country, the folk/tribal artistes are sent on exchange manner to participate in the programmes organized by the seven Zonal Cultural Centres.
- II. **Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme:** The Scheme was introduced in 2003-04 with a view to promote development of new talents in the field of music and dance, folk and tribal art forms, under the able guidance of Gurus.
- III. **Young Talented Artistes Scheme:** The Scheme was introduced during the year 2004-05 to recognize and encourage young talents in the various Folk/Tribal arts forms in different regions in the country.
- IV. **Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms:** Under the Scheme, documentation of various folk and tribal art forms is undertaken, especially of those which are seen to be vanishing.
- V. **Shilpagram Activities:** ZCCs have set up Shilpagrams at Chandigarh, Khajuraho, Udaipur, Guwahati, Allahabad and Shantiniketan to encourage various forms of folk/tribal arts and crafts from rural India. These Shilpagrams are attracting a large number of domestic as well as foreign visitors. Through these Shilpagrams, a number of artistes and artisans are benefited and a large number of people are made aware of our rich cultural heritage.
- VI. **Loktarang-National Folk Dance Festival and OCTAVE-Festival of the North-East:** All the ZCCs participate in these National level festivals organized every year in New Delhi and/or other places. A large number of folk/tribal artistes from all corners of the country performs during these festivals to showcase the diverse folk/tribal arts of our country.

Extension of Mid-Day Meal Scheme

2078. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any proposals for extending the Mid-Day Meal Scheme to high school students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar requests from other States have been received; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposals cleared by the Union Government so far?

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. States like Andhra Pradesh, Goa & Kerala had requested for Central assistance for extension of the scheme up to class X. Their requests were turned down as there is no proposal under consideration of the Government at the moment to extend the Mid-Day Meal Scheme to students in high schools (classes IX & X). However, some States/UTs have extended this scheme to high school level from their own resources.

[Translation]

Recognition to Educational/Technical Institutions

2079. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

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

(a) the norms/criteria prescribed for granting recognition to educational/technical institutions by University Grants Commission (UGC)/All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE);

(b) the number of educational/technical institutions operating without the UGC/AICTE norms in the country particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any complaints against such institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has laid down a detailed criteria, in the form of an Approval Process Handbook, for granting approval to the technical institutions in the country. The said norms/guidelines are available on the AICTE website (www.aicte-india.org). The UGC grants recognition to Colleges in terms of regulations framed under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, which are available on the UGC website www.ugc.ac.in. There are 21 Universities/Institutions running in the country, including, one in Madhya Pradesh, which have been identified as fake by the University Grant Commission (UGC). As per the information furnished by AICTE, an estimated number of 134 technical institutions are operating without AICTE's approval.

(c) to (e) The AICTE receives complaints from various stakeholders and also gathers information through the advertisements made by such institutions. The list of unapproved institutions is placed on the AICTE website www.aicte-india.org, for information of the general public and students. Public Notices are also issued in various newspapers and displayed on AICTE website cautioning the students regarding unapproved institutions imparting technical education.

[English]

Mining without Environmental Clearance

2080. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that French Cement Giant Lafarge's has illegally taken over tribal land in East Khasi Hill District of Meghalaya in collusion with local officials and start mining without the mandatory environmental clearance from the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Scheduled Tribes of the area have been illegally deprived of their land and the same was mortgaged to a host of multi-lateral agencies and foreign banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) M/s Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd. (LUMPL), a subsidiary company of M/s Lafarge Surma Cement Ltd. (LSC), Bangladesh is a joint venture between Lafarge S.A. and Cementos Molins. M/s Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd. is procuring limestone from Meghalaya and sending it to the cement plant in Bangladesh through a conveyor belt. The mine from which they are collecting limestone is Nongtra Limestone Mine and is located at Nongtra village under Shella Confederacy, Tehsil Sohra, East Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya. The mine lease area has been taken on lease by M/s LUMPL from the village Darbar of Nongtra.

Ministry of Environment & Forests had granted environment clearance to Limestone Opencast Mining Project at Phalangkaruh, Nongtra, Tehsil Sohra, District East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya of M/s Lum Mawshun Minerals Pvt. Ltd on 9th August, 2001, which was subsequently transferred to M/s Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd. on 30.7.2002. Another project of M/s Lafarge Umiam Mining Pvt. Ltd relating to Shella Shale and Siltstone Mining Project in village Shella, Tehsil Sohra, District East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya was accorded environmental clearance on 4th December, 2006.

During the course of the hearing in IA Nos. 1868,2091,2225-2227,2380 & 2568 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202/1995 in the matter of Godavarman Thirumalpad & Ors., it was mentioned that the LUMPL had mortgaged the mining area to international financial institutions for raising funds. The mining operation at present stands closed in accordance with the order of the Hon 'ble Supreme Court dated 5.2.2010.

Encroachment on Forest Land

2081. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

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

(a) whether a large portion of forest land of the country has been encroached upon;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the people who have made such encroachment;

(c) whether the Government proposes to regularize the encroachments in violation of decision of the Supreme Court;

(d) if so, the area of land encroached upon which the Government proposes to regularise; and

(e) the likely impact of Government's action on other such decisions given by the Supreme Court in this regard and on forests and environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As on 31st December 2009, the forest area under encroachment in the country was 17,94,879 hectare as reported by the State/UT Governments. The State/UT wise break-up is given in the enclosed Statement. The information on details of the people, who have encroached upon forest area, are not maintained in this Ministry.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal to regularize the encroachments in violation of the decision of the Supreme Court. However, proposals of the State/UT Governments, submitted after obtaining the approval of the Supreme Court, are considered for regularization by the Central Government under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Statement

Sl.No.	States	Area Under Encroachment (in Hectare)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,68,853
2.	Bihar	2,634
3.	Chhattisgarh	1,57,092
4.	Gujarat	22,534
5.	Goa	4,882
6.	Haryana	1,463
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2,229
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,374
9.	Jharkhand	16,524
10.	Karnataka	1,08,405
11.	Kerala	12,474

1	2	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,84,740
13.	Maharashtra	1,77,840
14.	Orissa	53,820
15.	Punjab	8,114
16.	Rajasthan	29,692
17.	Tamil Nadu	15,214
18.	Uttar Pradesh	27,281
19.	Uttarakhand	8,757
20.	West Bengal	13,086
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	89,062
22.	Assam	4,85,674
23.	Manipur	5,244
24.	Meghalaya	9,375
25.	Mizoram	19,127
26.	Nagaland	1,403
27.	Sikkim	3,614
28.	Tripura	47,758
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,326
30.	Chandigarh	Nil
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil
32.	Daman and Diu	88
33.	Delhi	200
34.	Lakshadweep	There is no forest area in this UT
35.	Puducherry	Nil
Total		17,94,879

Babhali Water Project

2082. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for construction of Babhali dam on Godavari river;

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

(c) whether the Government has assessed the impact of the Babhali project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) The Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal for Babhali Barrage project to the Central Water Commission (CWC) in March, 2006. CWC examined the same and sent the comments on Hydrology and Water Planning aspects of this proposal to the State Government for compliance.

Meanwhile, the Government of Andhra Pradesh filed an Original Suit under Article 131 of Constitution against State of Maharashtra and Union of India and others. In the Suit, the State of Andhra Pradesh has prayed to the Court to grant a permanent injunction restraining the State of Maharashtra from undertaking or proceeding with the construction of Babhali Barrage within the reservoir water spread area of Pochampad Project. The Hon'ble Supreme Court heard the matter on 26th April, 2007 and passed the order that the State of Maharashtra may go ahead with the construction of Babhali barrage but it shall not install the proposed gates on the barrage until further orders. The matter is now sub-judice.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land

2083. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to acquire land for development of coal projects by private and public companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the companies who have been allocated these land during the last three years and the current year, company-wise, and year-wise;

(c) whether the private/public companies have not set up coal projects on allotted land after lapse of several years;

(d) if so, the details of the pending coal projects, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to return the land acquired from farmers by the coal companies in case coal projects are not started on the said land; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the policy laid down by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Ministry of Coal acquires land under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 for development of coal projects by Government companies. The said Act does not provide for acquisition of land for private companies. The year-wise and company-wise details of the area of land acquired during the last three years and the current year (upto 28.2.2010) for the Government companies are as under:

Company	(in hectares)			
	Year 2006-07	Year 2007-08	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10 (upto 28.2.2010)
1. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	81.620	96.220	36.380	—
2. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	46.030	0.350	6.950	—
3. Central Coalfields Ltd.	—	—	2005.438	—
4. Western Coalfields Ltd.	868.020	673.800	324.530	—
5. South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1166.576	724.296	32.292	9.258
6. Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	470.158	112.966	452.845	1190.030
7. NTPC Ltd.	—	—	590.610	3430.770
Total	2632.404	1607.632	3449.145	4630.058

(c) and (d) Acquisition of land is being made for the Government companies as per the project reports. The actual physical possession of land acquired by notifying it, sometimes requires considerable time and persuasion of the land losers. Besides this, statutory clearances such as environment clearance, forest clearance in respect of forest land, etc. have to be obtained before actual utilization of the land. The entire land acquired is to be utilized for coal projects as per the project reports and the mining plans in a phased manner.

(e) The land acquired during the last three years and in the current year, as mentioned in reply to (a) and (b) above, is in the process of being utilized and yet to be exploited completely. Therefore, there is no proposal, at this stage, to return the acquired land.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to (e) above. Besides, there is no laid down policy of the Government to return the acquired land.

Water Pollution

2084. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

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

(a) whether 70% of surface water resources have serious pollution problems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) remedial steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Board (SPCBs) are monitoring 468 water resources at 1000 locations along 293 Rivers, 94 Lakes, 9 Tanks, 41 Ponds, 8 Creeks and 23 Canals. The observed values at these locations indicate that Biochemical Oxygen demand (BOD), which is an indicator of organic pollution, exceeds the limit in 32% cases and Faecal Coliform exceeds the Primary Water Quality Criteria for bathing in 17% cases. The deterioration in water quality has been observed to be due to the discharge of partially treated or untreated domestic and industrial wastewater from the cities/towns and industrial estates located in the catchment of these water resources. The CPCB has also attempted to analyse the decadal data of BOD values and has observed that out of total riverine length of the country (45019 km), 67% of riverine length is relatively clean, 14% is severely polluted and 19% is moderately polluted.

(c) The remedial steps taken to check water pollution include:

- I. Control of industrial pollution under the provision of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

II. Implementation of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP).

III. A mutually agreed time targeted programme implemented under Corporate Responsibility on Environment Protection (CREP).

IV. Setting-up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for cluster of Small Scale Industries units.

V. Promotion of low-waste and no-waste technology.

VI. Collection and treatment of untreated sewage through Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs).

VII. Ensuring compliance of effluent standards in 17 categories of highly polluting industries which are discharging their effluents into rivers.

Pollution in Tuticorin

2085. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious charges have been levelled against Sterlite company, a sister concern of M/s Vedanta for endangering the environment and polluting water and air in Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has gone into these allegations against the company;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) As per information provided by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB), no serious charge has been presently levelled against Sterlite company, a sister concern of M/s Vedanta for endangering the environment and polluting water and air in Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu. The industry has been issued consent to operate and authorization for hazardous waste management by the TNPCB. The

industry is being continuously monitored by the TNPCB through periodical inspections, analysis of treated effluent, analysis of ground water samples, ambient air quality monitoring, stack monitoring and noise level monitoring.

[Translation]

Allocation for Rural Development

2086. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *Alias* LALAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated an amount of Rs. 1,94,933 crores for the rural development in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of break-up from the above allocation, department-wise;

(c) the total budget estimated during 2008-09 out of the total allocation;

(d) the total amount likely to be allocated for the remaining part of the plan period; and

(e) the percentage out of the total allocated amount actually spent till December, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The total plan outlay for the Eleventh Five Year Plan in respect of the Department of Rural Development, at current price, is Rs. 1,94,933.28 crore. The scheme-wise break-up of the above outlay is as under:

Sl. No.	Scheme	(Rs. in Cr.)
1	2	3
1.	Assistance to Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)	250.00
2.	Grants to National Institute of Rural Development	105.00

1	2	3
3.	Management Support to Rural Development Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Process in lieu of Programmes	550.00
4.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)	100000.00
5.	Rural Housing/Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)	26882.21
6.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	43251.07
7.	Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	5600.00
8.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY)	17803.00
9.	District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration	212.00
10.	Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)	280.00
Total		194933.28

(c) The total budget estimates for Department of Rural Development for the year 2008-09 was Rs. 31,500 crore.

(d) As against Eleventh Plan outlay of Rs. 1,94,933.28 crore in respect of Department of Rural Development, the plan outlay for the first four years of the Eleventh Plan is as under:

Year	Plan Outlay (Rs. Crore)
2007-08 (RE)	28,500
2008-09 (RE)	56,854
2009-10 (RE)	62,160
2010-11 (BE)	66,100
Total	2,13,614

Plan outlay for each year in Eleventh Plan is determined keeping in view the resources available, competing demands from other Ministries/Departments and all other relevant factors.

(e) As against the Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay for Department of Rural Development, the expenditure till December, 2009 was 64.78%.

[English]

Amendment in RTI ACT

2087. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Right to Information Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the details of proposed amendments likely to be incorporated in the Act alongwith the reasons for these amendments;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to incorporate a clause to weed out frivolous applications received under the Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any representation from State Governments/NGOs expressing concern about the proposed amendments in RTI Act;

(f) if so, the details thereof indicating the major concerns/objections expressed in representations by the State Governments/NGOs; and

(g) the reaction of the Government on the objections raised in the representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended some amendments to the Right to Information Act, 2005. The Hon'ble President in her address to the Joint Session of Parliament in 2009 had also emphasized the need for strengthening the right to information by suitably amending the law.

(b) to (d) While no indication can be given at this stage regarding the amendments which will be incorporated in the Act as discussions with the various stakeholders are yet to be held, the proposal under

consideration covers, *inter-alia*, amendment to enlarge the scope of *suo-motu* disclosure, to avoid frivolous or vexatious representations, to modify the provision about disclosure of cabinet papers, to make a provision for giving current charge of Chief Information Commissioner to any Commissioner, to provide for constitution of Benches of the Commission and to incorporate a new section empowering the commission to make regulations.

(e) and (f) Some NGOs have represented that amendments to the Act may dilute the provisions of the Act.

(g) Various stakeholders including the NGOs will be consulted before a final decision is taken to amend the RTI Act, 2005.

Setting up of Tribal University

2088. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Orissa for setting up a Central Tribal University in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No Madam. However, the Government of Orissa did submit a proposal for opening of a Regional Centre of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) in Kandhmal district. Since the University has the power to establish such number of Regional Centres in various tribal areas of the country as are, in the opinion of the University, necessary for the furtherance of its objects, the proposal of the Government of Orissa has been forwarded to IGNTU for appropriate action at their end.

Heritage Sites in Rural Areas Under ASI

2089. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of heritage sites in rural areas under the maintenance of Archaeological Survey of India, State-wise including in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu;

(b) the nature and kinds of such heritage sites, State-wise; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent for conservation of such heritage sites during the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There are 3675 monuments/sites declared as of national importance under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in the country which include 285 in Maharashtra and 413 in Tamil Nadu. Sites are not classified as Rural or Urban. The monuments/sites include prehistoric stone-age sites, proto-historic habitational sites, megalithic burials, painted rock-shelters, rock-cut caves, stupas, monasteries, temples, mosques, churches, forts, water systems, pillars, inscriptions, bas reliefs, monolithic statues, sculptures etc. These are variously constructed of stone, mud, rubble brick and mortar and wood. State-wise list is give in the enclosed Statement. The details are also available on the Archaeological Survey of India's web-site (www.asi.nic.in)

(c) The expenditure incurred on conservation/preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monuments, archaeological sites and remains in the country during the last two years and the allocation for the current year are as under:

	Rupees in Lakh
2007-08	Rs. 12886.19
2008-09	Rs. 13498.60
2009-10 (Allocation)	Rs. 16048.50

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India

Sl.No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03

1	2	3
3.	Assam	55
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	202
9.	Haryana	90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	12
13.	Karnataka	507
14.	Kerala	26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Nagaland	04
20.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
21.	Orissa	78
22.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
23.	Punjab	31
24.	Rajasthan	162
25.	Sikkim	03
26.	Tamil Nadu	413
27.	Tripura	08
28.	Uttar Pradesh	743
29.	Uttarakhand	042
30.	West Bengal	133
Total		3675

Narora Atomic Power Station

2090. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to set two new units at Narora Atomic Power Station to enhance its capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the final decision of the Union Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Education for Women

2091. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to raise the standard education of women/girls in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Education of girls especially those belonging to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and minorities is one of the principle

concerns in education. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides support *inter-alia* for free textbooks up to Class VIII, organizes back to school camps for out of school girls, as well as bridge courses for older girls. In addition, the National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) and the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) reach out to girls from marginalized social groups in educationally backward blocks in the country.

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages several measures for girls education including inter-alia, appointment of female teachers and provision of separate toilets for girls. The scheme of girls hostel was launched in November 2008 to facilitate girls to pursue secondary education. The scheme envisages setting up hostels in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs). The State wise details of hostels sanctioned and funds released under the Girls' Hostel scheme are given in the table below:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Hostels sanctioned	Amount released (Rs. In lakhs)
1.	Himachal Pradesh	5	95.62
2.	Madhya Pradesh	30	574.00
3.	Mizoram	1	19.12
4.	Punjab	21	402.00
5.	Rajasthan	27	516.00
6.	Tamilnadu	44	842.00
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	95.62
8.	Chhattisgarh	74	1414.00
9.	Karnataka	62	1056.38
Total		269	5014.74

(c) A Statement showing the sanctioned outlays for implementation of NPEGEL and KGBV schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, is enclosed.

(d) The enrolment of girls in schools has shown a steady increase over the years and progress has been made towards reducing the gender gap. At the national level the gender parity index is 0.98 at the primary level and 0.92 at the upper primary level, as per SES (2007-08).

Statement

Funds sanctioned for implementation of NPEGEL and KGBV schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise

Sl.No.	State	KGBV				NPEGEL			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2535.00	11308.83	20380.11	12021.83	12895.01	9582.69	8520.78	3605.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	73.13	383.03	2081.32	1021.95	90.18	51.43	12.72	12.76
3.	Assam	0.00	344.78	1228.73	1063.60	123.66	122.09	61.29	40.57
4.	Bihar	2330.44	12974.40	22434.27	15387.09	7393.03	4806.03	3827.90	3146.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	473.44	2034.78	2841.03	2359.05	1740.96	1313.36	720.63	1192.46
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	76.27	71.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	48.73	48.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Gujarat	127.50	1780.67	3131.98	2755.39	918.57	726.46	3131.98	725.87
9.	Haryana	36.56	480.67	380.84	324.12	485.20	484.61	433.55	316.57
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	127.99	158.60	142.60	73.66	71.10	74.91	41.55
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	1527.73	5644.53	4001.35	46.42	997.59	359.36	359.36
12.	Jharkhand	390.00	7511.85	7205.35	6712.66	6088.85	4143.93	3933.98	2563.14
13.	Karnataka	0.00	958.31	1218.86	2332.00	1159.83	553.09	773.50	587.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	975.00	4199.16	8669.78	8162.93	13221.89	12067.03	13634.46	6929.95
15.	Maharashtra	109.69	1543.05	2609.72	2455.92	1334.35	607.21	616.03	456.16
16.	Manipur	33.98	37.43	34.32	25.57	24.65	21.36	12.82	5.09
17.	Mizoram	0.00	19.05	25.47	25.47	41.97	7.20	7.44	7.44
18.	Meghalaya	5.94	13.13	77.48	77.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	97.45	96.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	0.00	3628.37	5140.89	4454.66	6175.88	4378.60	2825.93	3044.27
21.	Punjab	0.00	15.04	70.03	31.94	5.11	4.80	5.11	5.02
22.	Rajasthan	1689.38	4078.75	6297.81	5985.69	1806.28	12375.60	3933.72	3221.85
23.	Tamil Nadu	706.30	1074.33	1292.72	1189.71	2272.32	1279.99	1185.03	595.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Tripura	0.00	35.83	91.35	91.32	32.07	3.64	3.67	4.12
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1608.75	13482.19	29090.13	23010.06	23852.30	15354.00	14463.94	13296.00
26.	Utarakhand	180.00	582.93	975.08	585.91	350.83	344.14	255.51	252.68
27.	West Bengal	357.94	1039.18	1377.07	1559.80	2416.99	1547.57	1408.54	1360.12
Total		11633.05	69181.47	122679.90	95995.14	82550.01	70843.52	60202.78	41771.00

[English]

Mega Projects

2092. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is ill equipped to handle Mega project with huge investments in spite of the infrastructures sector needing more than half a trillion dollars to shore up/accelerate the infrastructure;

(b) if so, the steps taken to speed-up particularly pertaining to regulatory clearance and land acquisition; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No Madam. The Government approves mega projects after detailed appraisal of the individual projects and assessment of capabilities of agencies for actual implementation. As on November 2009, 115 central sector projects costing Rs. 1000 crore and above with a total cost of Rs. 4,06,140 crores were on the monitor of this Ministry.

(b) and (c) The steps taken by the Government to facilitate timely regulatory clearances and land acquisition are:

- (i) Submission of applications online for environment and other regulatory clearances;
- (ii) Simplification in the procedures relating to approval for primary resources, *viz.*, land, electricity, water, buildings etc.;
- (iii) Amendment to Electricity Act through the Electricity Bill 2002;

(iv) Empower single window system for regulatory clearances at the state level along with re-engineering of regulatory processes;

(v) Single composite Application Form to facilitate issue of all approvals for large and medium projects;

(vi) Proposed modification in the Land Acquisition Act to reduce time required for land acquisition under different sections;

(vii) Proposed standard rehabilitation package for displaced families and personnel.

Job Loss Due to Downfall of World Dubai

2093. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian workers working in real estate sector in Dubai;

(b) the number of workers rendered jobless or likely to be rendered jobless after the downfall of the firm "World Dubai"; and

(c) the measures taken or proposes to be taken by the Government to ensure their safe and speedy repatriation to India, including measures taken to ensure that their hard earned remuneration is paid to them by the concerned Company of the Dubai?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Consulate General of India in Dubai has estimated number of Indians in Dubai under its jurisdiction as 1.45 million. Of these approximately 50% are in blue collar jobs, majority of whom are in the construction sector.

The Indian Consulate in Dubai does not have data on the occupational break up of Indian workers.

- (b) Nil.
- (c) Does not arise.

World Association of Nuclear Operators

2094. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) visited Kaiga Atomic Power Station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) is non-government, non-political and non-profit making world organization of nuclear operators with a mission to maximize the safety and reliability of operation of nuclear power plants by exchanging information and encourage communication, comparison and emulation amongst its members. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), a public sector undertaking of Department of Atomic Energy is one of the founder members of this association. All the nuclear power operators of the 30 countries are represented in WANO.

As a part of WANO charter, the general meetings of WANO are held once in two years. NPCIL hosted the 10th Biennial General Meeting (BGM) held in New Delhi from January 31-February 2, 2010. As a part of said meeting, technical tours were organized for the interested members. 18 WANO members visited Kaiga Atomic Power Station from February 3-6, 2010. Other teams of WANO members visited Tarapur and Kudankulam Power Projects. 'Such tours are a part of every WANO BGM and participants from NPCIL have also visited nuclear power stations in many countries. The technical tours to the nuclear power stations showcase NPCIL's safety

performance and the operational practices of nuclear power stations in India which are comparable to the best in the world.

BPL Families

2095. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding the BPL families crossing over the poverty line;

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

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the manner in which the Government ascertains the achievement of its schemes in the absence of vital datas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Poverty is estimated from a large sample survey of household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) after an interval of five years approximately. A reduction in head count ratio of consumption poverty from 36 % in 1993-94 to 27.5% in 2004-05 has been estimated as a result of economic development and implementation of various programmes. The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various poverty alleviation programmes and conducts studies for assessing their impact in general and programmes specific from time to time. The Swamjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a major self employment scheme which focuses on poverty alleviation and employment generation in rural areas through income generation activities. Evaluation study of SGSY conducted in 2002-03 through independent Research Organizations revealed that at the national Level 37.24% individual Swarozgaris and 15.09% self help group swarozgaris crossed the Poverty line after availing assistance under the programme. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a major wage employment programme under which a wage employment of 90.50 crore persondays, 143.59 crore persondays and

216.00 crore persondays have been generated during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. In addition, a comprehensive multi tool and multi-level system has been put in place to monitor the implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes. The strategy includes creation of awareness about the schemes, transparency, people's participation, accountability and social audit and vigilance/monitoring at different levels, etc.

Civil Nuclear Agreement with Australia

2096. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into a civil nuclear agreement with Australia;

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

(c) whether the Australian Government does not intend to export uranium to India as reported in the media; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Australian Government has stated that it has a long standing policy not to supply uranium to countries which have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). India is not a signatory to the NPT.

[Translation]

Indo-US Nuclear Treaty

2097. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether USA has demanded nuclear non-proliferation assurance from India or imposed any conditions for implementing Indo-US Nuclear Treaty;

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

(c) whether it will have any adverse impact on the nuclear trade with USA in case the said demand is not fulfilled; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Does not arise. Both India and the U.S. are committed to early implementation of the India-U.S. Civil Nuclear Agreement.

CBI Raids in Government Offices and Business Houses

2098. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) conducts raids on offices/places of Government officials and businessmen from time to time to check corruption;

(b) if so, the total number of officials and businessmen whose places/offices were raided along with the details of the property/assets seized- in such raids during the last one year; and

(c) the details of the persons arrested so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Searches/raids are conducted at various places including offices/place of residence of officials and businessmen as per law from time to time to check corruption and during the course of investigation to collect evidence depending on the facts and circumstances of individual cases. Number of searches conducted in different cases and details of property/asset seized during the searches form part of record of those individual cases and no separate record is maintained. However, during the period from 01.01.2009 to 28.02.2010, CBI has arrested 656 persons.

Reservation for Muslims

2099. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments are considering to provide 10% reservation to the Muslims on the basis of Ranganath Mishra Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The information is not centrally maintained.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Online Report of Flagship Schemes

2100. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has directed the Chief Secretaries of the eight extremism affected states to place monthly report of the major flagship Schemes on its MIS portal for online scrutiny and to ensure speedy implementation of pro-people schemes in troubled districts; and

(b) if so, the extent these measures have helped in completing schemes in the Naxal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Planning Commission has developed a MIS for online monitoring of the implementation of 8 flagship schemes and 3 other schemes in the 33 districts most affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in 8 States. The flagship schemes are Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, National Rural Health Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Sarva Shiksha

Abhiyan, Drinking Water Supply, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, Integrated Child Development Services, Indira Awaas Yojana and other developmental schemes are Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, Ashram Schools and National Highways, State Highways and other Roads. The MIS can be accessed on line at <http://pcserver.nic.in/1we>

The regular reviews by the Planning Commission with the district authorities, State Governments and the Ministries concerned address the problems in implementation of the development schemes in these districts with the focus on completion of the schemes.

Declaration of GM Free State

2101. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Kerala to declare their State as 'GM free State'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Government of Kerala has informed that they have taken a decision to prohibit environmental release of all Genetically Modified (GM) seeds and keep the state totally GM free.

(b) The Government of India is following a policy of case by case assessment of GM crops. A final view on the commercialization of GM plants is taken only when scientific studies establish that it is safe from the point of view of its long term impacts on human health and environment. However as agriculture is a state subject, it is the prerogative of the State Governments to decide whether to adopt GM seeds or not in their commercial production.

[Translation]

Enquiry Against Development Schemes of Commonwealth Games

2102. DR. BALIRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Vigilance Commission has initiated enquiry into the various development schemes related to Commonwealth Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the inquiry so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The Central Vigilance Commission has received complaints pertaining to ongoing projects of Commonwealth Games. It has advised two investigations on the projects/works related to Commonwealth Games. One complaint pertaining to construction of indoor stadium, for Badminton and Squash for Commonwealth Games-2010 at Siri Fort Sports Complex, has been forwarded by the Commission to the DDA for a report. In another complaint which was regarding construction of road under bridge at Sewa Nagar-Prem Nagar Railway crossing, the Commission has advised MCD to adhere to items and specifications as prescribed by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways and has further decided that its Technical Wing would conduct an inspection.

The Technical Wing of the Commission as a part of their routine function had carried out 14 intensive examinations of contracts related to Commonwealth Games for which the reports have been forwarded to the CVOs of the organizations concerned for necessary action.

[English]

CBSE Syllabus

2103. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the syllabus covered under CBSE from class 1-10 does not find any place for North Eastern States about their culture, art and craft, social-economic status and historical places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government is contemplating to include at least 20% of CBSE syllabus on North Eastern States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) prescribes syllabus developed by National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) for different subjects in classes I to VIII. In respect of Classes IX to XII, it adopts and adapts syllabus framed by NCERT and prescribes NCERT textbooks except in a few subjects for which it has its own text books.

In the Social Science, History and Geography text books published by NCERT for classes VI-X, due care has been taken to ensure that adequate coverage is given to culture, art and craft, socio economic status, geographical diversity and historical places in the North Eastern States.

Bt. Brinjal

2104. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal, put forward by green activists, to introduce a liability clause to make responsible the crop developer for any potential leakage and contamination during moratorium;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to constitute an independent regulatory body to test and prove safety of the Bt. Brinjal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said body is likely to be constituted and submits its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) in its meeting held on 9.2.2010 has

decided that the seed stock of Bt brinjal available with the developers should be deposited with the National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources to prevent any potential leakage and contamination during moratorium. There is no proposal to invoke a liability clause as provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules made therein provide for punitive action in case of non-compliance or violation of statutory provisions.

(c) and (d) The Government has decided that the GEAC in consultation with eminent scientists would draw up fresh protocols for specific tests to establish the safety of Bt. Brinjal.

(e) does not arise.

[Translation]

Award of Degrees by Universities

2105. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several universities are not following rules laid down for the award of degrees on time in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any uniform guidelines to all the universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The University Grants Commission has notified the UGC (Grant of Degrees and other Awards by Universities Regulations, 2008 prescribing that every university and institution deemed to be university shall ensure that eligible enrolled students are awarded degrees within 180 days from the date by which students are expected to qualify and become eligible for them.

According to information furnished by the UGC, no central data is available at present with UGC regarding the details of universities where the degrees are not being awarded in time.

Private Universities

2106. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated any rules with regard to private universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of various private universities that have violated these rules during the last three years alongwith the names thereof;

(d) the outcome of the action taken by the Government as on date; and

(e) the policy framed by the Government on the basis of the said outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), Universities established by State Legislatures without public funding (as Private Universities) are governed by the University Grants Commission (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003.

(c) According to the information furnished by UGC, UGC has received complaints that the following universities are functioning Outside their territorial jurisdiction or within the territorial jurisdiction without the approval of UGC, namely: (i) Amity University Uttar Pradesh at Gautam Budha Nagar, (ii) The Global Open University Nagaland, (iii) Eastern Institute for Integrated Learning in Management (EILM) University, Sikkim, (iv) Sikkim Manipal University of Health, Medical & Technological Sciences, Gangtok, (v) Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI) University, Dehradun, (vi) Singhania University, Jhunjhuna, (vii) University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun (viii) Himgiri Nabh Vishwavidyalaya Dehradun (ix) Integral University, Lucknow.

(d) and (e) Himgiri Nabh Vishwavidyalaya, Dehradun has closed down its off-campus centre(s) functioning outside the approved territorial jurisdiction, UGC has written to all the State Governments to stop Private Universities to start off-campus centre beyond its territorial jurisdiction in violation of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of Prof. Yash Pal & Anr. Vs. State of Chhattisgarh, in W.P.(C) No. 19/2004. UGC has also posted a Public Notice on its website in this regard. A Legislative proposal to prohibit and punish unfair practices, including the making of false claims regarding recognition by a university, is under consideration.

Decreasing Forest Cover

2107. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate an Integrated Forest Protection Scheme to increase forest cover in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the targets fixed for afforestation during Tenth Five Year Plan have been achieved;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor including the funds spent during the said period;

(e) the targets fixed for afforestation during Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(f) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) (a) and (b) No, Madam. The "Integrated Forest Protection Scheme", since renamed as "Intensification of Forest Management Scheme" aims primarily at protection of forests in the country and not at increasing the forest cover.

(a) to (e) The targets for afforestation/tree planting are fixed annually and monitored under 20 Point Programme. The targets and achievements for the year

2002-03 to 2006-07 in 10th Five Year Plan and from 2007-08 to 2009-10 upto October 2009 in 11th Five Year Plan are as given below:

		Area in million ha.	
Five Year Plan	Year	Target	Achievement
Tenth	2002-03	1.53	1.14
	2003-04	1.50	1.22
	2004-05	2.12	1.58
	2005-06	2.26	1.99
	2006-07	2.61	2.32
Eleventh	2007-08	1.86	1.54
	2008-09	1.77	1.67
	2009-10	1.81	1.05*

*Achievement upto October, 2009.

Few states have not achieved the targets. Some of the reasons for less achievement of targets as reported by the States/UTs are:

(i) Inadequate funds available with the State Forest Departments/other agencies

(ii) Poor infrastructure and capacity of the Department including staff shortage

(f) The following steps have been taken by the Government for Afforestation/Tree Planting:

(i) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing a major scheme namely: National Afforestation Programme (NAP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. As on 18-02-2010, 800 FDA projects have been approved in 28 States to cover a project area of 1.69 million ha. Rs. 2231.10 crore has been released so far under NAP Scheme.

(ii) Two new Eco- Task Force (ETF) Battalions have been operationalised by the Ministry for ecorestoration of degraded areas in Assam, in addition to supporting the existing four ETF battalions in the country.

(iii) A new scheme for afforestation involving Panchayati Raj Institution, Gram/Panchayat Van Yojana has been mooted by the Ministry.

- (iv) Tree planting is a permissible activity under a number of schemes of other Ministries of Government of India, notably NREGS, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture etc.
- (v) Under National Action Plan on Climate Change announced by the Prime Minister, National Mission for a Green India is included as one of the eight missions.
- (vi) A new state plan scheme of 'Additional Central Assistance for Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover' has been introduced during 2009-10.

[English]

Uniform Fee Pattern

2108. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce uniform fee pattern in all the self-financed colleges/education institutions in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the admission and fee structure in these institutions.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A Committee has been constituted by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) under the Chairmanship of Justice Ranganath Mishra, former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India to consider fixing norms and guidelines for charging tuition and other fees. The Committee is in the process of finalizing its report.

(c) to (e) As per judgment dated 14.8.2003 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *"Islamic Academy of Education and another Versus State of Karnataka and Others"* and endorsed by it in its subsequent judgment dated 12th August, 2005 in *"P.A. Inamdar & Ors. Versus State of Maharashtra & Ors."*, each State Government is required to set up two Committees, each headed by a retired High Court Judge, to regulate

(i) admission to, and (ii) fee chargeable by private professional colleges.

