

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 18, 2010/Sravana 27,
1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question hour.

Question No. 341, Shri Ramesh Bais

...(Interruptions)

14.0 ¼hrs

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

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. No, you should not do this everyday. The question hours should not be sacrificed everyday.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (GHOSI): Dismiss the Karnataka Government....

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dara Singh Ji, you will be given an opportunity.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Raise this matter during zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalu ji, stop this. Drop it down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: First, you drop it down. Lalu ji, put it down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You are so senior.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You put it down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. What are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Is this the way? Are the placards displayed in the House in this manner.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Are the placards displayed in the house. Put them down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalu Ji, Raghvansh Prasad Ji, Mulayam Singh Ji, keep them down.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Air Pollution

*341: SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the level of air pollution in Delhi in the aftermath of mass introduction of Compressed Natural Gas/Liquefied Petroleum Gas driven public/private transport vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds allocated and utilised during the last three years and the current year for improving the quality of air in the Metropolitan cities and the details of the benefits accrued 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, Madam. The mass introduction of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for public and private transport in Delhi has taken place in the years 2000 and 2003 respectively. Government of Delhi has undertaken a study through Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi during 2004-05 on 'Cost-Benefit Assessment of CNG introduction in Delhi' for transport sector. The salient features of the study are enclosed as a statement.

(c) A number of activities have been undertaken by different Ministries and agencies of the Central Government for improving the ambient air quality in metropolitan cities. Source Apportionment Studies, particularly for fine dust (PM₁₀) in the ambient air in six cities, namely, Delhi, Mumbai, Kanpur, Pune, Chennai and Bangalore have been undertaken by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with leading technical bodies like the Indian Institutes of Technology between 2006-2010 at a cost of Rs. 20.6 crores.

The CPCB has set up 12 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) on operation and maintenance basis at a cost of Rs. 10.03 crores during the period 2007-2010 in Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore and Lucknow. In addition, it has set up another 11 CAAQMS, on cost sharing basis with the concerned State, Pollution Control Boards in 9 cities, namely, Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Ahmedabad and Kolkata, at a cost of Rs. 5.88 crores. CPCB has also released an amount of Rs. 5.16 crores during the last three years and current financial year for manual monitoring of ambient air at 145 stations in 35 metro cities.

As per information made available by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, an investment of Rs. 32760 crores was made by the refineries in upgradation of fuel quality from Bharat Stage (B.S.) II to B.S.III and from B.S. III to B.S. IV. B.S. IV fuel has been made available in NCR/Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad & Secunderabad, Ahmedabad. Surat, Pune, Bangalore, Kanpur, Solapur, Lucknow and Agra.

Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) projects for 437.07 km. in 11 cities, excluding Delhi have been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 2284.187 crores has been released. In addition, funds to the tune of Rs. 1033.55 crores have been released for buses for urban transport.

The Ministry of Environment & Forests and the CPCB have not undertaken any study to correlate the benefits accrued with the funds allocated for improving the quality of ambient air in metropolitan cities.

Statement

Department of Environment, Government of Delhi sponsored a study during 2004-05 on - "Cost Benefit Assessment of CNG introduction in Delhi". The Study was conducted through Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi. The salient features of the study report are the following:

- During post CNG intervention period, the concentration of SO₂ has shown a sharp reduction in all the monitoring locations. As compared to 1999, by 2003 the levels reduced by 42%, 54%, & 59% in residential, industrial locations and traffic intersections respectively.
- Reduction in SO₂ levels in the ambient air can be attributed to improvement in the fuel quality whereby the percentage of Sulphur in diesel and gasoline has been reduced to a considerable extent. Further, the reduction in SO₂ can also be related to replacement of diesel vehicles with CNG and shifting of polluting industries to conforming zones.
- The levels of Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) in the ambient air do not indicate any particular trend. The levels of SPM abruptly increased during the year 2002. However, levels have followed declining trend during 2003. In 2004, the SPM levels increased in residential

areas while for industrial areas and in traffic intersection some improvements were observed.

- Undefined trends of SPM in the ambient air can be due to various reasons. These include the natural sources such as dust storms and meteorological conditions as also anthropogenic sources, including construction activities for metro rail network and housing activities.
- The RSPM (PM₁₀) levels in different areas of Delhi have been regularly monitored since 2001. A comparison of the available data indicates highest levels of RSPM in the traffic intersection followed by the industrial and residential areas. The annual mean concentrations or RSPM indicate a fluctuating trend with higher values recorded in all the areas in 2002. However, in 2003, the RSPM levels indicated a declining trend in all the areas. In 2004, the declining trend continued in the traffic intersection while in the residential and industrial areas, RSPM levels remained more or less static with a marginal increase in the residential areas. From the annual average of RSPM data, it is difficult to draw any conclusive inference. Hence, an attempt was made to analyze the month-wise data to ascertain the influence of seasonal variations vis-a-vis impact of CNG and other measures.
- The trend in average annual concentrations of RSPM indicates an attenuated and marginal increase in spite of sharp increase in vehicular population and construction activities.
- The levels of NO_x at all the monitoring locations were declining till 2001 and afterwards there has been increment in values of NO_x at all the locations. In residential areas, the value of NO_x in the ambient air has increased by 40% during 2003 (NO_x - 38 µg/m³) as compared to 1999 (27 µg/m³). While at industrial locations the values have increased marginally by 2%. At traffic intersection, there has been a considerable increase in values of NO_x during

2003 (94 µg/m³) as compared to 1999 (60 µg/m³). In residential and industrial locations, the levels of NO_x are still within the prescribed standards, but at traffic intersections the values have exceeded the prescribed limits. In residential and industrial areas, the values are below 40 µg/m³ while at traffic intersection it reached a high value of 94 µg/m³. However, in 2004 the NO_x levels showed a decrease in concentration.

- After 2000, a consistent declining trend for CO has been observed at ITO monitoring station. The percentage violation of CO has also decreased consistently since 2000. The reduction in CO concentration is directly attributable to the introduction of CNG as automotive fuel, implementation of stringent emission norms and improvement in the fuel quality.
- The Benzene levels monitored in the ambient air indicate a decreasing trend.

[English]

Sardar Sarovar Project

*342. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently set up another high level Advisory Committee on the Sardar Sarovar Project to look into the environmental issues;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of this Committee;

(c) the rationale behind setting up another Advisory Committee on the said project; and

(d) the time by which the Advisory Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The composition and Terms of Reference of the High Level Advisory Committee on the Sardar Sarovar Project are given below:

Composition of the Committee

- (i) Prof. Yoginder K. Alagh Chancellor, Nagaland University
Chairman, Institute of Rural Management Anand
Vice-Chairman, Sardar Patel Institute of Economics and Social Research
45, Surdhara, Near Door Darshan, Thaltej, Ahmedabad.
- (ii) Prof. S. Parasuraman
Tata Institute for Social Sciences, Mumbai.
- (iii) Dr. R.B. Lal
Director, Indian Institute of Forest, Bhopal.
- (iv) Shri V.K. Jyothi
Executive Member, Narmada Control Authority, Indore.
- (v) Chief Conservator of Forests,
Regional Office
(Ministry of Environment and Forests), Bhopal—
Member Secretary.

The Committee may co-opt Expert Member(s) in relevant fields, as deemed necessary.

Terms of Reference

The Committee will:

- (i) Examine the adequacy of plans and the schedule for implementation to ensure pari-passu compliance of environmental safeguard measures.
- (ii) Undertake, site visits, as required, for the inspection, review and ground truthing of implemented action plans.
- (iii) Interact with the State Governments, civil society and other concerned stakeholders for the steps required to be taken for the implementation of the plans in a time bound manner.
- (iv) Recommend indicators and mechanism for long-term monitoring of the implementation of action plans.
- (v) Undertake any other task which it feels is in furtherance of the interests of the purposes for which it is formed.

(c) During the latest review of the status undertaken in the 48th meeting of the Environment Sub Group (ESG) of Narmada Control Authority, held on 1st April, 2010, it was observed that there are certain gaps and non-compliances in the implementation of the Environmental Action Plan by the party States. Keeping in view the national importance of the project on one hand and the possible environmental consequences on the other, the High Level Advisory Committee was constituted.

(d) The tenure of the Committee is for three years.

[Translation]

Coal Washeries

*343. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power utilities have lodged complaints in regard to supply of sub-standard coal for thermal plants;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints received from various power utilities and others in this regard during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the follow-up action taken thereon;

(d) whether it is proposed to set up coal washeries for the beneficiation of coal for improving the quality; and

(e) if so, the details of investment made including private sector participation in this regard; and

(f) the outcome 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) The subsidiaries of Coal India Limited supply coal to the power plants as per the Fuel Supply Agreement, which provides joint sampling and analysis facility, at loading end for assessing the quality of coal being supplied to

all the power stations having annual requirement 4 lakh tonnes and above per annum and they are required to pay as per the analysed grade. This system has eliminated the question of complaint of sub-standard coal, to a large extent. However, from time to time, complaints are received regarding supply of over-sized coal, uncrushed coal, presence of stones, wet and sticky coal, boulders etc. The details of number of complaints received from power utilities during the last two years and the current year are given below:

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Provisional)
Total number of Complaints	530	494	98
Number of complaints per million tonne coal dispatched to power utilities	1.79	1.66	1.37

(c) On receipt of specific complaints from any thermal power plant, Coal India Limited takes up with the concerned subsidiary companies for necessary investigation and redressal thereof. Similar action is also taken by the subsidiary companies on receipt of complaints directly received by them from the power plants. The complaint of wet/sticky coal received during rainy season is unavoidable. As presence of stones in coal receipts cannot be avoided due to Geo Mining factors of seam condition, the power plants are compensated for the stone/boulders segregated at the unloading end after joint assessment by both parties. Coal companies are also taking action for crushing of coal before dispatch to the power plants to the maximum extent feasible.

(d) Yes, Sir. Coal India Limited has proposed to set up 20 washeries for beneficiation of coal to improve the quality.

(e) and (f) Out of the entire capital and other infrastructural facilities will be provided by Coal India Limited/coal companies and the washeries will be designed, constructed operated and maintained by entrepreneurs/agencies with core competence. The remaining 2 will be on Turnkey basis. Tenders have been floated for the washeries and offers are under evaluation, except in one case where the Letter of Award has already been issued. No investment has been made by Coal India Limited so far. The investment shall start at construction stage and it will be made in phases for each washery project. As far as private sector participation is concerned, all the bidders, except one, are from private sector.

[English]

UID Project

*344. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated cost of the Unique Identification Project for providing UID number to all residents in India;

(b) the fiscal outlay for the project during the current financial year;

(c) whether any pre-feasibility study or cost benefit analysis was done before the notification for creation UDAI was issued on 28 January, 2009;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the manner in which UDAI seek to make a distinction between citizens and residents;

(f) whether the system is likely to confer quasi citizenship on illegal immigrants;

(g) if so, the response of the government thereto;

(h) whether United States of America, United Kingdom, Australia, China, Pakistan, Canada and Germany have abandoned UIP projects; and

(i) 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) The estimated cost of Phase-I and Phase-II of the UID Projects is Rs. 3170.31 crore spread over five years from 2009-10 to 31st March, 2014. The commencement of Phase-II of the UID schemes has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 3023.01 crore. Of this, an amount of Rs. 477.11 crore would be towards recurring establishment expenditure and Rs. 2545.90 crore would be towards non-recurring project related expenditure. The estimated cost includes project components for issue of 10 crore UID numbers by March 2011 and recurring establishment costs for the entire project phase of five year ending March, 2014.

The total outlay for the current financial year 2010-11 is Rs. 1900.00 crore. Detailed Project Report to

assess the total estimated cost of the project is expected to be ready shortly.

(c) and (d) An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) which was constituted in December, 2006 deliberated on the issues of collation of National Population Register and the Unique Identification Number for BPL families. It decided that a Unique Identification Authority of India be constituted under the Planning Commission and be made responsible for implementing the project which would aim at better targeting of welfare services, improving efficiency of the services and better governance. The benefits accruing out of the project should far out-weigh the cost of the project.

(e) to (g) The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identification numbers to all the residents. The number will only prove identity and not be a proof of citizenship or domicile.

(h) and (i) A number of countries have various forms of identity systems based on the country-specific needs. The motivation and rationale for identity systems in different countries are specific to the country and cannot be generalized.

The UID project in India has been envisioned to provide a unique identity to every resident of India which will be the foundation for better delivery of public services and targeted subsidies. The project has a basis in the developmental agenda of promoting more inclusive growth.

Capacity Addition in Coal Sector

*345. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the requirement of coal for different sectors of economy, such as power, fertilizer, cement, steel etc.;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to add new capacity in coal sector including participation of private sector for augmenting the availability of coal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the investment likely to be incurred for creation of new capacity in the coal sector?

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. As per annual Plan 2010-11 of Ministry of Coal the sector-wise requirement of coal during the year 2010-11 (BE) is given below:

Major Sectors	Million Tonnes
Power (Utilities)	442.00
Power (Captive)	44.00
Cement	30.00
Steel Sector and Cokeries	50.51
Sponge Iron	28.80
BRK and Others/Fertilizer	61.00
Total	656.31

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Apart from initiatives taken by Coal India Ltd., (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) to augment production of coal the Government has, *inter alia*, allotted 208 coal blocks to private/public companies to add new capacity in the coal sector. The measures taken by CIL and SCCL to increase production of coal are as follows:

(a) CIL has taken the following measures:

(i) Identification of 142 new projects during XI Plan period with the ultimate additional capacity of 380.22 Mt. Out of 142 identified projects, 77 projects have been approved for a capacity of 184.78 Mt. The projected capacity addition from these projects will be 118.95 Mt. during the terminal year of XI Plan (2011-12).

(ii) A few high capacity underground mines have been identified for development and operation through the state-of-the-art technology.

(iii) Restart mining operations in some abandoned mines belonging to three of its subsidiaries namely ECL, BCCL and CCL with appropriate technology forming JV with reputed mining companies.

(iv) Acquisition of mining stake abroad through Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)/Coal Videsh Wing of CIL.

(v) Upgradation of equipment size matching with bench height and stripping ratio.

(b) SCCL has taken the following measures towards construction of new mining projects to add new capacity.

(i) Seven (7) projects for underground coal mines with a capacity of 10.369 million tonnes during the XI Plan and

(ii) 16 open cast coal mining projects with a capacity of 28.35 million tonnes during the XI Plan.

(e) As per the Mid Term Appraisal carried out by the Planning Commission in September, 2009, the revised capital outlay for creating new capacity by CIL and SCCL would be Rs. 16090.68 crore and Rs. 3802.07 crore respectively during XI Five Year Plan. In addition a sum of Rs. 4225.80 crore has been allocated on various Central Sector Schemes of Ministry of Coal during this period.

[*Translation*]

Hydrology Project-II

*346. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS
KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the States and the Central Government establishments where Hydrology Project-II is being implemented, project-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred on this project during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Hydrology Project-I has achieved its objectives;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the progress made in the implementation of Hydrology Project-II so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN

KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Hydrology Project is being implemented in 13 States and 8 Central Government Establishments. The project is divided into three components as below:

(i) Component I-Institutional Strengthening. This component would comprise three sub-components, namely: (i) consolidation of Hydrology Project-I activities in the existing states; (ii) awareness raising, dissemination and knowledge sharing; and (iii) implementation support.

(ii) Component II-Vertical Extension. This component encompasses all those activities which would enhance the use of Hydrological Information System (HIS) and demonstrate real hydrological data applications for future replication. Sub-components include: (i) the development of hydrological design aids; (ii) the development of decision support systems; and (iii) implementation of purpose-driven studies.

(iii) Component III-Horizontal Expansion. In the four new States included under Hydrology Project-II, four sub-components would be financed: (i) upgrading/establishment of data collection network; (ii) establishment of data processing and management systems; (iii) purpose-driven studies; and (iv) training.

The names of States and Central Government Establishments indicating the components being implemented in respective State/Central Government Establishments are given in statement-I.

(b) Expenditure incurred during last three years and current year is given below:

Sl. No.	Financial Year (FY)	Annual Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
1.	2007-08	16.69
2.	2008-09	29.98
3.	2009-10	51.95
4.	2010-11 (up to June 2010)	11.33

(c) and (d) Hydrology Project-I (HP-I) was taken up in December 1995 with the objective to improve institutional arrangements, capacity building, physical facilities and services for hydrological, hydro-meteorological and water quality data management systems including data collection, data validation and storage for data use. The HP-I was implemented in 9 States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu) and 6 Central Government Establishments (CWC, CGWB, CWPRS, IMD, MoWR and NIH). The objectives of HP-I were broadly achieved by creation of an integrated Hydrological Information System (HIS) comprising physical infrastructure and capabilities for data collection, data processing, data storage through standardized procedures and integrated data validation system to provide reliable, comprehensive and timely data.

(e) The Objectives of Hydrology Project-II (HP-II) are:

- (i) To extend and promote the sustained and effective use of HIS by all implementing agencies concerned with water resources planning and management both in public and private thereby contributing to improve productivity and cost effectiveness of water related investments in 13 participating States and 8 Central agencies.
- (ii) To extend HIS to the four new state agencies of Goa, Himachal Pradesh (H.P.), Puducherry and Punjab and two central agencies Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).
- (iii) Strengthening the capabilities of implementing agencies at state/central level in using HIS for efficient water resource planning and management;
- (iv) Awareness building and outreach services about HIS use.

The progress made so far in the implementation of the HP-II Project is given in statement-II.

Statement-I

Names of States and Central Government establishments indicating the components being implemented in respective State/Central Government establishment under Hydrology Project-II

Sl. No.	Name of State	Components being implemented
1.	Andhra Pradesh	I & II
2.	Chhattisgarh	I & II
3.	Goa	I & III
4.	Gujarat	I & II
5.	Himachal Pradesh	I & III
6.	Karnataka	I & II
7.	Kerala	I & II
8.	Madhya Pradesh	I & II
9.	Maharashtra	I & II
10.	Odisha	I & II
11.	Puducherry	I & III
12.	Punjab	I & III
13.	Tamil Nadu	I & II

Sl. No.	Name of Central Government Establishment	Components being implemented
1.	Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB)	I & II
2.	Central Water Commission (CWC)	I & II
3.	Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)	I, II & III
4.	Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)	I & II
5.	Central Water & Power Research Station (CWPRS)	I & II
6.	National Institute of Hydrology (NIH)	I & II
7.	Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)	I & II
8.	India Meteorological Department (IMD)	I & II

Statement-II*The progress made so far in the implementation of Hydrology Project-II*

- (1) Decision Support System (Planning) [DSS (Planning)]: DSS (Planning) component is being implemented by National Institute of Hydrology (NIH) for development of Decision Support System (Planning) for efficient planning and management of water resources in the river basins in 9 States, which were part of HP-I. Consultants have been appointed to assist NIH in implementing this component. So far (a) Inception Report, (b) Needs Assessment Report, (c) Model Conceptualization Report and (d) Database Development Report have been prepared. The development of Generic Model for Upper Bhima Basin is nearing completion. The States have collected most of the data and made available for development of customized models for the selected basins in their States.
- (2) Decision Support System (Real Time) [DSS (Real Time)]: DSS (Real Time) is being implemented by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) for development of Decision Support System (Real Time) for BBMB. This will be used as decision support by BBMB for reservoir releases and running hydropower turbines, operation of spillway gates, issue of flood warnings and deployment of areas evacuation measures by concerned authorities on real time basis. Consultants have been appointed to assist BBMB in implementing this component. So far (a) Needs Assessment Report and (b) Report on specifications for Database, Hardware, Modeling Software and operating software, and Data Acquisition System (DAS) equipment have been prepared.
- (3) Hydrologic Design Aids (Surface Water) [HDA (SW)]: HDA (SW) is being implemented by Central Water Commission (CWC) for development of Design Aids for surface water resources. This will help in standardizing hydrological design practices (being used by States and Central Organizations) in the form of Hydrological Design Aids by using 'State of the Art' knowledge in this field. So far State-of-Art Report on the Hydrological Design Aids has been prepared.
- (4) For successful implementation of the project, a Project Coordination Secretariat (PCS) under Ministry of Water Resources has been set up and is responsible for monitoring and coordination of the project at national level. Consultants have been appointed by PCS for providing technical and management support to PCS and all Implementing Agencies.
- (5) The States and Central Government agencies are in the process of procurement of various equipments on State specific needs under different components of the Project. The progress made by participating agencies under HP-II on some of the key activities is as given below:
 - (i) For establishment of HIS in the new States, which were not part of HP-I, namely Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Goa and Puducherry, network of Hydro-meteorological and Water Quality Sites have been finalized.
 - (ii) Construction of State Data Centre buildings has been completed in Himachal Pradesh & Goa, and the same is under progress in Puducherry.
 - (iii) Construction work of 5 Divisional Data Centre building and 12 Sub-divisional Data Centre buildings and 2 laboratory buildings are under progress in Himachal Pradesh.
 - (iv) Various Data Centres, Hydro-meteorological and Water Quality network established by HP-I States are being up-graded/optimized through procurement of hardware, software and modernization of Data Centres.
 - (v) A total of forty (40) Purpose Driven Studies (PDS) have been taken up by the Implementing Agencies in water resources sector as pilot projects, which may be replicated by other Implementing Agencies as and when required.
 - (vi) All the States have formed the Hydrological Data User Groups (HDUG), which serve as a common platform for discussions between data users and data providers as per needs of users (Stakeholders). Workshops and trainings have been conducted to provide guidance to States in awareness raising about the hydrological data availability and use.

[English]

Vacant Posts in Higher Education

*347. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether several posts of faculty in higher education are lying vacant in various central universities/ other educational institutions;

(b) if so, the percentage of vacancies to the total sanctioned strength at present alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to fill up these vacant posts;

(d) whether the proposal for creation of Indian Education Service has made any headway; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per available information, 36.5% of the sanctioned posts in Central Universities (excluding 13 new 'green-field' Central Universities), 34.2% of sanctioned posts in Indian Institutes of Technology, 25% of such posts in Indian Institutes of Management, 33.3% of sanctioned posts in National Institutes of Technology and 35.1% of such posts in other Central Educational Institutions, coming under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, are reported to be vacant. The new 'green-field' Central Universities are in the process of framing the relevant statutes.

(c) Several measures have been initiated by the Government to fill vacant posts. These include short-term measures of increasing age of superannuation in teaching posts from 62 years to 65 years in Central Educational Institutions, as well as of enhancement in salaries and other benefits for teachers to better than those for other career opportunities in Government. Several long-term measures have also been initiated for attracting

outstanding young persons to opt for careers in teaching. These, *inter alia*, include enhancement in fellowships (Doctoral and Post-Doctoral), and attractive start up grants for research in various disciplines.

(d) and (e) There is no decision of the Government for creation of Indian Education Service. Although National Education Policy, 1986 provides for the establishment of Indian Education Service as an All India Service, however, as there was no consensus among the State Governments, the Indian Education Service could not be established. A Sub-Group consisting of four members has been constituted to explore the possibility and desirability of constitution of Indian Education Service and submit a report.

[Translation]

Protection of Wild Animals

*348. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the population of tiger in the country has shown signs of improvement after launch of the public awareness campaign in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch such public awareness campaign for protection of other wildlife like lion, leopard and bear etc. also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As per the findings of the All India Tiger Estimation using the refined methodology in 2008, the total country-level population of tiger is 1411 (mid value); the lower and upper limits being 1165 and 1657 respectively. The new findings, which are based on statistical methods are not comparable with the earlier estimates based on pugmark counts for drawing an inference on the population trend. Action has been

initiated for 2nd all India tiger estimation based on refined methodology.

(c) and (d) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, central assistance is being provided to States for conservation and protection of wild animals which *inter alia*, includes components for raising public awareness.