Creation of NEPA

2109. SHRI. P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER :
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to create a National Environment Protection Authority (NEPA) that will deal with granting of environment clearances;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its present status;

(c) whether all the Stake holders including State Governments have also been consulted in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said Authority is likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Environment and Forests has initiated a proposal to establish the National Environment Protection Authority (NEPA) to strengthen the regulatory framework and to improve the environmental governance in the country. A study has been awarded to the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi to work out the scope and configuration of the proposed NEPA.

(c) and (d) A discussion paper on NEPA was uploaded in the Ministry's website for comments and large number of suggestions have been received from various Stakeholders. It was also sent to the State Governments for their views. As part of the consultation process, a meeting was conducted on 26th November, 2009 in New Delhi in which representatives of State Governments, State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees, Central Pollution Control Board and line Ministries participated.

(e) The proposal to establish NEPA is in a conceptual stage.

[*Translation*]

National Centre For Performing Arts

2110. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a National Centre for Performing Arts in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the location identified for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Pensioner Travel Concession

2111. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Pensioner Travel Concession to pensioners;

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

(c) the time by which the pensioners travel scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) The demand for extending travel concession benefits to pensioners was considered by the 5th Central Pay Commission. The Commission did not find any merit in the demand.

(c) Does not arise.

Illegal Slaughter Houses

2112. SHRI SOMEN MITRA. Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a large number of illegal slaughter houses in the country including West Bengal which cause water and environment pollution;

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

(c) whether it is true that the State Government/ State Pollution Control Boards/local municipal and administrative authorities take adequate action for stopping illegal slaughter houses;

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

(e) the action taken by the Union Government to stop these illegal slaughter houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No Madam as the Government only has details about legal slaughter houses working in the country .

(c) to (e) State Governments/local self Governments are the licensing authority for slaughter houses in the country and are also the competent authority to take the appropriate action against illegal slaughter house, if any, in their respective jurisdiction.

Inclusion of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary in Mysore Elephant Reserve

2113. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal for inclusion of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary and neighbouring areas under the Mysore Elephant Reserve;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared by the Government alongwith financial assistance likely to be provided to this sanctuary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A proposal was received from Government of Karnataka for inclusion of 1174.86 sq. kms of forest area of Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary and its neighbouring areas in the Mysore Elephant Reserve. The proposal has already been approved by the Central Government in February 2010.

The State is being already provided financial assistance under the Project Elephant Scheme for management and protection of elephants in the entire State including Mysore Elephant Reserve. Hence, no separate financial assistance needs to be provided for this additional area under the Mysore Elephant Reserve.

[*Translation*]

UN Report on World Social Situation

2114. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the recent UN report on the world's Social Situation, 2010, 41.6 percent of people in the country are surviving on Rs. 60/-per day;

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

(c) the estimated number of poor people in the country; and

(d) the target fixed by the Government to alleviate poverty under the Millennium Development Goal and achievement made as a result of efforts of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) As per the UN report on World Social Situation 2010, the percentage of people living on less than \$1.25 per day in India is estimated as 41.6% (Rural-43.8% and Urban-36.2%) in 2005. However, the poverty line defined by Planning Commission at all-India level is Rs. 356.30 per capita per month consumption expenditure for rural areas and Rs.538.60 per capita per month consumption expenditure for urban area in 2004-05. On the basis of these poverty lines, 30.17 crore people are estimated as poor accounting for 27.5% of total population (Rural-28.3%, Urban-25.7%).

(d) Alleviation of poverty in the country is one of the monitorable targets of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and it aims at reduction in the Head-Count Ratio of Consumption Poverty by 10 percentage points during the Plan period (2007-12). One of the Millennium Development Goals relating to India is to reduce the proportion of people below poverty line from nearly 37.5 percent in 1990 to about 18.6 percent by 2015. As a

result of various measures taken, the incidence of poverty declined from 36 percent in 1993-94 to 27.5 percent in 2004-05. The trend rate of decline is 0.8 percent during 1993-94 to 2004-05. The rate of decline based on thin sample estimates of consumer expenditure for the year 2005-06 is 1.4 percent. If the improvement in the rate of decline in the poverty as observed during 2004-05 to 2005-06 is maintained in the subsequent years or further improved, it is expected that India will be able to achieve the 2015 target.

[*English*]

Water Conservation and Management

2115. DR. NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the various State Governments including Maharashtra regarding water conservation and management;

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

(c) the funds allocated to various State Governments particularly to Maharashtra for this purpose during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Details of the schemes in respect of Ground water and repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Union Government also provides financial assistance to state governments under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for expeditious completion of ongoing major/medium irrigation projects and surface water minor irrigation schemes which apart from providing irrigation facilities also recharge ground water table. State wise details of the central assistance released under the AIBP since 2006-07 up to 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

Following schemes on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge are being presently executed by Ministry of Water Resources.

Central Ground Water Board is implementing demonstrative projects on construction of rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge structures in 8 identified

areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, which were initiated during 2006-07 (X plan) and are still continuing.

During the XI Plan, demonstrative artificial recharge projects are being taken up under the on going Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management & Regulation in priority areas viz. over-exploited and critical assessment units, urban areas showing steep decline in ground water levels, drought prone and water scarcity areas, coastal areas, sub-mountainous/hilly areas etc.

A state sector scheme of Dug Well Recharge is been implemented in Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-

Critical assessment units of seven States underlain predominantly by consolidated rocks viz. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh to provide sustainability to irrigation dug wells during XI Plan. The scheme is being implemented in 1180 over-exploited, critical and semi-critical blocks in these States.

The state-wise details of fund released for demonstrative artificial recharge projects under X and XI plan for various rainwater and artificial recharge schemes are given below in Table-1 and statewise details of funds released for Dugwell Recharge Scheme is given in Table-2.

Table-1 Details of fund released to State Govt. under Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management & Regulation for Demonstrative Artificial Recharge Scheme during X and XI plans

Sl.No.	States	Funds released under X plan scheme (In Rs. lakh)				Funds released Under XI Plan scheme (In Re. lakh)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Tamil Nadu	156.21	66.94	0	0	0	33.3	368.445
2.	Andhra Pradesh	91.32	0	39.12	0	0	0	91.014
3.	Madhya Pradesh	104.21	0	16.267	0	0	0	0
4.	Karnataka	64.53	0	22.11	0	0	0	76.41
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	77.9	0
6.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	11.715	0
7.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	53.836*	0
8.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	33.327	0
	Total	416.27	66.94	77.497	0	0	210.018	535.869

*Fund sanctioned by MOWR, yet to be released to Implementing Agency.

Table-2 Details of fund released under IEC and Subsidy for last three years as reported by NABARD (in Crores) under State-Sector Scheme on "Artificial recharge to Groundwater through Dug wells"

Sl.No.	State	IEC			Subsidy			Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*	
1.	Tamil Nadu	0	2	3.75	0	86.9662	18.3238	111.04
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0	2.11	4.11
4.	Maharashtra	0	2	0	0	9.3202	3.8398	15.16
5.	Gujarat	0	2	1.25	0	34.7062	17.8668	55.823
6.	Karnataka	0	2	0	0	0.1923	27.4677	29.66
7.	Rajasthan	0	2	0	0	0.156	24.624	26.78
	Total	0	12	5	0	131.3409	94.2321	242.573

*as on 08.02.2010

Statement II**BRIEF OF RRR OF WATER BODIES**

The Government of India sanctioned a Pilot Scheme for "National Project for Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture" in January, 2005 with an estimated cost of Rs. 300 crore to be shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 3:1 proposed to be implemented during the X Plan period. The objectives of the Scheme are to restore and augment storage capacities of water bodies, and also to recover and extend their lost irrigation potential. The Scheme has been approved for 26 district projects in 15 States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Gujarat, Kerala and Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs. 299.92 crore and Central Share of Rs. 197.30 crore (Annexure-I) has been released to the states so far. These projects cover 1098 water bodies with total original culturable command area of 1.72 lakh hectares. After RRR works, an additional irrigation potential of 0.78 lakh hectare is likely to be generated. The physical work for restoration has been completed in 1033 water bodies in 15 states so far. The spillover activities are being continued during the current financial year *i.e.* 2009-10 also.

Government of India approved two schemes on repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies (i) one with external assistance with an outlay of Rs. 1500 crore

and (ii) the other with domestic support with an outlay of Rs. 1250 crore for implementation during XI Plan Period. Under the scheme covered by external assistance, the GoI provides assistance to the extent of 25% and borrows necessary funds as loan from World Bank, 75% State share is to be borrowed from the World Bank by Concerned State. Under the scheme with domestic support funding is also in the ratio of 25:75 (Centre: State) for non-special category States and in the ratio of 90: 10 for special category States (North Eastern States including Sikkim, HP, Uttarakhand, J&K and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa), drought prone/naxal affected/ tribal areas. These schemes were approved during the end of financial year 2008-09. The scheme of RRR of water bodies includes the comprehensive improvement of Water Bodies, catchment area treatment, command area development and capacity building of stakeholders. The guidelines for the scheme of RRR of water bodies with domestic support/external assistance have already been circulated to the State Government.

Under the scheme of RRR of Water Bodies with external assistance World Bank Loan Agreement has been signed with Tamil Nadu for Rs. 2182 crore to restore 5763 water bodies having a CCA of 4 lakh hectares, with Andhra Pradesh for Rs. 835 crore for restoration of 3000 water bodies with a CCA of 2.5 lakh hectares, with Karnataka for Rs. 268.78 crore for restoration of 1224 water bodies and with Orissa for Rs. 448 crore for restoration of 900 water bodies having CCA of 1.2 lakh hectares.

Details of Funds Released under the Pilot Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of District	No. of water bodies included	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)	Central share released (Rs. in crore)					State Total
					2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabub	226	32.84	2.44	2.7	19.1200		24.2600	33.2525
		Anantpur	52	12.26		7.6625	1.3300	8.9925		
2.	Chhattisgarh	Kabir Dham	10	2.236		1.1058	0.5712		1.6770	1.677
3.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	17	6.5512		2.654		2.1500	4.8040	9.154
		Benaskantha	25	7.6653		3.1		1.2500	4.3500	
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	13	1.0401		0.312	0.4681		0.7801	0.7801
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	22	3.0588		1.275	1.0200		2.2950	2.295

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Jharkhand	Saraikela	22	2.7972	0.33	0.649	1.1200		2.0990	8.544
		Palamu	38	8.5928	1.17	0.525	4.7500		6.4450	55.101
7.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	116	35.537	4.42	10.13	12.0000		26.5500	
		Bangalore	182	38.068	1	6.95	20.6010		28.5510	
8.	Kerala	Palakkad	10	1.36546		0.6	0.1900	0.2300	1.0200	2.0560
		Pathanamthitta	13	1.3847		0.526	0.1900	0.3200	1.0360	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	5	3.923		0.70	0.7000	0.9900	2.3900	28.02
		Shivpuri	65	41.28		15.00		10.6300	25.6300	
10.	Maharashtra	Beed	32	36.8828		13.831			13.8310	13.831
11.	Orissa	Ganjam	68	12.82	1.14	6.81	1.6650		9.6150	14.1225
		Gajapati	59	6.01	0.55	3.19	0.7675		4.5075	
12.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	4	4.489		2.25	1.1200		3.3700	5.21
		Pali	1	2.45		1.5	0.3400		1.8400	
13.	Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	8	1.222		0.458	0.4600		0.9180	7.9425
		Villupuram	38	9.372		3.5145	3.5100	0.9180	7.0245	
14.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	15	4.9181	0.74	0.565		2.0000	3.3050	13.915
		South-24 Paraganas	51	18.552	0.21	1.2	1.2000	8.0000	10.6100	
15.	Bihar	Nalanda	1	1.18			0.2655		0.2655	1.3995
		Jamui	5	3.42			0.2340	0.9000	1.1340	
Total	15	26	1098	299.9155	12	87.2078	71.6223	26.4700	197.3001	197.3001

Statement III

Statewise details of Central Assistance (CA)/grant released under AIBP from 1996-97 to 2009-10 (as on 24.2.2010)

Amount (in Rs. Crores)

Sl.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	843.4220	987.7692	855.1800	662.6610	4617.2917
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.0000	47.1800	33.9580	0.0000	187.6380

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	30.2885	77.3380	405.9540	501.3894	1187.0064
4.	Bihar	3.2300	62.2400	109.7029	18.6300	676.1054
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.7050	96.9640	193.0402	60.8853	637.4640
6.	Goa	1.9100	32.4800	39.2300	0.0000	204.6700
7.	Gujarat	121.8885	585.7200	258.6100	6.0797	5464.8202
8.	Haryana	3.1700	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	90.6400
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.9300	114.0500	119.3178	66.4376	404.1519
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37.7716	199.2251	393.0661	63.4650	827.0141
11.	Jharkhand	1.2900	9.2244	3.7200	0.0000	103.4694
12.	Karnataka	160.3729	349.9000	442.4190	232.8578	3676.8388
13.	Kerala	16.6468	0.0000	0.9045	3.8120	169.2524
14.	Madhya Pradesh	48.3100	500.3450	473.7824	587.8564	3800.0944
15.	Maharashtra	465.5213	972.2500	2257.8318	1208.0080	6203.6614
16.	Manipur	156.3042	103.9870	221.6733	12.4113	691.8293
17.	Meghalaya	0.7500	1.1600	24.8009	4.0500	49.3435
18.	Mizoram	14.2364	34.3434	50.7176	32.8050	161.3324
19.	Nagaland	10.5995	40.5100	48.5979	51.5576	186.6527
20.	Orissa	133.8846	624.3590	724.4387	726.5943	3283.1238
21.	Punjab		13.5000	9.5400	11.2500	476.0766
22.	Rajasthan	11.6000	156.5300	178.6200	157.5770	2087.9202
23.	Sikkim	3.3236	3.2400	0.0000	0.0000	13.4849
24.	Tripura	22.5131	8.1000	43.1750	0.0000	226.0017
25.	Tamil Nadu		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	20.0000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	81.8954	150.6900	315.4732	219.7470	2865.2286
27.	Uttarakhand	84.7298	265.6500	371.6580	45.2232	937.4064
28.	West Bengal	6.7000	8.9500	22.8100	0.9144	209.5741
	Total	2301.9722	5445.7051	7598.2213	4674.2100	39457.9923

Task Force on Protection of Elephant

2116. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a task force on protection of wild and captive elephants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the aforesaid task force is likely to submit its report;

(d) the present population of elephants in the country;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to set up a task force for protection of rhinos; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Central Government has set up a Task Force on Project Elephant for giving detailed recommendations to upgrade the Project to bring about a more effective conservation and management regime for wild and captive elephants in India. The Task Force is headed by Dr. Mahesh Rangarajan with eleven other experts as Members, The Task Force has been given time till end May, 2010 to submit its Report.

(d) As per the last census done in the year 2007-08, the population of wild elephants in the country is between 27669 to 27719.

(e) There is no proposal at the moment to set up a Task Force for conservation and management of Rhinos.

(f) Question does not arise.

Growth Rate of Bihar

2117. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of Bihar during the years 2000-2004 and 2004-2009, year-wise, sector-wise;

(b) whether Bihar has achieved GDP at the rate of 11.03 percent during the years 2004-2009;

(c) if so, the basis therefor;

(d) whether 55 percent population of the State are living below the poverty line; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to improve the status of BPL family in the States including Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The data on sector-wise and overall growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Bihar (at 1999-2000 prices) for the period 2000-09 are as under:

Year	Sector-wise and overall growth rate over previous year of Bihar (%)			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Overall
2000-01	34.40	-1.65	8.77	16.04
2001-02	-19.18	-1.72	5.73	-4.73
2002-03	24.64	8.04	5.04	11.82
2003-04	-16.27	-2.41	2.05	-5.15
2004-05	13.52	20.19	9.85	12.17
2005-06	-10.82	28.26	3.09	1.49
2006-07	29.97	34.71	14.58	22.00
2007-08	-8.72	17.83	14.73	8.04
2008-09	12.48	10.87	11.15	11.44

The average growth rate during the period 2004-2009 was 11.03%. This is mainly because of the higher growth rate achieved in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

(d) As per the latest poverty estimates for the year 2004-05, it is estimated that 41.4% cent population of Bihar was living below poverty line as against 54.96 % estimated during 1993-94.

(e) Various programmes such as National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), etc are being implemented in the States including Bihar to improve the status of BPL family.

[Translation]

Development of Crop Varieties Using Radiation Techniques

2118. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will The PRIME MINISTER be Pleased to State:

(a) the crop varieties developed during each of the last three years using radiation techniques;

(b) whether these crop varieties have been released for commercial production after field trials in agriculture fields;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to develop more seeds by adopting this technique?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) List of crop varieties developed during the last three years is as under:

Crop	Variety	Year of Release	Released for	Remarks
Groundnut Mangphali (Arachis hypogaea)	TDG-39	2009	Karnataka	large seed, kharif Season
	TBG-39	2008	Rajasthan	
	TG-51	2008	W. Bengal Orissa, Bihar and N.E. States	Rabi-Summer, Early maturity (~90 days)
Soybean (Glycine max)	TGL-45	2007	Maharashtra	Large seed, Kharif, season
	TAMS 98-21	2007	Maharashtra	High yielding resistant to bacterial pustules, myrothecium leaf spot and soybean mosaic virus diseases
Mustard Rai (Brassica juncea)	TPM-1	2007	Maharashtra	Yellow seed tolerant to powdery mildew
Sunflower Suraj mukhi (Helianthus annuus)	TAS-82	2007	Maharashtra	Black seed coat tolerant to drought
Greengram Moong (Vigna radiate)	TM-96-2 (Trombay Pesara)	2007	Andhra Pradesh (rabi and summer and rice fallows)	Resistant to Powdery mildew Corynespora leaf spot
	TJM-3	2007	Madhya Pradesh (Kharif and summer)	Resistant to Powdery mildew, Yellow mosaic virus and Rhizoctonia root-rot diseases
Pigeonpea Tur, Arhar (Cajanus Cajan)	TT-401	2007	Madhya Pradesh, maharashtra, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh	High yielding, tolerant to pod borer and pod fly damage
Cowpea Chowli Lobhiya (Vigna unguiculata)	TRC-77-4 (Khalleshwari)	2007	Chhattisgarh (rabi)	Suitable for rice based cropping system

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) 11 Trombay crop varieties as detailed at (a) above, have been released for commercial production and notified by Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

(d) Development of mutant crop varieties is a continuous process. Variants obtained by radiation induced mutation of oilseeds and pulses are being

evaluated at BARC and collaborating Agricultural Universities. For dissemination of the research efforts of BARC to the farmers, effective linkages have been established with Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), State Agricultural Departments, State Agriculture Universities, National and State Seeds Corporations, NGOs, National Institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras, progressive farmers etc. Production of nucleus/breeder seeds is undertaken at BARC farms at Trombay and Gauribidanur. Karnataka and also in collaboration with

progressive farmers and Agricultural Universities. Breeder seeds are supplied to different National and State Seeds Corporations for multiplication into foundation and certified seeds to reach farmers.

Model Bill on Ground Water

2119. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has circulated a Model Bill to States/Union Territories for enacting legislation to regulate and control the development and management of Ground Water;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Model Bill and the names of the States which have adopted and enacted law in this regard;

(c) whether some State Governments have raised objection to the Model Bill;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Model Bill provides for establishment of a Ground Water Authority by the States/Union Territories to take up functions including issue of notification of areas for regulation of development and management of ground water, grant of permissions to extract and use ground water in the notified area under certain conditions, restrictions including mandatory construction of artificial recharge structures within a specified time and registration of existing users and drilling agencies in notified as well as in non-notified areas. The bill also provides for promotion of rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge by the Authority through mass awareness and training programmes.

Ground water legislation has been enacted by 11 States/Union Territories viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Pondicherry, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh and Dadra and

Nagar Haveli. 18 other States/UTs are in the process of enactment of legislation.

(c) to (e) Government of Punjab is of the view that recourse to ground water legislation needs to be given reconsideration. Four States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura have stated that in view of the ground water development being quite low, it is not necessary to enact such a legislation. The State Government of Sikkim is of the view that requirement of drinking water supply for the people is being done by exploiting the various streams/rivers. Therefore, enactment of legislation to control the extraction of ground water in state of Sikkim is not felt necessary.

The Ministry of Water Resources is pursuing the matter with remaining States/UTs for early enactment of ground water law on the lines of modified Model Bill circulated.

[English]

Unique Identification Authority of India

2120. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and the statute or law under which the UIDAI has been created;

(b) the sources from which UIDAI draw its legal powers to access personal records of India citizens held in a fiduciary capacity by different States and Central Government;

(c) the number of Central Government organizations which have already given access to UIDAI to their respective data base containing personal information of citizens;

(d) the law or statute under which such access, if any, was given to the concerned agencies to part with this information;

(e) whether the consent of the concerned citizens was taken before their personal details were handed over to the UIDAI;

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

(g) whether it would be mandatory or voluntary for citizens to obtain a Unique Identification Number; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and if not, the manner in which it would be enforced in the absence of a statute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been set up by a Government of India vide notification no. A-43011/02/2009-Admin. I dated 28 January 2009. The mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identification Number (UID) to all residents in India. A legislative framework to give statutory basis to UIDAI is under consideration.

(c) to (f) No database of any of the Central Government Organizations has been accessed yet.

(g) and (h) The facility of obtaining unique identification number would be available to all residents, on a voluntary basis.

Posting of Spouse at Same Station

2121. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of Government instructions on posting of employees spouses at the same station, complaints have been received regarding non-compliance of the same citing various reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any monitoring mechanism to ensure compliance of the instructions by all Ministries/Departments in letter and spirit;

(d) if so, whether there is annual submission of compliance report by all Ministries/Departments;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether grievances redressal mechanism is proposed to be made more effective on the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Receipt and disposal of complaints regarding non-compliance are within the purview of the respective administrative authorities. Details of such complaints, if any are not centrally maintained.

(c) to (e) Compliance with the instructions is the responsibility of Ministries/Departments concerned and hence monitoring through periodic reports is not envisaged.

(f) and (g) Government has issued revised instructions on 30th September, 2009 which provide for disposal of complaints by the next higher authority in a time bound manner. This is in addition to normal grievance redressal mechanism already in existence.

[Translation]

World Bank Aided Computer Education

2122. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds for 'short-term computer operator training' under continuing education scheme of the World Bank have been allocated to the State Governments particularly to the State of Maharashtra during the last three years;

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

(c) the State-wise number of candidates in rural areas who have been given 'short-term computer operator training' under the said scheme of the World Bank;

(d) whether irregularities have been found in the admission process of computer operator training particularly in respect of rural candidates;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to issue any instructions to the State Governments in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Setting up of NHEFC

2123. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Higher Education Funding Corporation (NHEFC);

(b) if so, the aims and objectives of the said Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam there is a proposal for establishment of National Education Finance Corporation (NEFC) for providing loans for infrastructure development and expansion of educational institutions, as well as refinance facility for educational loans. However, there is no formal decision in this regard and therefore it is difficult to prescribe a time limit at this stage.

Endangered Heritage

2124. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 16th century castle in Kargil, 17th century monastery in Ladakh, a historic civic centre in Shimla and a palace in U.P. figure in the list of 93 endangered heritage sites across 47 countries compiled by World Monument Fund;

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

(c) whether these monuments are in Government's list for heritage monuments; and

(d) if so, the proposal to protect and preserve these sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Four sites from India figure in the list of endangered heritage sites compiled by World Monument Fund in 2010. These are:

1. Chiktan Castle, Kargil (Jammu and Kashmir)
2. Dechen Namgyal Gonpa, Nyoma (Jammu and Kashmir)
3. Historic Civic Centre, Shimla (H.P.)
4. Kothi/Palace at Mahmudabad, Distt. Sitapur (U.P.).

(c) No, Madam. None of these monuments is under the protection and control of Archaeological Survey of India.

(d) Question does not arise.

Losses in Coal India Limited

2125. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether losses of crores of rupees have been reported in the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies;

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

(c) whether the Government has identified that one of the reasons for losses are the corrupt officers of CIL;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against those officers who have been found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary companies are making profit except Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL).

ECL : ECL which made a profit of Rs. 110.60 crore in 2006-07 is also likely to make a profit in 2009-10 but it incurred losses in 2007-08 and 2008-09, as per the details given below:

Year	profit (+)loss(-) (Rs. crore)
2006-07	(+) 110.60
2007-08	(-) 1029.93 [see (i) below]
2008-09	(-) 2109.09 [see (i) below]
2009-010 (upto Februray, 2010) (Provisional)	(-) 15.06

(i) In 2007-08, the provision for NCWA-VIII & Executive pay revision was made for Rs. 388.59 crore and in 2008-09, the total additional impact for NCWA-VIII & Executive pay revision was Rs. 1083.55 crore.

- (ii) In 2008-09, due to change in the gratuity limit from Rs. 3.50 lakh to Rs. 10.00 lakh per employee, the additional impact in the accounts was Rs. 711.95 crore.
- (iii) In 2008-09, due to change in the rate of depreciation on certain items of plant & machinery, the additional impact was Rs. 15.26 crore.

BCCL: BCCL was incurring losses till 2004-05. It made profits in the year 2005-06, 2006-07 2007-08 and again incurred losses in the year 2008-09 as per the details given below

Year	Profit(+)/loss(-)	Remarks
2006-07	(+) 49.58	Profit made during the year
2007-08	(+) 86.61	Profit made during the year
2008-09	(-) 1380.47	Implementation of NCWA VIII for Non executives and pay revision for executives
2009-10	(+) 363.20	Quick estimate up to February, 2010

Further, the main reasons for these companies incurring losses were as follows:

Number of officials punished:-

	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)								
	11	26	22	29	11	03	10	03
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)								
	27	38	12	30	05	33	06	08
Central Coking Coal Ltd. (CCL)								
	60	92	65	60	28	24	07	-
Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)								
	00	00	04	31	05	18	02	03
Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)								
	08	03	03	05	03	10	03	05

- (i) Highly loss making old mines with large number of work force leading to low product & low productivity.
- (ii) Huge unproductive manpower in underground mines.
- (iii) Difficult geo-mining conditions.
- (iv) Long distance working area from the entry point in underground mines requiring more manpower and leading to low productivity.
- (v) Presence of surface features causing non-availability of land for caving and other adverse conditions. Hydraulic sand stowing has been resorted to in many mines increasing operating cost and also lessening the productivity and limiting the capacity of the mine.
- (vi) Many mines are operating with multiple opening of small diameter shafts.
- (vii) Mines are not amenable to mechanization.

(c) to (e) No clear connection between losses and corrupt officers could be identified. However, corruption cases as and when reported are dealt with as per the established procedure. Guilty officers are penalized in consultation with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) where necessary. Action taken against officials, company-wise, during the last three years and this year, are as in the table given below:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)							
02	-	08	-	04	-	00	-
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)							
10	12	01	20	00	17	00	00
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL)							
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Coal India Ltd. (CIL)							
01	03	-	06	-	-	-	-

Assessment of Living Standards of BPL Families

2126. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the increase in the living standards of the families of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country;

(b) if so, the methodology followed by the Government for assessing improvement in their living standards; and

(c) the specific schemes implemented to improve living standards of BPL people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Consumption expenditure continues to be basis of estimation of poverty in the country. Based on the Expert Group Methodology (Lakdawala Committee) on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor', the poverty is estimated from a large sample survey of household consumption expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) after an interval of five years approximately. It has been estimated that the head count ratio of consumption poverty has decreased from 36% in 1993-94 to 27.5% in 2004-05.

For alleviating poverty in rural areas, the Government is implementing a number of programmes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) which guarantees 100 days wage employment to all the rural households in a financial year. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is

a holistic self employment generation programme under which rural poor are organized into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and are provided assistance through a mix of credit and subsidy to set up self employment units. The rural poor are also provided financial assistance for construction of a house under Indira Awas Yojana (IAV). Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) are the other programmes being implemented for the persons living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in rural areas of the country. Building rural infrastructure through Bharat Nirman primarily aims at improving the living conditions of rural masses. Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being implemented by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to provide self employment to the urban poor. The implementation of poverty alleviation programmes is monitored by the respective Ministries and the impact assessment studies are also carried out from time to time to get the feedback. The micro level impact assessment studies sponsored by Ministry of Rural Development reveal that the implementation of the poverty alleviation programmes have a positive impact on the income levels of the poor and have resulted in improving their living conditions through better access to employment opportunities, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health facilities and education facilities, etc.

[*Translation*]

Revamping Education

2127. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the present education system in the country is more focussed on providing employment;

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

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government OD account of those corrective measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) It is the constant endeavor of the Government to promote qualitative improvement of technical education to make such education employment oriented. The Government has established various Board of Studies which advices on academic matters falling in its area of concern including norms, standards, model curricula, model facilities and structure of courses.

A number of vocational courses have been introduced in CBSE affiliated schools to focus on employment. At present 32 vocational packages in CBSE schools are being offered. Oflate new vocational courses 'Financial Market Management (FMM)' and the 'Health Care Sciences (HCS)' have been introduced in select schools. Corrective measures taken by the Government include (i) Joint collaboration with concerned industry for better job opportunities and (ii) Exposure of the students to practical training from such institutes. These initiatives have considerably enhanced employment opportunities.

[English]

Look East Policy

2128. SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR:
SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the "Look East Policy";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also negotiating to conclude a Free Trade Agreement with the ASEAN particularly Indo-Myanmar as envisaged in the Look East Policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the progress made so far in this regard; and

(f) the present status of the stillwell road?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The 'Look East Policy' of the Government of India has been evolving since early 1990s with inputs from different Departments of the Government and we have been able to significantly deepen our engagement with ASEAN and other countries of South and East Asia. Exchange of high level visits and enhanced levels of bilateral trade and investment give frequent opportunities to upgrade the framework and content of the Look East Policy on a regular basis. At the ASEAN-India Summit in October 2009 in Thailand, several new initiatives were announced by India to strengthen and carry forward our relationship.

(c) to (e) India had signed a 'Trade in Goods' agreement with ASEAN in 2009, which became operational from 1 January, 2010. Agreements on Trade in Services and Investment as part of FTA are being discussed. India is also negotiating an FTA with BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation). Myanmar is a member of both ASEAN and BIMSTEC.

(f) It is understood that Myanmar is undertaking upgradation of parts of Stillwell road.

Setting up of IISER

2129. SHRI C. R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for establishment of Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISER) in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c) As per the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-

PM) under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.N.R. Rao, five Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) have been established at Kolkata, Pune, Mohali, Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram. At present, there is no proposal to establish any more IISERs in the country. Accordingly, a suitable reply has also been sent to the Chief Minister of Gujarat.

Setting up of Institute on Climate Change

2130. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether any research and analysis has been conducted on quantum of greenhouse gas emission and its impact on the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up any Institute on Climate Change and Environment Sciences in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of awareness programme on climate change launched/proposed to be launched for school/college students and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) An inventory of national greenhouse gas (ghg) emission of anthropogenic origin by sources and removals by sinks, not controlled by the Montreal Protocol for the base year 1994 was prepared as a part of India's initial national communication to United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change, (UNFCCC). As per inventory, 1,228 Million Tonnes (MTS) of CO₂-eq of anthropogenic ghg were emitted from India. Although India's share in global ghg emissions is only 4%, climate change caused by the build up of ghg at global level has adverse impact on vulnerable countries like India in form of rise in frequency of extreme weather events, water bone diseases, and threat to ecosystems and livelihood.

The Government is aware of implications of climate change and its adverse impacts on various sectors in

India. National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) launched by Government of India in June 2008 outlines a strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change through a combination of sectoral measures in consultation with various stakeholders including state governments.

(c) and (d) Steps have been taken by Government to set up National Institute of Climate and Environmental Sciences (NICES) in coordination with various Ministries.

(e) Government endeavours to create public awareness on climate change through the National Environmental Awareness Campaign. This campaign runs through approximately 10,000 organisations and educational institutions. 1,12,844 Eco-clubs are run in various schools including NGOs. Support is also provided for conducting conferences seminars and studies on climate change.

Decade of Innovation

2131. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has declared year 2010 as a decade of innovation;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Hon 'ble President of India in her address to Parliament on 4th June 2009 mentioned that next ten years would be dedicated as a Decade of Innovation. Prime Minister of India in the 97th Session of Indian Science Congress held on 3rd January, 2010 at Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala also mentioned in his speech that the Government has declared 2010-2020 as the "Decade of Innovations". The main aim of this declaration is to develop an innovation eco-system in the country to stimulate innovations and to produce solutions for the societal needs in terms of healthcare, energy, urban infrastructure, water and transportation.

(c) The Ministry of Science and Technology is promoting innovations through various schemes such as Technopreneur Promotion Programme (TePP); technology business incubators under Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development scheme; Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research; Innovation Clusters; Small Business Innovative Research Initiative (SBIRI); Biotechnology Industrial Partnership Programme (BIPP); open source drug discovery (OSDD) projects; and grass root innovations through National Innovation Foundation. Finance Minister in his budget speech on 26th February 2010 has announced increase of weighted deduction for expenditure incurred on scientific research and development from 150% to 200% by companies in an approved in-house research and development facility; and weighted deduction for contribution to approved entities for the purpose of scientific research from 125% to 175%.

Funds to Andaman and Nicobar Islands for Education

2132. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to Education Department under Tsunami Rehabilitation Package in Andaman & Nicobar Islands; and

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred and amount of funds left unspent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Education Department of UT Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands has informed that an amount of Rs. 1.89 crore was received by them under Tsunami Rehabilitation Package. An amount of Rs. 0.81 crore has been spent, and an amount of Rs. 1.08 crore is left unspent.

Status of NAM

2133. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is powerful in today's world; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government is taking to make it more strong and powerful?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) With a membership of 118 nations,

the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is one of the largest groups of developing countries. It plays an important and active role in articulating an independent point of view of developing countries on international issues. NAM also articulates its position on issues within the United Nations.

(b) As a founder member of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), India is strongly committed to its principles and objectives. India contributes actively to its deliberations, including at the Summit level, with the aim of strengthening NAM's capabilities to deal with contemporary challenges faced by developing countries.

Setting up of IITa in Kerala

2134. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up of Indian Institute of Information Technology Academy (IIITA) in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the contribution of the State Government and the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the institute is likely to be set up?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

National Knowledge Commission Report on Libraries

2135. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Knowledge Commission (NKC) Report on Libraries has recommended to include libraries in Concurrent List of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has worked out any implementation plan for the recommendations of National Knowledge Commission on libraries;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations of NKC regarding development of modern libraries in the country, location-wise;

(e) the details of funds proposed to be allocated for the purpose till date; and

(f) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes Madam. The Working Group on Libraries, National Knowledge Commission (NKC) has made this recommendation in its report submitted to NKC in August, 2006.

(b) NKC has recommended that Libraries should be included in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India by an Act for development of libraries across different sectors. Though Public Library development is a state subject under the Constitution, the legislative framework in many states is not resilient enough to provide the required legal support and financial backing to their library sector.

(c) A National Commission on Libraries is proposed to be set up to consider the recommendations of NKC.

(d) NKC has not made any recommendations regarding location-wise development of the modern libraries in the country. NKC has recommended, *inter-alia*, modernizing the Library Management and providing modern amenities and facilities in Libraries for the benefit of readers.