[English]

CSIR Projects

*349. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the approve/ongoing Eleventh Five Year Plan Projects in the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) alongwith the expenditure earmarked thereon and expenditure incurred so far;

(b) whether the progress of all the projects has been satisfactory as per the mid-term appraisal of Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the names of projects curtailed due to lack of progress;

(d) whether CSIR has adequate number of scientific staff including reserved category staff for implementation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan programmes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the steps being taken 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) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) under Eleventh Five Year Plan, National Laboratories Scheme has 95 approved/ongong projects. The budgetary outlay and the expenditure incurred for the last three years for each project is given at enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. The significant achievements made during the last three years are given at enclosed statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam. The total number of scientists including reserved category for implementation of Eleventh Five Year Plan programmes is given at enclosed statement-III.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

List of Projects with Cost and Expenditure (2007-08 to 2009-10)

(Rs. in lakh)

SI No.	Project code	Name of the project	Cost	Total Expenditure 2007-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	SIP01	Enhancement of knowledge base in Aerospace Science and Development of Cutting Edge Technologies	9967	2084
2.	SIP02	Niche food processing technologies for outreach of cost effective, safe, hygienic, nutritious and health food to the target population	3800	1283
3.	SIP03	High value products from agro forestry resources from the Himalayan region andimproving productivity and quality of product development including facility for nutraceutical/value added product	1928	1413

1	2	3	4	5
4.	SIP04	Evidence based Nutraceutical/Herbal products for Preventive Health and Disease Management	820	619
5.	SIP05	Biodiversity assessment, prospection and conservation of plant resources of India	1729	1404
6.	SIP06	An Integrative Biology Approach in Deciphering Genotype-Phenotype Correlation for Human Complex Disorders	1450	942
7.	SIP07	Evaluation and Correlation of Mitochondrial Dysfunction in Disease	1650	1106
8.	SIP08	Investigate Toxicology: New Paradigms	1200	808
9.	SIP09	Enhancing water utilization efficiency in crop plants: Prospecting Plant Diversity for genes and systems Biology for drought tolerance	1000	780
10.	SIP10	Understanding the molecular mechanism of diseases of national priority: Developing novel approaches for effective management	1920	1164
11.	SIP11	Facility for Chemical Biology	2670	1504
12.	SIP12	The Evolution of the Indian Lithosphere: Focus on Major Earth Processes and Resources with a special reference to Deccan Traps and Dharwar craton	4000	2038
13.	SIP13	Science for development of a forecasting system for the waters around India	7245	3746
14.	SIP14	Multi-scale simulation and quantification of sustainability and vulnerability under climate variability and climate stress and other natural hazards	565	316
15.	SIP15	Seismic hazard-risk evaluation and Earthquake Precursor related studies	550	138
16.	SIP16	Capacity building in Molecular Environmental Science	2000	429
17.	SIP17	R&D on Photovoltaics and Other Energy Applications	1500	312
18.	SIP18	Energy for cleaner and greener environment	1440	982
19.	SIP19	To develop know-how and technology for environmental friendly conversion and utilization of biomass to fuels, lubricants and additives	3500	2175
20.	SIP21	Technology development for Smart Systems	1200	920
21.	SIP22	Appropriate technological Solutions for Societal applications	1800	1215
22.	SIP23	Ceramic materials for emerging technologies involving liquid and gas separation	1800	1044
23.	SIP24	Capability in mobile robot development for industrial, outdoor and hazardous applications	2000	1086
24.	SIP25	Development and forming of performance driven special steels	2000	1694
25.	SIP26	New drug development programme for parasitic diseases and microbial infections	2988	1197

1	2	3	4	5
26.	SIP27	Development of Novel Target based Anticancer Therapeutics	1800	1153
27.	SIP28	Management tools for maintenance, scheduling and life enhancement of special structures	1600	890
28.	SIP29	High Performance Materials and Construction Technologies for Sustainable Built Space	1600	627
29.	SIP30	Development of a Management System for Maintenance Planning and Budgeting of High Speed Road Corridors	1600	748
30.	SIP31	Indian S and T-Mapping, Manpower and Comparative Capability	560	344
31.	SIP33	Agrochemicals and Intermediate: Integrated pest management include pheromones	990	688
32.	SIP43	Patinformatics	560	125
Sub-Total (A)			69432	34972
33.	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	2300	941
34.	NWP03	Transgenic crop plants and genes for resistance to insect pests	1135	870
35.	NWP04	Plasma Proteomics Health, Environment and Disease	3361	2089
36.	NWP05	Engineering Proteomics and Proteins for New Generation Therapies	2200	1499
37.	NWP06	Exploitation of India's rich microbial diversity	4000	2097
38.	NWP08	Pathway engineering and system biology approach towards homologous and heterologous expression of high-value phytoceuticals (artemisinin, picrosides, morphine, withanolides pdophyllotoxin)	2849	1963
39.	NWP09	Biological and Chemical Transformation of Plant Compounds for Production of Value Added Products of Therapeutic/Aroma Value	2000	1439
40.	NWP10	Development of Specialty Inorganic Materials for Diverse Applications	2000	1557
41.	NWP12	Conducting polymer paints and coatings for corrosion protection and shielding of concrete structures in strategic areas	600	473
42.	NWP13	NCL-IGIB joint Research Initiative: Interfacing Chemistry with biology	2150	1483
43.	NWP14	Atmosphere carbon dioxide sequestration through fertilization of a high-nutrients-low chlorophyll (HNLC) oceanic regions with iron	1500	1314
44.	NWP17	Environmental Contaminants: New Screening Technologies and Effect on Human Health	2000	1241
45.	NWP18	Mapping of the Marine Biodiversity along the Indian Coast	900	638

1	2	3	4	5
46.	NWP19	Remediation eco-restoration and Cleanup of Contaminated Ground and Water Resources	1900	838
47.	NWP20	Exploratory studies on Climate change and adaptation of species complexes	2300	1140
48.	NWP22	Hydrogen energy initiative: Overcoming materials challenges for the generation, storage and conversion of hydrogen using fuel cells	3500	1915
49.	NWP23	Functional Organic Materials for Energy Efficient Devices	600	461
50.	NWP24	Design and Fabrication Capabilities for Very High Power Microwave Tubes	4500	2629
51.	NWP25	Fabrication of LED Devices and Systems for Solid State Lighting Applications	4788	2865
52.	NWP26	Photonics for Communication, Laser and Sensor Technology	1999	1618
53.	NWP27	Technology for Assessment and Refurbishment of Engineering Materials and Components	3000	1736
54.	NWP28	Development of Advanced Lightweight Metallic Materials for Engineering Applications	4500	2211
55.	NWP29	Non oxide ceramic based advance structural materials: Armours and Refractories	1450	680
56.	NWP30	Modular Re-configurable Micro Manufacturing Systems (MRMMS) for Multi Material Desktop Manufacturing Capabilities	1900	1289
57.	NWP31	Development of Advanced Eco-Friendly, Energy Efficient Processes for Utilization of Iron Resources of India	2000	1225
58.	NWP32	Diabetes Mellitus—New Drug discovery R and D, Molecular mechanisms and genetic factors	3378	2513
59.	NWP33	Development of Diagnostics and Target Based Molecular Medicines against Allergy Bronchial Asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases	1980	1283
60.	NWP34	Validation of Identified Screening Models and Development of New Alternative Models for Evaluation of New Drug Entities	1850	1155
61.	NWP35	Nanomaterials and Nanodevices in Health and Disease	4000	2480
62.	NWP36	Comparative Genomics and Biology of non-coding RNA in the human genome	3800	1138
63.	NWP37	Discovery and Preclinical studies of new bioactive molecules (natural and semi-synthetic) and Traditional Preparations	1171	453
64.	NWP38	Identification and Validation of Drug Targets for Selected Pathogens	1650	1077
65.	NWP39	Engineering of structure against natural another disasters	1500	855

1	2	3	4	5
66.	NWP40	Comprehensive Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (CTKDL)	1116	212
67.	NWP42	Consortium access to electronic journals	4000	2293
68.	NWP44	Zero Emission Research Initiative	1500	804
69.	NWP45	Advancement in Metrology	12145	5455
70.	NWP46	Sustainable Development and Management of water resources in different problematic terrain	1000	666
71.	NWP47	Development of hollow fibre membrane technology for water disinfection/purification and waste water reclamation	1200	674
72.	NWP48	Rural, SC/ST, Women, North East and Tribals (RSWNET)	5247	2740
73.	NWP50	Precipitation enhancement and modification through Ground based Cloud Harvesting	1225	299
74.	NWP51	Nanostructured Advance and Materials	3820	1764
75.	NWP52	Integrated Analysis for Impact, Mitigation and Sustainability (IAIMS): Regional Climate Modelling at Decade Scale	4700	370
76.	NWP53	Centre for excellence for computational chemistry: An integrated tool for multiscale simulation to design materials, processes and simulation of molecular recognition process in biology	390	0
Sub-Total (B)			115105	62439
77.	IAP01	New insights in cancer biology: Identification of novel targets and development of target based molecular medicine	1430	919
78.	IAP02	Project on Conservation of Endangered Species	1695	1215
79.	IAP04	Development of Lithium-ion batteries for Multifarious applications	900	598
80.	IAP06	Development of cost effective mine water reclamation technology for providing safe drinking water	1400	508
81.	IAP07	Design Centre for Products	1100	180
82.	IAP09	Soleckshaw	150	105
Sub-Total (C)			6675	3525
83.	HCP01	Open Source Drug Discovery programme (OSDD)	4598	443
84.	HCP02	Synthetic Biology and Metabolic Engineering of Azadirachtin Biosynthesis Pathway	1326	65
85.	HCP03	Metabolic Engineering of Vinca Alkaloid Pathway	1421	0
Sub-Total (D)			7344	508

1	2	3	4	5
86.	FAC01	Enhancement of Aerospace Research and Technology Development Facilities including Setting up a Centre of Excellence in Flight Mechanics and Control (CEFMAC)	4500	1557
87.	FAC02	National Facilities for Functional Genomic Research (a) Zebrafish Facility (b) Cellomics Facility (c) LC-NMR facility	2320	1893
88.	FAC03	Advanced Centre for Protein Informatics, Science, Engineering & Technology	4000	805
89.	FAC04	Setting up a Compact High Energy Light Source Radiation for the Structural Analysis of Biomacromolecule	1200	1471
90.	FAC05	Centre of Excellence for Lipid Research	1700	942
91.	FAC06	CSIR Battery Performance Evaluation Centre	500	344
92.	FAC07	BSL-4 Facility for infectious diseases caused by dangerous microorganisms (In collaboration with DST; Amount shown is CSIR part)	3232	0
93.	FAC08	Establishment of Dog Facility for research and testing purposes	1009	266
94.	FAC09	State-of-the-art analytical facility for North East	480	852
95.	FAC11	Innovation Centre for Plasma Processing	1980	124
Sub-Total (E)			20921	8252
Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)			219477	109696

Statement-II*Significant S and T Achievements***A. Patents Filed**

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
India	207	182	159
Abroad	214	388	175

B. Papers Published in SCI Journals

	2007	2008	2009
No. of Papers	3858	4114	4234
Impact Factor	2.05	2.14	2.28

C. Sector-wise contributions

CSIR's programmes in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, aim at achieving set objectives in identified S and T domains such as affordable healthcare, sustainable energy, technology for industrial competitiveness, S and T base for strategic sector, finding holistic solution for societal welfare through local relevance and innovation. A few significant contributions made in these areas during the period are given below:

I. Affordable Healthcare

- The first ever large-scale comprehensive study of the genetic structure of the Indian population involving 55 populations has been done which has led to creation of a Indian Genome Variation database (IGVdb). This has opened up a new vista for developing predictive medicine using repeats and single nucleotide polymorphisms. This study has created a global interest.

- For the first time, Scientists at CSIR-IGIB have successively decoded the human genome in India. With the completion of the first human genome sequence, India is now in the league of few select countries like US, UK, China, Canada and Korea. Scientists could achieve this by adopting new technologies and by effectively integrating complex computational and bioinformatics tools with high throughput analytical capabilities using super computers. The sequencing of first human genome in India will open up new possibilities in diagnostics, treatment and low cost affordable healthcare in future for the masses.
- Advancement in treatment of tuberculosis has been achieved through concerted efforts put in by CSIR-IIIM, Jammu and Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd. A novel combination named as "RISORINE" developed for the first time in the world has been launched. Lead for this novel therapy is obtained from Ayurveda. Commercialization of Risorine has reduced cost of Rifampicin-Isoniazide containing formulation by 23%.
- Development of a technology for Caerulomycin A and its proprietary derivatives and analogues ("Caerulomycin") for novel indication of immunosuppression is a discovery of immense importance in tissue transplantation like kidney and heart. The technology has been licensed to M/s Nostrum Pharmaceuticals, USA.
- Recombinant Streptokinase has been launched by M/s Shasun Drugs and Chemicals through M/s Lupin Pharmaceuticals and M/s Alembic Chemicals. The technology for the production of recombinant streptokinase produced from *E. coli* gives higher yield than that of conventional system. It is believed that this technology would bring down the price of clot busters significantly.
- Prostalyn—an anti cancer drug (herbal molecule) obtained from *M. koenigii* and *Tribulus terrestris* for treatment of prostate cancer has been released in the market.
- A new anti-ulcer drug for treatment of gastrointestinal toxicity associated symptom and ulcer has been patented. The same has been licensed to M/s IPCA Laboratories Ltd, Mumbai.

- Open Source Drug Discovery, CSIR's ambitious mega programme which 'seeks to develop low cost molecules for the treatment of tuberculosis, has received overwhelming response in terms of active participation from various institutions and scientific groups of India as well as from abroad. Presently there are more than 2000 contributors in the OSDD web portal which also include contributors from Berkeley, Broad, Harvard, IISc, AIIMS, IITs etc. The OSDD distributed virtual library has over 50 institutions and more than 2000 researchers as a part of this initiative.

II. Sustainable Energy

- Under New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMTILI) programme, India's first push-button type 300 W self-supported polymer electrolyte membrane fuel cell system has been developed. Further, for the first time in India, the functioning of a solid oxide fuel cell stack has been demonstrated by CSIR.
- Development of 1Nm³ capacity PEM based hydrogen generator: Beginning with the development of 100W PEM-based hydrogen generator, now a 5kW PEM-based hydrogen generator, that has the capacity to generate 1Nm³ of pure hydrogen per hour, was developed. Polymer Electrolyte Membrane Fuel Cell requires pure hydrogen as fuel for their longevity. The developed PEM-based hydrogen generator will generate pure hydrogen, which will be used as gaseous reactant for PEM-based fuel cells.
- A 500 kW wind turbine has successfully been designed, developed and installed at Sangeeth Wind Farm. The wind turbine was designed in such a way that costly yaw control and pitch control system are not required.

III. Chemistry and Environment

- M/s Archean Group of Companies, Chennai has recently been allotted 60,000 acre of land in the Greater Rann of Kutch to put up a 100,000 TPA sulphate of potash (SOP) plant, integrated with MgO production, based on CSIR's US patented process.

- An improved process for Propane Deasphalting (PDA) technology, used for the up-gradation of PDA plant of HPCL, Mumbai. The development would make the plant highly energy efficient/world class.
- During the year 16,000 tons of high grade industrial salt [Ca, 0.03-0.05%; Mg, 0.04%-0.07%; SO₄-2.016-0.25%; Fe 25-50 ppm] was manufactured based on CSIR patented know how and marketed to leading chlor-alkali and soda ash industries in Gujarat.

IV. Smart and Functional Materials

- Radiation shield glass technology for DAE, 12.88 M Dia Mark-II Radome for the Doppler Weather Radar for ISRO/DRDO, design and development of Kuband 140 W space TWT for INSAT/G-Satellite, and Radio Frequency Quadruple (RFQ) Linear Accelerator for DAE.
- Development and Supply of Head Up Display (HUD) for "LCA" funded by ADA, Bangalore, eight cursive units and one raster unit of HUD have been supplied. Over one thousand successful flights of LCA with HUD have been completed. Tejas Aircraft had flown with CSIO HUD at 1.1 Mach upto an altitude of 9.5 km in a maiden 43 minutes flight on June 16, 2008. Successful Test Flights (20 sorties) of two LCAs with HUDs at Leh were undertaken after their 24 hours soaking under snow at - 5°C to - 22°C (Low temperature storage-cum-operational test).

V. Engineering Structures/Designs and Electronics

- CSIR-NAL in partnership with DRDO (VRDE, ADE) has designed and developed first Indigenous Wankel Engine-Powered Unmanned Air Vehicle (UAV) 'NISHANT' which performed its maiden flight on 31st March 2009 at Kolar, Karnataka. The critical core engine, including the special cylinder composite nickel-silicon carbide anti-wear coating and the special aluminium castings, was designed and developed by CSIR/NAL.
- 12.88 M Dia Mark-II Radome for the Doppler Weather Radar: 12.88 M dia Doppler Weather Radar Radomes are required for the 9M dia Doppler Weather Radar developed by BEL-

Ghaziabad (technology transferred from ISRSAD-ISRO). CSIR-NAL has successfully designed for both structural and electromagnetic properties and built the country's first state-of-the-art 12.88 mtr dia DWR MARK-II Radome and installed around the 9m dia DW Radar at BEL-Bangalore site.

- The carbon fibre technology developed by CSIR has been licensed to M/s Kemrock, who are utilizing the same to meet the national needs first and then for exports. A commercial plant has been set up. This assumes importance as the said material is banned for supply to India. This will be a beginning towards indigenization of this vital raw material on a large scale, these fibres being used for indigenous modern aircraft manufacture.
- CSIR-SERC has provided technological solutions for re-engineering of Pamban Bridge which was constructed in 1911. The technological interventions helped Southern Railways to convert the bridge from meter gauge to broad gauge and the bridge has now opened for the traffic.

VI. Earth Sciences

- For the first time CSIR has proved the rapid drift of the Indian tectonic plate and estimated with unprecedented accuracy, the lithospheric thickness of several continents—India, Africa, Antarctica and Australia which were all part of Gondwana land. The contribution has appeared in the world's topmost journal Nature and provides a new dimension to the classical Plate tectonics theory. Strong evidence is provided to indicate how the plate thickness correlates with the speed of plate motion. For the first time, an explanation has been provided for the fast drift of the Indian plate in the initial period after the Gondwana land break-up.
- CSIR has immensely contributed for the discovery of the occurrence of gas hydrates along the continental margins of India *i.e.* Krishna-Godavari offshore basin. CSIR has carried out multidisciplinary investigations in the Krishna-Godavari offshore area along the eastern continental margin of India, which is known for its hydrocarbon potential.

VII. Technologies of Societal Relevance

- CSIR scientists have identified a gene for engineering a key step in the 'Apomixis' process (Nature 451, 11211-24, 2008) which is an emerging technology for increasing yield of food crops.
- Novel Varieties of Ashwagandha: A novel variety of Ashwagandha (*Withania somnifera*) with a high root yield (dry weight) ~ 15 q/ha has been developed under CSIR NMITLI programme. The ashwagandha contains molecules pharmacologically established as anti-inflammatory, anti stroke and anti arthritis. The new variety was released to farmers on CSIR foundation day 2009 by Hon'ble Minister for S and T and VP, CSIR.
- An economically viable, green technology for the production of stevioside from *Stevia rebaudiana* has been developed by CSIR-IHBT which is currently grown in 1010 hectares and an annual production of 50500 quintals. The new process technology has helped in increase in production and quality. The current revenue is Rs. 66 crore per year and involves around 8 lakh mandays per year.
- High yielding cultivar of Lavender officinalis, developed by CSIR has proved to be an excellent alternate crop for cultivation for better returns instead of traditional cultivars of rice and paddy in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- To provide potable water to the masses, CSIR has developed Terafil water filters with food grade plastic containers, over 50,000 water filters have been distributed and sold through various government agencies and NGO's. Likewise,

another product – the NEERI-Zar developed by CSIR is a water purification system suitable for potable water supply particularly under emergency situation like floods. 100 units of NEERI-ZAR were successfully deployed during cyclone Alia affected areas during June, 2009.

Some other noteworthy achievements

- CSIR has played a major role in protecting the traditional knowledge of the country, through a unique programme on Traditional Knowledge Protection, in which CSIR has digitized the archives of Indian Traditional Knowledge by creating a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL). The TKDL contains information in 5 international languages *i.e.* English, Japanese, Spanish, French and German in 30 million pages concerning 2.0 lakh Medicinal Formulations in Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha. Through the TKDL Access agreement concluded with European Patent Office (34 Member States) in Feb 2009, examines can utilize TKDL for search and examination but cannot make any Third Party disclosure.
- For the first time ever in India, the diversity and distribution of Seaweeds of India containing 198 species of marine macrolagae representing all three major groups of Chlorophyta, Phaeophyta and Rhodophyta collected from Gujarat coast has been carried by CSIR. The findings have been brought out in a publication by Springer which provides most reliable baseline data on seaweed biodiversity for monitoring and evaluating the impact of any coastal developmental activities aimed at long-term economic gains or environmental changes as a result of global warming and climate change.

Statement-III*Lab-wise Scientist Position*

SI No.	Labs./Instts.	Total No. of Scientists	No. of Scientists in the reserved Category
1	2	3	4
1.	Advanced Materials and Processes Research Institute, Bhopal	47	6

1	2	3	4
2.	Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee	59	9
3.	Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad	98	13
4.	Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow	140	15
5.	Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi	133	23
6.	Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani	89	10
7.	Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore	164	25
8.	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata	105	22
9.	Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow	102	10
10.	Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research, Dhanbad	172	27
11.	Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai	110	28
12.	Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur	96	18
13.	CSIR Centre for Mathematical Modelling and Computer Simulation (C-MMACS), Bangaluru	29	2
14.	Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi	102	12
15.	Central Scientific Instruments Organization, Chandigarh	88	18
16.	Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar	91	10
17.	Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology, Delhi	48	7
18.	Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology, Palampur	46	4
19.	Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Kolkata	72	9
20.	Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad	208	33
21.	Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine, Jammu Tawi	58	8
22.	Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun	73	10
23.	Indian Institute of Toxicological Research, Lucknow	70	10
24.	Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology, Bhubaneshwar	98	14
25.	Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh	53	8
26.	National Aerospace Laboratories, Bengaluru	366	51
27.	National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow	93	14

1	2	3	4
28.	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	216	28
29.	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur	105	28
30.	North-East Institute of Science and Technology, Jorhat	94	13
31.	National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad	158	19
32.	National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	70	5
33.	National Institute of Oceanography, Goa	169	22
34.	National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources, New Delhi	62	5
35.	National Institute of Science Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi	34	5
36.	National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur	146	17
37.	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi	201	25
38.	Structural Engineering Research Centre, Chennai	87	18
39.	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Rafi Marg, New Delhi		
	CSIR Hqrs. (Includes URDIP, HRDC)	87	6
40.	CSIR Chennai Complex	0	0
Total		4239	607

[*Translation*]

Visit of British Prime Minister to India

*350. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Prime Minister recently visited India;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held between the two countries including the agreements signed on the occasion;

(c) the areas identified for further co-operation and increase in trade; and

(d) the future strategy chalked out by both the Governments in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) (a) to (d) British Prime Minister David Cameron visited India from 27-29 July 2010. He was accompanied by Rt. Hon. William Hague MP, British Foreign Minister, Rt. Hon. George Osborne MP, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Dr. Vincent Cable MP, Secretary of State for Business, Innovation and Skills, Rt. Hon. Jeremy Hunt MP, Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, Rt. Hon. David Willets MP, Minister of State for Universities and Science, Rt. Hon. Gregory Barker MP, Minister of

State for Energy and Climate Change, and Sir Peter Ricketts, National Security Advisor. A high level delegation of businessmen, University Vice-Chancellors and sportspersons also accompanied the Prime Minister.

2. Wide ranging discussions were held not only at the Prime-Ministerial level, but also with various Ministers on relevant issues of mutual interest. The outcomes of these talks have been summarized in the Joint Press Statement, issued at the end of the talks, which is enclosed as statement.
3. An India-UK Memorandum of Understanding on Cultural Co-operation was signed. Discussions were held on a Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and UK Trade and Investment to enhance investment in the Roads sector.
4. Further, the following areas were identified for future cooperation:
 - (a) Trade, Investment and Energy
 - (b) Education, Science and Research
 - (c) Defence and Security
 - (d) Dialogue and Exchanges between our Parliaments.
5. In order to increase cooperation in the aforementioned areas, the two sides agreed on
 - Establishment of a new India-UK CEOs Forum to help increase trade and investment
 - Establishment of an India-UK Infrastructure Group, led by the two Governments to promote investment in infrastructure in India
 - Launching a new phase of the jointly funded UK-India Education and Research Initiative from 2011 to 2015
 - Boosting dialogue and exchanges between our two national Parliaments
 - Creation of the UK-India Future Leaders Network.

Statement

Full text of India-UK Joint Press Statement during UK Prime Minister's visit India and the UK: An Enhanced Partnership for the Future

UK-India Summit talks were held on 29 July 2010 in New Delhi, during the State visit to India of the British Prime Minister Rt. Hon. David Cameron, MP.

2. The British Prime Minister expressed his gratitude for the warmth of the welcome which had been extended to him and his colleagues on his visit to India, and set out his hope to achieve a transformation of the relationship between the two countries over the coming years.
3. The two Prime Ministers and their colleagues had a detailed and fruitful discussion. They agreed that the India-UK relationship had great potential for growth, to the benefit of both countries, and that both Governments should invest further effort in working to take it to a new level in the future.

Trade, Investment and Energy

4. The two sides agreed that we should be ambitious in seeking to substantially increase trade and significantly increase investment between the UK and India.
5. They agreed to establish a new India-UK CEOs Forum to help achieve this. This will be a small, high-level body, co-chaired by Peter Sands (CEO of Standard Chartered Bank) and Ratan Tata (Chairman of Tata Group). It will meet alternately in India and the UK and will make recommendations to the two Governments on how to increase levels of trade and investment in each others' economies.
6. Both sides also agreed to review the mandate, composition and structure of relevant existing bilateral bodies in the area of trade, investment and economic cooperation, in order to re-energize our joint efforts.
7. Both sides discussed India's particular interest in attracting international as well as domestic investment in infrastructure over the next decade, and how best the two Governments could enable and encourage this. They agreed to

establish an India-UK Infrastructure Group, led by the two Governments and drawing on the expertise of the private sector, which would help identify barriers to investment and potential solutions.

8. Discussions were also held on a Memorandum of Understanding between Government of India and UK Trade and Investment to enhance investment in the Roads sector, and the two sides looked forward to its early finalisation.
9. Both sides agreed to explore initiatives that will create resources and incentives to help businesses deploy renewable energy, particularly for the poor.
10. They also welcomed the new opportunities that had opened up for co-operation in the civil nuclear power sector, following the signature earlier this year of the UK-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Declaration. This has created opportunities for wide ranging cooperation between the countries in the nuclear field including with regard to nuclear trade and exchanges between scientific institutions.
11. The two Prime Ministers agreed on the importance of international trade in supporting recovery in the global economy. They expressed their strong support for the conclusion of a Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement between India and the European Union by the end of 2010. They also agreed on the importance of pressing for a conclusion of the Doha Round at the earliest opportunity.

Education Science and Research

12. Both sides agreed that India and the UK had much to gain from co-operation in Education, Science and Research, and a new emphasis on jointly funded collaborative research programmes. The two Governments had agreed to launch a new phase of the successful UK-India Education and Research Initiative. The first phase of this jointly-funded initiative had helped establish over 400 collaborative ventures

between Indian and British universities and schools between 2006 and 2011. The new phase will run for a further five years, from 2011 to 2015, and as before, both Governments will contribute to it.

13. Both sides welcomed the initiative of Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Government of India and the Wellcome Trust, London to come together in a new collaboration to support the development of innovative healthcare products at affordable costs.

Defence and Security

14. The two sides welcomed the development of broad-based UK-Indian co-operation in the Defence sector. They noted the joint Army exercise, Shamsheer Bugle, which took place in India in June, and the joint Naval exercise, Konkan, which is presently underway in India. They looked forward to the joint Air exercise, Indra Dhanush, which would take place in India in October.
15. The two sides noted the threats both our countries faced from terrorism, and welcomed the strong growth in our co-operation in countering it. They noted the excellent co-operation between the Delhi Police and Metropolitan Police in preparing for the 2010 Commonwealth Games, and looked forward to a safe and successful Games in October. They resolved to continue this relationship in preparation for the 2012 London Olympics and 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games.
16. The two Prime Ministers had a detailed discussion of global security challenges. They agreed on the importance of achieving stability in Afghanistan, so that it did not again become a source of security threats to the region and the world. Both Prime Ministers agreed on the importance of reforming the UN Security Council, with the aim of a permanent seat for India. Similarly, the two sides discussed the need to work together in international economic fora,

including the G20. They agreed to work together to strengthen the Commonwealth.

People To People Contacts

17. The two Governments agreed on the need to boost dialogue and exchanges between our two national Parliaments, and warmly welcomed the planned visit by the Honourable Speaker of the Lok Sabha and a delegation of Members of the Indian Parliament to the UK this autumn.
18. The two Prime Ministers welcomed the creation of the UK-India Future Leaders Network, which will help create and sustain links between some of the most dynamic young leaders in our societies.
19. The two sides announced the signature of an India-UK Memorandum of Understanding on Cultural Co-operation, which will provide a framework for a significant expansion of the rich cultural exchange between India and the UK. This expanded activity will include the first-ever exhibition in India of the Indian-born sculptor Anish Kapoor, in Delhi and Mumbai. Complicite Theatre will bring its acclaimed production of 'A Disappearing Number', inspired by the life of the Indian-born mathematical genius Ramanujan, to Mumbai and Hyderabad. And the first edition of the Hay Literary Festival in India will take place in Thiruvananthapuram in November. The UK-India Museums and Galleries Partnership Agreement, signed in June, will see closer collaboration between museums in India and the UK in knowledge sharing, exhibitions, education and conservation; a joint initiative by all of Edinburgh's Festivals to develop India-focused programming from 2012 to 2014; and 'Shard', a new programme to support the digitisation of records of common interest to both India and the UK.
20. Both sides welcomed plans by the concerned Indian agencies for the manifestation of the year long celebration in the UK of Rabindranath

Tagore's 150th Birth Anniversary, commencing in May 2011.

Regulations for Teachers

*351. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/University Grants Commission (UGC) has constituted any Committee to formulate new regulations in regard to the performance assessment and other associated matters concerning university/college teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the major recommendations made by the Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) An Expert Committee was constituted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) under the Chairpersonship of Prof. S:P.Thyagarajan, for the purposes of suggesting the Pay Structure, Service conditions, Minimum Qualifications for appointment and eligibility for promotions of Teachers and other academic staff and measures for maintenance of standards in universities and colleges.

Based on the recommendations of the committee, UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010 have been notified by the Commission. The Regulations mentioned above are available on the UGC website at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/policy/regulation>.

[*English*]

Misleading Claims by Coaching Institutes

*352. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI JAYWANTRAO GANGARAM AWALE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to institute an inquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) into the allegations against two coaching institutes for misusing the name of the topper of 2009 of Indian Institute of Technology Joint Entrance Examination and All India Engineering Entrance Examination for commercial gains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the provisions of the existing rules are not sufficient to check the unfair practices and misleading claims by the private educational and technical institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is contemplating to bring a legislation in this regard; and

(f) if so, the time by which the proposed legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. A written complaint was received from the father of a student who had topped the Joint Entrance Examination for Indian Institute of Technology (IIT-JEE) and the All India Engineering Entrance Examination in 2009, securing first rank in both these competitive examinations, that certain coaching institutions were misleading students who believing that his son had taken coaching from their institutes. The complainant had specifically named two institutions that had allegedly placed huge advertisements in the national newspapers displaying his son's picture to indicate that he had taken coaching from these institutions.

Taking cognizance of the complaint, the Government felt that the problem narrated by the complainant was symptomatic of a larger malaise which needed to be urgently addressed to protect gullible students from being fleeced by coaching institutions by putting a stop to such activities and to the misleading advertisements put

by such coaching institutes through various modes for their commercial interests. The Central Government has accordingly referred the aforesaid complaint to Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation on 9.7.2010.

(c) to (f) The provisions of the existing rules are not sufficient to check the unfair practices and misleading claims by the private educational and technical institutions. Accordingly, a Bill namely "The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010" which provides for prohibiting and pushing unfair practices by higher educational institutions has already been introduced in the Parliament on 3rd May, 2010. However, private coaching institutions do not fall under the category of educational institutions as defined in the proposed Bill.

Coal Reserves in North Eastern Region

*353. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether unmined coal reserves exist in the North Eastern region particularly in Assam and Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to exploit these coal reserves; 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) As per the latest inventory of Geological Resources of Coal in India by the Geological Survey of India, 1471 Million Tonnes of Geological Resources of coal have so far been estimated in the NE region. Of this, 388 Million Tonnes are in Assam and 576 Million Tonnes in Meghalaya. In Assam three opencast mines *viz.*, Tirap OC, Tikak OC and Ledo OC are in operation under North Eastern Coalfields Limited (NEC) of Coal India Limited (CIL). In Meghalaya, coal is being produced by the local people as per the extant customary and tribal land rights.

(c) and (d) In the state of Assam, five more new opencast mines *viz.*, Lekhapani OC, Tikak Extension OC, Tipong OC, PQ Block OC and Lachitkhani OC are proposed to be opened. In Meghalaya, the only lease held by NEC, CIL is Simsang, which had expired in 2008 and its renewal is yet to be received from the State of Meghalaya. In the absence of renewal of lease

in the state of Meghalaya, at present no more mines has been planned to be opened by NEC, CIL.

Water Conservation and Management

*354. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features and the present status of the National Water Mission under the National Action Plan on Climate Change;

(b) whether there is unequal distribution of water in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the demand and supply position of water in the country, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to amend the Constitution and shift the subject water from the State List to the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The National Action Plan on Climate Change envisages institutionalization of eight national missions which *inter-alia* includes "National Water Mission". The comprehensive Mission Document for National Water Mission drafted by the Ministry of Water Resources through a consultative process has been considered by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change and in-principle approval has been accorded. The objective of National Water Mission is "conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources management." Five goals identified for the National Water Mission are: (i) comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resources; (ii) promotion of citizen and State actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation; (iii) focused attention to vulnerable areas including over-exploited areas; (iv) increasing water use efficiency by 20% and (v) promotion of basin level integrated water resources management.

(b) and (c) The total of average annual precipitation for the country is estimated to be about 4,000 billion cubic meters (BCM) and the water availability has been assessed as 1,869 BCM. In view of topographical constraints and hydrological features, the utilizable water has been estimated to be about 1,123 BCM comprising of 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water. The availability of water is highly uneven both in space and time. Rainfall is mostly confined to only about three to four months in a year and varies from 100 mm in the western parts of Rajasthan to over 10000 mm at Cherrapunji in Meghalaya. Details indicating the state-wise availability of ground water resources is given Statement-I. The utilizable surface water has been assessed basin-wise and the details are given in the statement-II. The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) has assessed the water requirement for the year 2010 as 710 BCM. State-wise requirement of water as assessed by NCIWRD for the year 2010 is given in the enclosed statement-III.

(d) and (e) The Government has not formulated any proposal to amend the Constitution and shift the subject "water" from State List to the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule.

Statement-I

State wise Ground Water Resources Availability

(In billion cubic meter)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource
1	2	3
States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.56
3.	Assam	27.23
4.	Bihar	29.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.93
6.	Delhi	0.30
7.	Goa	0.28
8.	Gujarat	15.81

1	2	3
9.	Haryana	9.31
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.43
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.70
12.	Jharkhand	5.58
13.	Karnataka	15.93
14.	Kerala	6.84
15.	Madhya Pradesh	37.19
16.	Maharashtra	32.96
17.	Manipur	0.38
18.	Meghalaya	1.15
19.	Mizoram	0.04
20.	Nagaland	0.36
21.	Orissa	23.09
22.	Punjab	23.78
23.	Rajasthan	11.56
24.	Sikkim	0.08
25.	Tamil Nadu	23.07
26.	Tripura	2.19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	76.35
28.	Uttarakhand	2.27
29.	West Bengal	30.36
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.330
2.	Chandigarh	0.023
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.063
4.	Daman and Diu	0.009
5.	Lakshadweep	0.012
6.	Puducherry	0.160

Statement-II*River Basin wise Availability of Utilisable Water**(In billion cubic meter)*

Sl No.	River Basin	Utilizable Surface Water
1	2	3
1.	Indus	46
2.	Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak	
	(a) Ganga sub-basin	250
	(b) Brahmaputra and Barak sub-basin	24
3.	Godavari	76.3
4.	Krishna	58
5.	Cauvery	19
6.	Pennar	6.9
7.	East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	13.1
8.	East Flowing Rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari	16.5
9.	Mahanadi	50
10.	Brahmani and Baitarni	18.3
11.	Subarnrekha	6.8
12.	Sabarmati	1.9
13.	Mahi	3.1
14.	West Flowing Rivers of Kutchh, Saurashtra including Luni	15
15.	Narmada	34.5
16.	Tapi	14.5
17.	West Flowing Rivers from Tapi to Tadri	11.9
18.	West Flowing Rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	24.3
19.	Area of Inland Drainage in Rajasthan Desert	-
20.	Minor River Basins Draining into Bangladesh and Myanmar	-

Statement-III*Summary of total Project Water Use for Diverse Purposes—State-wise**(In billion cubic meter)*

State/UTs	Total Water Required for all Uses assessed by NCIWRD by the year 2010
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	66.4
Arunachal Pradesh	1.4
Assam	18.8
Bihar and Jharkhand	47.7
Goa	0.5
Gujarat	35.3
Haryana	32.1
Himachal Pradesh	5.8
Jammu and Kashmir	7.1
Karnataka	36.4
Kerala	11.6
Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	51.2
Maharashtra	56.1
Manipur	1.5
Meghalaya	1.2
Mizoram	0.4
Nagaland	1.2
Orissa	24
Punjab	51.1
Rajasthan	55.3
Sikkim	0.4

1	2
Tamil Nadu	44.1
Tripura	1.6
Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	118
West Bengal	37.3
UTs	1.8

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

*355. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) the number of schools alongwith number of children benefitted by the Mid-Day Meal Scheme during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and utilized by each State/ UT during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to cover more schools during the next two years under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) State/UT wise details of number of schools and children benefitted by the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during the years, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the statement-I.

(b) Details of funds allocated and utilized by each State/UT during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are given in the statement-II.

(c) At present MDMS covers children studying in classes I-VIII in all Government, Local body, Government aided and National Child Labour Project schools, and Education Gurantee Scheme/Alternative and Innovative Education centres including Madarsas/Maqtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan across the country. There is presently no proposal to extend the coverage of MDMS.

Statement-I*Number of Institutions and Children covered under Mid-Day Meal Scheme during 2007-08 to 2009-10*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Institutions covered	Number of Children benefited	Institutions covered	Number of Children benefited	Institutions covered	Number of Children benefited*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	82224	6881175	78021	6342088	78716	6342088
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4264	254724	5026	181349	4431	181349
3.	Assam	61109	4132148	48251	2764934	54175	3777900
4.	Bihar	60536	10577894	78485	11059009	92209	11109009
5.	Chhattisgarh	46908	3545416	47175	3388316	47349	3517727
6.	Goa	1540	74566	1117	73691	1545	163920
7.	Gujarat	61922	3581178	60194	3935214	57784	4001502
8.	Haryana	17790	1632693	17353	1873000	14703	2136668
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15282	569245	15176	810234	13459	810234
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	24876	1241155	25355	1169082	21504	1164988
11.	Jharkhand	49640	4469509	50497	3880569	52138	3913334
12.	Karnataka	69547	4830621	55328	5683056	55104	5699173
13.	Kerala	17387	1914662	17387	3087558	17387	3028641
14.	Madhya Pradesh	108310	9229375	109980	8869953	112439	9215200
15.	Maharashtra	128119	8592257	125511	10933868	122018	12227715
16.	Manipur	3661	273746	3408	227691	3042	287299
17.	Meghalaya	9899	675512	10074	399975	10074	503844
18.	Mizoram	2420	94579	2312	152969	2412	155594
19.	Nagaland	2316	175837	2188	214893	2223	223495
20.	Orissa	85160	5528435	85323	6150492	78925	5687698
21.	Punjab	21390	1516812	21516	1923323	22648	1923323
22.	Rajasthan	103560	8601300	101732	8071477	80670	6446325
23.	Sikkim	934	91714	1243	102237	873	92683
24.	Tamil Nadu	45590	3773794	47122	5022030	42632	4904646
25.	Tripura	6024	452784	5006	401954	5629	461088

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Uttarakhand	18422	821255	17484	975111	152501	1071124
27.	Uttar Pradesh	145054	18936538	145082	13442006	17816	15352419
28.	West Bengal	81208	9947472	76959	9262285	79579	11370321
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	475	30417	478	47207	343	47207
30.	Chandigarh	378	55547	400	74898	311	74898
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	388	44092	359	30853	360	33340
32.	Daman and Diu	109	14085	136	15308	127	19000
33.	Delhi	2338	1095013	3546	1187021	3005	1638067
34.	Lakshadweep	27	7244	53	10798	54	10798
35.	Puducherry	456	52043	461	93650	383	95600
Total		1279263	113714837	1259738	111858099	1248568	106448149

*Average up to 3rd quarter.

Statement-II

Details of funds released to States/UTs during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (Recurring and Non-Recurring)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43992.15	27999.36	27962.7	18809.99	26105.62	20981.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1246.05	1040.81	820.79	819.79	1616.82	1073.71
3.	Assam	17395.38	14085.02	27156.47	22491.68	28555.8	25167.47
4.	Bihar	46325.50	25476.72	62168.38	34026.40	52100.05	31936.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	16506.93	14759.69	30402.54	29177.16	17578.58	15661.61
6.	Goa	261.67	254.00	554.38	256.92	794.34	578.81
7.	Gujarat	12384.20	11048.38	21711.35	19764.80	24603.06	21163.78
8.	Haryana	6303.54	5089.47	7299.26	5230.65	19094.93	17651.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2336.86	1726.33	11073.48	9956.65	4835.78	5932.09
10.	Jammu and Kakshmir	4141.44	3187.17	4868.06	1955.48	5607.67	2982.36
11.	Jharkhand	21246.05	14107.33	18033.59	14334.13	22777.87	18335.06
12.	Karnataka	28977.65	27505.54	23339.47	22461.30	26902.33	25847.73
13.	Kerala	6931.58	5640.16	12492.2	9581.17	13845.1	10198.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	64012.15	55901.72	57669.41	53776.27	53311.19	35598.17
15.	Maharashtra	30182.54	27609.20	72925.21	63724.02	57771.47	46105.61
16.	Manipur	1143.56	749.46	1463.58	768.77	1478.66	1056.59
17.	Meghalaya	2975.14	2137.66	2593.86	2342.07	5635.93	5360.22
18.	Mizoram	465.93	381.33	1401.91	1298.23	821.34	769.19
19.	Nagaland	887.54	811.50	940.08	864.04	1062.01	1023.36
20.	Orissa	36143.06	32331.91	28851.34	28238.19	32108.24	28046.10
21.	Punjab	6779.48	5572.62	16874.65	14022.09	11139.42	10267.40
22.	Rajasthan	43321.01	22283.19	55153.39	47740.75	40639.53	36328.56
23.	Sikkim	447.85	404.54	425.86	418.84	444.55	423.78
24.	Tamil Nadu	14373.30	14354.89	24235.39	23906.89	40189.22	40012.72
25.	Tripura	2236.76	2128.05	2968.42	1729.19	3801.36	4462.79
26.	Uttarakhand	3647.21	3175.29	5136	3702.27	5169.29	3916.02
27.	Uttar Pradesh	90258.82	64364.74	82307.17	75170.48	89054.39	83949.67
28.	West Bengal	36742.46	26032.19	65732.32	41447.18	74165.5	60920.72
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	105.03	105.03	322.35	322.35	216.48	154.48
30.	Chandigarh	396.59	366.78	364.88	364.88	343.12	343.12
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	153.92	153.92	151.42	151.42	152.62	144.46
32.	Daman and Diu	46.17	46.17	71.57	71.57	89.96	89.96
33.	Delhi	3427.16	3355.81	5772.06	2656.45	7074.43	3817.07
34.	Lakshadweep	24.28	24.28	41.85	19.59	46.48	38.50
35.	Puducherry	178.68	176.65	423.6	421.42	429.7	Not received
Total		545997.64	414386.91	673708.99	552023.08	669562.84	560339.01

Anti-Ragging Measures

*356. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the one man sub-committee constituted to examine the progress of anti-ragging measures in the country has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by the sub-committee;

(c) whether these recommendations have been accepted and implemented;

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

(e) the other measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the menace of ragging in the educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No Madam. The Supreme Court appointed Committee (Raghavan Committee) to monitor measures to prevent ragging has further appointed one man Sub-committee. This Sub-committee has reportedly submitted its report to the Committee. However, no such report has been submitted to Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) In accordance with the orders of the Supreme Court of India dated 8.5.2009 in civil appeal No. 887/2008, the University Grants Commission (UGC) 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) Medical Council of India (MCI) and Dental Council of India (DCI) have also notified anti-ragging regulations on 01-07-2009, 3-8-2009 and 13-08-2009 respectively. Pharmacy Council of India has issued the guidelines to curb the menace of ragging in pharmacy colleges/institutions. UGC's regulations are binding on universities as well as institutions affiliated thereto. 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.

A toll free anti-ragging "Helpline" has already been launched by UGC on 20th June, 2009 with Call Centre facilities in English, Hindi and regional languages, for helping victims of ragging, besides facilitating effective action in respect of such incidents. This is being further strengthened by creating a web enabled portal for monitoring appropriate database and online interactive facilities.

[Translation]

Bogus Coal Companies

*357 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the existence of alleged bogus companies in the coal sector;

(b) if so, the details of such bogus companies identified during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

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) to (c) The Government is not aware of existence of any bogus companies in the Coal Sector. However, complaints of diversion/sale of coal by some linked consumers have been received and the matter is under investigation by CBI.

[English]

Utilisation of Funds for Environment Protection

*358. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI GAJANAND D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether substantial funds, allocated to the States for various centrally sponsored schemes for conservation of forests and protection of environment, have remained unutilised;

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

(c) the time since when this amount has remained unutilised and the reason therefor; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ensure that the States/UTs fully utilise these funds for the intended purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Ministry of Environment and Forests releases funds to the States/UTs under its various Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The total amount so released to the states during the Eleventh Five Year Plan so far, *i.e.* during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, amounted to Rs. 3111.45 crore, against which total utilization reported by the states amount to Rs. 2937.97 crore, implying a utilization ratio of 94.5%.

(b) and (c) State/UT-wise details of unutilized funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry for the duration of 11th Five Year Plan are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) Schemes/projects are monitored regularly by the Ministry, both in Headquarters and by on the spot fields visits by officials to ensure utilization of funds by the States/UTs. Monitoring process, *inter alia*, include audit of accounts, submission of audited utilization certificates, expenditure statements and physical progress reports on utilization of released funds. A multi level monitoring and evaluation system, involving intensive review by National/State level coordination committees and independent concurrent evaluations, is being pursued under some forestry projects. Regional offices of the Ministry also review/monitor and take follow up action on various schemes/projects.

Statement

*Ministry of Environment and Forests
State-wise Status of funds utilisation under Centrally
Sponsored Schemes during 2007-08 to 2009-10*

(RS. in Crores)

Sl No.	Scheme	Total Releases	Utilisation	Unutilised Balance
1	2	3	4	5
State				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	177.18	219.10	- 41.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.21	30.46	1.75
3.	Assam	73.25	61.68	11.57

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	41.87	24.35	17.52
5.	Chhattisgarh	145.19	136.08	9.11
6.	Goa	3.06	3.60	- 0.54
7.	Gujarat	116.51	107.18	9.33
8.	Haryana	97.00	105.63	- 8.63
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32.53	27.70	4.83
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	112.68	96.39	16.29
11.	Jharkhand	87.99	83.27	4.72
12.	Karnataka	130.97	101.35	29.62
13.	Kerala	74.17	55.59	18.58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	245.83	217.56	28.27
15.	Maharashtra	122.08	110.25	11.83
16.	Manipur	41.31	34.79	6.52
17.	Meghalaya	27.17	16.50	10.67
18.	Mizoram	102.76	60.91	41.85
19.	Nagaland	42.91	30.23	12.68
20.	Odisha	112.01	92.26	19.75
21.	Punjab	62.87	68.07	- 5.20
22.	Rajasthan	228.96	210.48	18.48
23.	Sikkim	67.29	58.29	9.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	111.46	131.94	- 20.48
25.	Tripura	24.23	18.56	5.67
26.	Uttar Pradesh	391.66	510.65	- 118.99
27.	Uttarakhand	89.76	82.14	7.62
28.	West Bengal	179.04	124.09	54.95

UTs

1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.69	2.28	0.41
2.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.44	0.28	0.16
4.	Daman Diu	0.42	0.35	0.07

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Delhi	128.94	110.95	17.99
6.	Lakshadweep	0.99	0.99	0.00
7.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	(NLCP) General	0.78	0.78	0.00
9.	R and D	2.65	2.65	0.00
10.	Others	0.59	0.59	0.00
Total		3111.45	2937.97	173.48

Negative figures denote expenditure of amount carried forward from the Tenth Five Year Plan

Reduction in Budgetary Allocations

*359. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recommended reduction in the budgetary allocations for higher and technical educations;

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

(c) whether there has been under utilisation of funds allocated for the purpose during the first three years of the current five year plan period;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) An allocation of Rs. 11000 crore has been made for Department of Higher Education during 2010-11 as against Rs. 9600 crore during 2009-10, which is 14.58% higher than the previous year allocation.

(c) to (e) Plan Allocation and Expenditure of Department of Higher Education during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:

<i>(Rs. in Crore)</i>			
Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)	Actual Expenditure
2007-08	6483.00	3261.35	3141.51
2008-09	7600.00	6806.50	6711.98
2009-10	9600.00	7952.00	7791.77

The low expenditure during 2007-08 is mainly due to non utilisation of the amount Rs. 3200 crore which was provided for implementing the recommendations of Oversight Committee (OSC) but could not be spent during the year due to stay on the implementation of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 by the Apex Court. As regard to the year 2008-09 and 2009-10, the allocation provided for the new schemes could not be fully utilised due to delay in the approval of the Schemes at various stages. Constant monitoring is a regular measure for proper utilisation of funds allocated under various schemes of the Department.

Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources

*360. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission, the Central Ground Water Board, the Brahmaputra Board and the National Institute of Hydrology have commissioned studies to assess the impact of climate change on water resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof including progress made thereunder; and

(c) the follow-up action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) has constituted a "Standing Committee for Assessment of Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources" under the Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) and studies related to impact of

climate change on water resources have been taken up jointly by National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), CWC, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and Brahmaputra Board with participation of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, IIT, Kanpur, IIT, Kharagpur and IIT, Roorkee and National Institute of Technology (NIT), Patna and NIT, Srinagar. A "Preliminary Consolidated Report on Effect of Climate Change on Water Resources" has been brought out by NIH and CWC. A list of studies undertaken by NIH is annexed as statement. Important findings of the studies completed by NIH are also indicated in the Statement. Studies have also been undertaken by Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore on "Assessment of Water Resources under Climatic

Scenario of the River Basin Scales". CWS has undertaken pilot studies for water assessment of Godavari and Brahmani-Baitarani jointly with National Remote Sensing Centre, Hyderabad. Central Ground Water Board has also initiated studies on impact of climate change on ground water regime covering parts of Bihar, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan.

The Standing Committee for "Assessment of impact of Climate Change on Water Resources" also coordinates the activities related to research and studies in respect of impact of climate change on water resources with all other organizations/agencies and reviews the progress from time to time.

Statement

List of Research Studies undertaken by National Institute of Hydrology

Sl No.	Title of Studies	Status	Important Findings
1	2	3	4
1.	Impact assessment of climate change on the hydrological response of a snow and glacier melt runoff dominated Himalayan river (Spiti River).	Completed	Under a warmer climate scenario, snowmelt runoff and glacier melt runoff cause an earlier response of the total streamflow and a change in flow and a change in flow distribution. The seasonal analysis of total streamflow indicates that an air temperature produces an increase in the pre-monsoon season followed by an increase in the monsoon season.
2.	Hydrological sensitivity of a large Himalayan basin to the climate change. (Sutlej Basin)	Completed	On the basin scale, reduction in melt from the lower part was counteracted by the increase from melt from upper part of the basin, resulting in a decrease in the magnitude of change in annual melt runoff. The impact of climate change was found to be more prominent on seasonal rather than annual water availability.
3.	Effect of climate change on runoff of a glacierized Himalayan basin. (Dokriani Glacier basin)	Completed	For the range of climatic scenarios considered, the changes in runoff are more sensitive to changes in temperature, compared with rainfall, which is likely due to the major contribution of melt water in runoff.
4.	Effect of climatic variation on runoff regime of River Chenab.	Completed	The result shows that melt is much more sensitive to increase in temperature than to rainfall.
5.	Impact of Warmer climate on melt and evaporation for the rainfed, snowfed and glacierfed basins in the Himalayan region.	Completed	The study suggests that out of three types of basin, snow-fed basins are more sensitive in terms of reduction in water availability due to a compound effect of increase in evaporation and decrease in melt.

1	2	3	4
6.	Status report on climate change and its impact on water resources.	Completed	Increase in areal extent of vegetation cover as well as rainfall over the last century has increased the moisture in the atmosphere through enhanced evapotranspiration, which in turn has increased the relative humidity.
7.	Climatological variability during ablation season around Gangotri Glacier (Himalayas).	Completed	The average daytime and night-time winds were 12.3 and 3.1 km/h respectively. Mean seasonal evaporation was 570.3 mm, which is high in comparison to other areas at same elevation. Average relative humidity and daily sunshine duration were also high throughout the ablation season.
8.	Basin-wise assessment of temperature variability and trends in the northwest and central India.	Completed	This analysis provides scenarios of temperature changes which may be used for sensitivity analysis of water availability for different basins, and accordingly in planning and implementation of adaptation strategies.
9.	Changes in rainfall and relative humidity in different river basins in the northwest and central India.	Completed	Like rainfall, the majority of river basins have also shown an increasing trend in the relative humidity both on seasonal and annual scales. An increase in vegetation cover and rainfall over the last century is expected to transport more moisture to the atmosphere, resulting in an increase in relative humidity. Western rivers have a higher rate of increase compared to other river basins within the study area. This study provides scenario of rainfall and relative humidity changes, which may be used for the sensitivity analysis of water availability for different basins. Planning and implementation of adaptation strategies can be therefore followed.
10.	Climate change and its impact on flow characteristics of River Beas upto Pandoh Dam in Indus basin.	Completed	Climate processes are quite intricate which affect the hydrological components in diverse ways. Increase in temperature may increase the snow and glacier melt but this trend depends on the extent of snow and glaciers in the catchment and may not last long. Increasing precipitation along with increasing temperature may increase the river flows during non-monsoon months, thus improving the performance of reservoirs in these months. The reservoirs are susceptible to changes in the inflow patterns and their performance may improve or diminish in accordance with the revised inflow patterns. In addition to the quantity of inflows, timing of inflow vis-a-vis demand is an important factor in assessing the performance of reservoirs. Further, large reservoirs may absorb temporal variations of inflows (thus absorbing the impact of climate change for same amount of inflows) but small reservoirs are quite susceptible to climate change impacts.
11.	Climate change and its impact on flow characteristics of River Bhagirathi upto Tehri Dam in Ganga Basin.	Completed	Across the Himalayan arc, glaciers exist in diverse climatological and hydrological regimes and their response to climate change and its impact on the water resources vary considerably. Glacier change is also influenced by its aspect and geomorphological characteristics. Understanding and quantifying the impact of glacier
12.	Change estimation of selected Glaciers in the Western Himalayan region.	Completed	

1	2	3	4
			degradation in various climatological regimes of the Himalayas would help us in developing a cohesive understanding of the impact of climate change on Himalayan glaciers. This could be achieved only by putting in place long-term data generation mechanisms and comprehensive research strategies on Himalayan cryospheric system.
13.	Seasonal characterization of ablation of Gangotri Glacier.	Completed	The discharge showed increasing trend from May onward, reached to its highest value in July and then started reducing. The maximum and minimum daily mean discharge observed during study period was 8 to 239 m ³ /s. The mean monthly discharge observed for May, June, July, August, September and October was 28.7, 56.3, 110.9, 95.8, 34.8 and 12.7 m ³ /s, respectively. The distribution of observed runoff indicates maximum runoff in July (33.39%) followed by August (29.46%). These two months contribute about 63% to the total melt runoff. Almost similar trend of distribution of runoff is observed for all the years. The melt water yield during May, June, July, August, September and October was 0.12, 0.26, 0.52, 0.46 and 0.04 m respectively. The melt water yield over the melt season is about 1.56 m. The strong storage characteristics of the Gangotri Glacier are reflected by the comparable magnitude of runoff observed during daytime and nighttime.
14.	Long term monitoring of the Gangotri Glacier melt stream.	Under Progress	
15.	Statistical Downscaling of the GCM for the Satluj Basin.	Under Progress	

[*Translation*]

Promotion of Painting

3906. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme being implemented to promote painting as an Art in the country; and

(b) the assistance being provided to States to promote the Art of painting, State-wise, including Bihar especially for Madhubani painting?