(e) An amount of Rs. 180 crores has been indicated in the draft proposal for EFC approval during the 11th Five year plan period *i.e.* 2009-10 to 2011-12.

(f) It is difficult to indicate any specific time frame for implementation of the recommendation of NKC at this stage.

Corruption in Public Life

2136: DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether corruption in Indian public life has affected the growth of economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check rampant corruption in public life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) It is a general perception that corruption distorts the rule of law and weakens institutions of governance. It also hurts economic growth.

(c) Government is fully committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and is moving progressively to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life by improving transparency and accountability. Several steps have been taken to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include:-

- (i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;
- (ii) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/ Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC);
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; Similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June, 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) India is amongst the countries who have signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

Irrigation in Rain Deficit Areas

2137. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has evaluated the impact of deficit rain on irrigation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Water Resources has not undertaken studies for evaluation of the impact of deficit rain on irrigation. Central Water Commission monitors storage position of 81 important reservoirs of the country on daily basis and reports are provided to "Crop Weather Watch Group" of the Ministry of Agriculture, which issues necessary advisory to State authorities for crop planning strategies. The Status of live storage capacity at the end of the Monsoon during the last 3 years and the current year is as under.

(In billion cubic meter)

Year	Total Live Storage Capacity at Full Reservoir Level	Live Storage Capacity at the end of Monsoon (30th September)
2006	151.768	133.362
2007	151.768	124.152
2008	151.768	114.262
2009	151.768	89.835

Necessary actions related to water management are undertaken by respective State Governments.

Operating of Coal Washeries

2138. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal washeries operating on land owned by Coal India Limited in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to acquire these coal washeries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken steps to stop illegal sale of coal from these washeries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) There are 17 coal washeries (Coking coal washery-12 & Non-coking coal washery-5) of Coal India Limited (CIL) in operation on land owned by CIL at present in the country, the details of which are as below:

State	Name of washeries		Company/Land owned by
	Coking	Non-coking	
Jharkhand	(i) Dugda-II	(i) Dugda-I	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
	(ii) Bhojudih		
	(iii) Patherdih		
	(iv) Sudamdih		
	(v) Moonidih		
	(vi) Mahuda		
	(vii) Madhuband		
Jharkhand	(i) Kathara	(i) Gidi	Central Coalfields Limited
	(ii) Swang	(ii) Piparwar	
	(iii) Rajarappa	(iii) Kargali	
	(iv) Kedla		
Uttar Pradesh	(i) Bina	—	Northern Coalfields Limited
Madhya Pradesh	(i) Nandan	—	Western Coalfields Limited

In addition to the above, the following washeries have been constructed by Consumers/private entrepreneurs on the land owned by Coal India Limited/subsidiary coal company:

State	Name of Washery
Chhattisgarh	(i) Dipka
	(ii) Korba
Jharkhand	(i) KDH
Orissa	(i) APGENCO (yet to start operation)

(b) and (c) There is no proposal to acquire the 4 washeries, constructed by Consumers/private entrepreneurs on the land owned by Coal India Limited/subsidiary coal company.

(d) and (e) Coal is supplied by coal companies to the consumers as per their requirement/allotment. The consumers get the coal washed through the washeries as per their agreement.

**Agreement with Overseas Companies for
Coal Mining**

2139. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered/proposed to enter into agreements with overseas companies to commence coal mining in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has allocated/earmarked coal mines to the said overseas companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Preliminary discussions are, however, being held on the issue at Coal India Limited level.

[Translation]

Use of Coal with Sulphur Content

2140. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently issued any notification for use of coal with less than 34 per cent sulphur content in the critically polluted areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that this notification is not being followed in letter and spirit in several areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Central Government has published a notification on 19th September, 1997 duly amended in year 1998 and 2001 in respect of ash content in coal to be used as fuel in coal based thermal power plants (CBTPPs) located in critically polluted areas apart

from other locations. Accordingly, CBTPPs shall use raw or blended or beneficiated coal with an ash content less than 34 percent on an annual average basis. The notification prescribes that following CBTPPs shall use beneficiated coal with an ash content not exceeding 34%, namely;

(i) any thermal power plant located beyond 1000 km from pit-head; and

(ii) any thermal power plant located in urban area or sensitive area or critically polluted area irrespective of their distance from pit-head except any pit-head power plant.

(c) and (d) As per the recent survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi in 2009, based on comprehensive environmental pollution index (CEPI), 43 industrial clusters have been identified as critically polluted areas (CPAs). There are 21 CBTPPs located in these critically polluted areas, out of which, 3 power plants at Ghaziabad, Ahmedabad and Tarapur are utilizing beneficiated coal as per notification. Due to recent inclusion of new industrial clusters in the list of CPAs, the number of CBTPPs attracted by the notification under reference has increased. The CPCB has taken up the matter with the Central Electricity authority (CEA) for supply of beneficiated coal to the remaining 18 power plants located in critically polluted areas.

Inclusion of Disabled Children under RTE Act

2141. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to include disabled children in the definition of deprived children under The Right to Children Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) It is proposed to introduce the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010 in the Parliament to make the

following amendments in the Principal Act in so far as children with disabilities are concerned:-

- (i) Inclusion of 'a child with a disability' within the meaning of 'child belonging to disadvantaged group'
- (ii) Inclusion of definition of 'child with a disability' to cover
 - (A) a child suffering from, disability as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995;
 - (B) a child, being a person with disability as defined in clause (j) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities. Act, 1999;
 - (C) a child suffering from severe disability as defined in clause (o) of section 2 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999.
- (iii) Inclusion of a clause that a child suffering from disability referred to in (A) above shall, without prejudice to the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, and a child referred to in (B) & (C) above have the same rights to pursue free and compulsory elementary education which children with disabilities have under the provisions of Chapter V of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

[English]

Global Warming

2142. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether recently released UN study on the possible consequences of global warming in the next 30 years has identified India as one of the hot spots and vulnerable to extreme weather events like drought, floods and cyclones;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to counter the ill-effects of climate change; and

(d) the budget allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Government is aware of a study conducted by CARE international in 2008 in collaboration with the UN office for the coordination of Humanitarians Affairs that has examined possible consequences of global warming in the next 20 to 30 years and identified India as one of the "hot-spots," particularly vulnerable to increase in extreme weather events.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware of implications of climate change and its likely adverse impacts on various sectors in India. Government follows a policy of sustainable development through a range of programmes aimed at energy conservation, improving energy efficiency, promoting renewable energy, power sector reforms, use of lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport, afforestation and conservation of forests, promotion of clean coal technologies and encouraging Mass Rapid Transport System. National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) launched by GOI on 30th June 2008 outlines a strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change through a combination of sectoral measures taken by government in consultation with various stakeholders including state governments.

The National Missions are to be institutionalised by the respective Ministries. Upon approval of Missions, the respective Ministries consider allocating appropriate budget according to identified requirements.

Anti-ragging Measures

2143. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of ragging being practiced in the educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported including loss of lives and injuries suffered during the last three years; State/UT-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government in each of these cases;

(d) whether any Committee has been constituted to suggest the measures to prevent ragging in higher educational institutions;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the main recommendations made by the Committee in this regard; and

(f) the follow-up action taken by the Government to prevent ragging in the educational institutions in view of these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Based on information obtained from the National Anti Ragging Helpline established by the University Grants Commission (UGC), 350 complaints of ragging have been registered through Helpline during the current academic year. No information on incidents of ragging was being maintained centrally prior to the launch of the National Anti-Ragging Helpline on 20th June, 2009 under the "UGC regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009". A total number of 18 complaints communicated to the institutions have been responded by the concerned institutions and accordingly closed by the helpline.

(d) and (e) In the matter of University of Kerala vs. Council of Principals of Colleges and others, Supreme Court of India had constituted a Committee on 5.12.2006 to give suggestions on the means to be adopted to prevent ragging in educational institutions. The details regarding constitution of the Committee is given in the enclosed Statement. The report of the committee alongwith its recommendations has been placed at the Ministry's website <http://education.nic.in/HigherEdu/RaggingReport.pdf>.

(f) The Government has issued directions to regulatory bodies to implement major recommendations made by the Committee headed by Dr. R. K. Raghavan to look into the issue of ragging and suggest means of prevention in educational institutions. This Ministry has also requested the Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of all State Governments/Union Territories to comply with the directions of the Hon. Supreme Court of India.

The University Grants Commission has notified, on 17th June, 2009, its regulation namely "The UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009". The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and Dental Council of India have also notified anti-ragging regulation on 01-07-2009 and 13-08-2009 respectively. The "UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009", are being suitably adopted by the other statutory councils such as the Medical Council of India, Indian Nursing Council under each Act governing such Councils. Institutions such as the Indian Institutes of Technology which do not come under purview of the UGC or under any of the statutory councils have also been advised to adopt the UGC regulations with appropriate modifications.

The regulations require higher educational institutions to take effective steps in order to sensitize students on the dehumanizing effects of ragging and generate awareness among all 'stakeholders' regarding the penal laws applicable to incidents of ragging. The administrative action against the students found indulging in or abetting ragging is taken by the concerned higher educational institution while the criminal action, if any, is taken by the district administration. The Regulations also provide for action against an institution or college by the affiliating University that fails to curb ragging effectively. Administrative action can be taken against a member of the faculty or staff, including the Principal, where a lapse is attributable in the matter of reporting or taking prompt action to prevent an incident of ragging or display an apathetic or insensitive attitude towards complaints of ragging. This action is to be taken by the concerned appointing authority of the institution. Therefore, the initial action in incidents of ragging against the students or Principal is to be taken by the concerned institution and by the affiliating University. The statutory regulatory bodies *i.e.* the UGC or the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), can proceed against an institution which fails to curb ragging effectively by taking anyone or more of the following steps, namely, withdrawal of declaration of fitness to receive grants under section 12B of the UGC Act, withholding any grant allocated, declaring the institution ineligible for consideration for any assistance under any of the general or special assistance programmes, informing the general public, including potential candidates for admission, through a notice declaring that the institution does not possess the minimum academic standards.

The toll free anti-ragging "Helpline" mentioned in reply to part (a) herein was launched on 20th June, 2009 with Call Centre facilities in English, Hindi and regional languages (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi, Marathi, Oriya, Assamese, Gujarathi and Bengali) to begin with, for helping victims of ragging, besides facilitating effective action in respect of such incidents.

Statement

Constitution of the committee appointed by Supreme Court of India to look into the issue of ragging and suggest means of prevention in educational institutions.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Shri RK. Raghavan,
Former Director,CBI. | Chairman |
| 2. Prof Sanjay Govind Dhande,
Director, IIT, Kanpur. | Member |
| 3. Dr. A.K. Agarwal,
Dean, Maulana Azad Medical College | -do- |
| 4. Dr. Rajendra Prasad,
Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi | -do- |
| 5. Dr. Chandra Krishna Murthy,
Vice-Chancellor,
SNDT Women's University,
Mumbai | -do- |
| 6. Prof S. Sathik,
Former Vice-Chancellor,
Madras University,
Chennai | -do- |
| 7. Shri Sunil Kumar,
Joint Secretary (HE) | Member-
Convenor |

Dropping of Plants From B.D. Act

2144. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has dropped or propose to drop 190 plants from the protection of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002;

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

(c) whether State Governments were consulted before taking the such decision;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government has not dropped or propose to drop 190 plants from the protection of Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The Notification dated 26.10.2009 lists 190 biological resources which would be exempt from the purview of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, provided they are traded as commodities for export. However, in case these resources are used for any other purpose including research or industrial use, prior approval of the National Biodiversity Authority would be required as per the provisions of the Act.

(c) to (e) The Notification dated 26.10.2009 has been issued under Section 40 of the Biological Diversity Act, which provides that the Central Government may notify such items in consultation with the National Biodiversity Authority. Section 40 does not require consultations on the subject with the State Governments.

Death of Elephants in Train Accidents

2145. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of death of elephants in train accidents during each of the last three years; and

(b) the details of proposals under the consideration of the Government to prevent such incidents in future and to save the elephants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The number of elephants killed in train accidents during last three years in the country are as follows:

2007	—	15
2008	—	08
2009	—	06

The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Railways and the respective State Forest Departments and the Railways have jointly taken mitigatory measures to prevent such incidents in future. In affected States like West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Assam, the two departments are meeting periodically to evolve and implement more mitigatory measures.

[*Translation*]

Chloride Level in Yamuna

2146. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that several industrial units in Haryana and other neighbouring States are discharging chemical effluents into Yamuna river;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the chloride level into the river has increased to a dangerous level as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) As per information provided by Haryana and Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Boards, no industrial units are reported to be discharging effluents directly into Yamuna river without treatment. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring the water quality of Yamuna River at 21 locations. The observed values of chloride are within the permissible limit as per drinking water specifications. The State Pollution Control Boards are monitoring the compliance status of industries with the prescribed discharge standards.

Demarcation of Indo-Nepal Border

2147. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the demarcation of Indo-Nepal border is fading;

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

(c) whether no man's land between Indo-Nepal border is now being encroached upon;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the demarcating signs are getting blurred day by day due to more and more people starting to live there; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) India-Nepal border is demarcated by main/sub border pillars and riverine border is demarcated at the mid-stream of the rivers flowing along India-Nepal border. Due to various reasons, including change of course of rivers, flash floods, soil erosion and human involvement, the boundary pillars are damaged/washed away in some places. No encroachment on No Man's Land has been reported by Sashtra Seema Bal (SSB) since their deployment along the India-Nepal border in 2001.

Increase in Forest Cover

2148. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any scheme to increase forest cover in the northern States and to bring uniformity in the forest cover;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments for increasing their forest cover;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the assistance provided by the Government to the States for increasing forest cover, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No specific scheme is proposed to be formulated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to increase forest cover in the northern states. However, the following two major afforestation and eco-restoration schemes of the Government of India can contribute to increasing the forest and tree cover of the country including the northern states:

(i) National Afforestation Programme (NAP)

(ii) Additional Central Assistance for Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover

(c) to (e) The up-to-date state-wise details of financial, assistance provided under the NAP Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement. No funds have been released so far under "Additional Central Assistance for Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover" scheme.

Statement

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	State	Sanctioned Amount	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.32	10.26
2.	Chhattisgarh	38.07	24.30
3.	Gujarat	49.00	24.44
4.	Haryana	29.17	20.57
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5.04	3.59
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.49	9.81
7.	Karnataka	16.14	11.95
8.	Madhya Pradesh	33.82	22.84
9.	Maharashtra	28.49	20.53
10.	Orissa	11.84	8.82
11.	Punjab	4.12	3.01
12.	Rahasthan	16.03	11.76
13.	Tamil Nadu	11.04	7.98
14.	Uttar Pradesh	41.28	30.20
15.	Uttarakhand	9.36	7.00
16.	Goa	0.00	0.00
17.	Jharkhand	28.34	21.06
18.	Bihar	9.65	7.74
19.	Kerala	5.91	4.12
20.	West Bengal	4.01	3.11
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.37	2.08
22.	Assam	12.20	10.04
23.	Manipur	8.16	5.93

1	2	3	4
24.	Nagaland	11.69	9.97
25.	Sikkim	10.71	8.86
26.	Tripura	4.02	2.90
27.	Mizoram	19.39	16.82
28.	Meghalaya	3.13	2.21
Total		439.78	311.91

*[English]***Review of E-auction Policy**

2149. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review e-auction policy for sale of coal; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal to review the existing e-auction policy for sale of coal.

(b) Does not arise, in view of reply given in respect of part (a) of the question.

NRI Investment in Education Sector

2150. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to relax regulations to help Non- Resident Indians (NRIs) to invest and participate in the growth of education sector to achieve 10 percent growth in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Eleventh Plan envisages a target of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Higher Education of 15% to be achieved by 2011-12 and a target of 21% to be achieved by the terminal year of the Twelfth Plan. Increase in GER of this magnitude would require investment to be attracted from various sources. While there is no specific proposal aimed at investment by Non-Resident Indians, the policy framework tries to ease the process of investment in higher education including professional education.

Forest Fire in Arunachal Pradesh

2151. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state: (a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to recent volcano-like eruption which triggered a large-scale forest fire in Arunachal Pradesh;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to extinguish this fire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There is no report drawing attention of this Ministry to a volcano-like eruption triggering a large scale forest fire in Arunachal Pradesh. The State Government of Arunachal Pradesh have informed that on 26th January, 2010 a forest-fire, suspected to have caused by lightning, occurred in the Kurung Kumey district.

(c) The fire had reportedly been extinguished within a few days of time without any loss of lives or without any significant loss to property.

[Translation]

Laboratories of CSIR in Universities

2152. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up new laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (C.S.I.R.) in various universities of the country;

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

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A Task Force constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development under Prof. M.M. Sharma to strengthen basic scientific research in universities, had recommended that formal linkage between the Universities and national level institutions including Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Laboratories be promoted through joint research project and training. According to the information provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC), a six-member committee has been constituted with Chairman, UGC and Director-General, CSIR as Co-Chairperson to work out the modalities for creating formal linkages between Universities and CSIR labs, under the collaborative programme.

Possessing Assets Disproportionate to their Income

2153. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all India Service Officers viz, IAS/IPS/IRS and Allied Services accused of possessing assets disproportionate to their known source of income;

(b) the officers formerly convicted or acquitted and the time taken for conclusive results;

(c) the present status of the pending cases;

(d) the details of officers continuing in position while investigations are going on; and

(e) the time frame fixed for the cases to finally conclude and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) No centralized data is maintained by the Department of Personnel & Training. Such data is usually available with respective cadre controlling authorities and the State Governments. However, the number of cases of disproportionate assets against officers of IAS/IPS/IRS and Allied Services, as reported by the CBI, are as under:-

Year	No. of officers
2007	9
2008	6
2009	14
2010 (upto 28.02.2010)	2

(e) A definite time-frame cannot be given for completion of investigation in prosecution cases. Final conclusion of prosecution cases depends upon time taken by the trial courts.

Environmental Awareness Programme

2154. Shri R.K. Singh Patel: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any drive to create awareness about environment in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the amount allocated to the State of Uttar Pradesh for the said drive;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up any environment club in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment & Forests is implementing two major programmes *viz.*, National Green Corps (NGC) and National Environment Awareness Campaign (NEAC) to create awareness about environment in the country. An amount of Rs. 88,52,000/- has been released for enhancement of awareness about environment in the State of Uttar Pradesh during 2009-10. Eco-clubs have already been set up in the schools across the country under NGC programme. State-wise details of Eco-clubs set up are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Eco-clubs Set up
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	346
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5750
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	525
4.	Assam	4695
5.	Bihar	8473
6.	Chandigarh	115
7.	Chhattisgarh	3932
8.	Delhi (NCT)	1874
9.	Goa	500
10.	Gujarat	6500
11.	Haryana	5000
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3000
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	5500
14.	Jharkhand	3300
15.	Karnataka	8000
16.	Kerala	3500
17.	Maharashtra	8898
18.	Manipur	1350
19.	Mizoram	1235
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12000
21.	Nagaland	2048
22.	Orissa	7500
23.	Puducherry	550
24.	Punjab	5000
25.	Rajasthan	8000
26.	Sikkim	540

1	2	3
27.	Tamil Nadu	7500
28.	Tripura	600
29.	Uttar Pradesh	8000
30.	Uttarakhand	1950
31.	West Bengal	4750
Total		130931

[English]

OBCs in Central Government Services

2155. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to OBCs, recruited in the Central Government services, in different Groups during the last three years;

(b) the strength and percentage of OBCs in the Central Government services as on 1st January, 2010 in different Groups against the total strength;

(c) whether the strength/percentage of OBCs is as per the rules prescribed by the Union Government;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to fill up backlog of vacancies of OBCs in the Central Government services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected.

(e) The Government has launched a Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of OBCs.

Import of Coal

2156. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any general policy has been framed to regularize the import of coal to meet the power crisis more particularly in southern States;

(b) if so; the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments are permitted to import coal directly to meet their energy requirements;

(d) if so, whether any quality check-up is being ensured by the Central Authority; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRIMATI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Considering the gap between estimated coal requirement and indigenous availability of coal, Central Electricity Authority/Ministry of Power decided that power utilities, including those utilities located in Southern States of India, may import coal. During 2009-10, a target of 28.70 Million Tonnes has been fixed, out of which 3.40 Million Tonnes is the target for import by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Andhra Pradesh Generation Corporation Limited and Karnataka Power Corporation Limited.

(c) Yes, Madam. Import of coal is under Open General Licence (OGL) and consumers, including State Power Utilities, are free to import coal to meet their requirements.

(d) and (e) Power Utilities themselves have been arranging import of coal under Open General Licence and they have to devise their own mechanism for checking the quality of coal being imported by them.

Mining of Lime Stone

2157. SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mining of lime stone and other similar minerals is prohibited within the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ban is also applicable to those mining leases which were granted before 1991;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposed to amend the CRZ Notification based on the recommendation made by the Prof. Swaminathan Committee:

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor:

(g) whether some State Governments have requested to allow the mining activities in the CRZ areas subject to strict compliance of environmental protection measures and also based on the technical studies; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the decisions taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991 prohibits mining of sands, rocks, and other. substrata material except rare minerals like, monazite, rutile etc., and exploitation of oil and natural gas.

(c) and (d) All activities which are permissible under the CRZ Notification, 1991 are required to obtain clearance under the said notification.

(e) and (f) The Government has initiated steps to implement the recommendations made by Prof. M.S. Swaminathan Committee in its report "Final Frontier" dated 16.7.2009 for strengthening of the CRZ Notification, 1991. The steps include drafting of a Sustainable Coastal Zone Protection Notification with an objective to protect the livelihood of local communities and promoting sustainable development in the coast.

(g) A proposal has been received from Government of Gujarat requesting amendment to the CRZ Notification, 1991 for permitting mining of limestone and other minerals in the CRZ area.

(h) The amendment to the CRZ Notification, 1991 will be based on the recommendations made by the Prof. M. S. Swaminathan Committee Report dated 16.7.2009 including the activities relating to mining and the outcome of the consultation process that the Ministry has been holding with the local communities of the coastal areas for the last four months.

Biodiversity Conservation Centre

2158. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Kerala for setting up of Biodiversity Conservation (Research and Monitoring) Centre and Conservation of Heritage Plants Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has considered the request of the State Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the location where these centres are likely to be set up; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The proposal on conservation of Heritage Plants Centre and for setting up of a Biodiversity Conservation (Research and Monitoring) Centre have been received by the Ministry. The proposals are being examined by the Government.

[Translation]

Corruption in CIL

2159. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption/irregularities reported during each of the last three years in Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries;

(b) the number of those cases that have been handed over to CBI during the above period;

(c) the number of cases charge-sheeted/found guilty;

(d) the action taken against the guilty officers; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to eliminate corruption in CIL and its subsidiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKSH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Agreement Regarding Nuclear Technology**

2160. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agreements signed so far with other countries regarding Nuclear Fuel Supply and Nuclear Technology Transfer alongwith the details thereof;

(b) whether the agreement with Russia is better than that of the Indo-US civil nuclear agreement; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Since the NSG decision of September 2008 regarding civil nuclear cooperation with India, Government has signed civil nuclear cooperation agreements/arrangements with France, US, Russia, Namibia, Mongolia and UK. These agreements/arrangements cover bilateral cooperation in various areas of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, including supply of fuel and technology.

(b) and (c) No. Both agreements have their own unique merits. The agreement signed with Russia in December 2008 pertains specifically to Cooperation in the Construction of Additional Nuclear Power Plant Units at Kudankulam as well as at other Sites. The Agreement for Cooperation Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy signed with the US in October 2008 is a broader framework for civil nuclear cooperation between the two countries. An Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) for broad-based Cooperation in the Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes has been initialed with Russia in December 2009.

*[Translation]***Discharging of Waste after Constitution of NGRB Authority**

2161. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether untreated sewage waste from industrial units continue to flow in to Ganga river even after constitution of the National Ganga River Basin Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the National Ganga River Basin Authority against such industrial units;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Authority to keep Ganga pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) monitor the compliance of discharge standards for effluents notified for industries by the Ministry. As per information provided by CPCB, 591 grossly polluting industries, discharging BOD load of 100 kg per day or more have been identified in the Ganga Basin, Out of these, 398 units are complying with the prescribed discharge standards and 121 units are closed. 72 units are defaulting and are facing legal action. It has been decided, under the National Ganga River Basin. Authority (NGRBA), to address the issue of pollution of river Ganga in a comprehensive manner. In the first meeting of the NGRBA held on 5th October, 2009 it was decided to ensure that by the year 2020, no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluents flow into Ganga. Investments required to create the necessary treatment and sewerage infrastructure over next 10 years would be suitably shared between Centre and the States. CPCB has been requested to make a comprehensive assessment of the situation in the areas of concentration of industries discharging effluents into the river Ganga and suggest remedial measures. CPCB, based on its environment surveillance, has issued directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act 1986 for closure to 16 industries in Uttar Pradesh and Uttrakhand. Further, it has issued directions under Section 18(1) (b) of Water (Pollution and Control) Act, 1974 to the SPCBs of Uttar Pardesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand for taking appropriate action against 21 defaulting industries.

*[English]***Libraries Abroad**

2162. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government operates libraries like Bharat Nepal Library in Embassies/Consulates/Cultural Centres abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the budgetary provisions made therefor and utilized during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to open such libraries in other countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes. Libraries are an integral part of the Press & Information Wings of most of our Missions abroad.

(b) Expenses related to the libraries are met from the publicity budgets of Missions and there is no separate budget provided by the Ministry as such.

(c) and (d) Yes. Such plans are factored into government's decision to open a new diplomatic Mission or Cultural Centre.

[*Translation*]

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

2163. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) presently located in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any fresh proposal to increase the number of KGBVs in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu, State-wise;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new KGBVs are likely to be opened;

(d) whether there is also a proposal to set up large number of new model schools of higher secondary level in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Government of India had sanctioned 2573 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in 27 States/UTs of the country. A State-wise list of the sanctioned/operational KGBVs is given in the enclosed Statement. A proposal for extending the coverage of KGBV scheme is under consideration.

(d) and (e) The Department of School Education and Literacy has decided to set-up 6000 Model Schools at the rate of one school in each Block. The first phase of the scheme for setting up 2500 schools on the pattern of Kendriya Vidyalayas in as many Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) has been launched in November, 2008. Land for these schools is to be provided by the State Governments. Rs. 12,750 crore has been allocated for this scheme during the 11th Plan. So far, 191 model schools have been sanctioned in as many EBBs in 8 States.

Statement

State-wise list of sanctioned KGBVs

Sl.No.	State	KGBV's sanctioned	KGBB's Operational
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	395	395
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	36
3.	Assam	26	26
4.	Bihar	391	384
5.	Chhattisgarh	93	93
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1
7.	Delhi	1	0
8.	Gujarat	63	63
9.	Haryana	9	9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10	10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	79	79
12.	Jharkhand	198	198
13.	Karnataka	64	64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	200	200
15.	Maharashtra	36	36
16.	Manipur	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	2	2

1	2	3	4
18.	Mizoram	1	1
19.	Nagaland	2	2
20.	Orissa	157	157
21.	Punjab	3	3
22.	Rajasthan	200	200
23.	Tamil Nadu	54	54
24.	Tripura	7	7
25.	Uttar Pradesh	454	454
26.	Uttarakhand	26	26
27.	West Bengal	64	64
Grand Total		2573	2565

[English]

Irrigation Projects in Tribal and Backward Areas

2164. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any study on irrigation facilities in tribal and backward districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide irrigation facilities in tribal and backward areas alongwith the irrigation projects undertaken in such areas; and

(d) the funds allocation under various schemes for irrigation projects in tribal and backward areas, State-wise, including Orissa and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) No specific study in respect of irrigation in tribal and backward districts in the country has been undertaken by the Ministry of Water Resources. However, as per the report of the Working Group on Water Resources for the XI Five Year Plan, in the beginning of X Plan, 99 Major and 148 medium projects envisaged benefits in the tribal districts.

(c) The schemes for irrigation development and management are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments as per their own priority. However, Government of India provides assistance for creation of irrigation facilities under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Repair, Renovation and Restroration (RRR) of Water Bodies and Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM).

(d) Project wise allocations are not made. Central assistance is released to States under various schemes as per the guidelines of the respective schemes in respect of proposals submitted by the States.

Status of India Development Foundation

2165. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians;

(b) whether the Government proposes to launch more such policies to connect with the Diaspora;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians is a not-for-profit trust registered by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India to provide a credible window for Overseas Indian Philanthropy in India's Social development. The objective of the foundation is to facilitate philanthropic activities by Overseas Indians. The First meeting of the Board of Trustees of India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians was held on 4th November 2009.

(b) to (d) To connect with the diaspora the Ministry has already launched the following:

(i) Overseas Indian Facilitation Center (OIFC) as a not-for-profit-trust, in partnership with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) for Investment Facilitation and Knowledge Networking.

(ii) Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global INK) an electronic platform that will connect people

of Indian Origin from a variety of disciplines, recognized as leaders in their respective fields, not just in their country of residence but globally as well.

- (iii) India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians
- (iv) Prime Minister's Global Advisory Council of Overseas Indians.

Technology Development by CSIR

2166. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects formulated by Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in its laboratory during the Eleventh Plan;

(b) the details of technologies developed by CSIR in the last three years;

(c) the number out of them that have been patented/applied for patents during these years;

(d) the details of technologies out of them that have been deployed commercially;

(e) whether the Eleventh Plan mid-term appraisal of the CSIR projects has been done; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) CSIR has formulated and operationalized 92 projects for the Eleventh Five Year Plan as given in the enclosed Statement. These have been categorized into supra-institutional projects (32), network projects (44), inter-agency projects (6) and facility creation projects (10).

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam. The Mid Term Appraisal recognized that CSIR has emerged as a model organization leading in cutting edge science on one hand and providing end to end technological solutions for economical and societal goods on the other. CSIR has refocused and reprioritised its R&D activities of Eleventh Plan responding to policy changes. Eight areas have been identified for focused R&D, deriving synergy. These are: Affordable healthcare; Sustainable Energy; Chemistry & Environment; Smart & Functional Materials; Engineering structures/design and electronics; Earth system science; Information Technology and CSIR-800 (S& T interventions for the masses.)