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) Ministry of Culture is implementing the following schemes to promote varied arts of the country, including painting:

- (i) Scheme of Scholarship to Young Artists in different Cultural fields.
- (ii) Scheme for award of Fellowships to Outstanding persons in the field of Culture.
- (iii) Scheme of Financial Assistance for Seminars, Festivals and Exhibitions on cultural subjects by Not-for-Profit Organizations (Cultural Functions Grant Scheme).

- (iv) Financial Assistance for Preservation and Development of Cultural Heritage of the Himalayas.
- (v) Financial Assistance for Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums.

While no financial assistance is provided to State Governments, various organizations under the Ministry of Culture, including the Lalit Kala Akademi (LKA), Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs), Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT) and Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS) extend support to State Academies/art organizations or artists to promote the art of painting. The Lalit Kala Akademi also has an art development scheme to promote painting as an art medium.

As regards Madhubani paintings, following programmes have been taken up by them-

- (i) LKA has published a book on Madhubani paintings, titled 'Mithila Ki Lok Chitrakala' by Awadesh Aman.
- (ii) Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata, has showcased Madhubani paintings at various fairs/festivals across the country.
- (iii) North Central Zonal Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Allahabad has organized folk artists' camps at Panchkula, Mathura, Bhopal and Madhubani. It has also organized production oriented summer workshops for children in which Madhubani painting is also covered. NCZCC also covers Madhubani painting under its Guru Shishya Parampara scheme.
- (iv) CCRT operates a scheme of Cultural Talent Search Scholarship under which a scholarship has also been awarded in the field of Visual Art - Painting (Mithila).
- (v) IGRMS has a 'Do and Learn' museum education programme, under which it has organised a programme on Madhubani painting of Bihar and invited traditional artistes to train people in this art form.

Organisations Under RTI Act

3907. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to bring some departments and organisations under the RTI Act;

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

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to make the implementation of the RTI Act more useful and hurdle free?

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) Right to Information Act applies to all authorities, bodies or institutions of self- government which have been established or constituted by or under the Constitution or by any law made by Parliament or State Legislature or by notifications/orders made by the appropriate government, excepting intelligence and security organizations established by Central/State Governments and notified under Second Schedule of the Act or in the official Gazette of a State Government. However, even for these organizations information pertaining to the allegation of corruption and human rights violation are not exempted. The Act extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) The Government has taken many steps for streamlining the implementation of RTI Act. It has issued several memoranda clarifying various provisions of the Act, published guides on the Right to Information Act, taken up publicity through electronic media and display of RTI posters in post offices located in rural areas, and imparting training to Stakeholders.

[English]

BPL Families

3908. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Planning Commission to prepare a revised estimate of families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) for effective implementation of Public Distribution Systems (PDS) and other welfare schemes within a time frame period;

(b) if so, whether the revised estimates have been prepared by the Commission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, 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) to (c) The Planning Commission is the nodal institution for estimation of the number of poor in the country. The Tendulkar Committee appointed by the Planning Commission in 2005, reviewed the methodology for estimation of poverty and submitted its report in 2009. The report has placed the poverty head count for 2004-05 at 37.2 per cent. The revised poverty lines recommended by the Tendulkar Committee have been accepted by the Planning Commission. The corresponding State-wise estimate is given in the statement enclosed. The Planning Commission does not estimate the number of families.

Statement

Estimated Number of Poor based on Tendulkar Committee Poverty Estimates for 2004-05

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Projected Population* (in lakhs)	State-wise Head Count Ratio (%)	Number of People Living Below Poverty Line (in lakhs) = (Col.3* Col.4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	798.52	29.9	238.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.56	31.1	3.60
3.	Assam	282.73	34.4	97.26
4.	Bihar	892.64	54.4	485.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	222.51	49.4	109.92
6.	Delhi	155.69	13.1	20.40
7.	Goa	14.50	25.0	3.63
8.	Gujarat	541.40	31.8	172.17
9.	Haryana	228.83	24.1	55.15
10.	Himachal Pradesh	63.83	22.9	14.62
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	107.83	13.2	14.23

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Jharkhand	288.46	45.3	130.67
13.	Karnataka	555.97	33.4	185.69
14.	Kerala	329.89	19.7	64.99
15.	Madhya Pradesh	652.02	48.6	316.88
16.	Maharashtra	1032.18	38.1	393.26
17.	Manipur	22.80	38.0	8.66
18.	Meghalaya	24.40	16.1	3.93
19.	Mizoram	9.35	15.3	1.43
20.	Nagaland	20.94	9.0	1.88
21.	Orissa	384.90	57.2	220.16
22.	Punjab	257.24	20.9	53.76
23.	Rajasthan	611.36	34.4	210.31
24.	Sikkim	5.69	31.1	1.77
25.	Tamil Nadu	646.23	28.9	186.76
26.	Tripura	33.66	40.6	13.67
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1798.24	40.9	735.48
28.	Uttarakhand	90.73	32.7	29.67
29.	West Bengal	842.77	34.3	289.07
30.	A & N Islands	4.05	28.9	1.17
31.	Chandigarh	10.50	20.9	2.19
32.	D & N Haveli	2.52	38.1	0.96
33.	Daman&Diu	2.05	25.0	0.51
34.	Lakshadweep	0.70	19.7	0.14
35.	Puducherry	10.57	14.1	1.49
Total		10957.26	37.2	4076.10

*Projected Population of Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2005.

Notes: Tendulkar Committee has not given head count ratio for the UTs. except for Puducherry. However, the same assumption for UTs as was done earlier for the official estimates have been used in the present exercise, viz.

- Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for A and N Islands.
- Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for Chandigarh.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
- Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

[Translation]

National Text book Council

3909. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated the process for establishment of a National Textbook Council (NTC);

(b) if so, the main aims and objectives of the Council;

(c) whether the proposal in this regard has been circulated to the State Governments for their approval and consensus;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government has received the opinion of the States on the issue;

(e) if so, the response received from each State; and

(f) the time by which a decision is likely to be arrived on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A Committee of Control Advisory Board of Education on "Regulatory Mechanism for Textbooks and Parallel Textbooks taught in schools outside Government system" has recommended establishment of "National Textbook Council" to monitor textbooks used in schools in the country so that standard of education could be maintained and the student community should not be exposed to inferior quality of textbooks or undesirable content.

(c) to (f) The proposal was circulated among the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations seeking their opinion. Replies have been received from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal, and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Island, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. Other States and UTs have been reminded to furnish their views.

Doppler Radar

3910. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Doppler radar proposed to be installed in Mumbai was later installed in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether another Doppler radar was installed in Mumbai in lieu of the original radar;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make both the Doppler radars operational at the earliest?

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) to (d) The radar initially proposed for Mumbai was installed at New Delhi due to administrative exigencies.

Action to install Doppler radar in Mumbai has been taken already.

(e) Doppler radar in Delhi was made operational with effect from 22nd April 2010. The civil work of the Radar building in Mumbai has been completed and indigenous Radar will be installed by the end of October, 2010.

[English]

Survey on Rajagopuram

3911. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the status of 'Rajagopuram', one of the National Monuments Sri Ranganathar Temple at Sri Rangam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for proper maintenance of this temple?

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. Sri Ranganathar Temple at Srirangam is not a centrally protected monument. However, a survey of Sri Ranganathar Temple was conducted in the month of June 2010 by the technical committee constituted by the Government of Tamil Nadu comprising of a Professor of IIT, Chennai; a Professor of Anna University; a Scientist of SERC; Department of Consultant Sthapathi; Representatives of State Archaeology Department and the Archaeological Survey of India; Joint Commissioner (Works) and Superintending Engineer of Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) The technical committee submitted a report and recommended that the Rajagopuram is in safe condition and that there is no fear over its stability and there is a need to take action in future for enhancing the stability of Rajagopuram.

(c) The details are enclosed at statement.

Statement

Consequent to the formation of a Technical Committee in June 2010, a meeting chaired by the Chief Secretary was held on 30th July 2010 for deciding the action to be taken on the report of the Technical Committee. The actions proposed to be taken are:

1. Regulation of vehicular traffic through the Rajagopuram.
2. To stop the blasting of fire cracker in and around the temple.
3. To ban constructions, Pile foundations, sinking of bore well with in a radius of 40 mtr. around the temple.
4. To remove all the encroachments and unauthorized structures in consultation with the District Collector.
5. To take the advice of Central and State Archaeology Department officials in plugging

the small cracks on Rajagopuram at present using the mixture of lime, galnut and jaggery.

6. To explore the possibilities of acquiring the land including patta lands with in radius of 40 mtr. around the temple to remove the encroachments and to cancel the tenancy of the temple building.

Target of Poverty Alleviation Programme

3912. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for poverty alleviation during the Eleventh Plan Period;

(b) whether according to the mid-term appraisal, the Government is lagging behind in achieving the set targets;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to take any positive measures towards poverty alleviation; 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 (c) 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). It is not possible to measure progress against this target at this stage, because no official estimates of poverty are available after 2004-05. The next estimate of poverty for the year 2009-10, based on the 66th round of National Sample Survey Organisation survey, will become available only in 2011.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken various measures to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS); Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

(JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, Indira Gandhi Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Total Sanitation Campaign etc. Many of the flagship programmes were launched in 2004-05 and results of the ongoing survey by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on consumption expenditure, when received by 2011, would help in revealing the quantitative reduction in the poverty Head Count Ratio.

Closure of Offices

3913. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to close the offices of Central Government in Delhi during Commonwealth Games in view of security concerns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Delhi has already declared to close its offices during the games; and

(d) 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) and (b) 14th October, 2010 (Thursday) has been declared as a holiday for Central Government Offices, including Central Public Sector Undertakings, located at Delhi/New Delhi on the occasion of closing ceremony of the Commonwealth Games. The opening ceremony of the Games is on 3rd October, 2010 which is a Sunday.

(c) and (d) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has declared 14th October, 2010 to be a public holiday on account of closing ceremony of the Commonwealth Games, 2010.

Track Doubling Work

3914. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has objected to track doubling work between Bangalore-Mysore near Sri Ranganatha swamy Temple, Srirangapatna;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of monuments under the ASI protection in Karnataka State, Circle-wise;

(d) whether the new Ancient Monument and Archaeological Site and Remains Act, 2010 prohibits all kinds of development within 100 meters of any protected monument;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the proposed railway track falls anywhere between 70 and 80 meters from the protected monument; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in 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. The proposal relates to construction of a bridge by the South-Western Railways at a site falling within the prohibited area of three centrally protected monuments namely Sri RanganathaSwamy Temple, Colonel Bailey's Dungeon and Obelisk War memorial.

(c) There are 208 monuments under the jurisdiction of Bangalore Circle and 299 monuments under Dharwad Circle in the State of Karnataka.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 prohibits construction activities including carrying out any public work or project essential to the public, within the prohibited area extending to a distance of 100 meters from centrally protected monuments or protected area except construction, maintenance and cleansing of drains and drainage works and of public latrines, urinals and similar conveniences, or, the construction and maintenance of works meant for providing supply of water for public, or, the construction or maintenance, extension, management for supply and distribution of electricity to the public or provision for similar facilities for public.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. The proposed site for construction of railway-bridge falls at a distance of 30 meters, 65 meters and 90 meters from the centrally protected monuments namely Sri Ranganatha Swamy Temple, Colonel Bailey's Dungeon and Obelisk War Memorial respectively at Srirangapatna. In view of the provisions as contained in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Site and Remains (Amendment and

Validation) Act, 2010, permission for construction of bridge is not permissible.

Forest Land on Lease

3915. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons to whom forest land has been allotted on lease in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar under the Forest Rights Act till 31st May, 2010;

(b) the total area of land allotted, State-wise;

(c) the number of persons yet to be awarded the lease, State-wise;

(d) the area of forest land under the protected and reserved forest given on lease in these States; and

(e) the details of the forest cover to make up the loss

of depletion of forest areas through afforestation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) A statement showing distribution of titles on the forest land under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar, as on 31.05.2010 is enclosed.

(d) Majority of the forest land on which titles have been distributed under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, in these States is under Protected and Reserved Forests category.

(e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests did not launch any scheme, specifically to compensate the loss of forest cover in these States due to distribution of titles on forest land under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

Statement

State of Distribution of Titles on Forest Land In Accordance With the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, in the Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar

(As on 31.05.2010)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Claims Received at Gram Sabha Level Total		No. of Titles	Extent of Forest Land for Which Titles Distributed (Acres)		No. of Claims Pending Rejected Claims		
		Individual	Community		Individual	Community	Individual	Community	
1.	Chhattisgarh	4,87,332	4,042	2,14,668	250	5,36,301.22	1,772.69	2,71,468	4,988
2.	Madhya Pradesh	3,92,288	6,944	89,035		3,59,502.90		2,53,887	56,310
3.	Orissa	3,54,794	1,892	1,72,539	396	3,01,629.06*		83,525	1,00,226
4.	Bihar	788		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13	775

*For 1,69,897 Titles.

Technology Development Board

3916. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technology Development Board has supported over 233 projects providing Rs. 1052 crores with a capital outlay of Rs. 3500 crores upto March, 2010;

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

(c) the action plan in this regard for the remaining period of Eleventh Plan, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

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. Technology Development Board (TDB) since its inception in 1996 has supported a total of 233 projects providing Rs. 1052.02 crores with a capital outlay of Rs. 3412.15 crores including 6 projects of Venture Funds and 10 projects of Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks–Technology Business Incubators (STEPs-TBIs) upto March, 2010.

(b) State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Technology Development Board does not prepare State-wise action plan or allocates money for supporting projects based on State-wise classification. Individual proposals, received from various promoters through a nation wide call, are assessed and evaluated for their innovation content and potential. Projects are supported on technical merits. For the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 an outlay of Rs. 260.00 crores has been made for the projects already sanctioned and more resources will be earmarked if new proposals meeting the innovation benchmarks of TDB are received.

Statement

State-wise Details of Projects funded by Technology Development Board since its inception in 1996 upto March 31, 2010

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States and Union Territories	Total No. of Projects	Total Project cost (Capital)	Sanctioned amount by TDB
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63	900.86	295.65
2.	Chandigarh	1	2.40	1.20
3.	Delhi	16	145.55	55.51
4.	Gujarat	11	119.04	37.79
5.	Haryana	5	36.15	14.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	6.24	1.90
7.	Karnataka	25	347.85	145.64
8.	Kerala	3	11.91	6.15
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8	160.83	58.80
10.	Manipur	1	7.94	2.70
11.	Maharashtra	29	511.84	73.04
12.	Puducherry	1	5.83	1.90
13.	Punjab	8	92.55	29.76
14.	Rajasthan	2	110.77	18.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	30	214.19	64.29

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5	39.04	38.36
17.	West Bengal	8	105.33	36.83
18.	Others			
(i)	Venture Funds	6	583.83	160.50
(ii)	STEPs-TBIs	10	10.00	10.00
	Total	233	3412.15	1052.02

Development of Transport Aircraft

3917. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Aerospace Laboratories (NAL) has developed next generation civilian Regional Transport Aircraft (RTA) in order to provide connectivity to smaller cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such aircraft are capable of landing all weather conditions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these aircraft will be operational?

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 (e) Does not arise.

Agreement with Gulf Countries

3918. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into agreements with Gulf countries with regard to the strategic and security demands of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the major highlights of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) the Government has entered into agreements with the following Gulf countries with regard to the strategic and security demands of the country;

(i) India and Qatar have signed an Agreement on Cooperation in Security and Law Enforcement as well as an Agreement on Defence Cooperation in November 2008. Both agreements provide for the exchange of information and experts as well as for periodic discussion on issues of mutual interests.

(ii) India and Saudi Arabia signed a MOU in 2006 on Combating Crime which provides for cooperation between the security agencies of the two countries for combating organized crime, including international terrorism, illicit trafficking of narcotics, weapons, and historical artifacts, and counterfeiting of currency and travel documents. An Extradition Treaty was signed in 2010 which aims to strengthen bilateral cooperation against crime by facilitating extradition of accused and convicted individuals. This Treaty needs to be ratified by both sides before it would come into effect.

Innovation Universities Bill, 2010

3919. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had organised a round table discussion on the Innovation Universities Bill, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many educational experts have expressed serious concern about the implementation of this Bill; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Protection of Wildlife and Forests

3920. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of changes made in the system of safeguarding the wildlife and reserve forests in recent years;

(b) the details of modernization and upgrading the facilities provided for the Forest Department personnel; and

(c) the mechanism presently in operation for better co-ordination with the States in matters of serious environmental concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The measures taken by the Government to strengthen the protection of wildlife and reserve forests are as follows:

(i) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.

(ii) Threatened species of wildlife are placed in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby affording them the highest degree of protection.

(iii) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' was modified in 2008 to ensure better protection and conservation to wildlife in the country by adding two new components to the existing components viz 'Protection of Wildlife outside Protected Areas' and 'Recovery Programme for saving

Critically Endangered Species and their Habitats'.

(iv) The Government has created the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau as a multi disciplinary agency to complement the existing state machinery to deal with wildlife crimes having ramification beyond state and national borders.

(v) Wildlife staff posted in highly sensitive areas has been provided with arms, wireless sets and vehicles to keep check on wildlife poaching and trade.

(vi) Training and capacity building programmes are organized to improve the skills of wildlife staff to improve the investigation and prosecution of wildlife offences.

(vii) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Intensification of Forest Management', financial assistance is being provided to State/Union Territories Governments for strengthening forest protection. The Scheme is being implemented through the respective State Forest Departments.

(viii) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Forest Protection Scheme (IFPS) was modified in 2009 by adding four new components and renaming it as Intensification of Forest Management Scheme (IFMS). The scheme supports activities like forest fire control and management, strengthening of infrastructure, survey, demarcation and working plan preparation. The new components of protection and conservation of sacred groves, conservation and restoration of unique vegetation and ecosystem, control and eradication of forest invasive species and preparedness for meeting challenges of bamboo flowering and improving management of bamboo forests have been included to strengthen protection of Reserve Forests.

(c) Mechanism presently in operation for better co-ordination with States in matters of serious environmental concerns are as follows:

(i) State/Union Territories are made aware of the critical environmental concerns through various means of communications and periodic meetings.

(ii) State Governments are empowered to address environmental issues like forest fires, climate

change, poaching of wild animals, encroachments of forests, pollution etc. through various national programmes and schemes.

- (iii) States are made part of the national legal framework to address these environmental concerns.
- (iv) Regular feedback and monitoring of the measures adopted by the States/Union Territories is carried out by the Ministry.

[*Translation*]

Objection on Nuclear Power Station

3921. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has raised any objection on the setting up of nuclear power station in Chutka, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether raising such objection after the completion of technical feasibility study would delay the implementation of the project; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures 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) and (b) M/s Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. had submitted a proposal for obtaining Terms of Reference (TORs) for undertaking detailed Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study in respect of the proposed MP Atomic Power Project (2x700 MWe) at village Chutka, District Mandla, Madhya Pradesh. The proposal was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for Nuclear Power Projects in its meeting held on 15th June, 2010. The EAC observed that the information and documents submitted by the project proponent lacked requisite details and accordingly requested for submission of the revised documents, with incorporation of necessary details for further consideration of the proposal.

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

Development of Computer

3922. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether faculty members of Indian Institute of Science (IIS), Bangalore and students of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) have recently developed a computer;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the computers will be commercially marketed?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Career in Animation and Multimedia

3923. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging the students to choose a career in animation and multimedia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the employment opportunity for these students in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), UGC under its scheme of Career Oriented Courses (COC) has approved 17 institutions for running the courses in "Animation and Multimedia" during 11th Plan period from 2007 till date. Details are available at UGC website: www.ugc.ac.in.

Contribution to UNO

3924. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution paid by India to United Nations Organisation (UNO) annually during 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) the year in which last review of the UN Committee of Contributions for scaling of share of various countries were conducted;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue of reduction of Indian contributions in view of the financial condition of the country as compared to developed countries in the current review; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Committee of Contributions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The contributions paid by India to the UN Regular budget and the UN Peacekeeping budget during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as follows:

(Figures in Indian Rupees (crores))

	2008-09	2009-10
(i) UN Regular Budget	53.74	52.79
(ii) UN Peacekeeping Budget	30.02	36.55

(b) The last review of the rates of contribution by the UN member states to the UN regular budget was conducted in February 2010 through Resolution A/RES/64/248. India's rate of assessment for the UN regular budget for 2009-2012 remained at 0.534%.

(c) Each member state's contribution to the UN budget is determined by standard criteria. It is mandatory for every UN member state to contribute its share to the budget. As such, there is no proposal to reduce India's contribution below the scale of assessment determined by the UN.

(d) Does not arise.

Eco-Label Products

3925. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to make it mandatory for firms to produce eco-labelled products to tackle the issues of climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken in this regard so far; and

(d) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM

RAMESH): (a) There is no proposal under consideration to make production of eco-labelled products on a mandatory basis. However, the Government implements a scheme for "Labelling of Environment Friendly Products" with a view to encourage production of eco-labelled products on a voluntary basis. At present, 16 categories of products like soaps and detergents, paper, food items, lubricating oils and batteries, amongst others, have been notified under the Scheme.

(b) to (d) The question do not arise.

[Translation]

Tribal Population Under BPL

3926. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be please to state:

(a) whether it is estimated that 50 per cent of tribal population of the country is living below poverty line;

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

(c) the details of the funds allocated for the development of the tribal areas of the country during the last three years and the amount actually spent therefrom along with the achievements 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) According to the large sample survey, consumer expenditure data of the NSS (61st Round, July, 2004 to June, 2005) Scheduled Tribe Below the Poverty Line is 47.3 % (Rural) and 33.3 % (Urban).

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for the development of Scheduled Tribes in the country. The details of fund allocation and expenditure incurred by the Ministry during the last three years is as follows:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Expenditure
2007-08	1719.70	1524.30
2008-09	2121.00	1805.90
2009-10	3205.50	1997.40

[*English*]**Funds to Unaided Schools**

3927. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has released funds to the aided schools during the last three years;

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

(c) the criteria followed for allocation of funds therefor; and

(d) the number of pending requests from the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) This Ministry does not generally release funds directly to aided schools. However, there are some schemes like "Mid-day meal" and "Information and Communication Technology in schools" under which funds are released to the State Governments for specific activities in aided schools. The criteria followed for allocation of funds to States vary from scheme to scheme. Proposals from States are generally received for the scheme as a whole, and not only for aided schools.

Research Institutes

3928. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of research institutes under the Ministry functioning in the country;

(b) whether the Government is considering to establish more such research institutes;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds earmarked in this regard;

(d) whether research institutes are also likely to be established with the help of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs); and

(e) 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) A total of 67 research institutes/laboratories are functioning under the Ministry of Science and Technology—16 under Department of Science and Technology (DST), 14 under Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and 37 under Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. A new institute named National Centre for Molecular Materials at Thiruvananthapuram will be set up under DST during the remaining period of Eleventh Five Year Plan. At present, no separate funds have been earmarked for this new institute and its requirement will be met from the budget provided for research institutions of DST.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement*Research Institutes of CSIR/DSIR*

Sl No.	Name of Laboratories/Institutes
1	2
1.	Advanced Materials and Process Research Institute (Earlier RRL), Bhopal
2.	Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee
3.	Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow
4.	Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi
5.	Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani
6.	Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore
7.	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Kolkata

1	2
8.	Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Lucknow
9.	Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research, Dhanbad
10.	Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai
11.	Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur
12.	Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi
13.	Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhabnagar
14.	Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh
15.	Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad
16.	Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Kolkata
17.	Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad
18.	Indian Institute of Integrative Medicine, Jammu (Earlier RRL)
19.	Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun
20.	Indian Institute of Toxicology Research, Lucknow
21.	Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology, New Delhi
22.	Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology, Palampur
23.	Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh
24.	Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (Earlier RRL), Bhubaneshwar
25.	National Aerospace Laboratories, Bangalore
26.	National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow
27.	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune
28.	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur
29.	National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad

1	2
30.	National Institute of Interdisciplinary Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram
31.	National Institute of Oceanography, Dona Paula
32.	National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources, New Delhi
33.	National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi
34.	National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur
35.	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi
36.	North East Institute of Science and Technology, Jorhat (Earlier RRL)
37.	Structural Engineering Research Centre, Chennai

Research Institutes of DST

1.	Aryabhata Research Institute for Observational Sciences; Nainital
2.	Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow
3.	Bose Institute, Kolkata
4.	Centre for Liquid Crystal Research, Bangalore
5.	Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata
6.	Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore
7.	Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Navi Mumbai
8.	International Advanced Centre for Research in Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad
9.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore
10.	Raman Research Institute, Bangalore
11.	S.N. Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata
12.	Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram
13.	Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun

1	2
14.	Agharkar Research Institute, Pune
15.	Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology, Guwahati
16.	Institute of Nano Science and Technology, Mohali
Research Institutes of DBT	
1.	National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi
2.	National Centre for Cell Science, Pune
3.	Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad
4.	National Brain Research Centre, Manesar
5.	National Centre for Plant Genome Research, New Delhi
6.	Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development, Imphal
7.	Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology, Thiruvananthapuram
9.	Translational Health Science and Technology Institute, Faridabad
10.	UNESCO Regional Centre for Science, Education and Innovation, Faridabad
11.	Institute of Agri-food Biotechnology, Mohali
12.	Institute of Stem Cell Research and Regenerative Medicine, Bangalore
13.	National Institute of Biomedical Genomics, Kolkata
14.	National Institute of Animal Biotechnology, Hyderabad.

Disparity in Per Capita Income

3929. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is wide disparity in per capita

income of rural household vis-a-vis urban household in various States, especially in Jharkhand;

(b) if not, the annual per capita income of rural household vis-a-vis urban in 2008-09 and 2009-10 in various States including Jharkhand;

(c) whether high dependence on agriculture and poor employment opportunities in rural area is responsible for this State of affair; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to bridge the disparity 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) and (b) Estimation of state income rests with the State Governments. All states do not compile per capita income of rural and urban households separately. However, as per information available from Directorate of Economics and Statistics (DES) Jharkhand, the estimates of annual per capita income (per capita Net State Domestic Product) separately for people living in rural and urban area are compiled for the base year of state Income Series *i.e.*, for the year 1999-2000 only. In 1999-00, the annual per capital income has been estimated as Rs. 8702 in rural areas and Rs. 21686 in urban areas. The estimates of annual per capita income of rural household vis-a-vis urban are not available for 2008-09 and 2009-10.

(c) High dependence on agriculture and poor employment opportunities in rural area are some of the reasons responsible for this disparity.

(d) Removal of rural ural disparities has always been the priority of the Government's development policy. The Government has launched a number of programmes towards this end. These are the employment generation scheme like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) being implemented 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 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 employed units. The rural poor are also provided financial assistance for construction of a house under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Building rural infrastructure through Bharat Nirman which primarily aims at improving the

living conditions of rural masses. The unorganized sector which constitutes about 93% of the workforce is based mostly in rural areas are provided with skill development and self employment programmes through Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) and Jan Shakti Sansthan (JSS).