Statement

List of Approved/Ongoing Plan Projects Under Eleventh Plan of CSIR

Sl.No.	Code	Title of the Project (Nodal Laboratory)	Nodal lab
1	2	3	4
A. Supra Institutional Projects			
1.	SIP01	Enhancement of knowledge base in aerospace sciences and development of cutting edge technologies	NAL
2.	SIP02	Niche food processing technologies for outreach of cost effective, safe, hygienic, nutritious and health food to the target population	CFTRI
3.	SIP03	High value products from agro forestry resources from the Himalayan region & improving productivity and quality of product development including facility for nutraceutical/value added product	IHBT

1	2	3	4
4.	SIP04	Evidence based Nutraceutical/Herbal products for Preventive Health and Disease Management	NIIST
5.	SIP05	Biodiversity assessment, prospection and conservation of plant resources of India	NBRI
6.	SIP06	An Integrative Biology Approach in Deciphering Genotype- Phenotype Correlation for Human Complex Disorders	IGIB
7.	SIP07	Evaluation and Correction of Mitochondrial Dysfunction in Disease	IICB
8.	SIP08	Investigative Toxicology: New Paradigms	IITR
9.	SIP09	Enhancing water utilization efficiency in crop plants: Prospecting Plant Diversity for genes and systems Biology for drought tolerance	NBRI
10.	SIP10	Understanding the molecular mechanism of diseases of national priority: Developing novel approaches for effective management	IMT
11.	SIP11	Facility for chemical biology	IICT
12.	SIP12	Evolution of the Indian Lithosphere Focus on Major Earth Processes and Resources with a special reference to Deccan Traps and Dharwar craton	NGRI
13.	SIP13	Science for development of a forecasting system for the waters around India	NIO
14.	SIP14	Multi-scale simulation and quantification of sustainability and vulnerability under climate variability and climate stress and other natural hazards	CMMACS
15.	SIP15	Seismic hazard-risk evaluation and Earthquake Precursor related studies	NEIST
16.	SIP16	Capacity building in Molecular Environmental Science	NEERI
17.	SIP17	R&D on Photovoltaics and Other Energy Applications	NPL
18.	SIP18	Energy for cleaner and greener environment	CECRI
19.	SIP19	To develop know-how and technology for environmental friendly conversion and utilization of biomass to fuels, lubricants and additives	IIP
20.	SIP21	Technology development for Smart Systems	CEERI
21.	SIP22	Appropriate technological Solutions for Societal applications	CSIO
22.	SIP23	Ceramic materials for emerging technologies involving liquid and gas separation	CGCRI
23.	SIP24	Capability in mobile robot development for industrial, outdoor and hazardous applications	CMERI
24.	SIP25	Development and forming of performance driven special steels	NML
25.	SIP26	New drug development programme for parasitic diseases	CDRI
26.	SIP27	Development of Novel Target based Anticancer Therapeutics	IIM
27.	SIP28	Management tools for maintenance, scheduling and life enhancement of special structures	SERC
28.	SIP29	High Performance Materials and Construction Technologies for Sustainable Built Space	CBRI

1	2	3	4
29.	SIP30	Development of a Management System for Maintenance Planning and Budgeting of High Speed Road Corridors	CRRI
30.	SIP31	Indian S&T-Mapping, Manpower and Comparative Capability	NISTADS
31.	SIP32	Patinformatics	URDIP
32.	SIP33	Agrochemicals and Intermediates: Integrated pest management include pheromones	IICT
B. Network projects			
1.	NWP02	Design and development of equipment with appropriate and adaptable automation for hygienic and safe production of processed and semi-processed foods in large scale	CFTRI
2.	NWP03	Transgenic crop plants and genes for resistance to insect pests	NBRI
3.	NWP04	Plasma Proteomics Health, Environment and Disease	CCMB
4.	NWP05	Engineering Peptides and Proteins for New Generation Therapies	CCMB
5.	NWP06	Exploitation of India's rich microbial diversity	IMT
6.	NWP08	Pathway engineering and system biology approach towards homologous and heterologous expression of high-value phytochemicals (artemisinin, taxanes, picrosides, morphine, withanolides)	CIMAP
7.	NWP09	Biological and Chemical Transformation of Plant compounds for Production of Value Added Products of Therapeutic/Aroma Value	CIMAP
8.	NWP10	Development of Speciality Inorganic Materials for Diverse Applications	CSMCRI
9.	NWP12	Conducting polymer paints and coatings for corrosion protection and shielding of concrete structures in strategic areas	NCL
10.	NWP13	NCL-IGIB joint Research initiative: Interfacing Chemistry with biology	IGIB
11.	NWP14	Atmosphere carbon dioxide sequestration through fertilization of a high-nutrients-low chlorophyll (HNLC) oceanic regions with iron	NIO
12.	NWP15	Setting-up state-of-the-art multi-teraflop high performance computing facility	C-MMACS
13.	NWP17	Environmental Contaminants: New Screening Technologies and Effect on Human Health	IITR
14.	NWP18	Mapping of the Marine Biodiversity along the Indian Coast	CSMCRI
15.	NWP19	Remediation/eco-restoration and Clean up of Contaminated Ground & Water Resources	NEERI
16.	NWP20	Climate change and adaption of species complexes	IHBT
17.	NWP22	Hydrogen economy initiative: Overcoming materials challenges for the generation, storage and conversion of hydrogen using fuel cells	NCL
18.	NWP23	Functional Organic Materials for Energy Efficient Devices	NIIST
19.	NWP24	Design and Fabrication Capabilities for Very High Frequency Microwave Tubes	CEERI

1	2	3	4
20.	NWP25	Fabrication of LED Devices and Systems for Solid State Lighting Applications	NPL
21.	NWP26	Photonics for Communication, Laser and Sensor Technology	CGCRI
22.	NWP27	Technology for Assessment and Refurbishment of Engineering Materials and Components	NML
23.	NWP28	Development of Advanced Lightweight Metallic Materials for Engineering Applications	AMPRI
24.	NWP29	Non oxide ceramic based advance structural materials: Armours and Refractories	CGCRI
25.	NWP30	Modular Re-configurable Micro Manufacturing Systems (MRMMS) for Multi Material Desktop Manufacturing Capabilities	CMERI
26.	NWP31	Development of Advanced Eco-Friendly, Energy Efficient Processes for Utilization of Iron ore Resources of India	IMMT
27.	NWP32	Diabetes Mellitus-New Drug discovery R&D, Molecular mechanisms and genetic factors	CDRI
28.	NWP33	Development of Diagnostics and Target Based Molecular Medicines against Allergy Bronchial Asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	IICB
29.	NWP34	Validation of Identified Screening Models and Development of New Alternative Models for Evaluation of New Drug Entities	CDRI
30.	NWP35	Nanomaterial and Nanodevices in Health and Disease	CCMB
31.	NWP36	Comparative Genomics and Biology of non-coding RNA in the human genome	IGIB
32.	NWP37	Discovery and preclinical studies of new bioactive molecules (natural and semi-synthetic) & traditional preparations	CSIR Hq.
33.	NWP38	Identification and Validation of Drug Targets for Selected Pathogens	CDRI
34.	NWP39	Engineering of structure against natural & other disasters	SERC
35.	NWP40	Comprehensive Traditional Knowledge Digital Library	CSIR Hq.
36.	NWP42	Consortium access to electronic journals	NISCAIR
37.	NWP44	Zero Emission Research Initiative	CLRL
38.	NWP45	Advancement in Metrology	NPL
39.	NWP46	Sustainable Development and Management of water resources in different problematic terrain	NGRI
40.	NWP47	Development of hollow fiber membrane technology for water disinfection/purification and waste water reclamation	CSMCRI
41.	NWP48	Rural Sector	CSIR labs
42.	NWP50	Precipitation enhancement and modification through Ground based Cloud Harvesting	CMMACS

1	2	3	4
43.	NWP51	Nanostructured Advanced Materials	NML
44.	NWP52	Integrated analysis for impact, mitigation and sustainability	C-MMACS
C. Inter-agency projects			
1.	IAP01	New insights in cancer biology: Identification of novel targets and development of target based molecular medicine	IICB
2.	IAP02	Project on Conservation of Endangered Species	CCMB
3.	IAP04	Development of Lithium-ion batteries for Multifarious applications	CECRI
4.	IAP06	Development of cost effective mine water reclamation technology for providing safe drinking water	CIMFR
5.	IAP07	Design Centre for Products	CLRI
6.	HCP01	Open Source Drug Discovery (OSDD)	CSIR Hq.
D. Facility Creation			
1.	FAC01	Enhancement of Aerospace Research and Technology Development Facilities including Setting up a Centre of Excellence in flight Mechanics and control	NAL
2.	CAC02	National Facilities for Functional Genomic Research (a) Zebrafish Facility (b) Celomics Facility (c) LC-NMR facility	IGIB
3.	FAC03	Advanced Center for Protein Informatics, Science, Engineering and Technology	IMT
4.	FAC04	Setting up a Compact High Energy Light Source Radiation for the Structural Analysis of Biomacromolecule	CCME
5.	FAC05	Center of Excellence for Lipid Research	IICT
6.	FAC06	CSIR Battery Performance Evaluation Centre	CECRI
7.	FAC07	BSL-4 Facility for infectious diseases casued by dangerous microorganisms (in collaboration with DST amount shown is CSIR part)	CCMB
8.	FAC08	Establishment of Dog facility for research and testing purposes	CDRI
9.	FAC09	State-of-the-art analytical facility for North East	NEIST
10.	FAC10	Innovation centre for plasma processing	IMMT

Coal Imports

2167. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal is being imported to meet the shortage faced by the Thermal Power Plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the quantity of coal imported during the last three years and the current year and the amount spent thereon, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has drawn up action plan to make the country self-sufficient in meeting coal requirement of Thermal Power Plants in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the same is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

(SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes. In the Annual Plan of Ministry of Coa/Planning Commission for the year 2009-10, against the assessed demand of 397.54 Mt for the power sector, the coal supply plan from indigenous sources has been projected at 363.96 Mt. The gap of 33.58 Mt. was envisaged to be met through imports.

Coal is imported by Power Utilities under Open General License. The quantity and value of coal imports (coking as well as non-coking) in India for last three years is given below.

(Quantity in MT and Value in Million Rs.)

Year	Coking Coal		Non-coking Coal		Total Coal	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2006-07	17.877	101806	25.204	65080	43.081	166886
2007-08	22.029	121025	27.765	86358	49.794	207384
2008-09	21.080	226140	37.923	187268	59.003	413408

(c) to (e) As per the present production projections, the gap between the demand established through Letter of Assurances/Long Term linkage for thermal power plants and indigenous availability of coal from CIL is likely to exist at least till the end of the XII Plan.

[*Translation*]

Use of Hindi in Embassies

2168. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether Official Language Hindi is neither being used in official correspondence nor any staff or facility has been made available to work in Hindi in Indian Embassies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the staff deputed with Indian Embassies do not opt for Hindi language even while corresponding with the people of Indian origin and extend co-operation in the publications of Official Language Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether his Ministry is not aware of the role of Indian Embassies in promotion of Official Language in Foreign Countries; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken to ensure the use of Hindi in Indian Embassies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The staff posted in Indian Embassies are apprised of the Official Language Policy of the Government of India. Facilities, including software, for use of the official language are provided in the Indian Embassies.

(c) and (d) The staff deputed in Indian Embassies use Hindi in communications with those persons who use Hindi as a medium of their communication.

(e) and (f) The Indian Embassies/Missions play an important role in the promotion of Official Language. Various Hindi programs are organized in Embassies/Missions abroad. Support is also given to the educational and cultural institutions in the host countries by the Indian Missions/Posts abroad for promotion of the official language.

[*English*]

Opening of Ferozpur-Hussainwala Border for Trade

2169. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ferozpur-Hussainwala Border was ever opened for trade earlier;

(b) if so, the reasons for closing this border;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open/re-open Ferozpur- Hussainwala International Border for trade; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTENRAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. The border checkpost at Hussainwala in District Ferozepur, Punjab was closed after the 1971 India-Pakistan war.

(c) No such proposal has been conveyed to Pakistan.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for Coal Workers

2170. SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) has implemented several welfare schemes at local levels for the welfare of coal workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the SECL proposes to launch more such schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) has implemented several welfare schemes at the local level for the welfare of coal workers which are as under:

1. Provision of AC in Canteens in all the areas.
2. Coaching classes for competitive examination for the wards of employees have been introduced at SECL Headquarters, Bilaspur.
3. E-learning coaching facility has been introduced at Bilaspur, Hasdeo and Korba for the wards of the employees.

4. Library has been established in each Area to keep reference books of all streams for competitive examinations.

5. Hostel facility has been established at Bhopal for the female wards of employees pursuing higher studies.

6. Own plot/house under "Koyla Karmachari Griha Nirman Evam Kalyan Sahakari Samiti, one of the biggest housing societies of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh has been formed to provide housing facilities.

7. A system of obtaining undertaking from newly appointed dependant employees to ensure that parents are looked after well by them has been introduced.

8. Drinking water with Zero-B facility at the work sites introduced.

9. Payment of all terminal benefits on the day of retirement itself.

10. Introduction of Group Gratuity Insurance Scheme with Life Insurance Corporation of India, with special reference to deceased/permanent disabled employees to ensure full payment of gratuity based on the full service period.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of welfare schemes which are to be launched in future are as under:-

1. Provision of exhaust fans in all standard quarters of the Company.
2. Extension of the coaching classes as well as E-learning facility for competitive examination in all the Areas.
3. Introduction of Talent Search in the field of education amongst the wards of the employees.
4. Provision of Multi-Gym in each Area.

[English]

Basic Amenities to People

2171. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite economic growth, the country is still way behind in providing basic amenities to its citizens as reported in the media;

(b) if so, whether South Asian Nations including India would not be able to eradicate poverty and ensure minimum education for all by 2015;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the target date fixed by the Government for eradication of poverty from the country; and

(e) the achievement made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The objective of the Planning process in India has been to accelerate the economic growth rate and to provide better access to basic amenities to the people. The country has achieved a growth rate of more than 9% in recent years and also registered an impressive improvement in providing basic amenities such as drinking water and sanitation. Proportion of rural households with sustainable access to improved drinking water sources has increased from 55.5 percent in 1991 to 79.6 percent by 2007-08. Similarly for urban areas, the proportion of households with sustainable access to improved drinking water sources increased from 81.4 percent in 1991 to 95 percent by 2007-08.

(b) to (e) Alleviation of poverty in the country is one of the monitorable targets of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and it aims at reduction in the Head-Count Ratio of Consumption Poverty by 10 percentage points during the Plan period (2007-12). One of the Millennium Development Goals relating to India is to reduce the proportion of people below poverty line from nearly 37.5 percent in 1990 to about 18.6 percent by 2015. As a result of various measures taken, the incidence of poverty declined from 36 percent in 1993-94 to 27.5 percent in 2004-05. The trend rate of decline is 0.8 percent during 1993-94 to 2004-05. The rate of decline based on thin sample estimates of consumer expenditure for the year 2005-06 is 1.4 percent. If the improvement in the rate

of decline in the poverty as observed during 2004-05 to 2005-06 is maintained in the subsequent years or further improved, it is expected that India will be able to achieve the 2015 target.

The country is expected to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of providing universal primary education as the net enrolment ratio in primary education is likely to cross the 100 percent mark for both boys and girls before 2015. Towards achieving 100 percent Youth Literacy by 2015, another target for MDG 2, India is well on track going by the rate of decline observed during 1991-2001. By the trend of literacy of 15-24 year old population, India is likely to attain 100 percent youth literacy by the year 2013-14.

[Translation]

Afforestation Under MGNREGA

2172. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to undertake afforestation programme in the entire country under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for increasing green cover in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The permissible activities under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), as laid down in schedule 1 of the Act, include inter alia drought proofing works such as afforestation and tree plantation. Further, to strengthen dovetailing of afforestation schemes with the MGNREGA, convergence guidelines have been issued by the Ministries of Rural Development and Environment and Forests

The State-wise details of the drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation) and land development (including plantation, land leveling etc.) works taken up under MGNREGA during 2007-08 to 2009-10 (upto January 2010) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of the drought proofing and land development works taken up under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA during 2007-08 to 2009-10 (upto January 2010)

(in Number of works)

Sl.No.	State	Drought Proofing			Land Development		
		(Afforestation/Tree plantation, others)			(Plantation, land leveling, others etc)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 upto Jan. 2010	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 upto Jan. 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44816	41756	36614	137209	164614	204438
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	34	242	106	3	124	142
3.	Assam	594	1100	1145	981	1801	1749
4.	Bihar	2603	5505	33318	3407	3705	11726
5.	Chhatisgarh	6311	5518	3527	43901	25390	19460
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	47
7.	Gujarat	4105	7718	7095	160	329	1480
8.	Haryana	158	604	225	418	613	497
9.	Himachal Pradesh	379	977	1055	525	2123	3527
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	107	170	146	943	1157	1714
11.	Jharkhand	3764	5496	2632	9708	15448	20039
12.	Karnataka	4389	7338	59455	3428	13006	69441
13.	Kerala	329	1222	4795	2138	5729	17483
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24908	59493	79336	56512	91985	95572
15.	Maharashtra	2325	4226	2920	721	2162	982
16.	Manipur	291	1144	1940	467	1011	970
17.	Maeghalaya	897	699	749	290	459	1119
18.	Mizoram	6	8	257	132	600	243
19.	Nagaland	41	641	634	45	1053	654
20.	Orissa	1145	6506	7494	171	375	738

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Punjab	257	367	1239	201	558	898
22.	Rajasthan	1377	5163	7405	2208	8213	6422
23.	Sikkim	14	32	869	16	138	164
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	16	29
25.	Tripura	1386	2730	9555	5392	11619	29438
26.	Uttarakhand	1365	2387	3467	268	460	981
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11814	22574	19865	10813	38598	43450
28.	West Bengal	11814	13242	12088	7674	6464	9497
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	1	0	20	46
30.	Lakshadweep	0	20	1511	0	7	1050
31.	Puduherry	0	0	14	0	0	0
Total		125229	196878	299457	287731	397777	543996

[English]

Vigyan Prasar Magazine Dream-2047

2173. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is planning to introduce Vigyan Prasar Magazine Dream-2047 in schools and colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the aims and objectives of such move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ

CHAVAN): (a) The Vigyan Prasar's monthly magazine-cum-newsletter 'Dream 2047' is being sent to a large number of institutions including various schools and colleges across the country.

(b) Around 52,000 copies of the magazine are being printed and distributed per month. The funds allocated for the magazine in the Eleventh Five Year Plan is approximately Rs. 5.00 Crores.

(c) The aims and objectives of Dream-2047 is to create awareness and interest in science and technology amongst students and general public, thereby inculcating scientific temper in the society.

Pending Coal Projects

2174. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of coal projects are pending in the country due to one reason or the other; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise and location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Out of 141 projects identified to be taken up during XI Plan period, 75 projects have already been approved and are in different stages of implementation.

The details of 66 projects which are yet to be approved are as under:

State	Number of projects
West Bengal	5
Jharkhand	19
Orissa	6
Chhattisgarh	11
Maharashtra	16
Madhya Pradesh	4
Assam	5
Total	66

These projects as a continuous process are being taken up for approval and implementation depending on the status of forestry and environment clearances.

Flow of River Brahmaputra

2175. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flow of river Brahmaputra is likely to be affected as a result of building a hydropower project by China of Brahmaputra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The details regarding the building of Hydropower projects by China on river Brahmaputra are not available. However, the flows in the Brahmaputra river entering Indian side will be affected if China diverts water to some other basin. In case, the water is discharged back into the main river, the effects on flows may be negligible.

(c) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments in China having bearing on India's interests and takes necessary measures to protect them.

Appointment of PVC

2176. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed the Pro-Vice Chancellor (PVC), Registrar and Controller of Exams in the Central University of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these appointments are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the relevant provisions of the Central Universities Act, 2009 and the Statutes made thereunder, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the Controller of Examinations of Central University of Kerala shall be appointed by the Executive Council of the University. The University has informed that the steps for appointment of these officers have not been initiated. As regards the post of Registrar, the President, in her capacity as the Visitor of the University, has already appointed the first Registrar under the transitional provisions of the Act.

(c) As appointments to the various posts in a new Central University are dependent on the felt-need of the University as may be assessed by its authorities. It is not possible to indicate a definite timeframe for making such appointments.

Admission in Pre-Schools

2177. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has laid down guidelines for admission to the pre-school classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the prominent schools are found to have violated the Supreme Court orders and are selling admission forms at exorbitant prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to ensure compliance of the Supreme Court orders by the schools;

(e) whether the Government has taken any action to de-recognize schools found violating Supreme Court orders; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b), The Supreme Court of India in its interim order dated 14.12.2007 in SLP(C).....CC 12275-12276/2007 and SLP (C) No.....CC 12744/2007 has directed that for pre-primary classes in Delhi, the admission criteria will not be approved by Director of Education, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, and it will be sufficient if the admission criteria adopted by the schools are sent to the Director of Education.

(c) and (d) In case of schools of Delhi, the Education Department, Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that some complaint have been received by them and that monitoring cells have been constituted in all districts of Delhi to look into the complaints regarding admission.

(e) The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that it has not taken any such action.

(f) Does not arise.

POW in Pak Jails

2178. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Prisoners of War (PoWs) still languishing in Pak jails and their details;

(b) the action taken by the Government to bring them back;

(c) whether the Government of Pakistan has denied the existence of these PoWs;

(d) if so, whether the Government has raised this issue with UN Human Rights Commission and with the International Red Cross; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) According to available information, 74 Missing Defence Personnel are believed to be in Pakistani jails, including 54 since 1971.

(b) and (c) Government has repeatedly taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan through diplomatic channels and during high-level contacts for their release. However, Pakistan does not acknowledge the presence of any Missing Defence Personnel in its custody. During the visit of External Affairs Minister to Pakistan in January 2007, Pakistan Government was persuaded to receive a delegation of relatives of Missing Defence Personnel to permit them to visit prisons in Pakistan, where they are believed to be incarcerated. A delegation of relatives, accordingly, visited 10 jails in Pakistan from June 1-14, 2007. The delegation could not conclusively confirm the physical presence of the 74 Missing Defence Personnel. Pursuant to the visit of the delegation of the relatives of Missing Defence Personnel, a Tri-Service Committee for monitoring matters on the subject has been formed in the Ministry of Defence.

(d) and (e) Under the Simla Agreement, the Government is committed to resolving all issues with Pakistan through peaceful negotiations and bilateral dialogue.

Ban on Export of Red Sanders Wood

2179. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to ITC (115) Classification of export and import items (2004-05), red sanders wood in any form, whether raw or processed or under processed, is prohibited and not permitted to be exported;

(b) If so, whether it is a fact that large quantity of red sanders wood has been seized from smugglers and is available for disposal in various divisions of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) If so, whether Andhra Pradesh Handicraft Development Corporation has proposed to utilize the opportunity by producing items of domestic needs only;

(d) If so, whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested to allow to utilize the red sanders wood items for the domestic purposes; and

(e) If so, the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government on the request of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Madam. However, value added products made from Red Sanders wood procured from legal sources such as Extracts, Dyes, Musical Instruments and parts of Musical Instruments, made from Red Sanders wood, procured from legal source are permitted for export under certain conditions.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Andhra Pradesh Handicraft Development Corporation Limited has requested the Government of Andhra Pradesh to allot red sanders wood.

(d) No permission is required for utilizing the red sanders wood for domestic purpose.

(e) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a proposal to dispose of the accumulated stocks of 6000 MT of red sanders wood for export which has been declined by Ministry of Environment and Forests in terms of provisions of export & import policy of Government of India, provisions of Appendix II of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) regulating the international trade and the commitment of the Government of India before the Hon'ble High Court of Tamil Nadu not allowing the export of red sanders wood in log form in terms of Export and Import Policy of India.

However, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh can use red sanders wood locally through State Handicraft Corporation and other Public Sector Units.

Use of Tamil Language in Ancient Times

2180. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various excavations in the State of Tamil Nadu had revealed many important informations regarding the use of Tamil language in ancient times;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to preserve some of the sites which have underwent excavation as heritage sites; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V.

NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Various excavations in the State of Tamil Nadu from sites like Kodumanal, Mangudi, Uraiyur, Mangalam, and excavation in Arikamedu of Union Territory of Puducherry inscribed on pot-sherds containing Tamil-Brahmis inscriptions assignable to circa 3rd Cent. B.C.-3rd Cent. A.D. (belonging to Sangam age) have revealed important information regarding the Tamil inscriptions.

Excavation conducted at Saluvankuppam Distt. Kanchipuram brought to light Tamil inscription dateable to Pallavas (8th Cent. A.D.) and Rashtrakutas (10th Cent. A.D.).

(c) and (d) The structural remains at Kaveripattinam, district Nagapattinam is in good state of preservation and the structural remains at Saluvankuppam, district Kanchipuram have been strengthened and conserved.

Collaboration of IIMs with Foreign Universities

2181. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) have signed agreements with the institutes of other countries to start new courses in India;

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

(c) the time by which the new courses are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per information provided by IIMs, only IIM-Lucknow has signed collaborative agreement with the McGill University, Montreal, Canada for launching a one-year International Programme in Finance for Executives (IPFX). The Institute has informed that the IPFX will start from October, 2010.

Financial Assistance for Vocational Courses

2182. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project proposal for central financial assistance for vocational courses in catering technology has been submitted by the Kerala Government to the Union Government in May 2009;

(b) if so, whether the central assistance is requested for civil works, purchase of equipments, furniture and fixtures for the training laboratories associated with catering technology;

(c) if so, the total cost of the project;

(d) whether the Union Government has considered the request of the Kerala Government: and

(e) if so, the time by which financial assistance is likely to be released to the Kerala Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) This Ministry has not received any such proposal.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Promotion of English Language

2183. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a proposal from National Knowledge Commission to introduce the teaching of English language from Class-I in schools;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote the English language in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The National Knowledge Commission, in its letter dated 20th October, 2006 addressed to the Prime Minister, had recommended for introduction of English, alongwith first language, starting from Class I in schools. National Curriculum Framework

(NCF)-2005 for school education recommends that education at primary level should be imparted through mother tongue. At the same time NCF-2005 has suggested that at the initial stages English may be one of the languages for learning activities that creates the child's awareness of the world. As far as schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education are concerned, English is one of the two compulsory languages to be studied from Class I. Several States have introduced English in Class-I and in some States, it is taught from Class- III or Class-V.

Quality Accreditation Certificate

2184. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the schools in the country have got Quality Accreditation Certificate;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to bring in more schools by improving its standards so as to get Accreditation Certificate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof? -

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Quality Council of India has informed that National Accreditation Board for Education and Training (NABET) has accredited 12 higher secondary schools based on standard for quality school governance. However, NABET is not an organisation under this Ministry and the details of the activities of NABET are not maintained in this Ministry.

(c) and (d) Whereas the Central Government has several schemes to improve the standards of Government schools, it is for the school management concerned to apply for accreditation.

Facilities for Tamils in Sri Lanka

2185. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities so far provided by the Union Government to the Tamils in the war hit Sri Lanka;

(b) the progress made in the setting up of a field hospital in Sri Lanka; and

(c) the steps taken by the Indian Government to assuage the sufferings of Tamil population in the island nation after the presidential election?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The Government is taking several measures to assist in the process of relief and rehabilitation of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Northern Sri Lanka. As a measure of immediate relief to IDPs, Gol sent 2.5 lakh family relief packs of food, clothing and essential supplies in several consignments. Two consignments of medical supplies have been gifted to the Sri Lankan Government to cater to the urgent requirement of IDPs.

Gol has allocated Rs. 500 crore for the rehabilitation of the IDPs and reconstruction of the Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka. The expenditure from these funds include the deployment of a 60-member Indian emergency field hospital for six months in Vavuniya, which treated around 50,000 patients from March-September, 2009 and for the deployment of India assisted 7 demining teams to facilitate the early resettlement of IDPs to their original areas of habitation. We have also sent 5,200 tons of shelter material, 70,000 agricultural starters' packs and procured 4 lakh cement bags for distributing among the resettling IDP families. In addition to these, India has also gifted 55 buses for the use of people in Northern and Eastern Province of Sri Lanka.

Government of India has emphasised to the Government of Sri Lanka that the way forward lies in a peacefully negotiated political settlement within the framework of a united Sri Lanka, acceptable to all communities in Sri Lanka, including the Tamils.

Kendriya Vidyalaya

2186. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request or proposal for financial assistance for construction of new building for Kendriya Vidyalaya in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalayas in

the state of Kerala are presently functioning in temporary buildings. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has already sanctioned new school buildings for two locations *i.e.*, Kalpetta and Idukki. In respect of the remaining two locations *i.e.*, Kollam and SAP Campus, Thiruvananthapuram, sponsoring agencies have not transferred land in favour of KVS to enable the latter to construct permanent building.

Imparting Training in Sanskrit

2187. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sanskrit Universities which have Pedagogy Departments impart training through Sanskrit medium and students write their examinations in Sanskrit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they have produced text/reference books in Sanskrit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) to improve the quality of imparting training through Sanskrit medium and related issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The three Deemed Universities under the Ministry of Human Resource Development namely, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSkS), New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (SLBSRSY), NEW Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (RSY), Tirupati have Pedagogy Departments which impart training through Sanskrit medium. The students write their examination in Sanskrit. However, in SLBSRSV, for one of the papers *i.e.* Modern Subjects teaching, the students are allowed to write examinations in Sanskrit or Hindi medium.

(c) and (d) Even though sufficient number of reference books are available, Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati has brought out four text books on Teacher Education, Educational Statistics, Teaching methods of Vyakarana and Teaching methods of Sahitya for students pursuing B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses in the Vidyapeetha; Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has also initiated work to produce books on Pedagogy in Sanskrit

language and has already published a book for school administration and a series of books are under publication under its scheme.

(e) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) prepares and recommends Curriculum Framework for different Teacher Education Programmes, and specifies the areas of studies only. The curriculum is developed and implemented by the Universities, who decide the syllabus and the subjects/languages to be taught in B.Ed. and M.Ed. programmes.

Exodus of Birds

2188. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of mobile relay towers have come up within a 10 km. periphery of the BRT Wildlife Sanctuary in Karnataka causing hazards to bird population through radiation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any large scale exodus of birds population from the area has been noticed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As reported by the State Government, three cities of Kollegal, Chamarajangar and Yelandur are located within 10 km from the boundary of the Sanctuary and all the three cities have several mobile relay towers. However, no long-term research studies have so far been completed in the country, showing conclusively the adverse impacts of mobile phone towers on birds.

(c) As reported by the State Government, no large-scale exodus of bird population has been noticed.

(d) Does not arise.

Nuclear Ban on India

2189. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some countries have lifted nuclear ban imposed by them on India previously;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: (a) and (b) On 6 September, 2008 the Nuclear Suppliers Group issued a 'Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India' to permit civil nuclear trade with India.

(c) India has been in dialogue with friendly countries to open up civil nuclear trade with India. In the recent period the following agreements have been concluded:

(i) Cooperation Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the French Republic on the Development of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, was signed on September 30, 2008.

(ii) Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, was signed on October 10, 2008.

(iii) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the Construction of Additional Nuclear Power Plant Units in Kudankulam site as well as in the construction of Russian designed Nuclear Power Plants at new sites in the Republic of India, was signed on December 5, 2008.

(iv) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Namibia on Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on August 31, 2009.

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between Department of Atomic Energy of the Government of the Republic of India and the Nuclear Energy Agency Regulatory Agency of the Government of Mongolia on Cooperation in the Field of Peaceful Use of Radioactive Minerals and Nuclear Energy was signed on September 14, 2009.

- (vi) Agreement between the Government of Argentine Republic and the Government of the Republic of India for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was initiated on October 14, 2009.
- (vii) Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of Fusion Energy Research was signed on November 06, 2009.
- (viii) An agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes was initiated on December 7, 2009.
- (ix) Joint Declaration by India and the United Kingdom on Civil Nuclear Cooperation was signed on February 11, 2010.

Incubation Centre

2190. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to associate with private venture capitalists to set up an incubation centre to mentor start-up ventures in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Doppler Weather Radar

2191. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to manufacture Doppler Weather Radars indigenously or proposes to import them;

(b) if so, the comparative cost of each of these radars; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to manufacture these radars in the country itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) are procured through imports following global tender norms as well as from indigenous manufacturers.

(b) India Meteorological Department (IMD) so far has imported 16 DWRs and procured 3 DWRs through indigenous manufacturers. The present basic cost of imported S-band DWR based on current tender is approximately Rs. 10 crores and that of indigenously manufactured DWR is Rs. 13 crores.

(c) India Meteorological Department (IMD) is encouraging domestic manufacture of DWRs by placing orders with Indian institutions.

Transportation of Coal

2192. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms have been laid down by the Government for the transportation of coal from the collieries to coal handling plant/railway sidings which are within 1 km. radius;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some companies are violating these norms;

(d) if so, the loss incurred by these companies, company-wise during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of reply given in respect of part (a) of the question.

[*Translation*]

Pilferage of Coal

2193. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has conducted raids on various units of Coal India Limited (CIL) and have registered cases of coal theft, particularly in Eastern Coalfields Limited;

(b) If so, the details thereof during the last three years, company-wise and year-wise;

(c) Whether any enquiry has been conducted against the officers who have been found guilty;

(d) If so, the status of the enquiry as on date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) As reported by Coal India Limited (CIL), CBI has registered a case of coal theft in NCL area on 27-02-2009 and the information has been received from CBI, Lucknow to the following effect:

- (i) That unknown officials of RPF posted at Chopan Railway station in criminal conspiracy with unknown officials of Northern Coalfields Limited and private persons S/Shri Chandra Prakash Singh and Shri Narendra Chand, both of Anpara un-authorizedly earmarked a spot near Dullupathar, Dist. Sonbhadra beside the railway track to unload coal from Railway wagon unlawfully and then to carry away the pilfered coal on lorries and trolley.
- (ii) The drivers and guards of railway goods trains carrying the coal rakes un-authorizedly stop the train for a while at the afore mentioned spot.

(iii) Labourers engaged by the accused persons get the coal physically unloaded from the rakes and dump the same near the railway track. Subsequently, the pilfered coal is taken away in vehicle as mentioned above.

(iv) The said private persons used fake invoices etc. to transport the ill-gotten coal through lorries and sell the same in open market in different places in connivance with the private coal dealers.

The matter is under investigation by CBI and hence no action has been taken so far against any officials of NCL.

As reported by CIL in the other subsidiaries of CIL no information has been received from CBI as regards cases of coal theft.

As regards coal stock measurement, CIL has also reported as under:-

EASTERN COALFIELDS LTD. (ECL):

Dhanbad Branch of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) conducted a physical coal stock measurement at Rajpura OCP and Barmuri OCP of Mugma Area of ECL on 18.12.2009 and submitted a report wherein the difference in the physical stock and the book stock was within the permissible limit of 5%.

Kolkata Branch of CBI conducted a physical coal stock measurement at Chora 7/9 Pit and Chora 10 Pit of Kenda Area of ECL on 22.01.2010. However, no report has been received from them so far.

On the basis of an investigation conducted by ECL Vigilance Department. Dhanbad Branch of CBI registered a RC (RC-14(A)/09(D)) relating to coal stock shortage and misappropriation in Rajmahal group or mines during the period from April, 2006 to March, 2007. No report from CBI has been received in the matter.

BHARAT COKING COAL LTD. (BCCL):

CBI conducted coal stock measurement at various units of the company in the months of January-February, 2010. But the company is yet to receive reports from CBI on the measurements conducted during January-February, 2010.

In new Akash Kinari Colliery of BCCL, CBI has detected shortage of 40,188.98 MT of coal *i.e.* 32.2% shortage against book stock of coal during measurement on 21/22.04.09. Action has been initiated against officials responsible for the same.

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LTD. (CCL):

The CBI measured the coal stock of Urimari OCP of Barka Sayal Area and Jharkhand OCP of Hazaribag Area of CCL during February, 2010. The report from CBI is yet to be received. Appropriate action, if warranted, would be taken after receiving the investigation report from CBI.

WESTERN COAL FIELDS LTD. (WCL):

Five criminal cases of coal misappropriation have been registered by SP, CBI, Nagpur during the period July, 2009 and January, 2010 and a shortage of 17611.724 MT, 14505.99 MT, 5141.562 MT, 22335.505 MT, 32272.132 MT of coal has been reported at Rajur Incline of Wani North Area. New Majri colliery No. 3 of Majri Area, Mana UG Mines of Chandrapur Area. DRG UG Mines of Chandrapur Area. Kumberkhani UG of Wani North area respectively.

Missing of Nuclear Device

2194. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nuclear device put on Nanda Devi mountain during operation "Blue Mountain" has not been traced so far,

(b) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made by the Government to trace it;

(c) whether the device emits nuclear radiation in the entire Himalayan region; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The nuclear device was a power source containing Pu-238 for powering a system which was installed at Nanda Devi. This power source was lost and has not been traced inspite of several attempts.

(c) The device contained only Pu-238, an alpha emitter, in sealed conditions. There is no danger whatsoever of nuclear radiation either in the Himalayan region or in the down stream of the river Ganga due to this device.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (c) above.

[English]

National Conservation Policy for Historical/Heritage Sites

2195. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to formulate National Conservation Policy of historical monuments and heritage-sites;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said policy is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) As on date, there is no specific proposal to formulate a national conservation policy of historical monuments and heritage-sites. However, as per the existing practice, the monuments declared protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 are maintained and conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India as per archaeological principles depending upon the availability of resources and needs of intervention.

China Making Military Bases in Indian Neighbouring Countries

2196. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an article posted on a Chinese Government website Signalling Beijing's intentions to set up military bases in India's neighbourhood has come to the notice of the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government has seen the article in question. The article expresses the views of an individual Chinese scholar. India and China have established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership and have enunciated a Shared Vision for the 21st Century. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Brahmaputra Board

2197. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure the Brahmaputra Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of flood control management and river training programmes conducted by the Board;

(d) whether North-Eastern States have represented for conducting such training programmes in other States outside North-East; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated and spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Government proposes to restructure the Brahmaputra Board by way of bringing an amendment in the existing Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980. The proposed Board shall consist of the following members, namely:

(i) a Chairman, three Chief Engineers, one Director, North Eastern Hydraulic and Allied Research Institute (NEHARI), Secretary of the Board and the Financial Advisor to the Board.

(ii) a member each to represent respectively the Governments of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim,

Tripura and West Bengal and member from North-Eastern Council.

(iii) a member each to represent the Ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources, Shipping, Finance, Power, Road Transport & Highways, Development of North Eastern Region.

(c) Brahmaputra Board has not conducted any training programme on flood control management and river training.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Satellite Phone

2198. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is manufacturing a satellite vehicle for the use of satellite phones;

(b) if so, the time by which its manufacturing is likely to be started;

(c) whether the satellite phones in India are being used with the help of the satellites of other countries;

(d) If so, the details thereof including the names of the countries; and

(e) the time from which the country is getting the assistance of other countries and the annual expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Satellite phone service provided by INMARSAT satellite of UK is being used in India for a long time in

accordance with the rules and regulations of the country's licensing department namely, Department of Telecommunications. Satellite from any other country has so far not been permitted to provide phone service in India.

(e) INMARSAT satellite phone service has been in use in the country for a long time. The user/company/organisation has been procuring the satellite telephones and operating them at their own cost.

Restoration of Vikramshila

2199. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any report regarding restoration of Vikramshila;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the restoration of Vikramshila; and

(d) the amount of funds spent in this regard during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Director General, Archaeological Survey of India has visited the site in October, 2009 and submitted a report on Vikramshila. The measures suggested in the report comprise structural conservation, environmental development, improvement of approach to the monument, development of tourist facilities, etc.

(c) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. Necessary conservation measures are regularly taken depending upon the availability of resources and need of repairs at site.

(d) The details of amount spent in this regard during the last two years are as under:

(Amount in rupees)

Sl.No.	Year	Amount Spent
1.	2007-08	24,62,230
2.	2008-09	42,94,516

[English]

Tribal Museum at Bhubaneswar

2200. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has asked for grant of Rs. 5 crore for modernization of the existing small tribal museum at Bhubaneswar and separate funds for opening of tribal museums in all the 17 micro projects in the State;

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

(c) the time by which the grants are likely to be sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Government of Orissa had sought a grant of Rs. 14.50 lakhs as Central Share for modernization of tribal museum at Bhubaneswar under a scheme of research and training being operated by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, which has already been released during the current year.

No proposal from Government of Orissa has been received for financial assistance under the scheme of 'Setting Up, Promotion & Strengthening of Regional & Local Museums' being operated by Ministry of Culture. However, a proposal was received from an NGO for modernization and upgradation of a tribal museum at Koraput in Orissa with a project cost of Rs. 93.00 lakhs. Since the application was incomplete and it lacked certain mandatory documents (including Utilization Certificate for the grants of Rs. 13.20 lakhs released to the organization during the year 2006-07), the organisation has been asked to furnish these documents. Further consideration to the proposal is dependent in receipt of a duly completed proposal.

Promotion of Tribal Culture

2201. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received and proposal from the State Government of Gujarat for providing grant to promote the tribal culture, museum and cultural activities;

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

(c) the nature of the grant and the criteria/norms for providing such grants; and

(d) the manner in which the Centre and State Governments coordinate for protection, preservation and promotion of tribal culture in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of e-Learning and Digital Library

2202. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding setting up of e-learning and digital library in polytechnics in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A proposal regarding Setting up of e-learning centres and Digital Libraries In Polytechnics was received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The proposal has already been forwarded to Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Water Pollution in Rural Areas

2203. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present situation of water pollution in rural areas;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any action plan in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The water pollution in rural areas is caused due to discharge of domestic sewage directly or indirectly into water bodies, agricultural run-off during rainy season containing chemical fertilizers and pesticides and effluents from agro-based industries.

As per information provided by the Department of Drinking Water Supply, the ground water in a total number of 1,79,999 habitations in 26 States have been found to be contaminated with fluoride, arsenic, iron, nitrate or salinity. Details are enclosed as Statement.

The Ministry of Agriculture has taken steps to discourage excessive use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides. The Ministry of Rural development has been implementing schemes for improving rural sanitation and providing piped water supply to rural habitations affected by ground water contamination. The Pollution Control Boards have been undertaking regular inspection of agro-based industries in order to regulate their effluent quality.

Statement

State-wise list of number of water quality-affected habitations as on 1.4.2009

Sl.No.	State Name	Contaminant-wise number of habitations as on 1.4.2009					
		Total	Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,097	791	0	0	306	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	274	0	0	274	0	0
3.	Assam	26,589	517	810	25,262	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	34,909	5,957	2,510	26,442	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,379	51	12	8,158	158	0
6.	Gujarat	948	450	0	1	274	223
7.	Haryana	179	173	0	0	6	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	88	0	8	8	72	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0	0	0	6	0
10.	Jharkhand	815	83	0	730	1	1
11.	Karnataka	8,559	4,152	21	3,127	1,203	56
12.	Kerala	1,879	172	0	1,291	335	81
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5,385	4,720	0	178	481	6
14.	Maharashtra	3,989	1,415	0	922	422	1,210
15.	Manipur	5	0	0	5	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	107	1	0	106	0	0
17.	Nagaland	157	0	0	157	0	0
18.	Orissa	23,676	700	2	20,255	2,667	52
19.	Puducherry	4	0	0	4	0	0
20.	Punjab	864	54	0	51	759	0
21.	Rajasthan	37,658	11,775	66	103	24,787	927
22.	Tamil Nadu	637	0	0	557	80	0
23.	Tripura	7,102	0	0	7,102	0	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5,911	1,768	873	2,800	455	15
25.	Uttarakhand	9	2	7	0	0	0
26.	West Bengal	10,773	582	5,195	4,339	657	0
Total		1,79,999	33,363	9,504	1,01,872	32,689	2,571

[English]

Standard of Education

2204. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference in the standard of education imparted in the schools and colleges run by the Union and the State Governments and those run privately;

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

(c) whether the parents are giving priority to private schools instead of the Government Schools;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial steps being taken to focus on improvement of the quality of education in Government run schools and colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) 'Education' is a subject listed in the Concurrent List of the Constitution; it is a shared responsibility of both the Central and the State Governments.

There are several reasons for differences in the standard of education in the country viz. the availability of good infrastructure for educational institutions, faculty, access etc. The country being vast and education being in the Concurrent List of the Constitution where States are responsible for the educational institutions within their jurisdiction, differences in standard do occur due to various factors. The standard of education is perceived by competence of the individuals that the system turns out. It varies from institution to institution in both Government and Private Sectors. In fact pass percentages of schools under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, both at Class X & Class XII standard, were consistently above the pass percentage of independent private/schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) during the last five years. Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Central Tibetan Schools have already taken various measures for improving their performance. However, it is for the State Government to take appropriate measures for improving the performance of Govt. schools run by the respective State Government. The Government of India has also set up authorities like Universities Grant Commission and the All India Council for Technical Education for coordination and development of higher education in the country. These regulatory bodies have framed, within their powers, the required rules and regulations for bringing about uniformity and a certain standard of education in the country. The regulatory bodies also give grants to the various universities and educational institutions in the country for improving the quality of education.

Production of Coal

2205. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of coal is less than that of demand in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the production of coal during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, and company-wise;

(c) the investment made by the Government to augment the production of coal in the country during the said period; and

(d) the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, As per the assessment of Ministry of Coal, as a part of the exercise to formulate Annual Plan document for 2010-11, the likely demand of coal in the country during 2009-10 would be 597.46 Mt against which indigenous availability would be 532.30 Mt, leaving a gap of 65.16 Mt. The demand, as projected in the Plan document, is likely to increase to 653.71 Mt for which indigenous availability will be 572.37 Mt. Thus the shortfall in indigenous availability is to increase from 62.75 Mt in 2009-10 to 81.34 Mt in 2010-11.

Company-wise, year wise raw coal production during the last three years and the current year, year-wise are given below:

(Fig. In MT)

Company	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto January, 2010)
CIL	360.91	379.46	403.73	338.42
SCCL	37.70	40.60	44.54	41.03
Total	398.61	420.06	448.27	379.45

(c) As per Annual Plan Document 2010-11 of Ministry of Coal the investment made by the Government to augment the production of coal in the country during the above period is given as under:

(Fig. in Rs. Crore)

	Actuals			Ancipated
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
CIL	2059.69	2033.51	2507.17	3100.00
SCCL	448.63	573.97	650.44	633.94
Total	2508.32	2607.48	3157.61	3733.94

(d) Production achieved vis-a-vis target during last three years and the current year is as under:

(Fig. in MT)

Particular	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual*
CIL	363.80	360.91	384.45	379.46	405.00	403.73	437.40	338.42
SCCL	37.50	37.70	40.51	40.60	42.56	44.54	45.00	41.03
Total	401.30	398.61	425.02	420.06	447.56	448.27	482.40	379.45

*Actual upto January, 2010

Vigilance Cases Against Bureaucrats

2206. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vigilance cases initiated against All India Services Officers during the year 2008 and 2009;

(b) the number of IAS, IPS and IFS officers listed in the vigilance cases;

(c) the number of cases for which sanction has been issued for prosecution by the CVC, case-wise;

(d) the number of cases in which penalty has been imposed, case-wise; and

(e) the number of IAS, IPS and IFS officers who have been promoted despite vigilance cases against them, department-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The information, as received from the CVC, is given below:-

Year	No. of IAS officers	No. of IPS officers	No. of IFS officers	Total cases
2008	38	08	04	50
2009	35	10	09	54

(c) and (d) The CVC does not issue sanction for prosecution. However, the Commission advised sanction for prosecution in the year 2008 and 2009 in 107 and 131 cases respectively. In pursuance of the Commission's advice, the Competent Authorities have imposed penalties as per details given below:-

year	Major penalty	Minor penalty	Total
2008	909	1173	2082
2009	800	713	1513

(e) Promotion of Government Servants including AIS Officers against whom disciplinary/court proceedings are pending or whose conduct is under investigation, is governed by the ruling given by the Supreme Court in the case of Union of India etc. vs K.V. Jankiraman etc. (AIR 1991 SC 2010). Therefore, pendency of vigilance case except as provided in the aforesaid ruling is not a bar on promotion. No centralized data is maintained for such officers.

Setting up of Professional Colleges in Backward Districts

2207. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up professional colleges in all the backward districts of the country;

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

(c) the other measures being adopted to provide higher and professional education to the youth of backward districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Government is not contemplating to set-up professional colleges in all the backward districts of the country. However, the Government has approved the introduction of a new scheme to provide central assistance for setting up of a model degree college in each of the identified 374 educational backward districts where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER. During the remaining period of the 11th Five Year Plan, provision exists for establishing 200 model colleges in identified districts, with priority being given to special category states and districts having concentration of weaker sections and minorities as well as other districts in Schedule V and Schedule VI areas.

A new scheme has been approved to provide one time financial assistance to the State Governments for establishment of new polytechnics in unserved and underserved districts with the financial assistance of the Central Government to the tune of Rs. 12.30 crores per polytechnic in 300 districts.

Charging of Higher Fees in Private Schools

2208. SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the private schools are charging exorbitant fees from the students thereby depriving the poor children to get quality education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to provide a cap on tuition fees charged by the schools. including primary schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) During a two year period upto 30.6.2009, Central Board of Secondary Education

(CBSE) has received 20 complaints against hike in fees in schools affiliated to it.

(c) and (d) The Affiliation Bye-Laws of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) *inter-alia*, prescribe the following regarding fees:

- (i) "Fees charges should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the institution. Fees should normally be charged under the heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State/ U.T. for schools of different categories. No capitation fee or voluntary donations for gaining admission in the school or for any other purpose should be charged/collected in the name of the school. In case of such malpractices, the Board may take drastic action leading to disaffiliation of the school.
- (ii) In case a student leaves the school for such compulsion as transfer of parents or for health reason or in case of death of the student before completion of the session, prorata return of quarterly/term/annual fees should be made.
- (iii) The unaided schools should consult parents through parents' representatives before revising the fees. The fee should not be revised during the mid session."

The "Guidelines for Affiliation" of Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) lay down the following:

- "(a) The fees charged by the school should be commensurate with the facilities provided. The tuition fees and other charges may be charged on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis. Other fees may be leveled in accordance with the requirements of the students.
- (b) No school is allowed to charge capitation fees in any form or to accept donations for the purpose of admission of pupils".

Financial Package for Orissa

2209. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has recently sought any special financial package for the development works in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The State Government of Orissa has not sought any special financial package for the development works in the State recently. However, in January, 2009 the Government of Orissa had submitted an Eight Year Perspective Special Plan: 2009-2017 for the Kalahandi- Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) Region with a projected resource requirement of Rs. 4550.00 crore. The Special Plan for KBK was examined. Special Plan for KBK Districts is funded under the Backward Region Grant Funds (BRGF). The allocation for BRGF has been increased to Rs. 7300.00 crore in the Annual Plan 2010-11 from Rs. 5800.00 crore in Annual Plan 2009-10 including the provision for Special Plan for KBK Districts.

[Translation]

Attacks on Indians

2210. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise the issue of attacks on Indians at international forum for the failure of the Australian Government to address the issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an Australian official has suggested that "Indians should look poor" to avoid racial attacks as reported in the media; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The remark was made by Mr. Simon Overland, Chief Commissioner of Police of the State of Victoria at a meeting to address the Safety Concerns of International Students, especially female students, which had been organized on 5th Feb. 2010 at the initiative of Victorian Immigration and Refugee Women's Coalition (VIRWC) where Mr. Overland was the Chief Speaker and at the end of the exhaustive explanation of what the situation is, on the ground, for international students and all that the police have done so far to improve the situation, what ended with some tips for students on safety, including "looking poor". The remark was made in a lighter vein and the audience took it as such, greeting the comments with laughter. An Officer of the Consulate General of India at Melbourne was present at the meeting. This was also reported by newspaper 'The Age'.

Pollution in Hindon River

2211. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindon river has become polluted over the years;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the industries which are discharging waste into Hindon river; and

(d) the effective measures taken for abatement of pollution in the Hindon river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) River Hindon is polluted due to wastewater discharge from industries as well as domestic sources. As per information received from U.P. Pollution Control Board (UPPCB), a total of 28 highly polluting industries have been identified in the catchment area of river Hindon. Each of these units has requisite pollution control facilities. A total of 47 highly polluting industries have been identified in the catchment area of rivers Kali (West) and Krishni, which are tributaries of Hindon. These units have installed pollution control systems. Central Pollution Control Board has issued directions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, against 3 agro based paper units in the catchment area of river Kali (West) due to improper operation and maintenance of their pollution control systems.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Yamuna Action Plan (YAP) Phase-I, pollution abatement works have been taken up in the towns of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad and Gautam Budhnagar located along Hindon, a tributary of river Yamuna. These include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage, low cost sanitation, improved wood crematoria, afforestation, public participation & awareness, etc. A sewage treatment capacity of 269.5 million liters per day (mid) has been created in these towns.

Investment Related Complaints

2212. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints from NRIs relating to their investment in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such complaints received during the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) NRIs seek intervention of Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) to secure their rights and interests in the properties owned (acquired or inherited) by them, particularly when they apprehend being cheated or dispossessed of such property by fraudulent means. Their requests often relate to illegal occupation of land/flat/apartment/house etc. by unscrupulous persons, delayed handing over of the promised flats/apartments by builders/realtors/property dealers, delay in the settlement of related court cases etc. Such complaints from NRIs are received by the Central and State Governments from time to time

(c) (i) At the instance of MOIA, special NRI cells have been created by many state governments, which have substantial diaspora population to address their concerns, receive all complaints from NRIs/PIOs including those related to property.

(ii) The requests received from NRIs/PIOs by the Ministry are forwarded to the concerned State Government for appropriate action.

(iii) State Governments intervention to address such complaints are sought at the annual consultation meetings held.

(iv) A seminar to discuss the property related issues of NRIs/PIOs was organized during the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) - 2010 convention at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi on 7th January, 2010. The discussions covered the nature of the property disputes, the role of different government agencies/private enterprises, measures to prevent such disputes including speedy disposal by way of setting up of fast track courts etc. 300 NRIs attended the seminar.

[English]

Review of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

2213. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any comprehensive review of the functioning of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof including the States which lag behind in the implementation of SSA and the reasons therefor;

(c) there is any proposal to change the present fund sharing pattern between the Centre and the States;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of SSA in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme is reviewed on six monthly basis by a Joint Review Mission (JRM) comprising educational experts and representatives from the Development Partners namely World Bank, DFID and European Commission. So far Eleven JRMs have taken place. The 11th JRM, which was held between 15th and

29th January, 2010, has observed with appreciation the continued progress made towards SSA goals. The NUEPA has brought out an Educational Development Index (EDI) based on four parameters of (i) access, (ii) infrastructure, (iii) teachers, (iv) outcomes, for the year 2008-09. On this basis States have been ranked in the area of elementary education. A Statement giving the EDI ranking of States/UTs is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Framework for Implementation of SSA programme had provided a funding pattern of 50:50 during the 11th Plan period. However, taking into account the demand of State Governments, the Central Government had reconsidered the matter and notified the following revised funding pattern between Central Government and States for the 11th Plan:

- (i) 65:35-during 2007-08 & 2008-09
- (ii) 60:40-during 2009-10

(iii) 55:45-during 2010-2011

(iv) 50:50-during 2011-12 and thereafter

In respect of the North Eastern (NE) States, the sharing pattern is in the 90:10 ratio after taking into account the Central share sourced from the 10% earmarked funds for the NE States in the SSA's Central Budget. There is no proposal to revise the sharing pattern under SSA.

(e) For effective implementation of SSA, a rigorous monitoring system has been put in place, which includes inter-alia, submission of monthly/quarterly progress reports and periodic review meetings by States, field level monitoring through reputed institutes of social sciences and university departments of education, as also independent review missions on programme progress. In addition, statutory and independent annual financial audits and concurrent financial reviews are conducted under SSA.

Statement

Composite Education Development Index (All Schools: All Managements)

State/UT	Primary Level 2008-09		Upper Primary Level 2008-09		Composite Primary and Upper Primary 2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Amdaman and Nicobar Islands	0.664	12	0.809	4	0.736	7
Andhra Pradesh	0.657	15	0.746	11	0.702	14
Arunachal Pradesh	0.512	29	0.519	31	0.516	30
Assam	0.446	35	0.519	32	0.483	33
Bihar	0.480	32	0.447	35	0.463	34
Chandigarh	0.688	10	0.756	9	0.722	10
Chhattisgarh	0.554	26	0.600	25	0.577	26
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.594	22	0.640	22	0.617	22
Daman and Diu	0.654	17	0.801	5	0.728	9
Delhi	0.701	6	0.762	7	0.732	8
Goa	0.658	14	0.697	17	0.678	17
Gujarat	0.698	7	0.706	16	0.702	13
Haryana	0.714	4	0.789	6	0.752	4
Himachal Pradesh	0.611	21	0.746	12	0.679	16

1	2	3	4			
Jammu and Kashmir	0.586	24	0.661	21	0.623	21
Jharkhand	0.449	34	0.464	33	0.456	35
Karnataka	0.693	8	0.723	15	0.708	12
Kerala	0.689	9	0.822	3	0.756	3
Lakshadweep	0.773	2	0.851	2	0.812	2
Madhya Pradesh	0.571	25	0.585	26	0.578	25
Maharashtra	0.660	13	0.740	14	0.700	15
Manipur	0.464	33	0.630	24	0.547	27
Meghalaya	0.498	31	0.522	30	0.510	31
Mizoram	0.686	11	0.741	13	0.714	11
Nagaland	0.633	20	0.675	20	0.654	20
Orissa	0.553	27	0.537	29	0.545	28
Puducherry	0.7.97	1	0.884	1	0.841	1
Punjab	0.714	5	0.760	8	0.737	6
Rajasthan	0.587	23	0.636	23	0.612	24
Sikkim	0.657	16	0.683	18	0.670	18
Tamil Nadu	0.747	3	0.753	10	0.750	5
Tripura	0.501	36	0.577	27	0.539	29
Uttar Pradesh	0.654	18	0.573	28	0.614	23
Uttarakhand	0.643	19	0.679	19	0.661	19
West Bengal	0.528	28	0.459	34	0.494	32

Ongoing Works and Projects in Gujarat

2214. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing works and projects of the Ministry of Culture in Gujarat;

(b) the projects which are likely to be completed on time and those running behind schedule;

(c) the funds allocated for each work and project;

(d) whether the entire budgetary allocations were utilized by the Ministry during each of the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) The details of budgetary allocations and actual expenditure of the Ministry of Culture for the last three years, are as follows

(Rs. in crore)

Year		BE		RE		Actual exp.
2006-07	Plan	470.00	Plan	400.00	Plan	354.73
	Non-Plan	350.00	Non-Plan	360.00	Non-Plan	360.84
2007-08	Plan	557.00	Plan	520.00	Plan	470.45
	Non-Plan	375.61	Non-Plan	460.00	Non-Plan	39403
2008-09	Plan	600.00	Plan	595.00	Plan	525.36
	Non-Plan	425.00	Non-Plan	508.00	Non-Plan	522.10

[Translation]

Statement**WELFARE SCHEMES FOR NRIS***Welfare Schemes for NRIs*

2215. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

OVERSEAS CITIZENSHIP OF INDIA (OCI) SCHEME

Will the MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

In response to the demand from the overseas Indian community for dual citizenship, the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme was launched in January, 2006. Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) of all countries (except Pakistan and Bangladesh) who were citizens of India or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26 January, 1950 are covered under the Scheme. Registered Overseas Citizens are eligible to multiple entry, multi-purpose life-long visa, and are extended certain financial, economic, educational benefits specifically notified by the Ministry. The OCI Scheme does not confer political rights.

(a) the details of schemes implemented by the Government for the welfare of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs);

(b) the funds allocated and spent on these schemes during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any new schemes for the welfare of NRIs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): The details of the schemes implemented by the Ministry for welfare for Non-Resident Indians is given in the enclosed Statement.

Overseas Citizens of India have been granted parity with Non-resident Indians in areas such as inter-country adoption of Indian children, entry fees to national parks and wildlife sanctuaries; and in domestic airfares within India. As on 24.02.2010, a total of 5,49, 610 OCI documents have been issued. Some more benefits conferred on registered OCIs include parity with non-resident Indians in the entry fee charged for national monuments, historical sites and museums, besides an enabling framework for OCI professional to practice in India as doctors, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, advocates, architects and chartered accountants under the respective acts of Parliament. The Ministry is in the process of working out further benefits that could be extended to registered Overseas Citizens of India.

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME FOR DIASPORA CHILDREN (SPDC)

(b) Year	Allocated (in crores)	Spent (in crores)
2006-07	13.35	10.46
2007-08	24.45	22.63
2008-09	27.22	26.53
2009-10	37.70	11.90

(c) and (d) The focus of the Ministry is to strengthen and popularize the existing schemes.

The programme aims at making higher education in India accessible to the children of Overseas Indians and

promote India as an education hub. Under the programme, 100 admission-cum-scholarships are offered to desirous and meritorious PIO and NRI students for undergraduate courses in Engineering, Technology, Humanities/Liberal Arts, Commerce, Management, Journalism, Hotel Management, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, etc. (except vocational courses) Common Entrance Tests (CET) for selecting suitable PIO and NRI students for the award of scholarships were conducted on 18.05.2008 and 26.10.2008 for the academic years 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. On the basis of the CET, a total of 246 candidates (120+126) were declared eligible for the award of scholarships. Of the 120 candidates selected for the academic year 2008-09, only 66 candidates have availed themselves of the scholarship.

KNOW INDIA PROGRAMME (KIP)

The programme aims at giving PIO youth an exposure to our rich cultural heritage and to appraise them of the progress made by India in recent years, through a specially drawn up programme of field visits to some industrial establishments, cultural centres etc Two KIPs for diaspora youth were held during the year. The 9th KIP was held from 08.09.2008 to 27.09.2008. It had 33 participants. The 10th KIP was held from 28.12.2008 to 12.01.2009 and had 34 participants. The 9th KIP was held in partnership with the states of Gujarat and UP, while the 10th was in partnership with the states of Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The 11th KIP was held in partnership with the states of Kerala and Rajasthan.

TRACING THE ROOTS

A scheme to assist persons of Indian Origin in tracing their roots was launched by the Ministry. For this purpose, the Ministry has entered into a MOU with an organization called "Indiroots". As per the programme, persons of Indian origin desirous of tracing their roots in India would be required to fill up the prescribed application form and deposit it with the concerned Mission/Posts located in the country of their residence along with a fixed fee. The application would be forwarded to "Indiroots" for tracing the roots of the applicant and information received from "Indiroots" including family tree prepared by it would be sent to the applicants through the concerned Indian Mission/Posts.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO DESERTED WOMEN

The Ministry has launched a scheme to provide legal and counseling services to women in need and facing desertion/divorce proceedings in courts overseas through Indian Missions abroad. Under the scheme, funds have been placed at the disposal of Indian Missions in USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the countries in Gulf which will be released to the Indian Women's Associations, NGOs etc empanelled with the Missions to provide legal and counseling services to Indian women victims of NRI marriages.

AWARENESS-CUM-PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN THROUGH MEDIA

The Ministry has launched an Awareness-cum-Publicity Campaign through the electronic Media on the following four issues:

- (i) Problems faced by emigrant workers and the legal Emigration Process;
- (ii) Problem relating to NRI Marriages;
- (iii) Problems relating to Indian Housemaids overseas; and
- (iv) Overseas Workers Resource Centre;

The Awareness Campaign has been necessitated by the fact that the fact that the outflow of potential Emigrants going overseas in search of jobs has substantially increased in the last five years. This number is expected to increase further in the coming years as demand of Indian labour is increasing. The objectives of the Awareness Campaign is to create wider awareness among the potential emigrants about the Legal Immigration Process, precautions to be taken against illegal practices by fraudulent recruiting Agencies, problems faced by Housemaids abroad and problems in NRI marriages. The campaign strives to provide information to those who are facing such problems.

INDIAN COMMUNITY WELFARE FUND (ICWF)

Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has set up the 'Indian Community Welfare Fund' (ICWF) in 17 Emigration Clearance Required (ECR) Countries and the Maldives to provide on-site welfare activities for the Overseas Indian Citizens who are in distress. The proposal was approved by the Union Cabinet on 20th August, 2009. The proposed

Fund (ICWF) is aimed at providing the following welfare services on a means tested basis in the most deserving cases:

- (a) Boarding and lodging for distressed overseas Indian workers in House domestic sectors and unskilled labourers;
- (b) Extending emergency medical care to the overseas Indians in need;
- (c) Providing air passage to stranded overseas Indians in need;
- (d) Providing initial legal assistance to the overseas Indians in deserving cases,
- (e) Expenditure on incidentals and for airlifting the mortal remains to India or local cremation/burial of the deceased overseas Indian in such cases where a sponsor is unable or unwilling to do so as per the contract and the family is unable to meet the cost.

Overseas Indian workers duped by unscrupulous intermediaries in the host countries, runaway house maids, those who become victim of accidents, deserted 'spouses of overseas Indians or undocumented overseas Indian workers in need of emergency assistance or any other overseas Indian citizens who are in distress would be the main beneficiaries of the Fund. The Fund will also be utilized to meet the expenditure for airlifting the mortal remains of overseas Indian citizens to India on a means tested basis, on the recommendation of respective Heads of Missions.

The ICWF would be funded through budgetary support from the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, funds raised by the Indian Missions by levying a service charge on consular services and through Voluntary contributions from the Indian community. The Fund will be administered by the respective Heads of Missions and would enable them in the 17 ECR Countries and the Maldives to provide various on- site welfare services to the Indian citizens who are in dire distress.

SKILL UPGRADATION

The Ministry has undertaken a scheme of Skill up gradation and pre-departure orientation training to emigrant workers since 2007. The Scheme is being implemented through State Governments, Ministry of Micro, Small and

Medium Enterprises, Industry Associations (CII and ASSOCHAM) etc. A Core Group set up in the Ministry monitors the scheme with a view to develop an appropriate framework for encouraging development of skills for intending emigrants at par with international standards- through the market in a sustainable and commercially viable mode based on standardization, accreditation and skill recognition.

The objective of the Scheme is to institutionalize the process of Skill development of emigrant Indian Workers and to equip them with the basic knowledge about laws, language and culture of the destination countries for the purpose of overseas employment. The ultimate objective is to promote overseas employment of Indian workers and to improve productivity and prosperity amongst overseas Indian workers with consequent positive impact on remittances and national development.

The Scheme also aims at capacity building in the country in the area of development of standards, curricula, learning material, assessment standards, testing and certification on par with Global Standards.

PRAVASI BHARATIYA DIVAS (PBD)

The 8th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas Convention was held at the New Delhi. The two-day convention was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 08.01.2010 and the valedictory address was delivered by the President on 09.01.2010 The President also conferred the Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award on 14 distinguished PIOs/NRIs.

E-GOVERNANCE IN THE EMIGRATION SYSTEM

The Ministry has already computerized offices of Protector General of Emigrants and 8 offices of Protector of Emigrants for E-Governance in emigration in a comprehensive manner. The objective is to bring about greater user convenience, transparency and accountability in the emigration system, facilitation of legal emigration and prevention of illegal emigration and effective protection and welfare of the emigrant workers. This has resulted in automatic emigration clearance, computerize registration of RAs and employers' permits, eliminate discretion, mitigate harassment of emigrants and remove corruption. It would also provide useful tools and data for policy analysis, information dissemination and speedy grievance redressal.

It will have phased interlinking with Recruiting Agents, employers, Immigration counters, Indian Missions abroad, insurance companies and State Governments etc. It envisages real-time capture and updating of data, quick access to reliable emigrant data, customized management information system to support decision making, computerized management of recruiting agent system, performance rating of recruiting agents & employers, effective monitoring of emigration offences, interlinking of stakeholders and online validation of information across stakeholders.

E-Governance in emigration is being implemented with technical assistance from the National Institute of Smart Governance, Hyderabad.

INDIAN COUNCIL FOR OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT

A Council for Overseas Employment has been established through a Government Resolution. The Council has been registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The Council functions as think tank for the government on emigration matters. It will devise medium to long term strategies for optimizing benefits from overseas employment and undertake policy interventions for preparing the Indian workers to avail emerging opportunities in the international labour market. Secretary, MOIA is the chairman of the Council. Representatives of the key Ministries and domain experts are members of the Council. The Council is taking up market research and studies on migration.

OVERSEAS INDIAN FACILITATION CENTRE (OIFC)

Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has set up an Overseas Indian Facilitat Center (OIFC) as a not-for-profit-trust, in partnership with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). The Center will be a 'one stop shop' for serving the interests of the Overseas Indian community and has the mandate to cover two broad areas *viz.* Investment Facilitation and Knowledge Networking.

The objectives of the Centers are:

- * Promote Overseas Indian investment into India and facilitate business partnership, by giving authentic and real time information
- * Function as clearinghouse for all investment related information. This would be done by processing information on a real time basis through ICT platform
- * Establish and maintain a Diaspora Knowledge Network (DKN) by creating a database of Overseas Indians, who would act as knowledge Diaspora and whose knowledge resources could be using ICT platform
- * Assist States in India to project investment opportunities to overseas Indians in the infrastructure and social sectors. The objectives of the OIFC will be to bring the Indian States, Indian Business and potential Overseas Investors on the same platform and to facilitate the investors to identify the investment opportunities
- * Provide a host of advisory services to PIO and NRIs. These could include matters such as consular questions, stay in India, investment and financial issues etc.

During PBD-2010 held at New Delhi, Prime Minister inaugurated an online portal. The electronic portal comprises a series of online platforms such as an end-to-end information portal for updated information on sector and state specific investment opportunities and forthcoming events to invite diaspora's participation, a comprehensive networking platform for communication and group formation needs to foster collaborations, an online business directory of verified Indian and diaspora businesses, a customized query and solutions platform and an investment tool-kit to ease the process of investing into India. OIFC also organized a market place at New Delhi during PBD-2010 One to one meetings were held with the prospective investors at the Market place. The OIFC can be reached at <http://www.oifc.in>.

GLOBAL-INDIAN NETWORK OF KNOWLEDGE (GLOBAL INK)

The Ministry has developed a Diaspora knowledge network called -Global Indian Network of Knowledge (Global INK), an electronic platform that will connect people of Indian Origin from a variety of disciplines, recognized as leaders in their respective fields, not just in their country of residence but globally as well, with knowledge users at the national and sub-national levels in India. The network will serve as a high level electronic platform to facilitate knowledge transfer from wherever it may be based without the overseas expert having to relocate. The network will serve as a strategic 'virtual think tank'. The outcome targeted will be the germination

of ideas on development, identification of the key elements in addressing the challenges to development and articulating and mapping out solutions through innovation and technological interventions.

Global-INK will identify specific sectors and fields of activity that will broadly correspond with the development priorities set out in the eleventh five-year plan 2007-12. The focus of the knowledge transfer programme will be on social sector development and innovation (ideas to market) thus enabling India's rural/urban middle class youth to become entrepreneurs as opposed to job-seekers.

The Global INK is operational since January 1, 2010. The Global INK can be reached at www.globalink.in.

INDIA DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION OF OVERSEAS INDIAN

India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians is a not-for-profit trust registered by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India to provide a credible window for Overseas Indian Philanthropy in India's Social development. The objective of the foundation is to facilitate philanthropic activities by Overseas Indians including through innovative projects and instruments such as micro credit for rural entrepreneurs, self help groups for economic empowerment of women, best practice interventions in primary education and technology interventions in rural health care delivery.

The foundation is at 'arms length' from Government and is managed by an eminent Board of Trustees. The mandate of the foundation is to lead Overseas Indians philanthropic capital into India's Social Sector by forging partnerships between donors and credible non-government and non-profit voluntary organisations working in the Social Sector in India.

The broad objectives of the Trust will be to:

1. Lead overseas Indian philanthropy into India, facilitate partnerships through single window facilitation and by building public private partnerships.
2. Establish and maintain a 'Social Capital and Philanthropy Network' in India that can provide a list of credible institutions, projects and programme.
3. Function as a clearinghouse for all philanthropy related information.
4. Partner with states in India and encourage credible Indian philanthropic organizations to project social development opportunities to overseas Indians in the sectors that best match national priorities including empowerment of rural women.
5. Promote accountability and 'good practices' in diaspora philanthropy.

The First meeting of the Board of Trustees of India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians was held on 4th November 2009. The Ministry is in the process of registering the India Development foundation as a non-profit organization in USA, UK, Canada, Australia, Germany and Gulf to qualify for exemption from federal income taxes. The portal for receiving online donations is also under development.

OVERSEAS INDIAN CENTERS (OICs)

The Government has sanctioned 3 posts of Counselor-Community Affairs (Development) in the Indian Missions at Washington, Dubai and Kuala Lumpur as field organizations of MOIA in those countries. The Counselor at Washington will look after the interests of the overseas Indian community in the USA and Canada, the one in Dubai will cover the Gulf (GCC) countries, and the Counselor at Kuala Lumpur will look after Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei. The Counsellors will be supported by professionals to be appointed from locally to provide assistance in the fields of health, legal and financial matters. The Counselors at Washington and for Gulf countries have been appointed and are to join shortly. Based on the experience of these offices, extension of these services to other countries will also be considered.

OVERSEAS WORKERS RESOURCE CENTRE (OWRC)

The Ministry has set up an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) as a Helpline for assistance and protection of Indians working abroad and those who are desirous of going abroad for jobs. The mandate of the OWRC is to provide the following:

- Information dissemination on matters relating to emigration.

- Registering, responding to and monitoring complaints received from emigrant workers.
- Grievance redressal and follow-up with the stakeholders.

The OWRC consists of a 24 x 7 Helpline with number 1800 11 3090 which can be accessed on toll free basis, anywhere from India. The OWRC will also provide walk-in-counseling to potential emigrant workers. The OWRC was made operational on 24/7 basis w.e.f. 1st May, 2009. An international Toll Free number (8000 911 913) has been activated for information seekers from UAE. The ISO toll free number is currently operating for Dubai and will be extended to Saudi Arabia & Kuwait, after the requisite service lines are available.

LABOUR MOBILITY PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

It is the policy of the Ministry to diversify the overseas destination base for the Indian workers and secure labour market access for them in the countries where employment opportunities would emerge in future. For this purpose the Ministry is pursuing Labour Mobility Partnership Agreements (LMPA) with several countries. An MOU to forge a labour mobility partnership has been signed with Denmark on 12 March, 2009. Negotiations are likely to commence with Sweden, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Norway and Romania etc in the near future. The LMPA aims at facilitating mobility of Indian workers for taking up employment in these countries and curbing irregular migration to these countries from India.