Failure in Achieving Objectives

3930. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Mission for Monuments and Antiquities Project failed to achieve the desired objectives;

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

(c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is making any inventory of heritage buildings and objects in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to preserve/ conserve the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) No Madam. National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) was launched in 2007 with the primary objective to prepare a National register on built heritage and sites from published and unpublished secondary sources available with different organizations and institutions. The documentation of antiquities of undertaken through the primary data available from Central Government and various State Governments, Universities, Local/Private Museums etc., in the template prepared by the NMMA. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is the nodal agency for the purpose. The prescribed time limit for the work is 5 years.

To build a credible National database, the NMMA has prepared two templates on built heritage and sites and antiquities. About 80,000 unprotected built heritage and sites have been documented in the prescribed format from secondary sources. About 2,00,000 antiquities from different sources have also been documented in the prescribed format as on July 2010.

(e) The centrally protected monuments are being maintained by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as

per archaeological norms and principles and they are in good state of preservation.

Setting up of Off-Campus Centre of AMU

3931. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Governments to set up an off-campus centre of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in their State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Aligarh Muslim University Act vests power in the AMU, and not in the Union Government, to establish and maintain with the sanction of the Visitor and subject to its Statutes and Ordinances, such Special Centres, Specialised Laboratories or such other institutions for research or instruction as are necessary for the furtherance of the University's objects either on its own or in cooperation or collaboration with any other institution. Accordingly, AMU has recently requested this Ministry to obtain the Visitor's assent to a proposal seeking certain amendments/additions to its Statutes for establishment of its two Centres at Murshidabad (West Bengal) and Malappuram (Kerala). It is not possible to indicate the time-frame within which the Visitor's assent would be obtained.

Research Promotion and Facilitation

3932. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up a separate body for Research Promotion and Facilitation; and

(b) if so, the aims sought to be achieved and the significance of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI: (a) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Claims

3933. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Indians are facing severe problems of getting financial claims from the employers in foreign countries;

(b) the details of complaints received by the Government in this regard during the last two years, country-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to resolve such issues?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Instances regarding problems in getting financial claims from foreign employers in foreign countries have come to notice from time to time.

Statement showing details of representations received pertaining to 6 major countries during the last two years is enclosed herewith. Figures include representations against foreign employers including those related to financial claims. Such complaints basically related to non-payment/reduced payment of salaries, non-availability of promised jobs, adverse working conditions or exploitation etc.

(c) Whether complaints from Indian emigrants facing any problem from their foreign employer, are brought to the notice of the Indian Embassy or Consulate General of India concerned, requesting for redressal of their grievances.

- Immediately on receipt of a complaint, the Indian Mission/Post concerned takes up the matter with the foreign employer, as well as local authorities to settle the matter amicably. And in deserving situations, they try to get the workers repatriated by coordinating with concerned Recruiting Agents and the Protector General of Emigrants.

- On the basis of recommendations made by the Indian Missions the Ministry places defaulting foreign companies in the Prior Approval Category. Such companies are no longer allowed to recruit workers from India till such time that they are not removed from the PAC List.

- Presently, 386 foreign companies are in the Prior Approval Category list.

Statement

Name of the country	Year		
	2008	2009	2010 (upto July)
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	2398	5306	2884
Bahrain	995	1180	747
Qatar	-	4061 (January, 2009 to July, 2010)	-
Kuwait	4083	3584	--
Oman	5814	5072	1323
Malaysia	110	120	70

Import of Cryogenic Engines

3934. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cryogenic engines imported from Russia to be utilized in various launch vehicles;

(b) the number of cryogenic engines which were used till today and the balance available with the Government;

(c) the cost of the imported cryogenic engines;

(d) whether the transfer of technology for making cryogenic engines indigenously is a pre-condition for import;

(e) if not, the alternate solution available with the Government;

(f) whether the Government is having any proposal to launch satellites commercially for other countries; and

(g) if so, the agency permitted to implement the scheme?

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) A total of seven cryogenic stages comprising of engines and the associated stage elements were imported from Russia for the Geo-Synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) programme. Of these, five cryogenic stages have already been utilized, and the remaining two will be utilized in the forthcoming flights of GSLV.

(c) For the development and supply of seven Russian cryogenic engines and stages, ISRO has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 392.00 crores since 1991, against the total value of Rs. 400.00 crores. The balance amount of Rs. 8.00 crores will be paid during 2010-11 timeframe for the launch related activities pertaining to the sixth and seventh Russian cryogenic stages.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) ISRO took up development of indigenous cryogenic engine and the stage in 1994. This indigenous cryogenic engine and stage, developed successfully, were subjected to several levels of ground qualification tests, and further used for flight testing in the recent flight of GSLV-D3 on April 15, 2010, which was unsuccessful.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. ISRO has plans to continue launching of satellites from other countries on a commercial basis using Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). ANTRIX Corporation Limited (ACL), the commercial arm of the Department of Space (DOS), is the agency responsible for providing the launch services to the international satellite customers on a commercial basis.

[Translation]

Guest Lecturers

3935. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has engaged guest lecturers for conducting regular classes to meet the shortage of faculties;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of lecturers engaged during the last three years in each State alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Government is considering to regularize their services for their career progression;

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

(e) whether any committee has been constituted to look into all its aspects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), Educational Institutions can engage guest faculty as and when necessary to meet the shortage of faculty, duly following the guidelines issued by UGC from time to time.

(b) No a central data is maintained by UGC.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. No such proposal is under consideration.

(e) and (f) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Prof. Sanjay Dhande has been constituted by the Government on 14th September, 2009 to suggest remedial policies and other measures to meet the estimated shortfall in quality faculty and design of Performance Appraisal System.

The composition of the Committee is as follows:-

- (i) Prof. Sanjay Dhande, Director, IIT Kanpur--
Chairperson
- (ii) Prof. Devi Singh, Director, IIM Lucknow
- (iii) Prof. Chiranjib Sen, Professor, IIM Bangalore
- (iv) Prof. V. Kannan, Pro-Vice Chancellor, University
of Hyderabad
- (v) Prof. K.K. Aggarwal, former Vice Chancellor,
Indraprastha University, Delhi

Terms of reference are as follows:

- (i) to assess the existing faculty shortage in the
country in regard to technical and professional
education and University education.
- (ii) to assess the requirement of quality faculty in
regard to technical and professional education
and University education in the remaining period
of the Eleventh Plan and the Twelfth Plan
considering the need to achieve the targeted
Gross Enrolment Ratio by the terminal year of
the Twelfth Plan.
- (iii) to suggest remedial policies and other measures
to meet the estimated shortfall in quality faculty.
- (iv) to design and develop a robust, objective,
transparent and multi-source Performance
Appraisal System to provide a framework to
enable performance evaluation of faculty
throughout the country in regard to technical
education, professional education and University
education.

[English]

Reform in Mandate of Planning Commission

3936. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has prepared a new proposal for changing the mandate of the Planning Commission;

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

(c) the major changes proposed to be made in the mandate of the Commission;

(d) whether any time-schedule has been fixed for changing the terms of reference of the Planning Commission;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Illegal Mining in Meghalaya

3937. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign-owned Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited (LUMPL) has contravened the Forest Clearance Act (FCA) and started limestone mining operations in Meghalaya without taking proper clearances;

(b) if so, whether the Supreme Court has found it has violated FCA;

(c) if so, whether in spite of this, the Ministry has rushed a special team to the site to provide out of turn clearance for the project; and

(d) if so, the details of the promoters of the project and the need for seeking speedy clearance for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited (LUMPL) started mining of limestone at Phalangkaruh, Nongtra in East Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya after signing lease agreement with Shella Dorbar and on the basis of a letter issued by the concerned Divisional Forest Officer certifying that the mining area was non-forest land. Subsequently, during an inspection, by the officials of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Environment and Forests located in Shillong, it was noted that the mining area in fact was

a forest land. M/s LUMPL were therefore, directed to stop mining and seek approval of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The proposal received from the Government of Meghalaya seeking prior approval of the Central Government for limestone mining by M/s LUMPL was processed and as per procedure, in vogue at that time, the positive recommendations dated 09.08.2007 of the Forest Advisory Committee, a statutory committee constituted under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, were submitted to the Supreme Court of India with a copy to the Central Empowered Committee (CEC). M/s LUMPL requested the Supreme Court for modifications in the conditions and sought interim relief. The Supreme Court vide Order dated 23.11.2007, as an interim measure, permitted M/s LUMPL to continue limestone mining and asked certain information.

With the approval of the Supreme Court vide its Order dated 12.04.2010, Ministry of Environment and Forests issued in-principal approval order for lime stone mining over the 116.589 ha. of forest land in line with the conditions prescribed by the CEC/Supreme Court.

During one of the hearings in the case, the Supreme Court directed to stop mining. M/s LUMPL to get certain studies on impact of mining on ecology of area etc. conducted for its submission to the Court. The matter thus is in the Court.

(c) Before issue of in-principal approval for diversion of 116.589 ha. of forest land for lime stone mining and other ancillary activities in favour of M/s LUMPL, the Ministry of Environment and Forests constituted a team under the Chairmanship of the Regional Chief Conservator of Forests, North Eastern Regional Office, Shillong to visit the site to obtain first hand information on the aspects such as assessment of compliance of conditions stipulated, impact of mining on forest and wildlife, quantity of limestone lying in the yard etc.

(d) The promoter of the project is Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited having its registered office in Shillong, Meghalaya. It is fully owned by the Lafarge Surma Cement Limited incorporated in November 2007 in Bangladesh.

The promoter of the project has sought speedy clearance to its mining project to ensure supply of limestone to a cement plant set up by Lafarge Surma Cement Limited at Chhatak, Sylhet in Bangladesh.

Approval to the said mining project is also important for sustaining friendly relations with the neighbouring

country, Bangladesh and it has ramifications on our external relations particularly, on different agreement with Bangladesh.

Information about Army Personnel

3938. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canadian Embassy in Delhi is demanding certain information about some of the retired persons of Armed Forces seeking visa to travel to their country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the Canadian Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Canadian Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Yes. India's retired and serving military personnel who apply for a visa for Canada are being asked by the Canadian High Commission and Canadian consulates General to submit information about their military service. Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Canada.

(d) Government of Canada has indicated that the relevant Canadian legislation under which they are seeking such information from certain categories of visa applicants "is under active review".

Establishment of Engineering Colleges

3939. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has received requests/applications from the private institutions for establishment of new engineering colleges and technical institutes in the State of Orissa during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of such applicants who have fulfilled the norms of AICTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has received 53 applications in 2008, 91 applications in 2009 and 41 applications in 2010 from the private institutions for establishment of new engineering colleges and technical institutes in the State of Orissa.

(c) The Council has issued Letter of Approval (LOA) to such applicants who fulfilled the norms and standards prescribed by AICTE for establishment of new technical institutions during the last three years. A list of such applicants given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the applicant issued Letter of Approval (LOA)
1	2
1.	Gurukulla Foundation, At/P.O.Ainginia, Bhubaneswar-751 019 Khurda
2.	Nagadiganta Educational Trust, N2/17, IRC Village Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751 015 Khurda
3.	Tarini Educational Trust, Chandrasekhar Street, Goilundi, Berhampur-760 004
4.	S.J. Charitable Trust, 502, Block-D, Rajendra Vihar, Forest Park, Bhubaneswar
5.	Sravanthi Educational and Charitable Trust, New Colony, Rayagada-765 001
6.	Utkal Insurance and Management Educational Trust, Bishnu Nagar, Aska Road, Berhampur -760 001 Ganjam
7.	Nabakalebar Charitable Trust, Plot No. 2/17, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751 015
8.	Vignan Educational Trust, C/O Prof. Kosireddy Govinda Rajulu, H/OJ. Muttaiah Rao, Jewellers Brahmin Street, Gunupur, Rayagada-765 022
9.	Mordern Engineering and Management Foundation, At Banaparia, P.O. Khurda, Balasore -756 056
10.	Gyan Kalp Charitable Trust, 7/B Kalpana Area, Bibnagar-751 014
11.	Vidya Bikash Educational Trust, LIG-159, Brit Colony, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751 012

1	2
12.	Subas Foundation, 8/B, Chandaka Industrial Estate, Patia, Bhubaneswar-751 024
13.	Basanti Dash Educational Trust, 402 Shreshtha Complex Jayadev Vihar, Bhubaneswar-13
14.	Black Diamond Technical Education Society, At-Mandalia, Post Box No. 21, PO Brajrjnagar, Jharsuguda-768 216
15.	Sony Foundation Trust, 008-Basant Park Apartment, Forest Park, Bhubaneswar-751 009
16.	Kunja Binadini Charitable Trust, A/173, Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751 007
17.	Centurion School of Rural Enterprise Management Trust, HIG-5, BDA Duplex, Phase-I, Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar-751 020
18.	BRM Educational Trust, 4th Floor Madhukunj, 116, Station Square, Bhubaneswar-751 001
19.	Orissa Millennium Education Trust (OMET), Plot No. 4, Village-Harapur, Post-Jannia-752 054 Khurda
20.	Learning Link Trust 301 Exclusive Apartment, Madhusudan Nagar Tulsipur, Cuttak-753 008
21.	Shree Panchamukhi Educational and Charitable Trust, Plot No. 12B Jaydurga Nagar, Laxmi Sagar, Bhubaneswar-751 006
22.	Human Development Foundation, M4 Samanta Vihar, P.O. Mancheswar Railway Colony, Bhubaneswar-751 017
23.	Affinity International Trust, 1421 Jharana, New Forest Park, Bhubaneswar-751 009
24.	S M Charitable Trust, c/o National Institute of Science 7 Technology, Palur Hills, Berhampur-761 008
25.	Raghunath Jew School of Management Studies, RJ Management House, Near Town Hall, Balasore-756 003
26.	Nilachal Education and Management Trust, Plot No. A/16, Ashok Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751 009
27.	Shivani Educational and Charitable Trust, At: Banamaliprasad, By the side of N.H. 42, Bye Pass, Dhenkanal-759 001

1	2	1	2
28.	Saankhya Educational Society, Door No. 1-30-16, Vykunthapuram, Chirala, Prakasam-523 155, Andhra Pradesh		Chintamaniswar Area, Bhubaneswar-751 006
29.	Aryan Educational Trust, Flat No. 37, Block No. 5, Metro City, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751 012	44.	Trimurti Trust, Plot No. 1731/1732 (p), Gajapati Nagar, At PO Sainik School Square, Bhubaneswar-751 005
30.	Balasure Technical Educational Society, C/o Balasure School of Engineering, Srikanthapur, Balasure Pin-756 001	45.	Dasari Veer Raju and Gumman Ram Chandra Rao Memorial Trust, Vikash Enclave, Barahaguda Canal Chowk, PO/PS/Dist: Baragarh -768 040
31.	Heritage Charitable Trust, P.B. No. 20 College Road, Jatni, Khurda, Bhubaneswar-752 050, Khurda	46.	Eklavya Career Academy Trust, Unitech House, in front of Income tax Office, Uditnagar, Rourkela -769 012, P.S. Uditnagar, Sundargarh
32.	Satya Panda Basant Manjari Foundation, D 20 Radharani Tower, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751 012	47.	Vigyan Bharati Charitable Trust, At-Pandara, P.O. Rasulgarh, Bhubaneswar-751 010
33.	Sambad Arma Odisha Charitable Trust, A/62, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751 003	48.	S.C.S. Autonomous College, At/P.O.-Puri, Dist-Puri, Orissa-752001
34.	Sohum World Foundation, 237, Bapuji Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751 009, Orissa	49.	Soudamini Charitable and Educational Trust, Jyotish Nagar, Kazi Bazar, Cuttack-753 001
35.	Narayani Charitable and Educational Trust, Plot No. 608, 2nd Floor, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751 007	50.	Samvit Sagar Trust, 03/143, V.V.V. Salai Suddhananda Puram, Uttandi, Chennai-600 119
36.	Venketeswar Educational Trust, B. 117, Rajendra Vihar, Forest Park, Bhubaneswar 09	51.	Gayatri College of Pharmacy, Gayatri Vihar, Jamadapali, Sambalpur-768 200
37.	Samvit Sagar Trust, 03/143-V.V.V. Salai Suddhananda Puram, Uttandi Chennai-600 119	52.	Dhenmanal Autonomous College, At/P.O.-Dhenkanal, Dist.-Dhenkanal-759001
38.	Udaynath Educational and Charitable Trust, Plot No. 297/4002, Jayadev Bihar, Bhubaneswar-751 013	53.	Orissa Charitable Trust, 3840, Barimunda, Mancheswar, Bhubaneswar-754 001
39.	Tarini Educational Trust, Hillpatna, 3rd Lane, Berhampur, Distt-Ganjam, Pin-765 003	54.	Child Care Education and Development Foundation, Plot No. 346, At. Sishu Vihar, P.O. KIIT, Patia, Bhubaneswar-751 024
40.	Gurukula Foundation Trust, Jamujhari, P.O. Chhatabar, Bhubaneswar-752 054	55.	Rout Education Trust, Plot No. 58, Surya Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751 007
41.	Vigyan Bharati Charitable Trust, A/170, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751 007	56.	Nilachal Education and Management Trust, Plot No. A/16, Ashok Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751 009
42.	Samaleswari Educational Trust, N2/143 IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar-751 015	57.	Learning Links Trust, Madhusudan Nagar, Tulsipur, Cuttack-753 008
43.	Saraswata Educational Trust, Plot No. 1806,	58.	Innovation Trust, VIM-154, Sailashree Vihar, Bhubaneswar-751 021

1	2
59.	Institute of Professional Studies and Research, Sector-6, CDA, Cuttack-753 014
60.	Srinibas Educational Trust (SET), Presidency, Ananta Nagar, 2nd Line, Berhampur-760 005, Ganjam
61.	Bhadrak Academy of Technology, At/PO-Kantabada, Via-Janla, Bhubaneswar-752 054, Orissa
62.	Orissa Child Welfare and Education Trust, 1288, Kaplaprasad, Bhubaneswar-751 002, Orissa
63.	Bidya Bharati Educational Trust, At/P.O. BMC Bhawani Enclave, Block-3, 4A, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751 007, Orissa
64.	Orissa Charitable Trust, Glimses Palace, Bhubaneswar-751010, Orissa
65.	Gurukul Academy for Excellence, L-99, Housing Board Colony, Baramunda, Bhubaneswar 751003, Orissa
66.	JRG Educational Trust, Gupta Niwas, Gupta Cables Compound, Cuttack Road, Bhubaneswar -751 006, Orissa
67.	Mahendra Kumar Jena Memorial Trust, Plot No. 2508, Lewis Road, Bhubaneswar, Khurda 751002
68.	Odisha Research and Development Centre (ORDC), Trust, VIM-497 Chandrashekharpur, Bhubaneswar-751 021
69.	Annapurna Charitable Trust, 961 (A) Forest Park, Bhubaneswar, Khurda-751 009, Orissa
70.	Dhaneswar Rath Institute of Engineering and Management Studies (DRIEMS), At Kairapari, P.O. Kotsahi, Kairapari Cuttack-754 022
71.	Sudha Sagar Charity Trust, PI No. 896, Upar Sahi, Laxmisagar, Bhubaneswar, Khurda-751 006
72.	Bhagwan Shri Krishna Gyana Vikash, Charitable Trust, Rayagada-751 026, Orissa

[*Translation*]

Journalist for Foreign Trips

3940. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision to allow journalists to accompany dignitaries on their foreign visits for coverage purpose;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted in selection of journalists for the said purpose;

(c) whether freelance journalists are also allowed to accompany on such foreign visits; and

(d) if not, the reasons behind such discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes.

(b) Media personnel representing organizations/agencies from different regions and reporting in various official languages, accompany some high Indian dignitaries on their official visits abroad.

(c) Syndicated journalists and columnists have also traveled on occasions during such official visits abroad.

(d) Does not arise.

Transparency and Accountability in Governance

3941. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed outline of the Government Policy of Zero Tolerance against corruption;

(b) the various steps taken by the Government for improving transparency and accountability in the Governance of the country; and

(c) the measures taken specifically for improving the bureaucratic functioning of the 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) It is the policy of the Government to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life.

(b) to (c) The Government is fully alive and 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 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.

[English]

Budgetary Outlay for BPL People

3942. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise the limit for people to be identified as Below Poverty Line (BPL);

(b) if so, the details of the existing limit and the proposed increase;

(c) the likely impact due to increase of number of population coming under BPL, State-wise; and

(d) the budgetary outlay of the plans as per existing BPL persons and estimated increase in budgetary outlay for various schemes, if the numbers are increased for the current financial year?

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 Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group to review the methodology for estimation of poverty in the country under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D Tendulkar in December 2005 which submitted its report on 8th December 2009. The report of the Tendulkar Committee is available at the website: www.planningcommission.gov.in. The Committee has recommended that the urban poverty line need not be changed, but the rural poverty line should be raised to reflect the basket of commodities that can be purchased at the urban poverty line after allowing for the difference in urban and rural prices. The Committee has recomputed poverty lines for individual States for 2004-05 on this basis. A Comparative Statement of State-wise poverty ratio based on official poverty estimates and based on Tendulkar Committee recommendations is at enclosed statement. In the Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, it has been indicated that the revised poverty lines recommended by the Expert Group have been accepted by the Planning Commission for 2004-05. The estimates of poverty at all India level are given below:

*Estimates of Population in Poverty
(Percentage below the poverty line)*

Year	Official Estimates			Tendulkar Committee		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1993-94	32.4	37.3	36.0	31.8	50.1	45.3
2004-05	25.7	28.3	27.5	25.7	41.8	37.2

The Tendulkar Committee has specifically pointed out that the upward revision in the percentage of rural poverty in 2004-05, resulting from the application of new rural poverty line should not be interpreted as implying that the extent of poverty has increased over time. To assess the underlying time trend using the new method of computing poverty lines, we should compare the poverty estimates in 2004-05 with those for 1993-94, using the new methodology for both years. The data shows that whether old method or the new method is used, the percentage of the population below poverty line has declined by about same magnitude.

As the poverty estimates of Planning Commission will continue to be based on the sample survey of consumption expenditure of households carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation after an interval of five years, the next poverty estimates would have to take cognizance of recommended new methodology when the data of 66th Round of NSSO becomes available.

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

Statement

State-wise poverty estimates as per Expert Group Methodology and Tendulkar Committee for 2004-05

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Official Estimates		Tendulkar Committee Estimates	
		Head count ratio (%)	Number of BPL People (in lakhs)	Head count ratio (%)	Number of BPL People (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.80	126.10	29.9	238.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.60	2.03	31.1	3.59
3.	Assam	19.70	55.77	34.4	97.26
4.	Bihar	41.40	369.15	54.4	485.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	40.90	90.96	49.4	109.92
6.	Delhi	14.70	22.93	13.1	20.40
7.	Goa	13.80	2.01	25	3.63
8.	Gujarat	16.80	90.69	31.8	172.17
9.	Haryana	14.00	32.10	24.1	55.15
10.	Himachal Pradesh	10.00	6.36	22.9	14.62
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.40	5.85	13.2	14.23
12.	Jharkhand	40.30	116.39	45.3	130.67
13.	Karnataka	25.00	138.89	33.4	185.69
14.	Kerala	15.00	49.60	19.7	64.99
15.	Madhya Pradesh	38.30	249.68	48.6	316.88
16.	Maharashtra	30.70	317.38	38.1	393.26

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Manipur	17.30	3.95	38	8.66
18.	Meghalaya	18.50	4.52	16.1	3.93
19.	Mizoram	12.60	1.18	15.3	1.43
20.	Nagaland	19.00	3.99	9	1.88
21.	Orissa	46.40	178.49	57.2	220.16
22.	Punjab	8.40	21.63	20.9	53.76
23.	Rajasthan	22.10	134.89	34.4	210.31
24.	Sikkim	20.10	1.14	31.1	1.77
25.	Tamil Nadu	22.50	145.62	28.9	186.76
26.	Tripura	18.90	6.38	40.6	13.67
27.	Uttar Pradesh	32.80	590.03	40.9	735.48
28.	Uttarakhand	39.60	35.96	32.7	29.67
29.	West Bengal	24.70	208.36	34.3	289.07
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.60	0.92	28.9	1.17
31.	Chandigarh	7.10	0.74	20.9	2.19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33.20	0.84	38.10	0.96
33.	Daman and Diu	10.50	0.21	25.00	0.51
34.	Lakshadweep	16.00	0.11	19.70	0.14
35.	Puducherry	22.40	2.37	14.10	1.49
Total		27.50	3017.20	37.20	4076.10

Notes: (1) Projected Population of Registrar General of India as on 1st March, 2005 has been used to derive the number of BPL people from Head Count Ratio.

(2) Tendulkar Committee has not given head count ratio for the UTs except for Puducherry. However, the same assumptions for UTs as was done earlier for the official estimates have been used in the present exercise, viz.

- Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Puducherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
- Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Reservation in University of Hyderabad

3943. SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:

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

(a) whether the University of Hyderabad is implementing reservation for SCs, STs, OBCs and Physically Handicapped candidates in the direct recruitment to the posts of Professors and Readers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of candidates appointed therefor during the last three years and the current-year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) (i) According to the information furnished by the University of Hyderabad, the University has been providing reservation in direct recruitment to the posts of Professors and Readers for SCs, STs and Physically Handicapped candidates in accordance with the University Grants Commission guidelines dated 25th August, 2006. In regard to reservation for the OBCs, the University, as per the UGC directives dated 24.1.2007, is providing reservation at the level of Lecturers only.

(ii) During the last three years and the current year, the University has been able to appoint only two Scheduled Castes and one Physically Handicapped candidates in the grade of Reader, even though it had notified in April, 2008 a total of 11 vacancies. The backlog vacancies have since been re-advertised.

[*Translation*]

Reservation Policy in AMU

3944. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation has been/is being provided to the SCs/STs and OBCs as per the provisions of the National Reservation Policy in the appointments made/proposed to be made against various posts and admission in various teaching courses in the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since the judgment of the High Court, Allahabad, quashing certain provisions of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981, which seek to confer the minority status on the said University, has been stayed by the Supreme Court pending consideration of the issues involved, the Government is of the view that AMU continues to be a minority educational institution. The

Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 exempts minority educational institution from the constitutional reservations in the matter of admissions to such institutions. As regards reservation in appointments, the Supreme Court in a recent order in Civil Appeal No. 5489 of 2007 has held that the Government cannot force the reservation policy on minority educational institutions, including those getting grant-in-aid, and ask them to appoint teachers from the SC and ST communities.

[*English*]

Conversion of Reserved Seats

3945. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

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

(a) whether some reserved seats meant for OBCs in admissions were converted into General Category seats in Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi and colleges of Delhi University during the last three years;

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

(c) 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 (c) The Government, in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of IA No. 3 of 2008 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 35 of 2007, has issued instructions vide OM No. 1-1/2008-(III)-U.I(A) dated 17th October, 2008 to all the Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) to ensure that seats reserved for OBCs are filled by other eligible students only if they are vacant after admitting all eligible OBC students i.e. after excluding creamy layer as per OM No. 1-1/2008-U.I(A) dated 13.10.2008. CEIs were also asked to ensure that maximum cut off marks of OBCs are not kept lower than 10% from the cut off marks for general category candidates as directed by the Hon'ble Court. Under the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, reservation of seats for OBCs in admission in Central Educational Institutions was to be implemented from academic year 2008-09.