[English]

PPP in Higher Technical Education

2216. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to blend of Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Private Financing Initiative (PFI) to address the demand challenges of the higher technical education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the modalities being worked out in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) To address the increasing skill challenges of the Indian IT industry and growth of the domestic IT market, this Ministry intends to establish 20 Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) during the XIth Plan. Although, the proposal is for setting up all twenty IIITs in Public: Private Partnership (PPP) mode, since industry participation may not be forthcoming in some States like in the North East, it is proposed that IIITs in the North East may be set up by the Central Government with contributions from Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DONER).

Besides this, 300 polytechnics are to be set up through PPP by the State Government/Union Territories with roughly 1/4th of the cost of capital assets being provided by the Government of India with a ceiling of Rs. 3 crore. These 300 Polytechnics will be selected in consultation with State Government/Union Territories, various industrial organizations such as CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM and PHD Chamber of Commerce, etc.

Talks on Terrorism

2217. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held any official level talks with the neighbouring countries to prevent the terrorists and their activities against India from their territory;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of each of the countries in this regard;

(c) the steps taken by them/assured to take to check terrorism against India; and

(d) the extent to which it has helped India in tackling terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Government consistently takes up at various levels with governments of neighbouring countries the issue of use of their territories for terrorist/insurgent activities against India, and seeks their cooperation in curbing/eliminating the same.

Bangladesh: During the visit of BD Prime Minister to India in January 2010, Bangladesh reiterated that it would not allow its territory to be used for activities against India. We have recently witnessed enhanced cooperation from the Bangladesh side on this matter.

Myanmar: Government of Myanmar have also reiterated their stand that they would not allow their territory to be used for activities against India. At the India-Myanmar Home Secretary-level meeting held in January 2010, both sides resolved to cooperate closely on such security issues.

Sri Lanka and Maldives: India has held discussions with these countries to ensure that activities of terrorists and those inimical to India's interests are prevented, and our security strengthened.

Pakistan: India has consistently emphasized, including at the highest level, the need to implement commitments given by leaders of Pakistan that it would not permit any territory under Pakistan's control to be used to support terrorism against India in any manner. During the recent Foreign Secretary-level talks on February 25, 2010, Government clearly conveyed India's concerns on terrorism emanating from Pakistan and directed against India. Further information on terrorist threats and activities against India was also handed over to the Pakistani side for investigation and appropriate action. Pakistan Foreign Secretary stated that Pakistan was determined not to allow its territory to be used for terrorist activity against any country.

Nepal: Security issues including counter-terrorism are discussed with Nepal at annual Home Secretary-level talks, Joint Working Group on Border Management and Bilateral Consultative Group on Security Issues. These issues are also regularly discussed at bilateral meetings at the highest levels. Measures have been taken to enhance bilateral cooperation, particularly with regard to effective monitoring and management of the border. Concerned agencies of the two countries coordinate action regularly, including stepped up vigil along border districts, real-time exchange of information etc. Government of Nepal at the highest levels have assured all possible cooperation in addressing our security concerns and also assured that they would not allow Nepalese territory to be used for any activity against India.

Bhutan: Besides regular bi-annual meetings on border security & management both at Central and State

levels, the issue of counter-terrorism is discussed during bilateral interactions. Bhutan has reiterated that it would not allow its territory to be used by forces inimical to India's interest. This Ministry is not aware of any reported incident of terrorism against India from Bhutan in the recent past.

China: India and China have established a Dialogue Mechanism on Counter Terrorism, in which the two countries discuss cooperation in this area.

[Translation]

Availability of Ground Water

2218. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:
SHRI R. DHUVAN NARAYANA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government carries out any periodical assessment of availability of ground water in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the last three assessments, region and State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has any mechanism to monitor various schemes and funds granted for the purpose to the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved by the Union Government as result thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under Ministry of Water Resources in association with State Governments carries out periodic assessment of the availability of ground water in the country.

(b) State-wise details of the ground water resource assessment conducted during the years 1995 and 2004 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Union Government has approved a scheme for 'Ground Water Management and Regulation' during XI Plan. This scheme also includes funding for

various activities of CGWB relating to assessment of ground water resources. The expenditure incurred by CGWB in this regard is monitored at regular intervals.

Statement

State-wise details of ground water Resource Assessment Carried out by Central Ground water Board (CGWB) During 1995 and 2004 in Association with State Governments

(in Billion Cubic Meter (BCM))

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Replenishable Ground Water Resource	
		(1995)	(2004)
1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.29	36.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.44	2.56
3.	Assam	24.72	27.23
4.	Bihar	33.52	29.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	**	14.93
6.	Delhi	0-29	0-30
7.	Goa	0.22	0.28
8.	Gujarat	20.38	15.81
9.	Haryana	8.53	9.31
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.37	0.43
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.43	2.70
12.	Jharkhand	**	5.58
13.	karnataka	16.19	15.93
14.	Kerala	7.90	6.84
15.	Madhya Pradesh	50.89	37.19
16.	Maharashtra	37.87	32.96
17.	Manipur	3.15	0.38
18.	Meghalaya	0.54	1.15

1	2	3	4
19.	Mizoram	NA	0.04
20.	Nagaland	0.72	0.36
21.	Orissa	20.00	23.09
22.	Punjab	18.66	23.78
23.	Rajasthan	12.71	11.56
24.	Sikkim	NA	0.08
25.	Tamil Nadu	26.39	23.07
26.	Tripura	0.66	2.19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	83.82	76.35
28.	Uttarakhand	**	2.27
29.	West Bengal	23.09	30.36
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	0.330
2.	Chandigarh	0.03	0.023
3.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.063
4.	Daman and Diu	0.01	0.009
5.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.012
6.	Puducherry	0.03	0.160
Grand Total		431.89	433.017

Note: NA—Not Assessed

**—States created in the year 2000.

[English]

Setting up of New Coal Washeries

2219. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited (CIL) proposes to set up new coal washeries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified alongwith their capacity and the investment likely to be made;

(c) whether these washeries will help in improving the quality of coal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these washeries are likely to start their operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The location-wise detail of the new washeries proposed to be set up by Coal India Limited and their capacity is given below:-

Sl.No.	Name of Washery/ Location	Capacity (Mty)	Subsidiary
1.	Chitra	2.5	Eastern Coalfields Limited
2.	Sonepur Bazari	8.0	
3.	Madhuband	5.0	Bharat Coking Coal Limited
4.	Patherdih	5.0	
5.	Patherdih	2.5	
6.	Bhojudih	2.0	
7.	Dugda	2.5	
8.	Dahibari	1.6	
9.	Ashoka	10.0	
10.	New Piparwar	3.5	
11.	Karo	2.5	
12.	Konar	3.5	
13.	Dhori	2.5	
14.	Kusmunda	10.0	South Eastern Coalfields Limited
15.	Baroud	5.0	
16.	Basundhara	10.0	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited
17.	Jagannath	10.0	
18.	Hingula	10.0	
19.	Ib-Valley	10.0	
20.	Kolarpimpri	5.0	
Total		111.10	

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The proposed washeries will improve the quality of coal (in terms of ash% and heat value) to be supplied to the plants resulting in overall improvement of performance of the plants using washed coal.

(e) The seven washeries [Madhuban, Patherdih, Dugda, Dahibari, Ashoka, Basundhara & Jagannath], the tenders for which have been floated so far are likely to start their operation by middle of 2013. The pre-tendering activities for the other washeries are in progress.

Pending Application of SEZ Developers

2220. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received applications from various States for environmental clearance for Special Economic Zone (SEZ) projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the projects, State-wise;

(c) whether all these applications have been cleared by the Union Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for their pendency; and

(e) the time by which these projects will be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) As per Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, Environmental Clearance for all Category 'B' projects is to be obtained from the State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), whereas all Category 'A' projects and the Category 'B' projects within 10 km from the boundary of: (i) Protected Areas notified under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, (ii) Critically Polluted Areas as notified by the Central Pollution Control Board from time to time, (iii) Notified Eco-sensitive areas, (iv) inter-State boundaries and international boundaries, require Environmental Clearance from the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests.

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pending Cases in CBI

2221. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases pending with the CBI are mounting day by day;

(b) if so, the number of pending cases with the CBI as on date;

(c) whether the reasons for the huge pendency of cases with the CBI have been examined by the Government; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government towards clearance of these cases in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Number of cases pending investigation in the CBI during last three years is as under:

Period	Number of cases
31.12.2007	1143
31.12.2008	1005
31.12.2009	988

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The main reasons are time taken in collection and scrutiny of voluminous documents, examination of large number of witnesses, scientific and forensic examination of exhibits, obtaining expert advice and shortage of officers at the level of Supdt. of Police, Dy.SP etc.

Government has taken several steps to reduce the pendency. These steps, *inter-alia*, are:

- (i) Implementation of information technology tools and services for speedier documentation and communication;
- (ii) Modernisation of laboratories and facilities for scientific examination;

(iii) Improvement of training infrastructure to enhance the skills for investigation;

(iv) Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to improve efficiency and decision making; and

(v) Giving one-time relaxation for filling up deputational posts of SPs/Dy. SPs by way of promotion.

[*Translation*]

Growth Rate of Various Sectors

2222. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

312. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of the service sector surpassed the growth rate of agriculture and industrial sectors during the last two years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the agriculture sector is lagging behind in terms of growth rate compared to other sectors;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures taken to accelerate the growth rate of agriculture sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details of growth rate in agriculture, industrial and services sectors achieved during the last two years and the current year are given in the Table. 1:

Table. 1

Growth Rate of GDP: Sector-wise (in%, at Factor Cost, 2004-05 prices)

Year	Target	Achievements		
	Eleventh Plan	2007-08	2008-09 (QE)	2009-10 (AE)
Agriculture	4	4.7	1.6	-0.2
Industry	10-11	8.2	3.7	8.1
Services	9-11	10.6	10.5	8.8
GDP	9.0	9.2	6.7	7.2

QE= Quick Estimates

AE = Advance Estimates

The services sector has grown impressively over the years due to a rapid growth in IT and IT enabled services, banking and insurance, communication and tourism sector.

(c) to (e) During 2007-08 the growth rate of agriculture at 4.7% was higher than the Eleventh Plan target of 4%. However, there has been a decline in the growth rate of agriculture during 2008-09 and 2009-10 due to erratic rainfall and drought like situation in the country.

The Government is implementing various programmes to accelerate the growth rate of agriculture sector which include: Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme to augment irrigation and power respectively, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, to incentivise State governments to prepare district level agricultural plans that take into account of local conditions and encourage effective convergence among various Central schemes being implemented currently in districts as stand alone schemes, convergence of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) with agriculture through effective planning of works to enhance the productivity of the agricultural sector, National Food Security Mission to increase cereal and pulses production, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for better linkage to the markets and Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana to improve rural infrastructure.

[English]

GER in Higher Education

2223. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether access to higher education in India measures in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India's GER of about 10 per cent compares poorly with the world average of 23 per cent;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government is considering to enhance the GER to 21 per cent in Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) measures the number of students enrolled for higher studies as a percentage of population in the age cohort group of 18-24 year. The GER for higher education in the country is estimated to be 12.4%.

(c) and (d) According to the information available from the website of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the GER for the world on average is 26%.

(e) and (f) The Eleventh Five Year Plan document targets the achievement of GER of 21% by the terminal year of the Twelfth Plan with an interim target of 15% by the end of the Eleventh Plan. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan, establishment of Central Universities in hitherto uncovered States has been envisaged. The strategy for increasing enrolment includes establishment of new institutions of higher learning in the Central sector such as Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, National Institutes of Technology and Schools of Planning and Architecture, incentivizing States for establishment of new institutions by establishment of model degree colleges in districts where the GER is below the national level and expansion of existing institutions by policy interventions and schemes aimed at increasing access and opportunities for pursuit of higher education.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas

2224. SHRI JAIPRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned number of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas as on date and the number of such schools which are not functioning;

(b) the steps taken by the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti to ensure the functioning of all the sanctioned schools at the earliest;

(c) the details of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas which are functioning in temporary locations at present; and

(d) the steps taken to shift these schools to permanent school buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As on date, 593 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have been sanctioned and 17 out of them are not functional.

(b) Making a school functional depends on the availability of sufficient accommodation and other infrastructure in the first few years and till such time the permanent school building is constructed. Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has been writing to the State Governments concerned to make available required temporary accommodation as well as land for construction of permanent building, so that the schools can be made functional.

(c) and (d) There are 112 JNVs functioning in temporary buildings, the details of which are given in the enclosed Statement. The work relating to construction of permanent buildings of schools has been sanctioned in 94 cases and the construction work is in progress in 89 cases.

Statement

State-wise and District-wise status of JNVs functioning at temporary site

State	Name of JNV
1	2
Chhattisgarh	1. Bastar
	2. Jashpur
	3. Kanker
	4. Kawardha
Madhya Pradesh	5. Dantawara
	6. Badwani
	7. Burhanpur
	8. Shahdol
	9. Umariya
Orissa	10. Ujjain
	11. Jhabua
	12. Angul

1	2
	13. Bargarh
	14. Boudh
	15. Deogarh
	16. Jagatsingpur
	17. Jajpur
	18. Jharsuguda
	19. Nabarangpur
	20. Rayagada
	21. Sonepur
	22. Nayagarh
Himchal Pradesh	23. Kinnaur
	24. Lahul & Spiti
	25. Kullu
Jammu and Kashmir	26. Kargil
Punjab	27. Barnala
	28. Amritsar (Awan)
	29. Sas Nagar (Mohali)
	30. Amritsar
Andhra Pradesh	31. Prakasam
	32. Khammam
Karnataka	33. Gulbarga
Haryana	34. Gurgaon
	35. Mewat
Rajasthan	36. Banswara
Uttar Pradesh	37. Ghazipur
	38. Hamirpur
	39. Saharanpur
	40. Ambedkar Nagar

1		2	
Uttarakhand	41. Bageshwar		67. Purab Midnapur
	42. Pauri Garhwal		68. Uttar Dinajpur
	43. Pithoragarh		69. West Midnapur
Bihar	44. Arwal		70. Purulia
	45. Jahanabad		71. South 24 Parganas
	46. Khagaria		72. South Dinajpur
	47. Lakhisarai	Gujarat	73. Mehsana
	48. Madhubani		74. Panchmahal
	49. Patna		75. Dangs
	50. Rohtas		76. Amreli
	51. Sheohar	Maharashtra	77. Dhule
Jharkhand	52. Jamtara	Arunchal Pradesh	78. Anjao
	53. East Singhbhum		79. East Siang
	54. Garhwa		80. Kurung Kumey
	55. Palamu		81. Papumpare
	56. Sahibganj		82. Tawang
	57. West Singhbhum		83. Upper Dibang Valley
	58. Palamu		84. Upper Siang
	59. Pakur		85. Upper Subansiri
West Bengal	60. Bankura		86. West Kamang
	61. Coochbihar	Assam	87. Baksa
	62. Darjeeling		88. Udalguri
	63. Hawrah		89. Chirang
	64. Jalpaiguri		90. North Cachhar Hills
	65. Murshidabad		91. Dubhari
	66. Nadia		92. Karbi Anglong

1	2	Funds from World Bank For DSARP
Manipur	93. East Imphal	2225. DR. SANJAY SINGH: SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:
	94. Tamenglong	
Meghalaya	95. East Khasi Hills	(a) whether the funds provided by the World Bank for the repair of Dams Safety Assurances and Rehabilitation Projects (DSARP) have not been released to the State Governments so far;
	96. South Garo Hills	
	97. East Khasi Hills	(b) if so, the reasons therefor, Statewise; and
Mizoram	98. Champhai	
	99. Saiha	(c) the number of projects approved by the World Bank for grant of loan under DSARP and the funds sanctioned and released therefor during the last three years and the current year, project-wise?
	100. Kolasib	
Nagaland	101. Mamit	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The funds for repair of selected dams in four States (Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Orissa) were provided by World Bank under Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation Project (DSARP) which was implemented during 1991-99. About 93% of the total allocated funds (in rupee terms) could be utilized by the States as per Implementation Completion Report (May, 2000) for the above project. As per the above Report, the main reason for the non utilization of balance allocations was the reduction in costs of remedial works mainly due to lack of accurate estimates at appraisal stage and delays in the disbursement and implementation. The details regarding number of projects covered under DSARP in each state, thier estimated cost at appraisal stage and expenditure incurred are given below:-
	102. Dimapur	
	103. Kiphire	
	104. Mokakchung	
	105. Mon	
	106. Peren	
	107. Wokha	
	108. Twensang	
	109. Zonobuto	
	110. Longleng	
Sikkim	111. East Sikkim	
Tripura	112. North Tripura	

Sl.No.	State	No. of projects where basis facilities provided	No. of projects where remedial works completed	Appraisal Estimate (Rs. in millions)	Actual Expenditure (Rs. in millions)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	91	13	1398.9	1313.45
2.	Orissa	15	8	1273.3	1303.25
3.	Rajasthan	60	7	863.2	1096.81
4.	Tamil Nadu	16	5	706.0	228.26
	Total	182	33	4241.4	3941.77

*[English]***Conferring Maharatna Status To CIL**

2226. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalized the upgradation status of Coal India Limited (CIL) from Navratna to Maharatna company;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any norms for providing such status; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) and (d) Department of Public Enterprises has laid down the eligibility criteria for grant of Maharatna status to the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), which are as follows:

(a) Having Navratna status;

(b) Listed on Indian stock exchange, with minimum prescribed public shareholding under SEBI regulations;

(c) An average annual turnover during the last 3 years of more than Rs. 25,000 crore;

(d) An average annual net worth during the last 3 years of more than Rs. 15,000 crore;

(e) An average annual net profit after tax during the last 3 years of more than Rs. 5,000 crore;

(f) Significant global presence or international operations.

Interview for Pre-School Admission

2227. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the pre-schools conduct a series of interviews for the children before admitting them in their schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any law to ban interview of children seeking admission in schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Education is a subject in the concurrent List of the Constitution of India and school education is primarily within the purview of the State Governments. The information about interviews of the children for admission in pre-schools of States/UTs is not centrally monitored. Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that in their jurisdiction, no interview of children is allowed, and that the Directorate of Education has issued directives on 27.10.2008 to ban interviews.

Convention on Climate Change

2228. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:
DR. G. VIVEKANAND:

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

(a) whether the venue for next discussion on United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the issues likely to be discussion at the conference;

(c) whether India is likely to participate in the UNFCCC conference; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the likely stand of our country at the conference/meet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The next meeting of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) shall take place in Bonn from 9-11 April 2010.

(b) The Eleventh session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP 11) and the Ninth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention (AWG-LCA 9) shall take place. The issues to be taken up in these meetings include *inter-alia*, further commitments to be taken by Annex-I Parties under the second commitment period

of Kyoto Protocol, financial mechanism, technology development & transfer, mitigation and adaptation.

(c) and (d) India has been regularly participating in the meetings of the UNFCCC to protect national interests. India has been pressing for a fair and equitable climate change regime based on the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

Killing of Migratory Birds

2229. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether a large number of migratory birds are being killed and feasted in hotels in the country especially in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against the forest officials and poachers in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to save these migratory birds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There is no report of large scale killing or feasting of migratory birds in the country including Tamil Nadu.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

(f) The important steps taken for protecting migratory birds are given below:

(i) Rare and endangered birds including migratory birds are included in Schedule-I of the Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972 thereby affording them highest degree of protection.

(ii) Stringent punishments have been provided for in the Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972 for violation of provisions of the Act.

(iii) Important habitats of birds, including migratory birds have been notified as Protected Areas

under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for better conservation and protection of birds and their habitats.

(iv) Financial & technical assistance is provided to the State/UT Governments for protection and management of Protected Areas.

(v) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been established for control of illegal trade in wildlife and its parts and products.

Irrigation Under Bharat Nirman Yojana

2230. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target for irrigation under Bharat Nirman Yojana in Bihar State;

(b) the time schedule fixed for the completion of the projects under this scheme in the State;

(c) the status of these projects; and

(d) the budget allocated for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The total target for creation of irrigation potential for Bihar during Bharat Nirman period from 2005-06 to 2008-09 was 1699.79 thousand hectares. As per the information provided by the Government of Bihar, 'irrigation potential of 526.751 thousand hectare has been created during the period for 2005-06 to 2008-09. Irrigation being a State subject, State Governments are primarily responsible for funding the irrigation projects. However, during Bharat Nirman period 2005-09, Central assistance through Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme amounting to Rs 191.4109 cr was released to Bihar for five Major and Medium Irrigation projects and sixty Minor Irrigation schemes. Also under the pilot scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of water bodies' scheme, Central assistance of Rs 1.3995 cr. was released for one water body in Nalanda District and for five water bodies in Jamui District.

Setting up of Innovation Universities

2231. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:

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

(a) whether the concept for innovation universities, aiming at world class standards, has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the foreign universities are also proposed to be invited to establish such universities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) A concept Note on the establishment of Innovation Universities aiming at world class standards has been considered by Government on the basis of comments and suggestions received from various quarters to the draft Note. The said concept Note provides for innovation Universities of world class standards. The concept Note has been placed in the public domain at <http://www.education.nic.in/uhe/Universitiesconceptnote.pdf>.

Diversion of Forest Land

2232. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of forest land diverted for railway projects during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken up any afforestation schemes to compensate the loss of forests land;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds released and spent during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) if not, the time by which such works are to be taken up by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The total forest area diverted for railway projects during the last three years is 1028.07 hectares. The State-wise details for each of last three years are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) to (d) To compensate the loss of forest land so diverted, Compensatory Afforestation (CA) has been one of the standard conditions for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes. The user agencies deposit the amount of Compensatory Afforestation (CA), Additional Compensatory Afforestation (ACA), Penal Compensatory Afforestation (PCA), Catchment Area Treatment (CAT) Plan etc. as well as Net Present Value (NPV) with the Ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (Ad-hoc CAMPA), Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). The State-wise details of money deposited for CA and NPV etc. in Ad-hoc CAMP A as on 30.06.2009 and released to the States/ Union Territories in accordance with the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 10.07.2009 for taking up works are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise, year-wise status of diversion of forest land for Railway projects under FC Act-1980

Category of Project:

Railway

Status: Approved

Sl.No.	State/UT	01.01.2007 to 31.12.2007		01.01.2008 to 31.12.2008		01.01.2009 to 31.12.2009		Grand Total	
		No. of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	No. of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	No. of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	No. of cases	Area Diverted (ha)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1	33.28	1	20.78	2	54.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	1	1.19	0	0	0	0	1	1.19
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattishgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	1	1.11	0	0	0	0	1	1.11
12.	Gujarat	1	0.06	0	0	0	0	1	0.06
13.	Haryana	1	0.01	2	1.02	1	0.06	4	1.10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	1	373.66	1	4.59	2	156.83	4	535.08
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshdeep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1.57	0	0	3	141.92	4	143.49
21.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	1	4.94	1	4.94
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	2	9.65	0	0	1	48.25	3	57.9
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	2	2.53	2	2.27	0	0	4	4.80
29.	Rajasthan	1	2.83	2	15.10	0	0	3	17.93
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	1	0.35	1	0.35
32.	Tripura	1	4.96	0	0	0	0	1	4.96
33.	Uttar Pradesh	15	117.51	6	49.40	3	2.45	24	169.36
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	West Bengal	1	31.76	0	0	0	0	1	31.76
Total		28	546.85	14	105.65	13	375.58	55	1028.08

Statement II*State-wise status of funds released and yet to be released under Adhoc CAMPA*As on 28.02.2010
(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Fund received from States/UTs as on 30.06.2009	10% of fund received as on 30.06.2009	Fund released to states/UTs (about 10%)	Fund released on
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,99,06,133.00	1,09,90,613.30	1,09,90,000.00	28.08.2009
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,97,83,25,571.48	89,78,32,557.15	89,78,32,000.00	28.08.2009
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,63,67,63,088.74	16,36,76,308.87	-	
4.	Assam (x)	67,17,49,049.00	6,71,74,904.90	6,71,74,000.00	17.08.2009
5.	Bihar	77,34,48,981.00	7,73,44,898.10	7,73,00,000.00	20.11.2009
6.	Chandigarh	1,76,52,067.00	17,65,206.70	17,65,000.00	17.08.2009
7.	Chhattishgarh	12,32,13,50,743.39	1,23,21,35,074.34	1,23,21,35,000.00	17.08.2009
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,68,29,000.00	16,82,900.00	16,82,000.00	04.09.2009
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	
10.	Delhi#	1,22,45,23,363.00	12,24,52,336.30	1,84,71,000.00	21.01.2010
11.	Goa	1,21,19,70,919.58	12,11,97,091,.96	12,11,97,000.00	17.08.2009
12.	Gujarat	2,49,64,71,445.00	24,96,47,144.50	24,96,47,000.00	19.08.2009
13.	Haryana	1,91,14,13,386.79	19,11,41,338.68	19,11,41,000.00	17.08.2009
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3,66,77,19,848.60	36,67,71,984.86	36,67,71,000.00	21.08.2009
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	
16.	Jharkhand	9,50,02,80,928.03	95,00,28,092.80	-	
17.	Karnataka	5,85,57,32,170.00	58,55,73,217.00	58,55,73,000.00	19.08.2009
18.	Kerala	17,50,90,762.58	1,75,09,076.26	-	
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5,30,48,23,886.00	53,04,82,388.60	53,04,82,000.00	17.08.2009
21.	Maharashtra	8,93,54,93,798.50	89,35,49,379.85	89,35,49,000.00	22.02.2010
22.	Manipur	7,45,68,219.00	74,56,821.90	74,56,000.00	08.12.2009
23.	Meghalaya	96,75,979.00	9,67,597.90	-	
24.	Mizoram	-	-	-	
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	
26.	Orissa	13,10,61,82,423.00	1,31,06,18,242.30	1,31,06,18,000.00	21.08.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	
28.	Punjab	3,30,54,72,163.50	33,05.47,216.35	33,05,47,000.00	08.12.2009
29.	Rajasthan	3,25,90,88,410.85	32,59,08,841.09	32,59,08,000.00	07.01.2010
30.	Sikkim	80,09,24,612.00	8,00,92,461.20	8,00,92,000.00	17.08.2009
31.	Tamil Nadu	19,71,30,414.00	1,97,13,041.40	1,97,13,000.00	08.12.2009
32.	Tripura	35,41,81,754.00	3,54,18,175.40	-	
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4,70,96,29,585.46	47,09,62,958.55	-	
34.	Uttarakhand	8,16,53,22,154.65	81,65,32,215.47	81,65,32,000.00	17.08.2009
35.	West Bengal	52,95,77,838.00	5,29,57,783.82	5,29,57,000.00	08.12.2009
	Total	99,32,12,98,695.15	9,93,21,29,869.52	8,18,95,32,000.00	

*Amount rounded of Rs. 000.00.

#After reconciliation it has been found that the fund recived Delhi only Rs. 18,47; 13,763.00, So 10% of this amount is only Rs. 1,84,71000,00.

(X) Total deposit of Assam is shown as Rs. 67,17,49,049.00 as an amount of Rs. 55,80,00000.00 was wrongly shown in favour of Andhra Pradesh. This has been adjusted and the total comes to Rs. 123,77,93,286.00. Since 10% of this amount is Rs. 12,37,79,328.00, we have released another instalment of Rs. 5,66,05,000.00 apart from Rs. 67,17,04,000.00 earlier. This is within the limit of Rs. 1000 crores fixed by Hon'ble Supreme Court for release to States/UTs.

[*Translation*]

Jamat-ul-dawa Collecting Funds to Attack India

2233. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jamat-ul-Dawa activists are engaged in collecting funds at the mosques located in the Pak Occupied Kashmir (PoK) to spread terrorism in India;

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

(c) whether the Government has ascertained the authenticity of this information;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has also had a talk with the Pakistan Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Government has seen media reports that Jamaat-ud-Dawa (JuD) is collecting funds for jehad from mosques located in the Pak Occupied Kashmir (POK).

(b) to (f) Government strongly condemns such activities directed against India. At the instance of India and other countries, the United Nations Security Council designated Pakistan-based Jammat-ud-Dawa as a terrorist organisation under its Resolution 1267, as being an affiliate of Al-Qaeda and the Taliban, and mentioned JuD as an alias of the Lashkar-e-Taiba.

Government has repeatedly asked Pakistan, including at the recent talks between the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan held on February 25, 2010, to take effective action against JuD and its leadership so as to check their anti-India activities in the territory under Pakistan's control. Pakistan Foreign Secretary stated that Pakistan was determined not to allow such territory to be used for terrorist activity against any country.

*[English]***Ban on Construction in Forest Area**

2234. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether roads which are in existence and passing through forest area for more than 30-40 years have been blocked by the forest department in the State of Bihar causing inconvenience to the people of Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to allow construction of all such roads which are passing through forest area in the State of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) According to the report received from the Bihar State Forest Department, no roads, which are in existence and passing through forest areas, have been blocked by the forest department. However, the use of roads passing through the Protected Areas (National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries) is subject to regulations by the concerned Authorities in view of the safety measures to be taken for protection of Wildlife.

(c) For widening and metalling of the existing roads passing through the forest areas, prior approval of the Central Government is required under the provisions of the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Charge-Sheets Registered and Conviction by CBI

2235. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of conviction rate of all kinds of cases charge-sheeted by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) annually between 1st April, 2000 and 31st March, 2009, year-wise and crime category-wise, murder, rape, arson, corruption, etc.;

(b) the number of Preliminary Enquiry (P.E.) registered between 1st April, 2000 and 31st March, 2009 by CBI;

(c) the number of these Preliminary Enquiries converted into regular cases R.C.'s and F.I.R.'s during the above period;

(d) the number of R.C.'s and F.I.R.'s resulted in charge-sheets and the number closed by being closure reports between 1st April, 2000 and 31st March, 2009;

(e) the number of charge-sheets resulted in convictions between 1st April, 2000 and 31st March, 2009;

(f) the conviction rate of the CBI in non-trap cases charge-sheeted under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988; and

(g) the proposal to enhance CBI's performance in investigation and prosecution if it is empowered by a proper CBI Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) CBI maintains its crime data on a calendar year basis. As various offences may be involved in a case, it is difficult to provide category-wise-information. The information regarding year-wise overall rate of conviction in PC Act case and non-PC Act cases during the years 2000 to 2009 is as under:

Year	Over all conviction rate (%)	Conviction rate PC Act cases (%)	Conviction rate in Non-PC Act cases (%)
2000	71.9	70.7	71.6
2001	70	68.6	71.4
2002	68.7	68.1	69
2003	68.4	67.8	69.1
2004	66.3	67.1	64.9
2005	65.6	65.8	65.1
2006	72.9	73.2	72.5
2007	67.7	64	73.8
2008	66.2	67	64.6
2009	64.4	62.2	67.8

(b) and (c) Number of Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) registered and PEs converted into Regular Cases in CBI during the years 2000 to 2009 is as under:

Year	Total number of PE registered	Total number of PE converted into Regular Case
2000	305	33
2001	217	56
2002	176	30
2003	168	36
2004	186	41
2005	190	83
2006	161	59
2007	80	33
2008	75	26
2009	134	22
Total	1692	419

(d) and (e) Year-wise number of Regular Cases resulting in filing of charge-sheets and number of cases closed and number of charge-sheets ending in conviction during the from 2000 to 2009 is 88 under:

Year	RCs resulting in filing of charge sheet	Cases resulting in filing of Closure Reports	Charge sheets ending in Conviction
2000	634	14	326
2001	606	121	292
2002	721	117	430
2003	718	119	391
2004	814	130	329
2005	794	91	341
2006	782	77	436
2007	851	99	426
2008	843	83	382
2009	806	93	435
Total	7569	944	3788

(f) Year-wise conviction rate in non-trap cases charge-sheeted under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during the period is as under:

Year	Conviction rate of Non-trap cases (%)
2000	68.3
2001	68.4
2002	68.9
2003	64.7
2004	63.5
2005	62.1
2006	72.7
2007	56.5
2008	62
2009	58.9

(g) CBI functions in a federal set up where States have exclusive jurisdiction on the subject allotted to them under the Constitution. CBI has adequate powers under the present legislation *i.e.* Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 where the autonomy of the States is respected and their cooperation always available to CBI for taking up any investigation required in public interest. Since a separate and exclusive enactment for CBI is already in existence namely the DSPE Act, 1946, the same is considered adequate.

[*Translation*]

Pollution in Historical Buildings

2236. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures have been taken by the Union Government to make historical building in the country pollution free;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the State-wise names of those historical buildings of the country which have been made pollution free as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) In order to reduce environmental

pollution in and around the historical buildings, the industrial and pollution causing commercial activities near the historical buildings have been prohibited. The State Governments have also drawn local area specific programmes for containing pollution near the historical buildings. The National Ambient Air Quality Standards have been notified including standards for sensitive areas, which includes national monuments. Monitoring of air quality is being undertaken by the Central and State Pollution Control Boards under their National Ambient Quarterly Monitoring Programme in the vicinity of monuments to assess and preserve air quality around such monuments.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests, in pursuance of the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition No. 13381 of 1984 initiated projects for environmental protection of World Heritage Site of Taj Mahal. In the first phase, during the IX Five Year Plan, ten projects related to improvement in electric supply at Agra, Gokul barrage, widening of Agra by pass, storm water drainage, solid waste management, improvement of roads, water supply etc. were approved with a total cost of Rs. 222 crore with 50:50 cost sharing with the Government of Uttar Pradesh. A Taj Trapezium Zone (Prevention and Control of Pollution" Authority has also been constituted in 1999 under the Chairmanship of Commissioner, Agra to monitor programmes for protection and improvement of the environment in and around the Taj Mahal. Several restrictions have also been imposed in the Taj Trapezium Zone (TTZ) for the establishment of new industries and expansion of the existing industries within TTZ.

The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has established monitoring stations for the monitoring of ambient air quality/metrological parameters in the vicinity of Ajanta Caves, Ajanta, Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Sikandra at Agra, Sravanabelgola, District Hassan and Charminar, Hyderabad

(c) Since pollution is a cross cutting issue with various dimensions like air, water, noise, solid waste and soil, it is difficult to say which of these heritage buildings have been made pollution free as on date.

[English]

Water Scarcity

2237. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any steps to overcome the water scarcity in the country particularly during the coming summer months;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the projects undertaken for the purpose and the success achieved so far; and

(c) the funds released for the purpose during the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The Contingency Management Plan/Frameworks (CMP) has been finalized by the Drought Management Division, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with various Ministries/Departments and CMPs have been circulated to State Governments. Central Water Commission monitors storage position of 81 important reservoirs of the country on daily basis and reports are provided to "Crop Weather Watch Group" of the Ministry of Agriculture, which issues necessary advisory to State authorities for crop planning strategies. Necessary actions related to water management are undertaken by respective State Governments. No funds are released to States by the Ministry of Water Resources for this purpose.

[Translation]

Changes In the Recruitment Process Of Upsc

2238. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make radical change in the recruitment process adopted by UPSC;

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

(c) whether the Prime Minister has given any direction in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these proposals are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (e) The examination system of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is updated from time to time to keep it in harmony with the changing

environment. In regard to the Civil Services Examination (CSE) the Prime Minister has approved the proposal for introduction of Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) in place of the existing Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination. The CSAT is expected to come into effect from Civil Services Examination, 2011.

Induction of State Civil Services to IAS

2239. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to induct the officers selected by the Public Service Commission of various States into IAS cadre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any amendment has been made in the rules in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Induction of State Civil Service (SCS) officers selected by the Public Service Commission of various States into IAS cadre is governed by IAS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955.

(a) and (d) Amendments in Regulations in this regard have been made from time to time keeping in view the administrative exigencies and policies of the Government. The details of some of such important amendments include preparation of Select List from financial year basis to calendar year basis and preparation of Select List against existing vacancies in place of anticipated vacancies.

[English]

Coal Linkage For NTPC

2240. SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendation from the Ministry of Power has been received for coal linkage for the NTPC's proposed 500 MW thermal power project at Lekhapani in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Assam has proposed Lekhapani Project be treated as a 'pit-head' project by giving coal linkage from the North-Eastern coalfield areas; and

(d) if so, the final decision by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply given in respect of part (a) of the question.

(c) On 23.11.2009, Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGCL) made an application for authorization of Letter of Assurance and allocation of coal from Margherita coalfield of North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) for the proposed 2x250 MW power project at village Saliki, Lekhapani, Margherita, District Tinsukia, Assam.

(d) Certain clarifications have been sought on the status of the project developer from APGCL. On receipt of clarification, the application would be forwarded to Ministry of Power for comments/recommendation and subject to recommendation of Ministry of Power and other relevant factors, the application could be considered by the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for Power for authorization of Letter of Assurance (LOA).

Model Degree Colleges

2241. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted proposals for establishing the Model Degree Colleges in the States;

(b) if so, the quantum of financial assistance proposed for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the financial grant is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. No such proposal has been received from State Government of Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Single National Test

2242. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
Khatgaonkar:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether in a meeting held recently of the Council of Boards of School Education (CoBSE) a decision was taken to have a common syllabus for Science and Mathematics in Classes XI and XII across all the schools irrespective of the board, the school is affiliated to and there will be a single national test for entry into medical and engineering colleges;

(b) if so, the salient features of this national test and the time by which it will be implemented;

(c) whether certain State Governments, parents and teachers have some reservations regarding this test;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to address these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In a meeting organized by the Council of Boards of School Education in India (CoBSE) on 16.02.2010 at Delhi among various School Education Boards, it was decided to adopt a common core curriculum for Science and Mathematics subjects at senior secondary level for the Boards across the country. It was also resolved to make efforts to have a common entrance examination from the year 2013.

(c) to (e) There has been no formal consultation with stakeholders regarding the common entrance examination.

Complaints against CCE

2243. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from parents against the new method of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) system being introduced for class IX in CBSE;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has received a few representations from the parents against the new scheme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation relating to teacher bias, non standardization, fall in academic standards etc.

(c) The following corrective measures have been taken by CBSE in this regard:

- (i) CBSE has started an interaction facility through its web-site, *i.e.* www.cbse.nic.in where stakeholders can send their queries, observations and complaints for obtaining replies.
- (ii) Based on the general concerns raised, a document in the form of frequently asked questions (FAQs) has been prepared and uploaded on CBSE website.
- (iii) CBSE is conducting monitoring and mentoring training programmes to maintain the quality of CCE. Each mentor is assigned six to ten schools in the vicinity to monitor.
- (iv) The schools have been requested to explain the scheme in detail to the parents.
- (v) CBSE is also organizing interaction workshops with the parents.

Development of Science and Technology

2244. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of research and development projects of State Governments under various schemes of the Ministry approved and funded by the Union Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, including Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka;

(b) the funds allocated and released for the same during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; (c) whether the Union Government has received fresh proposals from various State Governments for promotion of research and development in science and technology in their States;

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

(e) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE;

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Science and Technology in the Union Government does not receive research and development projects directly from the State Governments. The Union Government under its various schemes of the Ministry supports Research and Development projects received from individual scientists of various research entitles (both central and state) situated in the country. According to the available official statistics with the Department of Science & Technology, the details on the number of Research and Development projects funded based on competitive evaluation during the last three years *i.e.* 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 state-wise including Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka are provided in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise Support To Extramural R&D Projects During 2005-06, 2006-07 And 2007-08 (Rs. In Lakhs)

State	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08	
	Number of Projects	Approved Cost	Number of Projects	Approved Cost	Number of Projects	Approved Cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	6.79	1	18.00	05	109.18
Andhra Pradesh	209	13932.61	237	6373.62	254	22386.24
Arunachal Pradesh	9	56.77	4	38.70	04	128.66
Assam	185	1723.83	114	1872.58	105	2674.15
Bihar	6	57.57	12	123.72	14	187.13
Chandigarh	60	1571.11	101	1771.00	78	1501.65
Chhattisgarh	20	209.04	14	169.68	09	137.05
Delhi	359	12979.09	482	9469.17	428	18068.09
Goa	18	270.21	19	241.49	25	375.51
Gujarat	107	3435.02	81	2692.28	88	3192.09
Haryana	44	791.19	53	2674.60	46	1341.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh	40	732.22	46	697.22	26	710.28
Jammu and Kashmir	15	335.95	25	526.01	25	857.72
Jharkhand	40	1080.59	35	1251.67	55	14192.25
Karnataka	326	15090.48	343	11950.14	3300	13248.76
Kerala	124	2811.18	145	2484.98	103	37371.79
Madhya Pradesh	111	940.84	59	688.23	51	638.21
Maharashtra	448	19121.37	382	13277.37	350	14850.23
Manipur	36	227.23	14	222.64	15	296.77
Meghalaya	16	222.58	16	366.12	18	633.22
Mizoram	4	94.04	04	148.67	08	155.16
Nagaland	5	61.62	04	49.00	03	154.09
Orissa	35	1208.29	54	949.56	62	1055.55
Puducherry	59	1536.22	33	574.72	29	464.88
Punjab	13	167.15	68	734.71	83	1305.47
Rajasthan	97	1396.51	84	1414.14	63	1222.28
Sikkim	2	9.50	03	30.11	15	503.93
Tamil Nadu	372	11641.28	506	14442.80	474	15302.36
Tripura	14	37.57	05	53.69	06	204.04
Uttar Pradesh	337	11103.97	382	10574.37	340	9209.15
West Bengal	340	341.68	374	7245.18	360	12406.87
Total	3569	116380.14	3781	107207.97	3515	146718.67

Source: Directory of Extramural Research and Development Projects approved for funding by selected Central Government Agencies/ Departments during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 published by the Department of Science and Technology.

Free Education to SC/ST/Minority Communities

2245. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) proposes to offer free education to the youth belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL)/SC/ST/Minority Communities in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme; and

(c) the funds allocated by IGNOU for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per information provided by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the University offers skill development programmes in the areas of Security Services, Telecom and BPO under the skill development programme & vocational education and training of the University in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). The

University has not allocated any funds in this regard, however, the Ministry of Rural Development has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 38 crores under the project to the University to train about 45,500 beneficiaries of Rural BPL youth belonging to SC/ST and Minority for suitable employment.

Independent Agency for Aam Admi Schemes

2246. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to set up an independent agency for evolving Government programmes especially for its large spending on "aam admi" schemes and ensure that benefits of the schemes reach the masses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the present monitoring and evaluation of Government schemes which, being an 'in-house' exercise, fails to reflect reality at ground level and bottlenecks in different social sector scheme; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the new agency is expected to help in implementing social sector schemes so that they reach to 'aam admi'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is a proposal for setting up of an Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) to assess the outcomes and impact of the major flagship programmes of Government of India. In the recent 2010-2011 Budget Speech, the Finance Minister while mentioning about the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) said, "It has been decided that it would be an independent entity under a Governing board chaired by the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission. The IEO would evaluate the impact of flagship programmes and place the findings in the public domain. It would be funded by the Planning Commission".

(c) The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission is entrusted with the task of conducting evaluation studies of the Central/Centrally sponsored Government schemes assessing the impact

of and bottlenecks in the specific programme on a sample basis. However, at the Centre the implementing Ministries monitor their respective social sector schemes. The report of evaluation study conducted for specific Central/Centrally sponsored schemes incorporating the aspects of monitoring are submitted to the Government of India and placed in the public domain.

(d) The proposed Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) would strengthen the existing evaluation process by drawing the best resources available from leading research organizations. The findings of the independent evaluation will be reported to the Government of India and also be placed in the public domain.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts in CBI

2247. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of personnel is less in investigation agencies such as Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and departmental vigilance organisation in comparison to the rising cases of corruption;

(b) if so, whether the Government has reviewed the disposal of pending cases lying before the above mentioned investigating agencies during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the total number of personnel deployed in investigating agencies for disposal of the cases of corruption and irregularities agency-wise; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to make all the investigating agencies effective and to increase the number of personnel in the above mentioned agencies in view of rising cases of corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The number of personnel in agencies

like CBI, CVC and Departmental Vigilance organizations is based on assessment of work requirement of each Agency/Department. Addition/creation of posts is done as per prescribed procedure on the basis of various parameters including complexity and number of cases and other activities of the agencies.

The status of pending cases is reviewed from time to time. The number of cases registered/received, disposed and pending investigation/examination in the CBI and CVC during last three years (as available) is as under:

Year	No. of cases Registered	No. of cases disposed of investigation	No. of cases pending investigation
2007	940	1216	1143
2008	991	1127	1005
2009	1119	1127	988

CVC:

Year	Cases Received	Cases disposed	Cases pending
2006	4798	4683	441
2007	4941	4672	710
2008	4721	4238	1193

As on 31.12.2009, details of personnel deployed in CBI and CVC are as under:-

Organization	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength
CBI	5961	5242
CVC	294	244

The information regarding staff strength of vigilance set up of Ministries, Departments etc, is not maintained centrally.

(d) In order to strengthen the Central Vigilance Commission, it has been given a statutory basis on account of which it can function in an independent and objective manner. CBI, the prime agency for fighting corruption in public offices, has been brought under the purview of the CVC to ensure greater objectivity and accountability in its functioning. Government has taken

several steps to strengthen the CBI which *inter-alia* include creation of 284 posts in the grades of Public Prosecutor, Inspector, Head Constable and Steno Clerks for Additional Special Courts; creation of 25 posts of various ranks for Fake Indian Currency Note Cell; revival of 62 posts that were lying vacant in various grades; relaxation of Recruitment Rules allowing 77 vacancies at the level of Deputy Superintendent of Police to be filled up through promotional quota instead of deputation quota, allowing contractual engagement of public prosecutors(s) initially for 3 years and extendable upto 5 years, etc. Government has also decided to set up 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in various States.

The CVC is being strengthened by IT enabling of core CVC processes. Government has created six more posts of Directors/Deputy Secretaries.

[English]

Skill Oriented Training

2248. SHRI J.M AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government with a view to impart quality education in the country will consider to change school level syllabus drastically;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide skill oriented training after standard 5 so that students can find a vocation and do not drop out of school; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Based on the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 for school education, National Council of Educational Research and Training has already prepared new syllabi for all subjects for Classes I to XII and has also prepared new textbooks. 16 States are using these textbooks with or without adaptation at various stages of school education.

(c) and (d) Elementary education encompasses the first eight years of schooling, which provides for comprehensive and all-inclusive education. Separate vocational stream is available at the higher secondary stage, but not at the elementary stage of education.

However, National Curriculum Framework (NCF-2005) for school education advocates work-centred education at both elementary and secondary levels. Thirty two vocational packages are being offered at higher secondary levels in schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education to provide skill oriented education.

Propagation of Culture

2249. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of national policy formulated or proposed to be formulated by the Government for the promotion and development of historical and religious culture of the country;

(b) the measures that have been undertaken to spread the culture of the country amongst the foreign tourists visiting India;

(c) the amount of funds allocated during the last three years in this regard;

(d) the amount of funds spent and remained unspent during the said period; and

(e) the impact of such schemes in spreading culture of the country amongst foreign and domestic tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Trails on Bt. Crops

2250. SHRJ JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

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

(a) whether tests are being conducted on Bt. ladyfinger, Bt, Cauliflower and Bt. Paddy and other crops in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether these tests are being conducted in the Government laboratories;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the details of crops being rested in private and Government scientific laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee has accorded approval for conducting experiments on Genetically Modified (GM) crops namely; cotton, rice, okra, brinjal, potato, ground nut, tomato, corn, cabbage, cauliflower, mustard and sorghum for generation of hie-safety data. The public and private institutions which have been permitted to conduct biosafety tests include; Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla, National Research Centre for Sorghum, Hyderabad; National Research Centre for Plant Biotechnology, New Delhi; Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore; University of Agriculture, Dharwad; International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics, Hyderabad; M/s Bejo Sheetal Seeds Pvt. Ltd., Jalna; M/s Pioneer Overseas Corporation; Hyderabad; M/s Dow Agro Science, Mumbai; M/s Monsanto India Limited, New Delhi; Mis Bayer Bioxciences Pvt., Hyderabad; M/s J.K. Agri Genetics Limited, Hyderabad; Mis Nunhems India Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon; M/s Avesthagen Ltd., Bangalore, M/s Maharashtra Hybrid Seeds Co. Ltd., Mumbai; M/s Sungro Seeds Research Ltd., M/s Metahelix Life Sciences, Bangalore; and Delhi University.

(e) The development of these GM crops (except okra, cotton and corn) is at its nascent stage and therefore preliminary data are being generated by the applicant within their own laboratory, green house and research farms. In case of okra, animal feeding studies have been initiated at National Institution of Nutrition, Hyderabad and accredited private laboratories such as Advinus Therapeutics, Bangalore, In case of Widextrike transgenic cotton, goat feeding study is being conducted at International Institute of Biotechnology and Toxicology, Chennai, It is recognized by Ministry of Science and Technology and also recognized by University of Madras. Field trials with transgenic corn and cotton are being conducted in State Agriculture Universities for generating information on the stability, efficacy and environment safety of the introduced gene.

[*English*]

CBI Inquiry on decreasing Tiger Population

2251. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has entrusted to the CBI the probe into the dwindling tiger population due to poaching in some States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made so far, in this direction; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to improve tiger population in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Time and again, in specific instances of tiger poaching/seizures, the States are advised to transfer such cases to the CBI, considering their national/international ramification.

(d) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government to protect the tiger are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Milestone initiatives (including the recent) taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers and other wild animals

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of anti poaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, *inter-alia*, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific

tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

5. Constitution of a multidisciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. Declaration of eight new Tiger Reserves and in-principle approval accorded for creation of four new Reserves, namely Sahyadri in Maharashtra, Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh, Ratapani in M.P. and Sunabeda in Orissa.
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, *inter-alia*, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. An area of 29284.76 sq. km, has been notified by 15 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhnad, and West Bengal). Two tiger States (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh) have taken a decision for notifying the core or critical tiger habitats (2765.04 sq.km.). The State of Madhya Pradesh has not identified/notified the core/critical tiger habitat in its newly constituted tiger reserve (Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary).

Financial steps

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

11. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
13. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2009, the CITES Secretariat has issued a notification to Parties to submit reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20.10.2009 (progress made on restricting captive 'breeding operations of tigers etc.).

Reintroduction of Tigers

15. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers/tigresses have been done.
16. Special advisories issued for *in-situ* build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, *inter-alia*, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore & Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Central Assistance will be provided to States for creation of STPF in remaining 10 Tiger Reserves in 2009-10. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police, with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars.
18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, an online tiger crime data base has been launched, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved. Recent initiatives
19. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
20. Rapid assessment of tiger reserves done.
21. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
22. All India meeting of Field Directors convened on 25 and 26 July, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests for reviewing the status of field protection and related issues in tiger reserves.
23. Chief Ministers of tiger States addressed at the level of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests on urgent issues, viz. implementation of the tripartite MOU, creation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, stepping up protection etc.
24. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
25. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection.

26. Advisory issued for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the forthcoming all India tiger estimation.
27. Report of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) constituted for looking into the local extinction of tiger in the Panna Tiger Reserve sent to the State (Madhya Pradesh) for the needful action.
28. Issue of tiger farming and trafficking of tiger body parts discussed at the level of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests with the Chinese Authorities.
29. Action taken for amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act to ensure effective conservation.
30. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.

[Translation]

Wastage of Water

2252. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any assessment of the quality of fresh water that goes waste into sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan of the Government for optimal utilisation of the available water resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The analysis of the water sample collected by Central Water Commission at observation sites on major rivers indicate that quality of water before its outflow into the sea is generally of C category i.e. drinking water source with conventional treatment followed by disinfection.

Several measures for development and management of water resources are undertaken by the respective States Governments, which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices etc. State Governments conceive, plan and implement major, medium and minor schemes (both surface and ground water) for utilization of water resources. Storage capacity of about 225 BCM has been created so far. As per present assessment, the total estimated storage capacity of the various projects under construction is about 64 BCM. Further, the State

Governments have identified various other schemes for investigation and planning and the estimated storage for such schemes is about 108 BCM. Government of India is providing central assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programmes (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM); Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies etc. The Government of India also encourages rainwater harvesting and recharge to groundwater for conservation of water.

[English]

Students Pursuing Higher Education

2253. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) the percentage of students pursuing higher education in the country;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any plan to improve the said percentage in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) (a) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) measures the number of students enrolled for higher studies as a percentage of population in the age cohort group of 18-24 year. The GER for higher education in the country is 12.4%.

(b) and (c) During the Eleventh Five Year Plan establishment of Central Universities in hitherto uncovered States has been envisaged. The strategy for increasing enrolment includes establishment of new institutions of higher learning in the Central sector such as Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, National Institutes of Technology and Schools of Planning and Architecture, incentivizing States for establishment of new institutions by establishment of model degree colleges in districts where the GER is below the national level and expansion of existing institutions by policy interventions and schemes aimed at increasing access and opportunities for pursuit of higher education.

Bio-Diversity Act

2254. SHRI M.I.SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to take strict regulatory measures to ensure that the mandatory legal aspects included in the Bio-Diversity Act are adhered upon in all international collaborative research projects in genetic engineering in agriculture produce; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) In accordance with Section 5 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, in respect of collaborative research projects, the exchange of biological resources or information relating thereto between institutions, including Government sponsored institutions in India, and such institutions in other countries, do not require prior approval of the National Bio-diversity Authority, provided these projects conform to the guidelines issued by the Central Government. Accordingly, the Central Government has already issued guidelines vide notification dated 8.11.2006, which are required to be adhered to in case of collaborative research projects.

[*Translation*]

Growth Rate

2255. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of percentage of growth rate achieved at National and State level as per the latest assessment of National Sample Survey Organisation(NSSO); and

(b) the present status regarding poverty, malnutrition, literacy etc. in the country at National and State level as per the above assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Growth rate of economy can not be worked out solely based on the data collected by NSSO. However, indicators of performance of the economy can be fairly derived based on the data thrown up by its surveys. For example based on its surveys covering the subjects of employment-unemployment and consumer expenditure, rate of employment, as measured by Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and level of consumption are worked out to give the idea of employment situation and level of consumption in the country. Accordingly, "number of persons usually employed per 1000 persons for the major States" for last three surveys are given in the enclosed Statement-I and State-wise Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) in these rounds is given at in the enclosed Statement-II. These Statements in Annex-I and Annex-II give fairly good idea of growth in employment and consumption level over the years as revealed by these surveys.

(b) The "number and percentage of population below poverty line by states during 1993-94 and 2004-05 has been worked out by Planning Commission on the basis of NSS 50th (July 1993-June 1994) and 61st round(July 2004-June 2005) detail is given in the enclosed Statement-III. A Statement-IV giving state-wise information on per capita intake of calorie, protein and fat based on 61st round (July. 2004-June 2005), is given The Literacy rate for persons of all ages for each State, Group of U.Ts. and Group of North-Eastern States during 2005-06 is given statements (Annex-III to Annex-V) present the status regarding poverty, malnutrition and literacy in the country as per the latest surveys of NSSO covering these subjects.

Statement I

Number of persons usually employed in the principal status (ps) and in the principal as well as subsidiary status (all) per 1000 persons for major states during 60th (2004), 61st (2004-05) and 62nd (2005-06) rounds of National Sample Survey (NSS)

State	Rural (person)			Urban (person)		
	60th round	61st round	62nd round	60th round	61st round	62nd round
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	550	544	531	364	392	380
Assam	373	391	381	340	336	352

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	321	316	304	264	272	270
Chhattisgarh	533	509	542	371	364	365
Delhi	404	311	326	337	334	315
Goa	447	342	292	365	363	394
Gujarat	499	513	482	380	377	368
Haryana	416	424	408	324	339	363
Himachal Pradesh	504	530	526	399	456	410
Jammu & Kashmir	447	416	383	331	331	326
Jharkhand	391	427	428	290	311	290
Karnataka	503	542	506	371	386	375
Kerala	386	400	403	369	371	382
Madhya Pradesh	462	459	453	341	347	325
Maharashtra	508	521	507	381	384	354
Orissa	442	452	468	326	334	346
Punjab	385	440	415	354	365	350
Rajasthan	441	459	465	325	349	318
Tamil Nadu	506	528	525	392	418	406
Uttarakhand	528	474	459	332	332	271
Uttar Pradesh	371	371	370	314	331	304
West Bengal	355	379	397	370	384	380
All India	431	439	433	354	365	350

Statement II

Average monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) in Rs. for major States and sector

State	Rural (person)			Urban (person)		
	60th round	61st round	62nd round	60th round	61st round	62nd round
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	557	585.55	704	1102	1018.55	1304
Assam	532	543.18	626	1019	1057.99	1352

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	442	417.11	465	784	696.27	684
Chhattisgarh	417	425.10	429	812	989.97	1214
Gujarat	613	596.09	684	1092	1115.20	1105
Haryana	879	862.89	743	1050	1142.35	1156
Jharkhand	405	425.30	469	969	985.43	1093
Karnataka	502	508.46	573	937	1033.21	1154
Kerala	990	1013.15	1056	1372	1290.89	1566
Madhya Pradesh	437	439.06	487	793	903.68	982
Maharashtra	569	567.76	697	1259	1148.27	1342
Orissa	414	398.89	460	872	757.31	900
Punjab	947	846.75	1010	1059	1326.09	1520
Rajasthan	580	590.83	701	995	964.02	1004
Tamil Nadu	603	602.17	688	1131	1079.65	1171
Uttar Pradesh	538	532.63	570	827	857.05	908
West Bengal	580	562.11	583	1133	1123.61	1233
All-India	565	558.78	625	1060	1052.36	1171

Statement III*State-wise poverty ratio (in%)*

States/UTs	1993-94	2004-05
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	22.2	15.8
Arunachal Pradesh	39.4	17.6
Assam	40.9	19.7
Bihar	55.0	41.4
Chhattisgarh	NA	40.9
Goa	14.9	13.8
Gujarat	24.2	16.8

	1	2	3
Haryana		25.1	14.0
Himachal Pradesh		28.4	10.0
Jammu and Kashmir		25.2	5.4
Jhar.khand		NA	40.3
Karnataka		33.2	25.0
Kerala		25.4	15.0
Madhya Pradesh		42.5	38.3
Maharashtra		36.9	30.7
Manipur		33.8	17.3
Meghalaya		37.9	18.5

1	2	3
Mizoram	25.7	12.6
Nagaland	37.9	19.0
Orissa	48.6	46.4
Punjab	11.8	8.4
Rajasthan	27.4	22.1
Sikkim	41.4	20.1
Tamil Nadu	35.0	22.5
Tripura	39.0	18.9
Uttar Pradesh	40.9	32.8
Uttaranchal	NA	39.6
West Bengal	35.7	24.7
All-India	36.0	27.5

Source: Planning Commission

Statement IV*State-wise information on per capita intake of calorie, protein and fat per day*

State	Per capita per day intake of		
	Calorie (Kcal)	Protein (0.0 gm)	Fat (0.0 gm)
1	2	3	4
Rural			
Andhra Pradesh	1995	49.8	33.5
Assam	2067	52.7	26.7
Bihar	2049	57.8	28.4
Chhatisgarh	1942	47.4	19.9
Gujrat	1923	53.3	50.9
Haryana	2226	69.6	55.4
Jharkhand	1961	51.2	22.8
Karnataka	1845	48.8	33.9
Kerala	2014	55.4	40.8

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	1929	58.8	35.1
Maharashtra	1933	55.7	41.5
Orissa	2023	48.3	17.8
Punjab	2240	66.7	58.7
Rajasthan	2180	69.6	50.9
Tamilnadu	1842	44.9	29.6
Uttar Pradesh	2200	65.9	37.5
West Bengal	2070	52	26.5
All	2047	57.0	35.5
Urban			
Andhra Pradesh	2000	50.9	43.2
Assam	2143	55.9	36.8
Bihar	2190	62.2	40.4
Chhatisgarh	2087	53.9	37.2
Gujrat	1991	57.3	63.5
Haryana	2033	60.5	54.4
Jharkhand	2458	69.5	53.8
Karnataka	1944	52.2	43.3
Kerala	1996	56.7	44.9
Madhya Pradesh	1954	58.2	43.4
Maharashtra	1847	52.1	50.1
Orissa	2139	55.2	28.3
Punjab	2150	63.4	61.0
Rajasthan	2116	64.0	56.4
Tamilnadu	1935	49.2	41.1
Uttar Pradesh	2124	65.1	46.1
West Bengal	2011	55.1	39.1
All	2020	57.0	47.5

Statement V

*Literacy rate (per 1000 persons) for persons of all ages for each State, Group of U.Ts.
and Group of North-Eastern States (2005-06)*

States/Uts	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Andhra Pradesh	564	413	486	798	647	723	623	469	545
Assam	798	707	754	888	842	868	806	718	764
Bihar	564	342	457	689	544	623	575	359	471
Chhattisgarh	551	362	455	859	724	794	602	417	509
Delhi	929	742	852	876	800	843	882	793	844
Goa	811	665	733	835	785	810	825	730	777
Gujarat	725	487	610	835	725	784	761	562	666
Haryana	690	501	602	793	692	747	715	546	637
Himachal Pradesh	802	665	734	887	806	849	810	677	744
Jammu and Kashmir	678	468	576	799	640	725	702	499	605
Jharkhand	601	363	485	841	685	769	647	421	538
Karnataka	636	479	558	825	681	755	691	536	614
Kerala	860	798	828	874	842	857	863	808	834
Madhya Pradesh	622	396	514	835	718	779	674	472	577
Maharashtra	749	565	660	848	747	800	788	635	714
Orissa	652	445	547	798	671	739	675	476	576
Punjab	692	582	640	827	753	793	736	637	691
Rajasthan	594	313	458	772	604	692	631	373	507
Tamil Nadu	710	551	629	859	762	811	768	630	698
Uttaranchal	826	685	758	815	700	757	824	689	758
Uttar Pradesh	614	391	508	722	591	659	634	430	537
West Bengal	693	554	625	843	743	796	727	596	664
N.E. States	808	701	756	879	837	859	821	726	774
Grp. of UTs.	781	659	728	861	805	834	824	744	787
All-India	656	467	563	816	702	761	695	524	612

[English]

Irregularities in WCL

2256. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the large scale irregularities which have taken place in the contracts awarded to private companies in Western Coalfields Limited during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against officers who have found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKSH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As informed by Coal India Limited, no complaints of large scale irregularities in the contracts awarded to the private companies have been found to be established in Western Coalfields Limited during the last three years and the current year.

Reservation to Ex-Servicemen

2257. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government contemplates to provide reservation to ex-servicemen in Group 'A' and Group 'B' categories in the posts falling vacant in the Ministries/ Departments including Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) in the light of provisions of the ex-servicemen (Re-employment in Central Civil Services and Posts) Rules, 1979 which provide for reservation of ex-servicemen in Group 'C' and Group 'D' categories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) As per Ex-servicemen (Re-employment in Central Civil Services and Posts) Rules.

1979. Ten percent of the vacancies in the posts at the level of Assistant Commandant in all para military forces, ten percent of the vacancies in Group 'C' and twenty percent of the vacancies in Group 'D' posts are reserved for being filled by ex-servicemen. There is not proposal to amend the Rules.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Lakes

2258. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken steps for the conservation and development of lakes in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of lakes taken up by the Government for conservation and development; and

(d) the amount spent during the last three years in this regard, lake-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) since June, 2001 for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country, on 70:30 cost sharing basis between the Central Government and the respective State Governments. The Plan includes core components of interception, diversion and treatment of wastewaters before their entry into the lake, catchment area treatment, shoreline protection, in-lake treatment such as aeration, de-weeding, de-siltation, bio-remediation and bio-manipulation etc. The non core activities include lake front eco-development and public participation. Total outlay under the XI Plan towards the NLCP Scheme is Rs. 440 crore. Proposals for new lakes are considered for sanction subject to their admissibility as per NLCP guidelines, pollution status, prioritization and availability of funds under the Plan.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has so far sanctioned projects for conservation of 58 lakes at a cost of Rs. 883.94 crore. The details of these projects and the amount released by the Central Government during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Lake Conservation Projects approved under the NLCP*

Sl.No.	State	Lake	Approved cost (in Rs. crore)	Funds released during last 3 years (in Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Karnataka	3 lakes of Bangalore namely Vengaihkere, Nagavara and Jarganahalli	11.48	-
2.	-do-	Bellandur lake, Bangalore	5.54	-
3.	-do-	Kotekere lake, Belgaum	5.64	0.66
4.	-do-	Bhishma lake, Gadag	2.50	-
5.	-do-	Lal Bagh, Bangalore	1.66	-
6.	-do-	Channapatna lake, Hasan	4.97	0.60
7.	-do-	Sharanbhasveshwara lake, Gulbarga	4.89	2.00
8.	-do-	Akkamahadevi lake, Haveri	2.64	-
9.	-do-	Kundawada lake, Davangere	3.41	2.35
10.	-do-	Kote Tavarekere lake, Chikmagalur	3.64	0.64
11.	-do-	Tripuranthkeshwar lake, Bidar	4.67	2.50
12.	-do-	Gowramma and Hombalamma lakes Magadi town, Bangalore Rural	4.77	0.84
13.	-do-	Amanikere Lake, Tumkur	13.37	2.34
		Sub Total	69.18	11.93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Banjara lake, Hyderabad	4.30	-
		Sub Total	4.30	-
1.	Maharashtra	Powai lake, Mumbai	6.62	-
2.	-do-	9 lakes in Thane	2.53	-
3.	-do-	Mahalaxmi lake, Vadagaon	1.85	-
4.	-do-	Rankala lake, Kolhapur	8.65	1.50
5.	-do-	Varhala Devi lake, Bhiwandi	4.60	1.80
6.	-do-	Siddheshwar Lake, Solapur	4.32	0.76
		Sub total	28.57	4.06

1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rajasthan	Manasagar lake, Jaipur	24.72	2.30
2.	-do-	Anasagar lake, Ajmer	15.28	2.68
3.	-do-	Pushkar sarovar, Ajmer	48.37	8.46
4.	-do-	Fatehsagar lake, Udaipur	41.86	7.33
5.	-do-	Pichola lake system	84.75	6.22
		Sub Total	214.98	26.99
1.	Tamil Nadu	Ooty lake	1.75	-
2.	-do-	Kodaikanal lake, Dindigul	10.42	-
		Sub Total	12.17	-
1.	Tripura	3 lakes of Agartala	2.02	-
		Sub Total	2.02	-
1.	Uttranchal	4 lakes in Nainital	16.85	2.68
2.	-do-	Nainital lake, Nainital	47.97	12.33
		Sub Total	64.82	15.01
1.	West Bengal	Rabindra Sarovar	6.96	1.00
2.	-do-	Mirkik lake, Darjeeling	4.01	-
3.	-do-	22 km stretch of Adi Ganga in South 24 Parganas	24.94	4.00
		Sub Total	35.91	5.00
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Dal lake, Sri Nagar	298.76	74.16
		Sub Total	298.76	74.16
1.	Kerala	Veli Akkulum lake, Thiruvananthpuram	24.56	-
		Sub Total	24.56	-
1.	Orissa	Bindu sagar lake, Bhubaneswar	3.50	2.00
		Sub Total	3.50	2.00
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Rani talab, Rewa	3.31	2.18
2.	-do-	Sagar lake, Sagar	21.33	4.00
3.	-do-	Shivpuri lakes, Shivpuri	51.99	7.75
		Sub Total	76.63	13.93
1.	Nagaland	Twin lakes in Mokokchung	25.83	-
		Sub Total	25.83	-
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Mansi Ganga lake, Govardhan	22.71	6.49
		Sub total	22.71	6.49
		Grand total	883.94	159.57

Mining Activities in Aravalis

2259. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

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

(a) the reasons for banning mining activities in the Aravalis in Haryana by the Hon'ble Supreme Court;

(b) whether the State Government of Haryana proposes to allow mining activities again in the Aravalis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) In view of continued damage to environment and ecology in Aravali Region and non compliance of the provisions of various Acts and Rules, especially relating to reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in IA No. 1967 in IA No. 1785 in writ petition (c) no. 4677 of 1985 in the matter of M.C. Mehta Vs Union of India and Ors., vide order dated 8th May, 2009 have suspended all mining operations in the Aravali Hill range falling in the State of Haryana within the area of the approximately 448 sq. km in the Districts of Faridabad and Gurgaon including Mewat till reclamation plan duly certified by the State of Haryana, Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) and Central Empowered Committee (CEC) is prepared in accordance with the statutory provisions contained in various enactments.

(b) and (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court, subsequently, vide order dated 8th October, 2009 have directed the State of Haryana to lay down the guidelines and procedure for grant of mining lease in 600 ha of land to be identified and earmarked in Faridabad, as also to establish an Aravali Rehabilitation Fund and a Monitoring Committee. Actual mining operation could commence on submission of the rehabilitation and reclamation plan by the State and its approval by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Government of Haryana has engaged M/s WAPCOS Ltd., a consultant, to prepare the requisite reclamation and rehabilitation plans, which would need to be approved and the environment clearance, case by case, as applicable, would also need to be obtained before starting any mining operations in those areas.

[*Translation*]

Assistance for Conservation of Monuments and Museums

2260. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the monument-wise, museum-wise, scheme-wise details of financial assistance provided for conservation of protected monuments and construction of new museums to the State Governments particularly to Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and North Eastern States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the funds allocated during the said period have been utilized for the said purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The entire expenditure on conservation, protection and maintenance of centrally protected monuments, and establishment and running of its site-museums is incurred by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) through its own budgetary allocations. Circle-wise details of expenditure incurred by ASI on conservation works and year-wise details on museums for last 3 years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Under the scheme "Financial Assistance for Setting up, Promotion and Upgradation of Regional and Local Museums", several State Governments have submitted proposals in respect of both new and existing museums. Details of proposals submitted by State Governments in respect of new museums during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Presently, there is no scheme for providing financial assistance to State Governments for preservation of monuments protected by them.