According to information provided by University

Grants Commission (UGC), the details regarding no. of seats provided under OBC category and transferred to

general category later on in Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), Delhi and Delhi University are as under:

Name of Univ.	University of Delhi		Jawaharlal Nehru University	
	No. of seats provided under OBC category	No. of seats transferred to general category	No. of seats provided under OBC category	No. of seats transferred to general category
2008-09	4897 (925 for Univ. Deptt. and 3952 for Delhi colleges)	Nil*	256	54
2009-10	9778 (including Delhi Colleges)	1722 (1580 for Delhi Colleges and 142 seats for Univ. Deptt.)	410	75
2010-11	Since the process of admission is not complete yet in respect of year 2010-11, the required information for the same is not available.			

*As admission for 2008-09 were over before the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India became available 2136 seats (361 for University Deptt. and 1775 for Delhi Colleges) remained unfilled and were not transferred to the general category.

[Translation]

Withdrawal of Reservation in Admission

3946. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation facility for the applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes has been withdrawn for admission in engineering colleges in several States including Andaman and Nicobar islands; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken or 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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Online Grant of Recognition

3947. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start online granting of recognition by All India Council for Technical Education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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 introduced e-governance to its approval process through a web portal, which was placed into public domain on 01.01.2010. All the applications for the establishment for new technical institutions and also seeking various kind of approvals by existing technical institutions are required to be submitted on line on the web portal of AICTE.

[Translation]

Standard of Living

3948. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of living of the people has been deteriorating in the country;

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

(c) the ranking of the country in the world in terms of standard of living; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the ranking in the world?

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) No Madam. As per the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report 2009 (HDR 2009), India ranked 134 out of 182 countries in the world with Human Development Index (HDI) 0.612 for the year 2007. The HDI is based on three indicators namely, GDP per capita (PPP US \$), life expectancy at birth, and education as measured by adult literacy rate and gross enrolment ratio (combined for primary, secondary and tertiary education). The value of HDI has gradually increased from 0.427 in 1980 to 0.556 in 2000 and further increased to 0.612 in 2007. The selected socio-economic indicators also reflect improvement in the standard of living of the people over the years. The poverty ratio has declined from 36% in 1993-94 to 27.5% in 2004-05. The per capita income at constant prices has increased from Rs 11535 in 1980-81 to Rs 31821 in 2008-09. As per the Economic Survey 2009-10, the death rate per thousand has decreased from 12.5 in 1980-81 to 7.4 in 2008-09. The life expectancy at birth has increased from 50.4 years in 1980-81 to 63.5 years in 2006-07. The literacy rate has increased from 43.6% in 1980-81 to 67.6% in 2005-06.

(d) The Economic Survey 2009-10, has brought out that there has been a consistent increase in the expenditure on social services including rural development by the Central Government, which is estimated as 19.46 (as a per cent of total expenditure) in 2009-10 (BE) as against 10.46% in 2003-04. The Government has taken various measures to improve the socio-economic development in the country through direct interventions by implementing programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Total Sanitation Campaign etc.

[English]

World Class Socio-Cultural Centre

3949. SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government is aware that the Government for Karnataka has recently established statutory authority viz. Basavakalyan Development Authority for propagating the lofty ideals of Shri Jagath Jyothi Basaveshwra, the social reformer of 12th Century, in Bidar district Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial and other assistance sought by the Karnataka Government to develop this place into world class socio-cultural centre; and

(d) the response of the Union Government thereto?

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) Government of Karnataka have informed that they have set up Basavakalyan Development Board through an Act of the State Legislature in 2005 for preservation, development and maintenance of the heritage sites and monuments in and around Basavakalyan Town in Bidar District and to develop it into an international pilgrimage, cultural and tourist centre.

(c) and (d) No proposal has been received from Government of Karnataka seeking financial and other assistance to develop this place into a world class socio-cultural centre.

[Translation]

Public Private Partnership Projects

3950: SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Private Partnership Model has been assigned the responsibility for executing development projects in the country at present;

(b) if so, the details of projects being executed in the country on the above model as on 30 June, 2010;

(c) whether the Government has made an assessment on the authenticity and efficiency of the system;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures proposed to be taken to improve the partnership system in this regard;

(e) whether audit of the expenditure incurred on these projects are mandatory by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the system of audit being adopted 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 Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages an investment of Rs. 20.56 lakh crore in physical infrastructure. The Plan recognizes that this ambitious target cannot be met with public resources alone. The Eleventh Five Year Plan, therefore, projects that 30 per cent of the required investment will be made through private sector participation. This implies investment of about Rs. 6.19 lakh crore through private sector participation directly as well as various forms of Public Private Partnership (PPP) where desirable and feasible.

(b) As of June 30, 2010, the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) had approved 198 projects involving an investment of Rs. 1.67 lakh crore and the Empowered Committee/Institution (EC/EI) had approved 63 projects involving a total capital investment of Rs. 0.41 lakh crore.

Thus, a total of 261 projects had been approved by PPPAC and EC/EI with a capital investment of Rs. 2.08 lakh crore.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission has prepared Model Concession Agreements for several sectors. The Ministry of Finance has also issued Model Request for Qualification and Request for Proposal documents. These documents provide for award of projects on the basis of competitive bidding. The reliance of PPP initiatives on standard documents and processes facilitates award in a manner that is fair, transparent and competitive.

(e) and (f) Recognising the increasing role of PPP in development of the infrastructure sector, the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) has brought out a comprehensive set of Public Auditing Guidelines of PPP in October 2009. The C&AG has been conducting audit of several PPP projects being undertaken by the Central and State/UT Governments.

Pay Scales of Professors

3951. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the professors including guest professors of the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan are getting pay scales fixed by the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI):

(a) to (c) Professors of Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra are getting University Grants Commission Pay Scales. As the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan does not have any Guest Professors, the question of granting them pay-scales fixed by the University Grants Commission does not arise.

[English]

Ecology Based Projects

3952. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Centre has sanctioned an outlay to support ecology-based projects initiated by the Ministry of Environment and Forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the projects that fall in the Orissa region and other undeveloped regions of the country under this category indicating the amount of funds that has been sanctioned for these projects in the State;

(d) whether these grants are over and above the

ones that have already been sanctioned for these projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission, as part of its plan formulation exercise, allocates funds for various Ministries. For the schemes of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, an allocation of Rs. 10,000 crores was made for its 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), within which allocation of Rs. 1351 crores was approved

for 2007-08, Rs. 1500 crores for 2008-09, Rs. 1880 crores for 2009-10 and Rs. 2200 crores for 2010-11.

(c) to (e) The plan outlays of the Ministry are approved scheme wise. Given the guidelines for the schemes, states submit their proposals for funding to the Ministry. Based on merit of these proposals and the availability of funds, releases are made to the states under various schemes of the Ministry.

The details of funds released to the state of Orissa under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry during 11th Five Year Plan so far is given in table below:

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2007-08 Released	2008-09 Released	2009-10 Released
1.	Biosphere Reserve	1.10	0.25	0.50
2.	Conservation and Management of Mangroves, Coal Reefs and Wetlands	1.61	1.13	1.72
3.	National River Conservation Plan	7.06	16.44	
4.	National Lake Conservation Plan	0.00	1.00	
5.	Intensification of Forest Management	1.80	2.34	1.22
6.	Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats	3.57	5.76	3.84
7.	Project Tiger	0.43	6.26	2.22
8.	Project Elephant	1.49	1.81	1.00
9.	National Afforestation Programme	19.01	21.63	8.82

[*Translation*]

Threats from Terrorist Outfits

3953. SHRI YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently assessed the internal and external threat from terrorist outfits on our nuclear installations;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the safeguards in place to meet these threats?

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) Continuous and periodic assessment of internal and external threats are made by Central & State Intelligence Agencies.

(b) Based on inputs received from Government of India/Central Intelligence Agencies/State Intelligence Wing, security measures adopted in nuclear installations are reviewed and strengthened for effective security.

(c) Nuclear installations are under security cover of the Central Industrial Security Force with additional manpower and equipment, whenever necessary.

Per Capita Demand of Basic Amenities

3954. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the per capita demand and availability of basic amenities like food, water, electricity, housing and clothes during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the targets set and achievements for providing basic amenities to the people during the first three years and the current year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for cent percent achievement of targets 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 Eleventh Five Year Plan has not specified targets of per capita demand of basic amenities. However, the Plan makes reference to the goals. The position regarding achievements in providing basic amenities such as food, water, electricity and housing in the Eleventh Five Year Plan is given at in the enclosed statement.

The details of the per capita availability of foodgrains, cloth and electricity as given in the Economic Survey 2009-10 brought out by the Ministry of Finance are given below:

Per capita net availability Cereals and Pulses		Per capita availability of certain articles of consumption		
Year	(grams per day)	Year	Cloth (metres)	Electricity Domestic (KWH)
2005	422.4	2005-06	36.1	98.76
2006	445.3	2006-07	39.6	106.00
2007	442.8	2007-08	41.9	na
2008 ^P	436.0	2008-09 ^P	39.0	na

Source: Economic Survey 2009-10. Provisional na. Not available

Statement

Component	Envisaged for Eleventh Plan	Achievement so far
1	2	3
1. Food	National Food Security Mission (NFSM) launched in the first year of the Eleventh Plan aims at increasing foodgrains production by at least 20 million tonnes by the end of the plan period.	The Production of foodgrains increased from 80.17 million tonnes in 2006-07 to 82.66 million tonnes in 2007-08 and further to 84.91 million tonnes in 2008-09.
2. Water	Clean drinking water to be available for all by 2009, ensuring that there are no slip-backs by the end of the Eleventh Plan. Rural drinking water which is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman Programme proposes to	As against a target of 1,55,499 rural habitations which have to be provided with adequate drinking water during 2007-08, 1,05,415 rural habitations were covered. Similarly, the target for 2008-09 and 2009-10 was to cover 2,17,898 and 35,181 rural habitations respectively against which 1,52,990 and 32,985 habitations were covered during the period.

1	2	3	4
	<p>cover 55067 not covered habitations, 2.8 lakh slipped back habitations, and 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations.</p> <p>In case of urban water supply, the aim is to provide 100% water supply accessibility to the entire urban population by the end of the Eleventh Plan.</p>		<p>The proportion of households with sustainable access to improved drinking water sources in urban areas increased from 90 per cent in 2001 to 95 per cent by 2007-08.</p>
3. Electricity	To ensure electricity connection to all villages and BPL households by 2009 and reliable power by the end of the Plan.		Electricity which is one of the components of Bharat Nirman aims at providing electricity to the remaining 125000 villages and to 23 million households in rural areas.
4. Housing	<p>Indira Awaas Yojana is a rural housing programme which is one of the components of Bharat Nirman. During Bharat Nirman Phase-I (2005-06 to 2008-09) a target of construction of 60 lakh houses was fixed, whereas the target for Phase-II has been fixed at 1.20 crore houses.</p> <p>Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) had set a target of 15 lakh dwelling units under- Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for the duration 2005-12.</p>		<p>Against the target of 60 lakh houses, 71.76 lakh houses were constructed, during phase-I of Bharat Nirman. Similarly, against a target of 1.20 crore houses during the phase-II, 33.81 lakh houses have been completed in the first year <i>i.e.</i> 2009-10 of the phase-II.</p> <p>As against the target set for urban housing, 3,16,911 dwelling units have been completed so far.</p>

Illegal Payment by US Companies

3955. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any reference regarding illegal payment to Indian companies/officials allegedly by the US companies for making trade agreement as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the US as well as Indian companies/officials involved therein;

(c) the details of inquiry conducted in this regard and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the officials involved?

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 Indian Ambassador in USA has informed the Government that several references regarding illegal payments to the officials in India have

been made in the US report on the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and Anti-corruption Enforcement for the second half of 2008 and early part of 2009.

(b) to (d) The following companies are alleged to have made improper payments to some Indian officials:

- (i) Mis Richard Morlok and Mario Covino (Control companies Inc.)
- (ii) Mis Pioneer Friction Ltd;
- (iii) M/s York International Corporation;
- (iv) Mis DE - Nocil Crop protection Ltd;
- (v) Mis Pride International Inc.

The details of officers including their name have not been mentioned in the report.

From the said US report, it infers that the officials belong to the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Defence, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Department of Revenue and Government of Maharashtra. In view of the report of improper payment to a key official in Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage, Faridabad by DE - Nocil, a subsidiary of Dow Chemicals, an inquiry was ordered by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation into the matter and a case was registered by CBI in 2007 against Dr. Ratan Lal Rajak and others for obtaining illegal gratification to the tune of US\$ 32,000 approximately for expediting registration of 3 of its products. On completion of investigation, charge sheet has been filed against Dr. R.L. Rajak and Satyabroto Banerji on 10.11.2009 in the court of Special Judge, Ambala, Haryana.

The Ministry of Defence have constituted a Board of Officers for investigating the allegations pertaining to Indian Navy. The Ministry of Railways have suspended business dealings with Mis Pioneer Friction Ltd., Kolkata and M/s Webtec, USA.

Development of Sanctuary

3956. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to hand over the Rala Mandal Forest Sanctuary located at Rala Mandal

Pahari in Indore, Madhya Pradesh to the private sector to develop it as a tourist place; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Jim Corbett National Park

3957. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) whether there has been manifold increase in the tourists visiting Jim Corbett National Park;

(b) if so, the number of tourists both domestic and foreign, who have visited this park in each of the last three years alongwith the income earned on this account;

(c) whether the Government now proposes to restrict tourists visiting this park to maintain healthy environment for wildlife; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) As reported by the State, details of tourist visitation in the Corbett Tiger Reserve and the revenue earned, during the last three years, are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The State has been advised for regulating the tourism related commercial activities in the area, besides declaring the surround of Corbett Tiger Reserve as ecologically sensitive under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the interest of wildlife conservation. Further, advisories have been issued to tiger States including Uttarakhand, for regulating tourist visitation in tiger reserves vis-a-vis the carrying capacity.

Statement

*Tourist Visited the Corbett Tiger Reserve
(as reported by the State)*

Year	Indian	Foreigner	Total	Revenue earned from entry fee (in Rs.)
2007-08	162601	8794	171395	2,80,41,710
2008-09	193892	8757	202649	3,06,37,795
2009-10	189988	8217	198205	4,44,54,201

[*Translation*]

Variation in Per Capita Income

3958. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the variation of per capita income of the people living in the metro cities and that of the slum clusters during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether increase in per capita income of the tribal people in various states in the country is negligible as compared to the average increase in the national per capita income;

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

(d) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to bring the per capita income of the tribal people in various States at par with the average national per capita income?

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) Estimates of per capita income of the people living in the metro cities and that of the slum clusters are not compiled separately by the Central Statistics Office (CSO).

(b) and (c) The per capita income by social groups is not collected and compiled by the CSO. However, Household Consumer Expenditure Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) gives data on average monthly per capita consumption expenditure by social groups. The increase in average monthly per capita consumption expenditure for the tribal people in various states as available from two latest quinquennial rounds of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted during 1999-00 and 2004-05 is given in Statement. At national level, the increase in per capita expenditure of scheduled tribe population is 9.79% in rural areas and 24.02% in urban areas as against an increase of 15.02% and 23.04% in rural and urban areas respectively for 'all population'.

(d) Guidelines have been issued by the Planning Commission for drawing up of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) by various TSP States. Under the TSP strategy, the most significant aspect is to ensure a flow of funds for TSP areas at least in proportion to the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of each State. Through TSP approach, the Government aims to narrow the gap between the levels of development of tribals and the rest of the population. Schemes under TSP vary from State to State and the Planning Commission lays down the broad contours for State-specific strategy based on the allocation for a Plan period. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to bring the Scheduled tribes at par with the other sections of the society and all the social sector programmes/schemes/ strategies for STs are designed with such an objective.

Statement*Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure of Scheduled Tribe Population (Rs.)*

S.No.	States	1999-2000		2004-05		Increase in per capita Expd.(%)	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	383	635	430	698	12.27	9.92
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	659	823	784	859	18.97	4.37
3.	Assam	437	750	560	830	28.15	10.67
4.	Bihar	337	525	395	938	17.21	78.67
5.	Chattisgarh	NA	NA	362	819	NA	NA
6.	Goa	NA	NA	1949	NA	NA	NA
7.	Gujarat	438	662	484	920	10.50	38.97
8.	Haryana	NA	NA	987	1554	NA	NA
9.	Himachal Pradesh	659	NA	787	1282	19.42	NA
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	529	NA	720	2201	36.11	NA
11.	Jharkhand	NA	NA	389	654	NA	NA
12.	Karnataka	404	634	427	638	5.69	0.63
13.	Kerala	674	NA	518	1516	-23.15	NA
14.	Madhya Pradesh	325	567	343	718	5.54	26.63
15.	Maharashtra	384	724	418	881	8.85	21.69
16.	Manipur	523	640	553	756	5.74	18.13
17.	Meghalaya	563	960	652	1156	15.81	20.42
18.	Mizoram	727	1057	780	1201	7.29	13.62
19.	Nagaland	943	1268	1020	1553	8.17	22.48
20.	Odisha	285	490	284	549	-0.35	12.04
21.	Punjab	548	654	641	847	16.97	29.51
22.	Rajasthan	466	679	464	861	-0.43	26.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	571	1021	655	1233	14.71	20.76
24.	Tamil Nadu	384	1076	498	952	29.69	-11.52
25.	Tripura	457	1073	436	1143	-4.60	6.52
26.	Uttar Pradesh	425	899	479	960	12.71	6.79
27.	Uttarakhand	NA	NA	569	827	NA	NA
28.	West Bengal	376	574	442	868	17.55	51.22
Union Territories							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	687	NA	NA	1758	NA	NA
30.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	963		
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	461	722	479	1014	3.90	40.44
32.	Daman and Diu	651	NA	937	1078	43.93	
33.	NCT of Delhi	NA	NA	NA	1097		
34.	Lakshadweep	850	988	1317	1406	54.94	42.31
35.	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	1004		
All India-ST		388	691	426	857	9.79	24.02
All India-All population		486	855	559	1052	15.02	23.04

N.A.-Data not available.

Source: 1. Reprt No. 472(55/1.0/10)-Differences in Level of Consumption Among Socio-Economic Groups, 1999-2000

2. Reprt No. 514(61/1.0/7)-Household Consumer Expenditure Among Socio-Economic Groups, 2004-05

[English]

(d) the guidelines/criteria/conditions laid down for opening such agency?

Foreign Recruitment Agencies

3959. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any requests for approval to run 'foreign recruitment agency' to send Indian workers/employees to foreign country for employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of requests from various States including Tamil Nadu pending with the Union Government for the last two years; and

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Registration Certificate for carrying out the business of recruitment of Indian workers for overseas employment is granted under Section 11 of the Emigration Act, 1983. The Act applies to Indian citizens only.

As on July, 2010, 131 applications for Registration Certificate are pending, out of which 8 are from the State of Tamil Nadu. None of these applications is pending for a period of two years or more.

(d) The guidelines/criteria/conditions for obtaining/issuing Registration Certificates as Recruiting Agent for overseas employment are laid down under Section 11 and 12 of the Emigration Act, 1983 read with Rule 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Emigration (Amendment) Rules, 2009.

Manpower Export Promotion Council

3960. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently set up a Manpower Export Promotion Council to cater the growing demand for qualified and skilled workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Government has established the Indian Council of Overseas Employment (ICOE) as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The ICOE functions as a "think tank" for the Government on matters relating to international migration of Indian nationals for Overseas Employment and provides policy inputs with a view to device and execute medium to long-term strategies for promoting overseas employment of Indians.

The ICOE has a Governing Council to provide the broad policy framework to guide its programme and activities. The Executive Directorate looks after the day to day management and implements its programmes and activities.

Backlog of Vacancies

3961. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of physically challenged persons employed under various Union Government institutions/offices;

(b) whether the Government has identified the backlog of vacancies reserved for the physically challenged people;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to filled up the backlog vacancies?

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) As per information received from 68 Ministries/Departments etc., there were 11,040 physically challenged persons in the services of the Central Government as on 01.01.2008.

(b) to (d) A Special Recruitment Drive has been launched w.e.f. November, 2009 to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of physically challenged persons. As per information received from various Ministries/Departments/Organizations upto 13.08.2010, there were 6074 backlog reserved vacancies for persons with disabilities as on 15.11.2009, of which 796 have been filled up.

[Translation]

Report of Political and Economic Risk Consultancy

3962. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hongkong based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy in its report has adversely commented upon Indian Bureaucracy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government on the said report;

(d) whether any measures/steps have been taken to reform the Indian Bureaucracy; and

(e) if so, the outcome 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 MINISTERS 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 reported in the media, in a business survey conducted by Hong Kong based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy, Indian bureaucracy has been ranked the least-efficient among 12 Asian countries.

(c) to (e) The report represents a point of view. The Government is taking major steps to eradicate corruption, to provide greater transparency and accountability and to reform bureaucracy. Some of the measures taken, *inter-alia*, are:

(a) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;

(b) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;

(c) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;

(d) Introduction of e-Governance;

(e) Simplification of procedures and systems;

(f) Issue of Citizen Charters;

(g) Rewarding merit and punishing officers involved in misconduct;

(h) Improved and more rigorous training for officers.

[English]

Dedicated Cadre of Officers

3963. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to recruit a dedicated cadre of Officers to monitor the implementation of social sector project schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the time by which the recruitment is likely to take place; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to be helpful in effective implementation of centrally sponsored schemes 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) There is no specific proposal at

present for recruitment of dedicated cadre of officers to monitor social sector project schemes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Vocational Courses by CBSE

3964. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) whether the vocational courses of class 11th and 12th of CBSE are not treated as academic subjects by the Universities;

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

(c) the details of the vocational courses introduced by the CBSE over the years alongwith the details of those courses which have been recognised by the Universities;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce those courses which are beneficial for the students in their higher studies; and

(e) 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) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced a number of vocational courses at senior secondary level, students also have a offer one language and one academic subject as an elective alongwith the vocational subjects. This scheme of studies helps them to seek admission in undergraduate courses offered by various universities.

(c) The details of the vocational courses introduced by CBSE along with the details of those courses which have been recognized by the Universities are annexed as a statement.

(d) and (e) CBSE offers vocational courses to improve employability of the students as well as to assure their vertical mobility to higher education.

Statement*Details of the Vocational Courses introduced by CBSE over the years and their status of recognition*

Sl. No.	Name of the Courses	Status of recognition
1	2	3
1.	Office Secretary/ship (a) Office Practice and Secretary ship (b) Secretariat Practice and Accounting (c) Office Communication	Recognized
2.	Stenography and Computer Application (a) Typewriting (English) (b) Stenography (English) (c) Typewriting (Hindi) (d) Stenography (Hindi)	Recognized
3.	Accountancy and Auditing (a) Financial Accounting (b) Elements of Cost Accountancy and Auditing Additional Subject Optional 1. Store Accounting 2. Typewriting	Recognized
4.	Marketing and Salesmanship (a) Marketing (b) Salesmanship (c) Consumer Behaviour and Protection	Recognized
5.	Banking (a) Cash Management and House Keeping (b) Lending Operations (c) Management of Bank Office	Recognized
6.	Electrical Technology (a) Engineering Science (b) Electrical Machines (c) Electrical Appliances	Recognized

1	2	3
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Additional Subject Optional

1. Applied Physics
2. Mechanical Engineering

7.	Automobile Technology	Recognized
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- (a) Auto Engineering
- (b) Auto Shop Repair and Practice

Additional Subject Optional

1. Applied Physics
2. Civil Engineering

8.	Structure and Fabrication Technology	Recognized
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- (a) Fabrication Technology-II
- (b) Fabrication Technology-III

Additional Subject Optional

1. Applied Physics
2. Civil Engineering

9.	Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology	Recognized
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- (a) Air Conditioning and Refrigeration-III
- (b) Air Conditioning and Refrigeration-IV

Additional Subject Optional

1. Applied Physics
2. Civil Engineering

10.	Electronics Technology	Recognized
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- (a) Electronic Devices and Circuits
- (b) Radio Engineering and Audio Systems
- (c) Television and Video Systems

Additional Subject Optional

1. Electrical Engineering
2. Civil Engineering

11.	Dairying	Recognized
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- (a) Milk and Milk Products
 - (b) Milk Production, Transport and Milk Cooperatives
 - (c) Dairy Plant Instrumentation
-

1	2	3
12.	Horticulture (a) Vegetable Culture (b) Floriculture (c) Post Harvest Technology and Preservation	Recognized
13.	Health Care and Beauty Culture (a) Beauty Therapy and Hair Designing-II (b) Cosmetic Chemistry (c) Yoga Anatomy and Physiology	Recognized
14.	Ophthalmic Techniques (a) Biology (Ophthalmic) (b) Optics (c) Ophthalmic Techniques	Recognized
15.	Medical Laboratory Technology (a) Laboratory Machine (Clinical Pathology, Hematology and Histopathology) (b) Clinical Biochemistry (c) Microbiology	Recognized
16.	Auxiliary Nursing and Midwifery (a) Fundamental of Nursing II (b) Community Nursing II (c) Maternity and Child Health Nursing II	Recognized
17.	X-Ray Technician (a) Radiation Physics (b) Radiography I (General) (c) Radiography II (Special investigation, imaging and Radiography)	Recognized
18.	Food Service and Management (a) Advanced Food Preparation (b) Meal Planning and Service (c) Establishment and Management of Food Service Unit	Recognized
19.	Fashion Design and Clothing Construction (a) Textile Science (b) Designing and Pattern Making (c) Clothing Construction	Recognized

1	2	3
20.	Textile Design Dyeing and Printing (a) Textile Science (b) Basic Design (c) Dyeing and Printing	Recognized
21.	Hotel Management and Catering Technology (a) Food Preparation-II (b) Accommodation Services (c) Food and Beverage Service-II	Recognized
22.	Toursim and Travel (a) India–The Tourist Destination (b) Travel Trade Management (c) Tourism Management and Man-power Planning	Recognized
23.	Bakery and Confectionery (a) Food Service and Hygiene (b) Bakery Science (c) Confectionery	Recognized
24.	IT Application (a) IT System (b) Business Data Processing (c) DTP, CAD and Multimedia	
25.	Library Management (a) Library Admn. and Management (b) Classification and Cataloguing (c) Reference Service	
26.	Life Insurance (a) Principles Practice of Life Insurance (b) Computer and Life Insurance Administration	
27.	Transportation System and Management	
28.	Poultry Farming (a) Poultry Nutrition and Physiology (b) Poultry Products Technology (c) Poultry Diseases and their control	

1	2	3
29.	Financial Market Management	Recognized
	(a) Accounting for Business-I Class XI	
	(b) Introduction to Financial Market-I Class XI	
	(c) Computer Application in Financial Markets Class XI	
	(d) Accounting for Business-2 Class XII	
	(e) Introduction to Financial Markets-2 Class XII	
	(f) Business Process Outsourcing Skills Class XII	
30.	Healthcare Sciences	Recognized
	(a) Anatomy and Physiology	Class XI
	(b) Healthcare Delivery System, Hospital Organization and Services and Medical Equipments and Technologies	Class XI
	(c) Food Nutrition and Dietetics	Class XI
	(d) Health Education, Communication, Public Relations and Public Health	Class XII
	(e) Basic concepts of Health and Disease and Medical Terminology	Class XII
	(f) First Aid and Emergency Medical Care	Class XII
	Introduction of Newly Proposed Vocational Course under Hospitality and Tourism Sector from Academic Session 2010-11	
31.	Food Production	
	(a) Food Production I	Class XI
	(b) Food Production II	Class XI
	(c) Food Production III	Class XII
	(d) Food Production IV	Class XII
32.	Food and Beverage Services	
	(a) Food Services I	Class XI
	(b) Beverage Service I	Class XI
	(c) Food Service II	Class XII
	(d) Beverage Service II	Class XII
33.	Mass Media Studies and Mass Media Production	
	(a) Understanding the Evolution and Forms of Mass Media-I	Class XI
	(b) The Creative and Commercial Process in Mass Media-I	Class XI
	(c) Understanding the Evolution and Forms of Mass Media-II	Class XII
	(d) The Creative and Commercial Process in Mass Media-II	Class XII
34.	Geospatial Technology	
	Geospatial Technology	

[*Translation*]

River Front Development at Brijghat

3965. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has implemented a scheme 'River Front Development of Garh Mukteshwar Brijghat' in the State;

(b) if so, the funds allocated by the Union Government for the said purpose; and

(c) the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Under Ganga Action Plan Phase-II, a scheme 'Construction of bathing ghat at Brijghat, Garhmukteshwar' was sanctioned by the Central Government and an amount of Rs. 104.83 lakh was released to U.P. Irrigation Department for implementation. The scheme was completed in June, 2009. Under the scheme, a 79 meter long bathing ghat along with one changing room for women has been constructed on the right bank of river Ganga at Brijghat.

[*English*]

Air and Noise Pollution in National Park

3966. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether air and noise pollution in national parks including the Corbett National Park has been noticed during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has resulted in stress and poor breeding of tigers; and

(d) the remedial action taken by the Government to prevent air and noise pollution in these parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Reports relating to disturbance of wildlife habitat/corridor around Corbett Tiger Reserve on account of tourism infrastructure have come to light. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has not

specifically monitored ambient air quality and noise levels in National Parks. As per the information provided by Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve, there is no air or noise pollution inside the Corbett National Park in the last one year. Poor breeding of tigers in the Corbett National Park has also not been observed.

(d) A number of precautionary measures have been implemented in the Corbett National Park. These include, restriction on the number of vehicles allowed inside the park, enforcement of speed limits for vehicles, checking of 'Pollution Under Control Certificate' in local vehicles, ban on smoking, blowing of horns and playing of transistor or radio within park area. The concerned authorities have been advised by the National Tiger Conservation Authority to regulate the tourism related commercial activities in the Corbett Tiger Reserve area. Further, advisories have been issued to tiger range States including Uttarakhand, for regulating tourist visitation in tiger reserves vis-a-vis the carrying capacity.

[*Translation*]

Pakistan Occupied Kashmir

3967. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to reclaim Pakistan Occupied Kashmir alongwith the date-wise details of the dialogues held in this regard the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the outcome of the said dialogues/talks?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) India seeks a peaceful, negotiated settlement of all issues with Pakistan, including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir. The issue of Jammu and Kashmir was discussed with Pakistan within the framework of the Composite Dialogue. The Foreign Secretaries of both countries completed five rounds of talks on Peace and Security including Confidence Building Measures and Jammu and Kashmir. The first round of talks was held in June 2004 and the fifth round of talks in July 2008. Our consistent position in these talks has been that the entire state of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India.

Pursuant to the talks, India and Pakistan have allowed travel and trade across the Line of Control (LOC) to enhance interaction and cooperation among people of the state of Jammu and Kashmir living on both sides of the LOC.

Encroachments in National Parks and Sanctuaries

3968. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether instances of encroachments of the national parks and sanctuaries by various mafia groups have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of encroachment at present in each State/UT, national park and wild life sanctuary-wise;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon; and

(e) the success achieved in removing such encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a and (c) There have been reports of encroachments in some of the Protected Areas in the country from time to time. As per information available in the Ministry, the details of encroachments in National Parks in India till 2007 are at statement.

(d) and (e) Management of Protected Areas is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State/UT Governments. Encroachments in Protected Areas are prohibited under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, the Indian Forest Act 1927 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and as per the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court issued from time to time. The Central Government have also issued detailed guidelines to all the States/U'T Governments for eviction of all encroachments from the forest lands. Moreover, under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes-Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, Project Tiger & Project Elephant, the Government of India provides technical & financial assistance to the Protected Areas for various activities including those aimed at the prevention of encroachments.

Statement

Details of Encroachments in National Parks (As on 23.2.2007)

S.No.	State/UT	National Park	Area (ha)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Saddle Peak National Park	25.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park	16.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namdapha National Park	3005.00
4.	Assam	Nameri National Park	2100.00
		Rajiv Gandhi Orang National Park	800.00
		Manas National Park	1700.00
		Dibru-Saikhowa National Park	300.00
		Kaziranga National Park (In Additional Area)	7790.00
5.	Bihar		Not available
6.	Chandigarh		Not available

1	2	3	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	Kanghar Ghati National Park	293.6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		Not available
9.	Daman and Diu		Not available
10.	Delhi		Not available
11.	Goa		Not available
12.	Gujarat		Not available
13.	Haryana		Not available
14.	Himachal Pradesh		Not available
15.	Jammu and Kashmir		Not available
16.	Jharkhand		Not available
17.	Karnataka	Bannerghatta National Park	482.32
		Anshi National Park	39.40
		Bandipura National Park	12.80
		Rajiv Gandhi National Park	1.60
		Kudremukh National Park	141.9
18.	Kerala		Not available
19.	Lakshadweep		Not available
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Satpura National Park	0.793
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhav National Park	7.84
22.	Maharashtra	Sanjay Gandhi National Park	200.0
23.	Manipur		Not available
24.	Meghalaya		Not available
25.	Mizoram		Not available
26.	Nagaland		Not available
27.	Odisha		Not available
28.	Puducherry		Not available
29.	Punjab		Not available
30.	Rajasthan	Ranthambore National Park	0.15
31.	Sikkim		Not available

1	2	3	4
32.	Tamil Nadu		Not available
33.	Tripura		Not available
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa National Park	240.00
35.	Uttarakhand		Not available
36.	West Bengal	Neora Valley National Park	34.90
		Total	17190-89

[English]

Irregularities in Grant of Recognition

3969. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATARAJAN:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether some irregularities in the grant of recognition to the colleges/institutes by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the institutes did not fulfil for norms laid down by AICTE;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such institutes;

(e) whether the Government has given approval to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to register cases against the officials of AICTE;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the corrective measures taken or being taken by the Government to curb corruption in AICTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has received 38 complaints alleging irregular approvals by All Indian Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. As per information available in the Ministry, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 43 cases on AICTE matters.

(g) AICTE has introduce e-governance in its approval process through a web portal which was placed into public domain on 10-01.2010 for transparency and clarity, easier and assured communication, fast processing, emphasis on self declaration by institution rather than inspections.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for SSA

3970. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has sought details from the States in regard to the financial assistance required for the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the next three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many States including Uttar Pradesh have expressed their inability to implement Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 2010 on account of financial constraints; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is an ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States. Every year, the Project Approval Board (PAB) of SSA approves the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) for each State/UT after taking into consideration the activities planned for

the year and the State share committed by the States/UTs. For 2010-11, an AWP&B of Rs.37,234.63 crore, representing the total Central and State share, has been approved, against which Government of India has released Rs.9473.05 crore upto 31.7.2010 to all States/UTs. All States, including Uttar Pradesh, are implementing SSA programme as per the approved AWP&B. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	States/UTs (other than NER)	Outlay approved (Central & state share) during 2010-11	Amount released (central share) during 2010-11 till 31.7.2010	Expenditure till 31th, June 2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	173614.34	16000.00	4433.19
2.	Bihar	538073.51	119789.63	65524.14
3.	Chhattisgarh	176702.35	47863.00	3659.94
4.	Goa	1943.87	454.00	35.86
5.	Gujarat	86230.57	24116.16	24311.99
6.	Haryana	69148.18	17786.11	837
7.	Himachal Pradesh	24464.86	6557.11	2969.56
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	99037.15	0.00	3451.65
9.	Jharkhand	176287.28	34324.26	48986.98
10.	Karnataka	128730.59	31903.00	10079.95
11.	Kerala	30650.82	7660.73	4540.62
12.	Madhya Pradesh	323583.20	106783.00	58842.38
13.	Maharashtra	168215.11	50537.00	9001.5
14.	Odisha	170704.05	43177.85	10266.07
15.	Punjab	47865.00	13003.15	14848.97
16.	Rajasthan	287571.81	78933.29	64830.53
17.	Tamil Nadu	121162.67	35784.34	13010.74
18.	Uttar Pradesh	492423.42	136262.88	81094.77

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Uttarakhand	43094.51	11234.58	4847.45
20.	West Bengal	369830.79	88564.17	28051.94
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1214.23	207.78	153.6
22.	Chandigarh	3751.27	1093.20	1690.57
23.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	1253.88	0.00	75.59
24.	Daman and Diu	570.99	129.15	32.5
25.	Delhi	7669.95	1277.94	802.03
26.	Lakshadweep	385.88	127.39	29.57
27.	Puducherry	1423.59	335.38	176.02
Total Non NER		3545603.87	873905.10	456585.11
Sl.No.	States/UTs (other than NER)	Outlay approved (Central & state share) during 2010-11	Amount released (central share) during 2010-11 till 31.7.2010	Expenditure till 31th, June 2010
1.	Assam	72656.68	34954.35	4581.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20559.13	10401.77	479
3.	Manipur	11805.55	4912.00	11.96
4.	Meghalaya	27674.01	11040.90	1595.07
5.	Mizoram	8492.25	4453.13	184.6
6.	Nagaland	17071.93	0.00	12.87
7.	Sikkim	3993.90	2969.19	284.95
8.	Tripura	15606.55	4669.35	974.01
Total NER		177860.00	73400.69	8123.87
Grand Total		3723463.87	947305.79	464708.98

Conservation of Buddhist Culture

3971. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to provide special incentive to the work relating to protection/

conservation and promotion of Buddhist art and culture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to the voluntary Buddhist organizations/ Buddhist shrines under their schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to encourage research activities in this field; and

(f) if so, the incentive schemes proposed 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, Madam. There is no new proposal in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

The financial assistance is given for all or any of the following purposes.

S.No.	Items	Amount (Per Annum)
(i)	Maintenacne/Research Project	Rs.1,00,000/-
(ii)	Repairs, restoration & renovation of ancient Monasteries etc. of historical and cultural importance	Rs.1,50,000/-
(iii)	Award of Fellowships/Scholarships/Holding of Special Courses	Rs.1,25,000/-
(iv)	Purchase of books, documentation, cataloguing	Rs.1,25,000/-
(v)	Construction of Hostel Buildings	Rs. 5,00,000/-
(vi)	Salary of teachers where organization is running a school imparting monastic education	Rs.7,00000/-

An amount of Rs. 4.74 crores has been provided in the Ministry's budget of 2010-11 for this scheme including Rs. 1.24 crores under North Eastern Region pool.

Surplus Fund with CIL

3972. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH
ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to recent estimates, Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has huge surplus funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the CIL proposes to utilize this fund?

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

(c) to (f) The Central Government already has a Scheme of financial assistance for the preservation and development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and Art. The objectives of the scheme are to give financial assistance to the voluntary Buddhist/Tibetan Organizations including Monasteries engaged in the propagation and scientific development of Buddhist/Tibetan Culture and tradition and research in related fields. The grant is provided to the Voluntary Institutions/ Organizations and Societies registered as Societies under Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860) or similar Acts.

STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As per the audited Balance Sheet of CIL as on 31.03.2010, the Company has a cash and bank balance of Rs. 39077.76 crores. Against the said balance the following liabilities/ expenditure are either earmarked or to be met by CIL:

(Rs. in crore)	
Item	Amount
1	2
Shifting & Rehabilitation fund	1477.43
Overdraft against FD	463.17

1	2
Liabilities towards employees remuneration and pay revision	8054.19
Actuarial liabilities (net of fund with LIC) for gratuity and others	6899.44
Other liabilities/expenses towards statutory dues, creditors and others	8690.74
Capital expenditure for regular activities in 2010-11	3800.00
Capital expenditure for acquiring coal assets abroad in 2010-11	6000.00
Total	35384.97

[English]

Common Syllabus

3973. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Central Government proposes to start a common commerce syllabus in all the States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Council of School Board of Education has already taken a decision to implement the core curriculum in science and mathematics from the academic year, 2011;

(d) if so, whether all the State Governments have been consulted in this regard;

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

(f) the details of States which have made their reservations known to the Central Government on the common syllabus in schools and the reservation expressed by these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Central Advisory Board of Education in its meeting held on 19th June, 2010 has endorsed a proposal for the preparation of core curriculum in commerce.

(c) to Council of Boards of School Education (COBSE) held a meeting on 16.02.2010 in Delhi to finalize a core curriculum in science and mathematics subjects at the higher secondary level. Representatives of 20 Boards participated COBSE has requested all the Boards to consider adopting this core curriculum. The Central Advisory Board of Education, in its meeting held on 19th June 2010 endorsed the proposal for implementation of a core curriculum in science and mathematics from the academic session 2011-2012.

Problem Areas of Infrastructure Projects

3974. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a report to facilitate the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure to identify problem areas and unveil a monitoring plan for infrastructure projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the aims and objectives of such plans and the role of the State Governments on the plan;

(c) whether the status of infrastructure development would also be open to public scrutiny;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether certain key sectors like Oil Production, Power and Railways have missed the target during the year 2009-10; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government for physical progress of 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) The Government has set annual and quarterly targets for infrastructure projects which will be reviewed by the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure.

(b) The targets have been uploaded on the website of the Planning Commission. The State Governments have set similar targets as part of their respective Annual **Crude Oil**

Sl. No.	Output Target	Targets for 2009-10 (MMT)	Achievement during 2009-10 (MMT)
1.	Production/Outpout of Crude Oil	38.003	33.688

Power Sector

Sl. No.	Output Targets	Target for 2009-10	Achievement during 2009-10
1.	Capacity Addition (MW)	14,507	9,585

Railways

Sl. No.	Output Targets	Targets for 2009-10	Achievement during 2009-10 (Provisional)
Freight Traffic			
1.	Originating Traffic (MT)	890	888
2.	Freight Net Tonne Km. (Million)	5,84,125	5,84,760
Passenger Traffic			
3.	No. of Passengers (Million)	7,380	7,443
4.	Passenger Kms. (Billion)	926	914

(f) The physical progress of all projects is reviewed on a regular basis by the administrative Ministries concerned. In addition the progress of all major infrastructure projects is monitored by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Planning Commission also reviews the progress of all major Infrastructure projects on a quarterly basis.

Plans.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The quarter-wise targets for the monitorable milestones for the Ports, Railways, Power, Roads and Civil Aviation sectors for the year 2010-11 have been finalised in consultation with the Ministries concerned. These targets have been put on the website of Planning Commission. The targets achieved would be updated on the website, on a quarterly basis, after review.

(e) The details of targets and achievements for Crude Oil, Power and Railways for the year 2009-2010 are as under:

Clearance to Regional Plan

3975. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested for the approval to the draft Regional Plan of Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has given clearance to the said plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the plan is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Government has received the draft Zonal Master Plan for Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani Eco-sensitive Region (2002-2022) prepared by the Government of Maharashtra through the High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) for Mahabaleshwar-Panchgani Eco-sensitive Region constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, alongwith its recommendations/suggestions. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has advised the HLMC to get the Zonal Master Plan revised by incorporating the recommendations/suggestions of the HLMC.

(e) Does not arise.

Standard of Distance Education

3976. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme to improve the standard of distance education in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Distance Education Council (DEC) is declared as an authority of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) under Status 28 as provided under Section 16 of the IGNOU Act, which is responsible for the promotion and the coordination of the open university and distance education system, and for the determination of its standards. However, DEC takes necessary steps for improving the standards in distance education from time to time.

Underground Coal Gasification

3977. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has recommended the proposal of Gujarat Industries Power Company Ltd. (GIPCL) for allocation of South of Rajpradi Block in Gujarat for its Underground Coal Gasification Project with ONGC, under State PSU's dispensation;

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be considered by the Central Government;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether GIPCL has already completed major critical parameters involved in the project for early implementation; and

(e) if so, the reasons for delay in according approval to the project?

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) Government has received a request of M/s Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited (GIPCL) for allocation of South of Rajpradi Block in Gujarat for Underground Coal Gasification project with ONGC.

(b) and (c) Allocation of coal blocks for specified end uses is an on-going process and as and when the coal blocks are identified and earmarked for allocation, the same are considered for allocation. At present no coal/lignite blocks are on offer for allocation for Underground Coal Gasification.

(d) As per the representation received from the Government of Gujarat, GIPCL has made certain developments on their own.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply given at (b) and (c) above.

Pollution by Cold Drink Companies

3978. SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
 SHRI P. BALRAM:
 SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
 SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether hazardous chemicals of soft drink factories are caused health problems, environment degradation, ruining crops and decrease in soil quality in different parts of the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that these soft drink making factories are extracting precious ground water without any limit and creating Dark Zones all over;

(d) if so, whether the Government has fixed standards for them in the Environment Protection Act, 1986;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the action Government has taken so far against these factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No cases of such adverse effects of soft drink factories have come to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) The studies carried out by Central Ground Water Board reveal that agriculture is the predominant user of ground water. As per the latest assessment of ground water resource carried out jointly by the Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Organizations, the withdrawal of groundwater for domestic and industrial uses together is about 8% of the total ground water extraction while the remaining 92% of ground water withdrawal is for irrigation.

(d) to (f) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has prepared guidelines for extraction of ground water by industries / projects (including soft drink factories) falling in different category areas in the country. All new industries/projects

and also those under expansion are required to obtain prior approval of CGWA before extraction of ground water. CGWA has notified 43 areas in different parts of the country, where commercial extraction of ground water by new industries/projects is not permitted. Deputy Commissioners/District Magistrates of these notified areas have been authorized by the Authority to take suitable action against the violators, if any.

Bringing Back Kohinoor and Peacock Throne

3979. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to bring the Kohinoor diamond and the Peacock throne, both part of India's heritage, from England and Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government and 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) to (b) No, Sir. These items are not covered even under the UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation) Convention, 1972 dealing with the restitution of cultural property.

(c) Does not arise.

Agro Forestry

3980. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
 SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the agro forestry accounts for 69 per cent of the gross forest area;

(b) if so, the status thereon in the forest policy of the country;

(c) whether there is any scheme to encourage farmers for plantation of trees on agriculture land;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to formulate such scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The National Forest Policy, 1988 provides for social forestry, farm forestry etc. on the various categories of land other than notified/recorded forests. These activities including agro forestry can be undertaken on non forest land.

(c) to (f) The State Governments are encouraging plantation of trees on various categories of non forest lands to meet the requirement of the people for timber and timber products to reduce the pressure from forest areas. As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR), 2009, the growing stock of the woody biomass is 1,599 million cubic metre out of the total 6,098 million cubic meter from Forest and Tree cover. Further Gram Van Yojana scheme, mooted by Government of India, envisages planting on non forest land during 12th Five Year Plan.

Promotion of Bio-technology

3981. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any special initiative for promotion of bio-technology industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the likely scope of increasing export on application of bio-technology;

(c) the allocation made for the sector during the last three years;

(d) the details of bio-technology based programmes/projects launched by the Government; and

(e) the funds allocated for each programme/project, State-wise programme-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) to (e) Yes, Madam. Department of Biotechnology (DBT) in Ministry of Science and Technology, which is a nodal department in the government to promote biotechnology, is implementing two schemes namely "Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI)" and "Biotech Industry Promotion Programme (BIPP)" to support industry in the country. SBIRI supports high-risk innovative projects from concept to commercialization in small and medium companies. It encourages entrepreneurship for the development of products and processes which have high economic and social relevance. BIPP supports high risk discovery and innovation and accelerated technology development specially for futuristic areas on cost sharing basis. DBT also provides financial and technical support to biotech parks in different states of the country. This helps the new and small entrepreneurs to start their own venture. Biotechnology parks supported by the DBT are functioning in Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow), Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad) and in Tamil Nadu (Chennai).

In addition to above, projects on biotechnology are supported under following schemes also:

- (i) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Research Programme (DPRP) being implemented by Department of Science and Technology (DST);
- (ii) New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative (NMITLI) being implemented by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR);
- (iii) Technology Development and Demonstration Programme (TDDP) being implemented by Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR);
- (iv) Technology Development Board (TDB) of DST also supports industry projects.

Products developed through the above schemes are likely to contribute to exports.

The allocations made for promotion of biotechnology industry in the country through DBT during last three years are as follows:

Programmes	Financial Year	Allocation (Rs. in crores)
Assistance to Technology incubator and Biotech Parks	2008-09	32.00
	2009-10	3.00
	2010-11	5.00
	2008-09	60.00
Public-Private-Partnership (SBIRI and BIPP)	2009-10	90.00
	2010-11	118.00
	Total	308.00

No State-wise allocation of funds is made. The individual proposals received from the industry are evaluated and supported on the basis of their merit.

Genome Project Plan

3982. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the global efforts to unlock the genetic cause of diseases, scientists are working on the 1000 Genomes Project Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the shortage of funds is hampering the progress in this field in India;

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

(e) whether the Indian Institute of Biomedical Genomics has applied for funds to the Welcome Trust, the organization spearheading the projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the 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) Yes Madam, 1000 Genomes Project, an internationally co-ordinated effort, aims to map global human genomic diversity. The overarching goal of this project is to partner with national and international scientific groups to produce a large, unbiased and systematic profile of global human genomic diversity that will serve as a resource for genetic-epidemiological studies.

(c) No Madam, adequate funds have been made available for carrying research in this field.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes Madam, the scientists of National Institute of Biomedical Genomics, Kalyani, West Bengal, have applied for competitive seed funding from Wellcome Trust to enable Indian participation in 1000 Genomes Projects.

(f) The proposal is under examination from scientific, security and ethical angles.

[Translation]

Literacy Rate

3983. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present literacy rate of urban, semi-urban and rural areas of the country;

(b) whether there is wide gap between urban and rural literacy rate in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the various literacy programmes launched to reduce the urban and rural divide has not yielded results; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures 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) to (c) As per the Census 2001, the literacy rate in 7+ age group was 79.92% and 58.74% in the urban and rural areas respectively, showing a gap of 21.18% between urban and rural literacy rates in the country.

(d) and (e) Because of the various literacy and educational programmes of the Government, the gap in literacy rate between rural and urban areas in the country decreased from 28.39% in 1991 to 21.18% in 2001. To reduce this gap further, the Government have launched Saakshar Bharat, a new variant of the National Literacy Mission, exclusively for rural areas of the districts that have adult female literacy of 50% or below.

Vocational Courses for Inhabitants of Lakshadweep

3984. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start vocational courses for the inhabitants of the Lakshadweep Island in view of their poor economic and peculiar geographical conditions restricting their movement to other main land areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As part of the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for skill development, this Ministry provides one time financial assistance of Rs.12.30 crore to State Government or UT Administration for setting up a new polytechnic in an unserved or underserved district in the country. An initial grant Rs. 2.00 crore has been released during 2009-10 to the Union Territory of Lakshadweep under this scheme.

Reservation in Unaided Educational Institutes

3985. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any provision for providing reservation to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in the unaided higher educational institutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the provisions made by the Government to take action against those institutes which refuses to grant reservation for the OBCs alongwith the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government so far under the said provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Under Article 15(5) of the Constitution, Parliament as well as State Legislatures are competent to make laws with special provisions for the advancement of the weaker sections of society-the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes-in matters of access to educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the State, other than the minority educational institutions referred to in clause (1) of article 30. At present there is no such central law providing for reservation to Other Backward classes (OBCs) in private unaided institutions, and, therefore, the question of action against institutions does not arise.

Enrolment Rates in Primary and Upper Primary Levels

3986. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

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

(a) the net enrolment rates of children in primary and upper primary levels in the country during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has set any target for increasing the net enrolment rates of children in primary and upper primary levels in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the year by which the Union Government proposes to achieve the target of 100% enrolment in primary and upper primary levels in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As per the Selected Educational Statistics (SES) for 2007-08, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at elementary level is 100.46. SES does not collect information on Net Enrolment Ratio (NER). The State-wise GER at primary and upper primary levels for the last 3 years is given in the statement.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which aims at universal elementary education. To improve enrolment it provides for, *inter-alia*, opening of schools, interventions for out of school children, recruitment of additional teachers, provisions for school infrastructure, and support for children with special needs etc.

Statement

Gross Enrolment Ratio

State	Classes I-V			Classes VI-VIII		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	94.87	96.47	95.50	73.91	75.46	77.26
Arunachal Pradesh	132.16	136.60	142.97	81.10	84.73	94.36
Assam	107.11	98.42	129.69	72.83	65.55	75.14
Bihar	87.20	94.67	104.39	34.27	39.00	46.22
Chhattisgarh	122.26	123.19	125.52	69.13	87.56	89.83
Goa	107.74	119.62	129.57	98.04	93.64	88.74
Gujarat	119.44	120.12	122.98	74.24	75.44	78.22
Haryana	79.61	88.28	90.40	74.83	80.29	75.69
Himachal Pradesh	108.89	113.08	111.72	107.84	107.87	114.31
Jammu and Kashmir	100.49	103.14	103.22	64.00	64.86	66.82
Jharkhand	105.19	111.70	153.92	45.77	52.28	57.85
Karnataka	106.19	106.99	106.10	84.64	88.76	90.25
Kerala	93.85	93.42	92.30	97.94	98.94	100.08
Madhya Pradesh	143.67	150.41	153.44	91.67	96.03	99.98
Maharashtra	112.34	113.61	101.83	100.64	101.51	86.82
Manipur	157.92	163.61	173.18	97.72	102.64	104.31
Meghalaya	162.37	181.84	191.53	86.34	101.76	103.32
Mizoram	169.06	158.92	167.05	117.99	86.72	87.68
Nagaland	88.82	90.25	92.51	60.31	60.77	60.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha	118.15	114.07	117.02	64.55	74.79	80.15
Punjab	77.46	41.33	92.78	67.53	69.03	69.09
Rajasthan	121.69	120.17	118.28	74.12	77.33	81.36
Sikkim	151.15	144.07	148.02	74.38	73.22	74.62
Tamil Nadu	120.07	117.81	116.14	106.81	109.21	112.70
Tripura	143.35	142.95	147.79	82.50	46.21	87.81
Uttar Pradesh	110.57	113.75	113.68	53.02	53.62	67.82
Uttarakhand	119.89	122.29	119.40	89.88	92.05	92.78
West Bengal	104.91	102.77	112.93	66.71	70.95	71.24
Andaman and Nicobar	101.62	105.96	101.77	103.50	103.05	102.04
Chandigarh	79.31	61.15	96.14	67.69	48.35	81.52
Dadara and Nagar Haveli	143.66	158.46	173.82	83.39	88.89	98.89
Daman and Diu	135.03	136.59	135.94	125.40	118.47	105.25
Delhi	115.13	105.83	109.09	93.68	93.33	99.72
Lakshadweep	62.28	59.88	60.37	62.20	59.05	54.48
Puducherry	134.26	142.40	144.38	107.13	107.97	111.97

Double Measurement of Land

3987. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONEMNT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only the projects Initiated undertaken by State Governments are required to provide alternative land and not Union Government's projects, for compensatory afforestation in place of forest land utilized;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the said policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Compensatory afforestation (CA) is one of the conditions sited by the Central Government to minimize adverse impact on the micro of the area in cases of diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes. CA is to be done over equivalent non-forest land planned contiguous to or in proximity of Reserved Forest or Protected Perest to enable the Forest Department to effectively manage the newly planned area,

For Central Government/Central Government Undertaking Projects, CA is raised on degraded forest land twice in extent of forest area being diverted.