Statement I

Year-wise expenditure for conservation of monuments under ASI for last three years

Sl.No.	Circle/Branch	Expenditure 2006-07	Expenditure 2007-08	Expenditure 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra Circle	677.00	633.00	774.00
2.	Lucknow Circle	559.97	775.00	1201.39
3.	Aurangabad Circle	375.00	738.95	285.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Mumbai	3'80.00	415.00	465.15
5.	Bangalore Circle	839.18	1035.22	1088.94
6.	Dharwad Circle	640.52	593.00	423.64
7.	Bhopal Circle	839.18	906.69	997.96
8.	Bhubaneshwar Circle	298.98	278.29	234.16
9.	Kolkata Circle	288.68	338.13	419.34
10.	Chennai Circle	456.40	531.00	505.00
11.	Chandigarh Circle	434.00	494.82	512.48
12.	Shimla Circle	117.50	125.00	118.00
13.	Delhi Circle	836.57	786.36	728.64
14.	Goa Circle	81.95	92.20	118.00
15.	Guwahati Circle	112.17	103.52	175.25
16.	Jaipur Circle	302.00	285.00	280.00
17.	Hvderabad Circle	661.47	743.23	865.00
18.	Patna Circle	155.00	427.97	377.72
19.	Srinaaar Circle	268.70	300.00	405.30
20.	Thrissur Circle	208:99	261.75	286.17
21.	Vadodara Circle	300.06	339.98	405.62
22.	Dehradun Circle	180.00	177.50	169.40
23.	Raipur Circle	242.00	235.00	285.00
24.	Rarichi Circle	50.00	74.92	78.45
25.	Science Branch Dehradun	543.95	609.90	555.36
26.	C.H. Agra	1108.81	1584.76	1743.63
Total		10816.89	12886.19	13498.60

Statement II

Details of proposal received for establishment of new museums run by State Government

2007-2008

State	Name and Address of Museum/State	Remarks
	NIL	No proposal was received during this period, as establishment of new museums was not covered under the scheme during that period.

2008-2009

State	Name and Address of Museum/State	Remarks
1. Rajasthan	Government Museum, Baran, Rajasthan	Rs. 30,00,0001- sanctioned for DPR.
2. Rajasthan	Town Hall Museum, Jaipur, Rajasthan	Government of Rajasthan is to make a presentation.

2009-2010

State	Name and Address of Museum/State	Remarks
1. Rajasthan	Director, Government Museum, Tonk,	The proposal is incomplete and the museum has been requested to furnish the documents.
2. Rajasthan	Rajasthan State Archival Museum, Bikaner, Govt. sPress Road, Bikaner, Rajasthan.	The proposal is incomplete and the museum has been requested to furnish the requisite documents.
3. Rajasthan	Manuscript museum, (Rajasthan Oriental Research Institute), PWD Road, Jodhpur-342001	The proposal is incomplete and the museum has been requested to furnish the requisite documents.

A special grant of Rs. 5.50 crores was allotted in favour of Government Museum, Egmore, Chennai in 2009-2010 under Metro Museum Scheme.

Pollution in ground water

2261. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey/performance audit on ground water pollution and its adverse effect on the human health;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure pollution free ground water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) undertakes

monitoring of ground water regime on regional basis through a network of observation wells located throughout the country. Data generated by the CGWB during the course of ground water regime monitoring and various scientific studies have revealed the occurrences of fluoride, arsenic, iron etc., beyond the permissible limit of drinking water standards (BIS 10500). The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), during 2002-2006, conducted assessment of ground water quality in metro cities with a view to ascertain groundwater quality with reference to pollution. Ground water samples were collected from twenty five different locations from each metro city and were analyzed for physico-chemical and bacteriological parameters as per the Drinking Water Standards of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and World Health Organization (WHO).

Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) conducted assessment of impact of onsite sanitation system on ground water and surface water quality. The study was conducted through National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) in 10 cities of five States. The report was published in May, 2005.

Following steps have been taken by the Government to ensure pollution free ground water:

- (i) The CGWB has conducted ground water exploration and field studies in ground water contaminated areas to ascertain the extent of

contamination and delineation of contaminant free aquifers in the affected areas. Suitable well designs including utilization of cement sealing techniques have been evolved for construction of fresh water tubewells. Successful tubewells are being handed over to the concerned state agencies for utilization in their water supply schemes.

- (ii) Constitution of Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) by Central Government for the purposes of regulation and control of ground water management and development.
- (iii) Technical and financial assistance by the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Department of Drinking Water Supply (DWS) to the States under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to supplement the efforts of the States.
- (iv) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has taken measures such as directing the industries through State Pollution Control Board to limit the discharge of effluents within the stipulated standards, setting up of networks of ambient water quality monitoring stations, initiation of schemes for 'providing assistance to cluster of small scale industrial units for setting up common effluent treatment plants and taking up of schemes for monitoring water quality in critically polluted areas.

Statement

State-wise details of contamination of Ground water (source: CGWB)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 μ S/cm) (No. of Districts)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/1) (No. of Districts)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/1 (No. of Districts)	Iron (above 1.0 mg/1) (No. of Districts)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	—	—	—	Andaman (1)
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Kadapa, Nellore, Prakasam, Prakasam, Guntur, Nalgonda, Krishna, Khammam, Warangal,	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Ranga	—	Adilabad, Chittoor, Kadapa, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy,

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Medak, East Godavari, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam (16)	Reddy Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari (19)		Visakhapatnam (15)
3.	Assam	—	Goalpapra, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Nagaon (4)	Dhemaji (1)	Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpapra, Golghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, Karbi Anglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sibsagar, Sonitpur (18)
4.	Bihar	—	Aurangabad, Banka, Buxar, Jamui, Kaimur Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul (9)	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhiserai, Munger, Patna Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali (15)	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhiserai, madhepura, Muzafferpur, Nawada, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran (19)
5.	Chhattisgarh		Bastar, Bilaspur, Bantewada, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja (12)	Rajnandgaon (1)	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya, (4)
6.	Delhi	North West, West. South West (3)	East Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi (5)		Isolated pockets in all districts
7.	Goa				North Goa, South Goa (2)
8.	Gujarat	Ahmdabad, Amreli, Anand, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Banaskantha, Dohad, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehsana, Navsari, Patan, Panchmahals, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Surat, Vadodara, (21)	Ahmdabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dohad, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehsana, Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Vadodara, (18)		Ahmdabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kachchh, Mehsana Narmada (6)

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Kaithal, Mahendergarh, Panipat, Rewari, Sonapat, Yamunanagar (14)	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissr, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Kurushetra, Mahendergarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat (14)		Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendergarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonapat, Yamuna Nagar (17)
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi (1)			
11.	Jammu and Kashmir		Rajaori, Udhampur (2)		Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupgam, Kathu, Kupwar, Pulwama, Srinagar (6)
12.	Jharkhand		Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ranchi (6)		Chatra, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi, West Singhbhum (6)
13.	Karnataka	Bijapur, Bagalkot, Belgaun, Bellary, Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, Davangiri, Dharwar, Gadag Gulburge, Hasan, Haveri, Mandya, Raichur, Udupi (15)	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaun, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagara, Chikmagalur, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Haveri, Kolar, Koppala, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur (20)		Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davangere. Gulburga, Hasan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppala, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada (22)
14.	Kerala	Palakkad (1)	Palakkad (1)		Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thriissur, Wayanad (14)
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind, Indore, Jhabua, Sheopur, Ujjain (5)	Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Dhar, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargaon, Mandsaur, Rajgarh, Satna, Seoni, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi (19)		Balaghat, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshngabad, Narsinghpur, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sidhi, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, Dindori, East Nimar (25)

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar, Akola, Amravati, Beed, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Jalna, Jalgaon, Nagpur, Nasik, Parbhani, Raigarh, Solapur, Wardha (16)	Amravati, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded (8)		Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kohlapur, Latur, nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal (20)
17.	Manipur				Bishnupur, Thoubal (2)
18.	Orissa	Jagatsinghpur (1)	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bouth, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jaipur, Keonjhar, Suvarnapur (11)		Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, J. Singhpur, Jaipur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandmahal, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Suvarnapur (21)
19.	Punjab	Bhathinda, Ferozepur, Faridkot, Gurdaspur, Mansa, Muktsar, Patiala, Sangrur (8)	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Ferozepur, Gudaspur, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar,		Bhathinda, Ferozkot, Fatehgarh sahib, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur (10)
20.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Bharmer, Bhartpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Bikaner, Churu, Chittaurgarh, Dhaulpur, Dausa, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jhunjhunun, Jodhpur, Karoli, Nagaur, Neemuch, Pali, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, Swai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur (29)	Ajmer, Alwar, Banaswara, Bharmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, hanumangarh, Jipur, Jaisalmer, Jalor, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajasamand, Sirohi Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur (30)		Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagar, Pali, Rajasamand, Sikar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Udaipur (29)
21.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Chennai, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Dhamapuri, Erode, Pudukkottai, Ramanathanpur, am Namakkal, Salem,	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Drode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Permabalar, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpur,		Namakkal, Salem (2)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Karur, Perambalur, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur, Thoothukkudi, Tirunelveli, Theni, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhanagar, (21)	Salem, Sivaganga, Theni, Thiruvannamali, Trichurapally, Vellore, Virudhunagar (17)		
22.	Tripura				Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura, (4)
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Hathras, Jyotibaphulenagar, Mathura (7)	Agra, Aligarh, Etah, Firozabad, Jaunpur, Nagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Maunath Bhanjan (12)	Agra, Aligarh, Balarampur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Lakhimpur Kheri*, Mathura, Moradabad (9)	Azamgarh, Balia, Faatehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, Kanpur Nagar, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddartnagar, Unnao (15)
24.	West Bengal	Bankura, Haora, Medinipur, N-24 Parganas, S-24 Parganas (5)	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakhindinajpur, Nadia, Purulia, Uttardinajpur (8)	Bardhaman, Hoghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nedia, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas (8)	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakhindinajpur, E. Midnapur, Howrah, Hugli, Jalpaiguri, Kolkatta, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia, S-24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur, West Midnapur (15)

[English]

Exploitation of Labourers

2262. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules and regulations made to check the exploitation of labourers in the Gulf countries have proved ineffective;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has noticed the scam of making fake documents which are required under these rules and regulations;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether vested interests have been found involved actively in this scam; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by the Government to check it?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) to (f) Some cases of false/forged documents have come to the notice of the Government. Immediate action is initiated in such cases under the Emigration Act, 1983 to suspend/cancel the registration certificate of the recruiting agents and file an FIR against the offenders. During 2009 the Protector General of Emigrants suspended/cancelled 44 Registration Certificates, filed 136 FIRs and issued prosecution sanctions in 14 cases.

[Translation]

Irrigation Schemes/Projects in Bundelkhand

2263. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to launch special irrigation schemes/projects in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for this purpose under various schemes/programmes during the XIth Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(c) the present status of the irrigation facilities provided to the region alongwith the number of dams in the region for irrigation purpose;

(d) the details of proposals received by the Union Government from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for irrigation projects for the region; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and to increase the water reservoirs in the region in view of the recent drought condition?

(b) Details of water resources related activities included in the above package are at given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As per the report of the Inter-Ministerial Central Team on "Drought Mitigation Strategy of Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh" total irrigation from all sources is 45.6% of the net sown area in Bundelkhand region of UP and 44.7% of the net sown area in Bundelkhand region of MP. The report further states that there are 28 major and medium irrigation projects in Bundelkhand region of UP and 19 major and medium irrigation projects in Bundelkhand region of MP in addition to minor irrigation systems including dug wells, shallow tube wells and deep tube wells.

(d) The Proposals received by the union Government from the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for irrigation projects for the region are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The schemes for irrigation development are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. However, Government of India provides assistance to States under various schemes/programmes namely (i) Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, (ii) Command Area Development and Water Management, and (iii) Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Government of India have approved a Special Package for Drought Mitigation and a Comprehensive Package for Integrated Development of Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Madhya Pradesh (MP).

Statement I

Details of Water Resources related Activities included in the Special Package for Drought Mitigation for Bundelkhand Region of Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Madhya Pradesh (MP) with Financial contribution of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector

Sl.No.	Activities	Estimated Cost			Support of Central Schemes		National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	Additional Central Assistance
		UP	MP	Total	Name of Scheme	Amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Changing pump sets, reconstruction of water distribution network etc.	50	0	50	—	—	—	50
2.	Commnad area development of Rajghat canal systems	200	100	300	CAD&WM	150	—	150
3.	Completion of ongoing minor irrigation schemes	9	0	125	125	—	—	125

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Completion of ongoing works of dams, canals etc including restoration of works of dams	8	0	8	AIBP	2	—	6
5.	Incomplete Bariyarpur project	—	236	236	AIBP	59	—	177
6.	Repair and renovation of ponds/tanks including development of its command areas	100	80	180	RRR of Water Bodies	45	—	135
7.	Repair of Lift Irrigation schemes in Jalaun district	2	10	12	—	—	—	12
8.	Restoring capacities of canals, repairs, renovation and remodelling of new canals	284	150	434	AIBP	109	56	269
9.	Taking up new minor schemes	—	417	417	—	—	50	367
Total		644	1118	1762	—	365	106	1291

Statement II

Details of Proposals received by the Union Government from the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for Irrigation Projects for the Bundelkhand Region

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost in crore	Districts benefitted	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arjun Sahayak Pariyojna (UP)	806.50	Mahoba, Banda and Hamirpur	Included under AIBP
2.	Kachhaudha Dam	88.79	Lalitpur	Included under AIBP (UP)
3.	Rajghat Dam Project Unit No. 1 (Dam and Appurtenant Works) Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	383.63	Lalitpur, Jhansi, Jalaun and Bina	Assistance provided under AIBP
4.	Rajghat Canal Project (Uttar Pradesh)	527.78	Lalitpur, Jhansi and Jalaun	Assistance provided under AIBP
5.	Modernisation of Lahchura Dam, Uttar Pradesh	299.36	Hamirpur	Included under AIBP

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Pathrai Dam Project (Medium), Uttar Pradesh	53.53	Jhansi	Scheme duly cleared by the Advisory Committee of MoWR on irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose.
7.	Bariyarpur Left Canal, Madhya Pradesh	487.11	Chhatarpur	Included under AIBP
8.	Singhpur Irrigation Project, Madhya Pradesh	200.52	Chhatarpur	Scheme duly cleared by the Advisory Committee of MoWR on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose.
9.	Virat Sagar Dam Scheme, Uttar Pradesh	980.22	Mahoba	Under Appraisal in Central Water Commission.

[English]

World Bank Loan for NGRB Authority

2264. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has announced a soft loan of \$ one billion for the National Ganga River Basins Authority to clean and conserve the river;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government purpose to utilise the fund for effective implementation of its objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Preliminary consultations have been started for seeking World Bank support for the activities of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA). A proposal for availing Project Preparation Facility (PPF) assistance of US \$ 2.96 million from the World Bank has been approved for preparation of the detailed project report.

NE Insurgents In Myanmar

2265. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Myanmar Government has assured the Government of India that the North-Eastern (NE)

insurgents would not be allowed to operate from their soil;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Myanmar Government has started their operational against the NE insurgents stationed in their territory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) India has consistently taken up with the Government of Myanmar the need to prevent Indian insurgent groups and others from using the territory of Myanmar for activities inimical to India. Myanmar has re-affirmed its policy to not allow such insurgent groups to operate against India from their soil. This was reiterated during the recent Home Secretary-level 15th National Level Meeting between Myanmar and India held at Nay Pyi Taw between 19-21 January, 2010. Other matters relating to enhancing security cooperation between the two countries were also discussed during this meeting.

Discussions Between India and China

2266. SHRI K.SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion had taken place between India and China to increase the volume of trade through Nathula Pass;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open Chinese Consulate in the southern region of the country to enhance trade and tourism with China; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Bilateral trade through Nathula Pass was resumed in July 2006. The trade mart with customs and other facilities has been established at Sherathang. The trading period, which initially was from June to September, was extended to May to November in 2007. Border trade across Nathula has grown from Rs. 19.67 lakhs in 2006 to Rs. 137.9 lakhs in 2009. This mainly includes agricultural and related products such as maize, pulses, silk textiles, and mustard oil.

(c) and (d) The Chinese Consulates General operate from Mumbai and Kolkata respectively. No additional Chinese Consulates General are presently envisaged.

[*Translation*]

Allocation of MPLADS

2267. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated from the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) fund in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of schemes for which approval was given by the Members of Parliament and the number of schemes completed and the number of schemes not completed;

(c) whether the fencing of graveyard are done under the MPLADS but fencing and renovation of cremation grounds are not carried under the said scheme; and

(d) if so, whether the MPLADS fund is meant for any specific religion only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a)

During the last three years, the following amount from the MPLADS fund has been released to the nodal district authorities in the country:-

Financial year	MPLADS fund released (Rs. in crores)
2006-07	1451.50
2007-08	1470.55
2008-09	1580.00

(b) As per information received from the district authorities, 1302611 works were recommended by the Members of Parliament since inception of the scheme in the year 1993. As on 28.2.2010, out of these recommended works, 1160398 works have been sanctioned, 1'062265 works completed and the remaining works are in progress.

(c) Fencing of the graveyards and the cremation grounds is permitted under the MPLAD scheme, provided if it is done in land belonging to public/Government or a non-religious Trust/Society. However, all renovation and repair works, except in the heritage and archeological monuments and buildings, with specific permission from the Archeological Survey of India, are prohibited.

(d) Under the MPLAD scheme, the funds cannot be used for any specific religion.

Allotment of Captive Coal Blocks

2268. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal blocks allotted to private and public sector companies during each of the last three years and the current year along with the dates on which the said allotment were made, State-wise;

(b) whether the coal production has started in all the allocated coal blocks to meet the demand of the power sector;

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

(d) the names of the companies which have not started production from the coal block allotted to them till date and the action taken by the Government against them;

(e) whether the Government has also allotted coal blocks to various companies which do not have any power projects to execute;

(f) if so, the names of such companies and the action taken by the Government against such companies;

(g) whether the Government has allotted coal blocks to foreign companies to meet the demand of coal in the country; and

(h) if so, the details of these companies and the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) A total of 91 coal blocks have been allocated during the last three years and current year upto February, 2010. The details of coal blocks allotted to private and public sector companies during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) As on date, 208 coal blocks have been allocated. Out of this, 93 coal blocks have been allocated for generation of power. Out of 208 coal blocks allocated, production from 26 coal blocks has commenced. So far the following coal blocks allocated to various companies for generation of power have come into production.

Sl.No.	Name of Coal blocks	Name of Allottee	Sector of allotment
1.	Sarsatoli	CESC	Pvt.
2.	Talabira-I	HINDALCO	Pvt.
3.	Tara East	WBSEB	Public
4.	Tara, West	WBPDC	Public
5.	Gare Palma IV/2 & IV/3	Jindal Power Ltd.	Pvt.
6.	Panchwara Central	PSEB	Public
7.	Baranj I-IV, Kiloni, Manoradeep	KPCL	Public
8.	Barjora	WBPDC	Public

Coal mining projects have a relatively long gestation period. Development of coal blocks involves a gestation period of 3 to 7 years for reaching the production stage and another two to three years for reaching the optimal production capacity. As per the guidelines, coal production

from a captive coal block should commence within 36 months (42 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of open cast mines and in 48 months (54 months in case the area falls in forest land) in case of underground mine, from the date of allocation. If the coal block is not explored, additional two years are allowed for detailed exploration and three months for preparation of geological report. The coal blocks from where production have not started are in various stages of development like obtaining statutory clearances and mining lease, preparing mining plan, acquisition of land, procuring machinery and equipment etc. for both mining as well as end-use project.

In order to monitor the progress of the coal blocks and to ensure that allottees strictly adhere to the time schedule approved for development of coal mine and end-use project the Coal Controller under the Ministry of Coal has been mandated to monitor the progress of the development of coal mine and installation of the end use projects as per the bar-chart/schedule of activities given by the allottees and milestone chart enclosed with the allocation letter. Coal Controller sends a quarterly and six monthly reports on the progress in respect of allocated coal blocks and the end use projects. A system of bank guarantee has also been introduced for further monitoring. Based on the report of the Coal Controller, the Ministry reviews the cases and wherever found necessary, the Ministry takes appropriate measures on merits including the deallocation of coal block where the progress is not found to be satisfactory. At the Ministry level, the progress in the development of coal blocks is reviewed by a committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal). Genuine problems of allottees are highlighted during this meeting and efforts are made to sort them out.

(e) and (f) Coal blocks could be allocated for the power projects to be set up as well as for the existing power projects. The coal block so allocated is linked with the setting up of power project and the production from the coal block is synchronised with the commissioning of the power project.

(g) Coal blocks are allocated to eligible public and private sector companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 under Section 3 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(h) Does not arise in view of the reply given at (g) above.

Statement

The details of coal blocks allotted to private and public sector companies during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given below:-

Sl.No	Name of coal block	Date of allocation	Name of allocattee	State	End Use
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kosar Dongergaon	20.02.2007	Chaman Metaliks Ltd.	Maharastra	Sponge Iron
2.	Biharinath	20.02.2007	Bankura DRI Mining Manufacturers Co. Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	Sponge Iron
3.	Chakla	20.02.2007	Essar Power Generation Ltd.	Jharkhand	Power
4.	Jitpur	20.02.2007	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Jharkhand	Power
5.	Warora West (North)	20.02.2007	Bhatia International Ltd.	Maharastra	Sponge Iron
6.	Anesttipali	20.02.2007	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	Power
7.	Punkula-Chilka	20.02.2007	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	Power
8.	Sitanala	11.04.2007	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Jharkhand	Steel
9.	Penagaddppa	29.05.2007	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	Power
10.	Sial Ghoghri	29.05.2007	Prism Cement Limited	Madhya Pradesh	Cement
11.	Ravanwara Noth	29.05.2007	SKS Ispat Limited	Madhya Pradesh	Sponge Iron
12.	Chendipada, Chendi-II	25.07.2007	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	Orissa	Power
	Chendipada, Chendi-II	25.07.2007	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporaton	Orissa	Power
	Chendipada, Chendi-II	25.07.2007	MAHAGENCO	Orissa	Power

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Baitarni West	25.07.2007	Kerala State Elec. Board	Orissa	Power
	Baitarni West	25.07.2007	Orissa Hydro Power Generation Corp.	Orissa	Power
	Baitarni West	25.07.2007	Gujarat Power Generation Corp.	Orissa	Power
14.	Mandakini B	25.07.2007	Assam Mineral Dev. Corp.	Orissa	Power
	Mandakini B	25.07.2007	Meghalaya Mineral Dev. Corp.	Orissa	Power
	Mandakini B	25.07.2007	Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	Orissa	Power
	Mandakini B	25.07.2007	Orissa Mining Corporation	Orissa	Power
15.	Chhati Bariatu South	25.07.2007	NTPC	Jharkhand	Power
16.	Saharpur Jamarpani	25.07.2007	Damodar Valley Corporation	Jharkhand	Power
17.	Manoharpur	25.07.2007	Orissa Power Generation Corporation	Orissa	Power
18.	Dipside Manoharpur	25.07.2007	Orissa Power Generation Corporation	Orissa	Power
19.	Naini	25.07.2007	GMDC	Orissa	Power
	Naini	25.07.2007	PIPDICL	Orissa	Power
20.	Urma Paharitora	25.07.2007	ISEB	Jharkhand	Power
	Urma Paharitora	25.07.2007	BSMDCL	Jharkhand	Power
21.	Patratu	25.07.2007	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Jharkhand	Commercial
22.	Rabodih OCP	25.07.2007	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation	Jharkhand	Commercial
23.	Jaganathpur A	25.07.2007	West Bangal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	West Bengal	Commercial
24.	Jaganathpur B	25.07.2007	West Bangal Mineral Dev. Trading. Corp.	West Bengal	Commercial

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Suliyari	25.07.2007	APMDC	Madhya Pradesh	Commercial
26.	Marki Barka	25.07.2007	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation (MPSMC)	Madhya Pradesh	Commercial
27.	Shankarpur Bht. II	25.07.2007	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited (CMDCL)	Chhattisgarh	Commercial
28.	Morga III	25.07.2007	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation (MPSMC)	Chhattisgarh	Commercial
29.	Morga IV	25.07.2007	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation (MPSMC)	Chhattisgarh	Commercial
30.	Sondhia	25.07.2007	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation Limited (CMDCL)	Chhattisgarh	Commercial
31.	Semaria/Piparia	25.07.2007	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation (MPSMC)	Madhya Pradesh	Commercial
32.	Sahapur East	25.07.2007	National Mineral Dev. Corp.	Madhya Pradesh	Commercial
33.	Sahapur West	25.07.2007	National Mirieral Dev. Corp.	Madhya Pradesh	Commercial
34.	Bicharpur	25.07.2007	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation (MPSMC)	Madhya Pradesh	Commercial
35.	Mandla South	25.07.2007	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation	Madhya Pradesh	Commercial
36.	Agarzari	25.07.2007	MSMCL	Maharashtra	Commercial
37.	Warora	25.07.2007	MSMCL	Maharashtra	Commercial
38.	Parsa East	25.06.2007	RRVUNL	Chhattisgarh	Power
39.	Kanta Basan	25.06.2007	RRVUNL	Chhattisgarh	Power

1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	Brahampuri	16.07.2007	Pushp Steel and Mining Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Sponge Iron
41.	Kerandari BC	20.07.2007	Power Finance Corporation Tilaiya UMPP Jharkhand	Jharkhand	Power
42.	Tubed	01.08.2007	Hindalco	Jharkhand	Power
	Tubed	01.08.2007	Tata Power Ltd.	Jharkhand	Power
43.	Mandla North	17.09.2007	Jaipraskash Associates Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	cement
44.	Ashok Karkatta Central	06.11.2007	Essar Power Ltd.	Jharkhand	Power
45.	Patal East	06.11.2007	Bhushan Power and Steel Ltd.	Jharkhand	Power
46.	Sayang	06.11.2007	AES Chhattisgarh Energy Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Power
47.	Durgapur II/Sarya	06.11.2007	DB Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Power
48.	Durgapur II/Taraimar	06.11.2007	Balco	Chhattisgarh	Power
49.	Lohara West Extn.	06.11.2007	Adani Power Ltd.	Maharashtra	Power
50.	Ardhagram	06.12.2007	Soya Ispat Limited	West Bengal	Sponge Iron
	Ardhagram	06.12.2007	Jaibalaji Sponge Ltd.	West Bengal	Sponge Iron
51.	Sitarampur	27.12.2007	West Bengal Mineral Dev. Trading Corp.	West Bengal	Commercial
52.	Mandakini	09.01.2008	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	Orissa	Power
	Mandakini	09.01.2008	Jindal Photo Ltd.	Orissa	Power
	Mandakini	09.01.2008	Tata Power Company Ltd.	Orissa	Power
53.	Seregarha	09.01.2008	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd.	Jharkhand	Power
	Seregarha	09.01.2008	GVK Power (Govindwal Sahib) Ltd.	Jharkhand	Power
54.	Mahuagarhi	09.01.2008	CESC Ltd.	Jharkhand	Power
	Mahuagarhi	09.01.2008	Jas Infracture Capital Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand	Power
55.	Amarkonda Murgadagal	17.01.2008	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	Jharkhand	Power
	Amarkonda Murgadagal	17.01.2008	Gagan Sponge Iron Pvt. Ltd.	Jharkhand	Power

1	2	3	4	5	6
56-57.	Rampia & Dip. Side of Rampia	17.01.2008	Sterlite Energy Ltd. (IPP)	Orissa	Power
	Rampia & Dip. Side of Rampia	17.01.2008	GMR Energy (IPP)	Orissa	Power
	Rampia & Dip. Side of Rampia	17.01.2008	Arcelor Mittal India Ltd. (CPP)	Orissa	Power
	Rampia & Dip. Side of Rampia	17.01.2008	Lanco Group Ltd. (IPP)	Orissa	Power
	Rampia & Dip. Side of Rampia	17.01.2008	Navbharat Power Pvt. Ltd. (IPP)	Orissa	Power
	Rampia & Dip. Side of Rampia	17.01.2008	Reliance Energy Ltd. (IPP)	Orissa	Power
58.	Fatehpur East	23.01.2008	JLD Yavatmal Energy Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Power
	Fatehpur East	23.01.2008	R.K.M. Powergen Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Power
	Fatehpur East	23.01.2008	Visa Power Ltd. Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Power
	Fatehpur East	23.01.2008	Green Infrastructure Pvt Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Power
	Fatehpur East	23.01.2008	Vandana Vidyut Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Power
59.	Fatehpur	06.02.2008	SKS Ispat and Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Power
	Fatehpur	06.02.2008	Prakash Industries Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Power
60.	Jogeshwar & Khas Jogeshwar	11.04.2008	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	Jharkhand	Commercial
61.	Choritand Tailiaya	14.05.2008	Rungta Mines Limited	Jharkhand	Sponge Iron
	Choritand Tailiaya	14.05.2008	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	Jharkhand	Sponge Iron
62.	Rohne	05.06.2008	JSW Steel Ltd.	Jharkhand	Sponge Iron
	Rohne	05.06.2008	Bhushan Power & Steel Ltd.	Jharkhand	Sponge Iron
	Rohne	05.06.2008	Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	Jharkhand	Sponge Iron

1	2	3	4	5	6
63.	Lohara (East)	27.06.2008	Murli Industries Ltd.	Maharashtra	Cement
	Lohara (East)	27.06.2008	Grace Industries Ltd.	Maharashtra	Sponge Iron
64.	Bhivkund	17.07.2008	MAHAGENCO (M.s Aurangabad Co. Ltd., SPV)	Maharashtra	Power
65.	Kesla North	05.08.2008	Rathi Udyog Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Sponge Iron
66.	Macherkunda	05.08.2008	Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.	Jharkhand	Sponge Iron
67.	Tandsi-III & Tandsi -III(Extn.)	05.08.2008	Mideast Intergrated Steels Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Steel
68.	Bikram	12.08.2008	Birla Corporation Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Cement
69.	Datima	05.09.2008	Binani Cement Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Cement
70.	Tenughat-Jhirki	10.09.2008	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	Jharkhand	Steel
71.	Gare Pelma Sector III	12.11.2008	Goa Industrial Development Corporation	Chhattisgarh	Power
72.	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	20.11.2008	Mukund Limited	Jharkhand	Steel
	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	20.11.2008	Vini Iron & Steel Udyog Limited	Jharkhand	Steel
73.	Gondkhari	21.11.2008	Maharashtra Seamless Limited	Maharashtra	Sponge Iron
	Gondkhari	21.11.2008	Dhariwal Infrastructure (P) Ltd	Maharashtra	Sponge Iron
	Gondkhari	21.11.2008	Kesoram Industries Ltd.	Maharashtra	Cement
74.	Thesgora-B/ Rudrapuri	21.11.2008	Kamal Sponge Steel & Power Limited	Madhya Pradesh	Sponge Iron
	Thesgora-B/ Rudrapuri	21.11.2008	Revati Cement P. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Cement
75.	Bhaskarpara	21.11.2008	Electrotherm (India) Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Sponge Iron
	Bhaskarpara	21.11.2008	Grasim Industries Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Sponge Iron
76.	East of Damogoria (Kalyaneshwari)	27.02.2009	West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited (WBPDCCL)	West Bengal	Power
77.	Ramchandi Promotion Block	27.02.2009	Jindal Steel & Power Limited	Orissa	CTL

1	2	3	4	5	6
78.	North of Arkhapal Srirampur	27.02.2009	Strategic Energy Technology Systems Limited (SETSL)	Orissa	CTL
79.	Mednirai	28.05.2009	Rungta Mines Limited	Jharkhand	Power
	Mednirai	28.05.2009	Kohinoor Steel (P) Ltd.	Jharkhand	Sponge Iron
80.	Ganeshpur	28.05.2009	Tata Steel Ltd.	Jharkhand	Power
	Ganeshpur	28.05.2009	Adhunik Thermal Energy Ltd.	Jharkhand	Power
81.	Bander	29.05.2009	AMR Iron & Steels Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	Steel
	Bander	29.05.2009	Century Textiles & Industries Ltd.	Maharashtra	Cement
	Bander	29.05.2009	J.K.Cement Ltd.	Maharashtra	Cement
82.	Khappa & Extn.	29.05.2009	Sunflag Iron Steel Ltd.	Maharashtra	Steel
	Khappa & Extn.	29.05.2009	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	Maharashtra	Cement
83.	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nala)	03.06.2009	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Steel
	Rajgamar Dipside (South of Phulakdih Nala)	03.06.2009	Topworth Steel Pvt. Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	Sponge Iron
84.	Dahegaon/Makardh okra IV	17.06.2009	IST Steel & Power Ltd.	Maharashtra	Steel & Sponge Iron
	Dahegaon/Makardh okra IV	17.06.2009	Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd.	Maharashtra	Cement
	Dahegaon/Makardh okra IV	17.06.2009	Lafarge India Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	cement
85.	Mourya	26.06.2009	Karanpura Energy Ltd. (SPV of JSEB)	Jharkhand	Power
86.	Andal East	03.07.2009	Bhushan Steel Ltd.	Bengal	Steel
	Andal East	03.04.2009	Jai Balaji Industries Ltd.	West Bengal	Sponge Iron
	Andal East	03.07.2009	Rashmi Cement Ltd.	West Bengal	Sponge Iron
	Andal East	03.07.2009	Rashmi Cement Ltd.	West Bengal	Sponge Iron
87.	Gourangdih ABC	10.07.2009	Himachal EMTA Power Ltd.	West Bengal	Power
	Gourangdih ABC	10.07.2009	JSW Steel Ltd.	West Bengal	Power
88.	Putra Parogia	09.09.2009	Akaltara Power Ltd. (SPV of Chhattisgarh (UMPP))	Chhattisgarh	Power

1	2	3	4	5	6
89.	Pindrakhi	09.09.2009	Akaltara Power Ltd. (SPV of Chhattisgarh UMPP)	Chhattisgarh	Power
90.	Moira-Madhujore	06.10.2009	Ramswarup Lohh Udyog Ltd.	West Bengal	Steel and Sponge Iron
	Moria-Madhujore	06.10.2009	Adhunik Corporation Ltd.	West Bengal	Sponge Iron
	Moria-Madhujore	06.10.2009	Rathi Udyog Ltd.	West Bengal	Sponge Iron
	Moira-Madhujore	06.10.2009	Uttam Galva Steels Ltd.	West Bengal	Steel and Sponge Iron
	Moira-Madhujore	06.10.2009	Howrah Gases Ltd.	West Bengal	Sponge Iron
	Moira-Madhujore	06.10.2009	Vikas Metal and Power Ltd.	West Bengal	Steel and Sponge Iron
	Moira-Madhujore	06.10.2009	ACC Ltd.	West Bengal	Cement
91.	Urtan North	12.10.2009	Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Sponge Iron
	Urtan North	12.10.2009	Monet Ispat and Energy Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	Sponge Iron

No coal block has been allocated so far in the current year *i.e.* 2010.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock)

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

12.0¹/₂ hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Lalu Prasad, Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh and some hon. Members came and stood on the Floor near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

[Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

14.0¹/₂ hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Lalu Prasad and some other hon Members came and stood on the Floor near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 11th March, 2010 at 11 a.m.

14.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 11, 2010/Phalgun 20, 1931 (Saka)

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