For the State Sector Projects, CA is allowed or equivalent non-forest land or on the strength of a certificate of Chief. Secretary ro regarding availability of equivalent non-forest land any where in the State, CA is

allowed to be carried out over degraded forest twice in extent to the area being diverted.

(c) and (d) In view of the contents in para (a) & (b), there is no proposal as of now to change the above policy.

[*English*]

Contribution of States to SSA

3988. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments are regularly contributing their share for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan sponsored by the Centre;

(b) if so, their share of contribution received during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the action taken against such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The State-wise details of State share released by State Governments for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during the last three years is given in enclosed statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	State Release		
		2007-8	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	150.00	100.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15107.61	20995.66	10885.05
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1250.00	1306.76	1300.00
4.	Assam	3180.44	5000.00	8437.00
5.	Bihar	83185.40	93825.21	98493.03
6.	Chandigarh	435.00	441.82	804.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	25353.16	27821.08	37018.09
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	278.02	400.50	145.00
9.	Daman and Diu	90.39	90.00	187.46
10.	Delhi	1100.00	1000.00	1500.00
11.	Goa	485.30		456.00
12.	Gujarat	13377.73	15300.00	15101.00
13.	Haryana	7656.92	11063.71	18400.01
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4112.96	3814.76	5738.67
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7507.18	6900.00	9295.00
16.	Jharkhand	44489.56	42100.00	44820.00

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Karnataka	25889.66	35508.87	29192.49
18.	Kerala	4801.79	6043.00	7491.00
19.	Lakshadweep	90.00	121.54	116.63
20.	Madhya Pradesh	37912.21	48313.51	69300.00
21.	Maharashtra	19875.88	36283.00	38400.00
22.	Manipur	120.95	396.23	587.28
23.	Meghalaya	1363.20	865.18	1855.24
24.	Mizoram	1099.70	500.00	750.00
25.	Nagaland	152.62	580.00	654.40
26.	Odisha	33925.98	27674.16	41390.50
27.	Puducherry	142.00	277.00	520.00
28.	Punjab	4468.27	5950.35	17701.29
29.	Rajasthan	40577.63	62058.20	67000.16
30.	Sikkim	363.00	190.26	105.74
31.	Tamil Nadu	19712.34	24960.72	31551.01
32.	Tripura	241.62	940.84	969.83
33.	Uttar Pradesh	114140.39	114630.00	135316.05
34.	Uttarakhand	7149.94	5078.31	9866.47
35.	West Bengal	48505.30	35061.16	63055.43
	Total	568292.75	634175.46	768403.92

[Translation]

GDP Growth Rate

3989. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in the country has been on a constant rise during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the assessment made in respect of the annual rate of GDP growth from 2004-05 to 2009-10, year-wise;

(d) this rise in the annual growth rate of GDP is due to the rise in inflation in the country;

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

(f) the likely percentage increase in the annual growth rate of GDP during the current year on account of inflation?

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) The growth

rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant prices (2004-05 prices) is estimated as 9.7% in 2006-07, 9.2% in 2007-08, 6.7% in 2008-09 and 7.4% in 2009-10.

(c) The estimated annual growth rate of GDP from the year 2004-05 to 2009-10 is given in the table.

Table: Growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Year	Growth rate over previous year (%)	
	at constant prices (2004-05)	at current prices
2004-05 (at 1999-00 prices)	7.5	13.4
2005-06	9.5	14.6
2006-07	9.7	15.9
2007-08	9.2	15.2
2008-09	6.7	15.1
2009-10	7.4	12.2

Source: Central Statistics Office: National Accounts Statistics, 2010

(d) and (e) The growth rate of GDP at constant prices is in real terms and does not include inflation.

(f) The annual growth rate of GDP at current prices is inclusive of inflation. During the current year, the growth in GDP at current prices is 12.2% as against 7.4% at constant prices.

[English]

Teachers Pay Scales

3990. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States where the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved pay scales for teachers of Government and aided engineering colleges have not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the AICTE has changed the number of seats sanctioned to engineering colleges in the country particularly in the State of Karnataka whereas the counseling for those who appeared in the Common Entrance Test conducted by the Government was in progress;

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

(e) whether the Union Government has not yet releases Rs. 693 crore due to the State Government of Karnataka for implementing the revised University Grants Commission pay scales for the college teachers;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the time by which the said amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In pursuance of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Notification F. No. 37-3/legal/2010 on 05.03.2010, Ministry has invited the proposals from the State Governments in prescribed format for release of Central Share for implementing the revised pay scales. No proposals have been received in the prescribed format from the States as yet.

(c) and (d) The AICTE has accorded approved to establish new technical institutions and increase/variation in intake on the basis of online application submitted by the institutes as per the provisions under Approval Process Handbook 2010. The State-wise and college-wise details of approval granted for establishment of new technical institutions and increase/variation in intake has been placed on website of the AICTE, i.e. www.aicte-india.org.

(e) to (g) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Karnataka has not submitted their proposal in the format prescribed by this Ministry for implementing the revised University Grants Commission (UGC) pay scales under the scheme of 'Improvement in Salary of University and College Teachers'.

E-Office Mission Mode Project

3991. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken up the e-office Mission Mode Project (MMP) under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) to modernise Central Government offices leading to use of less paper;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of the MM Project and the progress made in this regard alongwith the present status of the Project;

(d) whether the Project would also be launched in other Government offices including in the State Government offices; and

(e) 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) and (b) The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DAR and PG) has taken up the e-Office Mission Mode Project (MMP) under National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) that has been conceptualized to modernize the Central Government Offices through introduction of Information Technology. The e-Office MMP envisages an user-friendly and integrated file and records management software solution with implantation of associated process reforms. The e-Office MMP is aimed at introducing the concept of e-file in the government offices leading to a less paper office.

(c) The broad objective of e-Office are:

- (i) To improve efficiency, consistency and effectiveness of government responses.
- (ii) To reduce turnaround time and to meet the demand of the citizen charter.
- (iii) To provide for effective resource management to improve the quality of administration.
- (iv) To enhance transparency and accountability.

To successfully implement this project, detailed studies have been conducted through National Institute for Smart Governance (NISG) on various processes involved in the implementation which include:

- (i) Business Process Re-engineering
- (ii) Technology Scanning, Standard and Architecture
- (iii) Change Management
- (iv) Best Practice Survey

Based on these studies, National Informatics Centre (NIC) has been entrusted the job of developing the software and then its implementation at three pilot locations viz. Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Training Division of Department of Personnel and Training and e-Governance Division of Department of Information Technology. The software (e-Office) has been developed and preparatory work at pilot locations is in progress.

(d) and (e) The project will be implemented in other Government Ministries/Departments in a phased manner after its successful implementation/assessment at the pilot locations. Presently, the MMP is targeted at Central Government Offices only.

[Translation]

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas

3992. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether permanent school buildings/hostels have been made available in all the Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalayas in the country;

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

(c) the number of posts lying vacant in KGBVs; and

(d) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Permanent school buildings/hostels have been approved for all Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in the country. Construction for 1,008 buildings has been completed. Construction of 1,346 KGBVs is under progress and construction of 219 KGBV buildings is yet to begin on

account of delay in identification of land. Such KGBVs are being run in rented premises.

(c) and (d) Government of India provides Rs. 12.00 lakh under Model-I & Model-II and Rs. 6.00 lakh under Model-III for recruitment of teachers, wardens and other support staff. The State Implementing Authorities make appointments for KGBVs on contract or on deputation to ensure that all sanctioned posts are filled up in the KGBVs. These details are not maintained centrally by the Government of India.

[English]

Administrative Reforms Commission

3993. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended to hand over the appointment of aided school teachers to the Public Service Commission and give a central role to the civic bodies in the management of schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has also recommended to make the recruitment of teachers more transparent and accountable to the local communities;

(d) if so, the reaction of the aided schools thereon; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The ARC in its 6th Report titled 'Local Governance—An Inspiring Journey into the Future' has recommended that "Recruitment for hospitals and schools should be made to an institution/Society, moving away from non-accountable State level recruitment".

(d) and (e) The above recommendation of the ARC has been accepted by the Government and it has been

sent to State Governments for consideration and implementation as the matter of recruitment comes in the domain of the State Governments.

[Translation]

Coal Fire

3994. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of coal fire in the coal mines in the State of Jharkhand have come to the notice of the Government during 2005 to 2010;

(b) if so, the details and the reasons therefor and the quantum of coal burnt therein;

(c) whether the incidents of coal fire took place due to the negligence of the officials:

(d) if so, the details of the action taken against the guilty officials?

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) Three incidents of fire have occurred in the State of Jharkhand within the command area of Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) during 2005 to 2010. Details are given as under:

In BCCL, two following incidents of fire have occurred:

(1) On 6.10.2009 an incident occurred in Murlidih 20/21 Pit, Western Jharia Area due to spontaneous heating or rubbing of coal by conveyor. The affected part of the mine was sealed off immediately.

(2) On 14.7.2006 another incident occurred in East Bhugatdih Colliery of Kustore area due to transfer of old fire from an adjoining mine through the barrier. The affected part of the mine was sealed off.

The quantum of coal burnt was not assessed as the area was sealed off.

In CCL, one incident of spontaneous heating had occurred in a part of an old working in Churi under ground colliery, North Karanpura Area, where smoke was found erupting. The heating was controlled within a very short time by scientific treatment. Spontaneous heating took place in a sealed off area which was punctured by some miscreants and it was not possible to assess quantity of coal burnt.

(c) and (d) In the case of BCCL, the enquiry revealed, negligence on the part of the officials for not cleaning the fallen coal in time in case of Murlidih Colliery and severe warnings have been issued to the guilty officials. No official was found responsible in case of East Bhugatdih Colliery. In the case of CCL, the incident of spontaneous heating was an abnormal phenomenon resulting from the action of miscreants.

India's Role in Afghanistan

3995. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has been persuading Afghanistan's President Karzai to include Taliban militia in his Government and President Karzai has almost given in to its persuasion;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) the far-reaching effects of Pakistan's efforts to negate India's role in Afghanistan; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to protect India's Interests in Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Participants in the Kabul Conference, which was co-chaired by President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan and UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, reiterated the 'redlines' for the peace and reintegration process, namely renunciation of violence, absence of links to International terrorist organisations, respect for the Afghan Constitution, and willingness to join in building a peaceful Afghanistan.

(c) and (d) India is both a neighbour of Afghanistan, as well as one of the major partners in Afghanistan's reconstruction and development. Our constructive role in Afghanistan has been deeply appreciated by the people of Afghanistan, as brought out by a number of recent opinion polls in that country. Both the international community and the Government of Afghanistan have conveyed that they believe that India has an important role to play in Afghanistan. India remains committed to assisting the people and Government of Afghanistan as

they build a peaceful, pluralistic, democratic and prosperous country.

Government closely monitors developments in Afghanistan. India has conveyed to its international partners, including the Government of Afghanistan, that any process of reintegration in Afghanistan should only include those individuals who abjure violence, have no links with terrorist groups, and are willing to accept the democratic and pluralistic values of the Afghan Constitution. The process should be Afghan led, inclusive and transparent. External interference in the reintegration process would be detrimental both for its success and for the future of a democratic, stable, pluralistic and prosperous Afghanistan.

Government has consistently raised with its international partners, including the Government of Afghanistan, the issue of existence of terrorist sanctuaries in the region which target India and other countries. The Communique issued after the Kabul Conference also referred to combating terrorism by ending support, sustenance and sanctuaries for terrorists.

Government is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard the nation's interests.

Junior Research Fellowship

3996. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to increase the stipend for Junior Research Fellowship (JRF);

(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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The stipend of the Junior Research Fellow was recently revised with effect from 1 st April, 2010.

Uranium Mining*[English]*

3997. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

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

(a) whether the certain State Governments have submitted proposals to the Union Government for forestry clearance to undertake exploration of uranium in their States;

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

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) So far, 20 proposals pertaining to exploration and mining of Uranium have been received in the Ministry including 14 proposals for exploration. The remaining 6 proposals for mining of Uranium have been accorded forest clearance. Of the 14 proposals of exploration, 7 have been approved and 4 have been withdrawn/returned/closed for want of information. While 1 proposal has been rejected on merit, 2 are pending with the State Governments. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Sr. No.	Name of proposal	State	District (ha)	Area	Case status	Date of approval
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Prospecting/Exploration

1.	Permission for survey and exploration of Uranium and other atomic minerals in Gandi-Madyalabodu areas of Idupulapaya-Redlacheruvu RF of Kadapa Division in favour of Department of Atomic Energy/ Atomic Minerals Directorate (DAE/AMD) (Coal Mining).	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	150	Approved	22.8.2008
2.	Exploration for Uranium	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	1000	Rejected	
3.	Using for survey and investigation of uranium and other related atomic minerals by Director, Atomic Mineral Directorate for Exploration and Research, Department of Atomic Energy in Rayavaram and Nidgul Reserve Forest Block.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	2000	Approved	12.09.2005
4.	Prospecting of Atomic Minerals (Uranium) Deposit in Dalli Rajhara Gotulmura-Hirkapar Tract in Forest Compartment No. 143, 144, 145, 146, 149, 161, 166, 167 and 168 under Dondi Reserve Forest in survey of India T.S. No. 64H/2	Chhattisgarh	Durg	3000	Pending with-SG	
5.	Prospecting/Survey and Exploration for Uranium in Parts of Sakti Forest Division in Compartment No. 2442 to 2448 and 2478	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir	1200	Approved	14.09.2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	in Favour of Department of Atomic Energy (T.S. No. 54J/16)					
6.	Prospecting of Exploratory Drilling for Atomic Minerals, especially Uranium around Karichhapar, Bhagora and Saraipali Villages in Saraipali-Bhagora protected forest under Raigarh Forest Division.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	352	Approved	23.8.2006
7.	Mining lease to Atomic Minerals Research Directorate for Exploration of Uranium	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir	0	Pending with-SG	—
8.	F. land to Atomic Energy Deptt. for exploring Uranium and Gold Deposits.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1,9506	Withdrawn	—
9.	Survey by Atomic/Energy Deptt. Reg. Deposit of Uraniums of Gold	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1.95	Closed	—
10.	Creation of Uranium Project	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	105.9	Closed	—
11.	Exploratory Drilling for Uranium over 7500 HA of Forest Land.	Karnataka	Belgaum	7500	Returned	—
12.	Prospecting for Uranium ore in Toda R.F. of Bonai Forest Division by Atomic Energy Dept.	Orissa	Sundergarh	—	Approved	28.02.2006
13.	Prospecting of Uranium in Raghunathgarh area in favour of M/s Atomic Mineral Directorate	Rajasthan	Sikar	150	Approved	
14.	Prospecting of Uranium in Diara-Saladipura area in favour of M/s Atomic Mineral Directorate	Rajasthan	Sikar	1000	Approved	
Mining						
15.	Uranium production in Lambapur Peddagattu areas by Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Department of Atomic Energy.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	447.22	In-principle	23.08.2005
16.	Bandhuhurang Uranium Project in favour of Uranium Corporation of India Limited	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	130.82	Approved	11.05.2008
17.	Diversion of Forest Land for Mohuldih Uranium Mining Project in Mouza Mohuldih, Kumhari, Brahmandungri and Tirildih in favour of Uranium Corporation of India Limited	Jharkhand	Saraikele Khar	44.6	Approved	14.11.2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Uranium Project	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	100.91	Approved	
19.	Mining lease to M/s Uranium Corp. of India for Jadugoda Mining Project	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	53.783	Approved	24.07.1997
20.	Drilling (Subsurface exploratory work for uranium) in Raghunathgarh Tract	Rajasthan	Sikar	0.16	In-principle	10.03.2008

Science City Project

3998. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to release Rs. 41 crore for the Science City Project in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which a final decision will be taken to release the requisite fund?

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 Gujarat has taken up a project for development of Science City, Ahmedabad for which Government of India sanctioned assistance to the tune of Rs. 9 crores.

The entire amount of Rs. 9 crores was released in 6 installments between 2003 to 2008 and utilization certificate to the tune of Rs. 8 crores have been received.

There is no proposal for sanction of any further amount at present.

[*Translation*]

Quality of Education in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3999. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints from the several Members of Parliament regarding the quality of education imparted in Kendriya Vidyalayas and poor maintenance of school buildings;

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

(c) whether these complaints have been investigated by the Government;

(d) if so, the outcome of such investigation; and

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

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Command Area Development and Water Management

4000. SHRI MOHAN JENA:
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ongoing projects under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) in the country;

(b) whether the Government has launched a 'Reclamation of Water-Logged Area Scheme' under the programme;

(c) if so, the details of the proposals received by the Government from the various State Governments and the proposals approved out of the same so far; and

(d) the funds allocated and released during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) 145

projects are on-going under CADWM Programme in the country.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) So far, 579 proposals of 'Reclamation of Water-Logged Area Scheme' have been approved. The details of approved schemes are enclosed statement-I. At present,

no proposal, is pending with the Ministry of Water Resources for approval.

(d) The funds released to the States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise under 'Reclamation of Water-Logged Area Scheme' are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Approved Schemes on Reclamation of Water-Logged area in States

Sl. No.	State	No. of Schemes	Area Proposed to be reclaimed (in ha.)	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Bihar	81	15667.73	409.05
2.	Gujarat	7	1290.00	136.70
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	9684.00	283.87
4.	Karnataka	161	20745.47	4989.54
5.	Kerala	265	20819.78	2315.40
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6	1437.00	172.44
7.	Maharashtra	24	2709.82	569.21
8.	Odisha	19	1132.99	124.14
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12	5321.00	645.23
Grand Total		579	78807.79	9645.58

Statement-II

Funds Released to States under 'Reclamation of Water Logged Area Scheme' during the last three years and the current year

(Rs. in Lakh)

Name of State	Funds Released during 2007-08	Funds released during 2008-09	Funds released during 2009-10	Funds released during 2010-11
Bihar	0	64.80	23.10	0
Haryana	37.5	0	0	0
Karnataka	72.545	55.800	43.800	0
Maharashtra	26.94	31.68	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	74.50	0

Surveillance of Laboratories

4001. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any physical surveillance has been conducted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) at various laboratories of Universities/Colleges across the country;

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

(c) whether the Government/UGC proposes to monitor the activities of these laboratories in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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), while reviewing the Special Assistance Programme (SAP) to departments, surveillance is carried out to review Basic Scientific Research grants released to them. For infrastructure development of the laboratories following grants have been released so far:

1. Infrastructure development grant to Centre of Advanced Studies (CAS)/Departmental of Special Assistance (DSA) for development of labs (SAP).	133 Deptts.	Rs. 81.30 crore
2. Infrastructure development grant to Departmental of Research Support (DRS) Department.	291 DeptTs.	Rs. 84.40 crore
3. Infrastructure development grant to Science department in college with potential for excellence (CPE).	88 Colleges/ 696 deptts	Rs. 78.90 crore
4. Infrastructure development grant to Autonomous Colleges.	206 Colleges	Rs. 55.40 crore
5. One time Infrastructure development grant to NAAC accredited colleges	604 Colleges	Rs. 60.40 crore

(c) and (d) A UGC Expert Committee visits every laboratory before release of grants under and periodical visits are made to ensure proper utilization of grants. Guidelines for SAP grants has in-built mechanism to monitor the activities of the laboratories.

[*Translation*]

Historical Heritages in Bundelkhand

4002. SHRI R. K. SINGH PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes formulated and implemented for the maintenance of historical heritages sites/monuments in backward and rural areas in various States of the country including Bundelkhand regions of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the funds allocated and spent in this regard during the last two years and the current year, year-wise, particularly in the monuments/heritage sites of the above regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. The conservation work at the centrally protected monuments is taken up depending upon the availability of resources and need of repairs at different sites in rural as well as other areas of the country, The details of conservation works taken up in Buncelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are at statement-I.

(b) The details of expenditure incurred during the last two years and allocation for the current financial year for centrally protected monuments in the country are at statement-II. The details of expenditure incurred and allocation for the same period in respect of monuments in Bundelkhand region are at statement-III.

Statement I

*Details of conservation works taken up in
Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh
and Madhya Pradesh*

UTTAR PRADESH

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Sites	2010-2011 (Allocation)
1.	Belmori Temple, Chandpur, Lalitpur	6,00,000
2.	Varah Temple at Chandpur, Lalitpur	3,00,000
3.	Temple at Rikhain, Chitrakoot	4,00,000
4.	Shahastra Linga Temple, Chandpur, Lalitpur	3,00,000
5.	Varah Temple at Dudhai, Lalitpur	7,00,000
6.	Mahadeo Temple, Vijaypur, Lalitpur	3,00,000
7.	Shiv Temple, Ram Nagar, Chitrakoot	5,00,000
8.	Vishnu Laxmi Narain Temple, Chandpur, Lalitpur	6,00,000
9.	Vishnu Temple known as Bhandarai, Chandpur, Lalitpur	3,00,000
10.	Shiv Temple (Chhoti Surang), Dudhai, Lalitpur	8,00,000
11.	Temple at Mau, Chitrakoot	6,00,000
12.	Chandella Temple, Sakrar, Jhansi	4,00,000
13.	Vishnu & Mahadeva Temple, Bhadona, Lalitpur	9,00,000
14.	Kuriyabeer Temle, Lalitpur	4,00,000
15.	Neelkanta Temple, Kalinjer Fort, Banda	4,00,000
16.	Temple at Ganesh Bagh, Chitrakoot	5,00,000
17.	Nelkanatheswara Temple, Lalitpur	5,00,000
18.	Sun Temple, Budhani, Lalitpur	6,00,000
19.	Chaunsath Yogini Temple, Dudhai, Lalitpur	5,00,000

1	2	3
20.	Chandella Temple, Gonda, Chitrakoot	9,00,000
21.	Varah Temple, Deogarh, Lalitpur	7,00,000
22.	Mahadeo Temple, Dudhai, Lalitpur	5,00,000
23.	Temple at Belrai Math, Gulrampur, Chitrakoot	6,00,000
24.	Talbehat Fort, Talbehat, Lalitpur	16,00,000
25.	Rani Mahal, Jhansi	4,00,000
26.	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	25,00,000
27.	Chowrasi Gumbaj, Kalpi, Jalaun	8,00,000
28.	Kalinjer Fort, Banda	47,00,000
29.	Jama Masjid,, Eraich, Jhansi	10,00,000
30.	Ganesh Bagh, Karwi	5,50,000
31.	Jhammar ki Mariha, Lalitpur	2,00,000
32.	Priest House, Ram Nagar, Chitrakoot	9,00,000
33.	Belmari Temple, Chandpur, Lalitpur	8,50,000
34.	British Closed Cemetery, Kalpi, Jalaun	11,00,000
35.	Varah Temple at Gurha, Mehroni, Lalitpur	5,00,000
36.	Banbaba Temple at Dudhai, Lalitpur	7,50,000
37.	Nahar Ghat at Deogarh, Lalitpur	5,00,000
38.	Baoli at Bhawanipur, Banda	5,00,000
39.	Shankhnath Temple at Dhongra, Lalitpur	10,00,000
40.	Ancient Site Ganesh Khera, Lalitpur	7,50,000
41.	Chhoti - Bari Katchehry, Madanpur, Lalitpur	6,00,000
42.	Mundi Math at Mandapur, Lalitpur	6,00,000
43.	Gaghwa ka Math, Barwasagar, Jhansi	4,00,000
44.	Manikpur Cantonment Cemetery, Chitrakoot	4,00,000

1	2	3
45.	Two Large Caves at Rauli, Atarra Banda	4,00,000
46.	Two Inscription Anusuiyaji, Karwi	4,00,000
47.	Chandella Temple at Birpur, Chitrakoot .	6,00,000
48.	Jama Masjid, Banda	7,00,000
49.	Baniya ki Barat, Dudhai, Lalitpur	6,00,000
50.	Inscription Slam 13 th Century, Chandpur, Lalitpur	6,00,000
51.	Memorial Cemetery, Jhansi	4,00,000
52.	Two Small Temples sacred to Gondbaba & Mahadev, Dudhai, Lalitpur	6,00,000
53.	Manikpur Cantonment Cemetery, Chitrakoot	9,00,000
54.	Jarai ka Math, Barwasagar, Jhansi	4,00,000
MADHYA PRADESH		
1.	Chanderi Fort	11,96,500
2.	Bada Madarasa	4,08,200
3.	Battisi Baodi	49,155
4.	Badal Mahal gateway	3,26,400
5.	Jama Masjid	3,07,100
6.	Kati Ghati	89,700
7.	Koshak Mahal	7,74,800
8.	Nizam-ud-din's family Tomb	90,212
9.	Shahjadi ka Roza	5,23,600
10.	Temples 2 to 7	23,22,983
11.	Sculpture shed (Sitamarhi Group of Temple)	6,65,800
12.	Kuti Group of Temples	8,05,900
13.	Brick Temples (two)	5,11,300
14.	Fort	10,21,600
15.	Chitragupta or Bharatji's Temple	5,15,000
16.	Chopra or Square Tank	5,00,000

1	2	3
17.	Kandariya Temple	5,00,000
18.	Visvanatha Temple	5,15,000
19.	Brahma Temple	5,15,000
20.	Ghantai Temple	2,00,000
21.	Vamana Temple	2,00,000
22.	Javari Temple	2,00,000
23.	Bijamandal Mound	5,67,500
24.	Nohta Temple	2,15,900
25.	Rajnagar Fort	1,24,700
26.	Rangmahal Palace	4,20,300
27.	Temple of Kanora Bari	1,83,000
28.	Jatashankar Fort	6,65,600
29.	Matha at Raneh	1,03,000
30.	Old Temple	5,92,400
31.	The remains of an old sculptured temple built without mortar and is attributed to Chandels	63,300
32.	A Hill Fort	6,90,900
33.	Ruined Fort	4,33,300
34.	Sakhor Temple	3,68,600
35.	Sculptures at Phutera tank and slabs in Deputy Commissioners' Garden	1,43,400
36.	Two flat roofed temples below the hills	2,70,000
37.	Beer Singh Palace	10,53,700
38.	Rock inscription of Ashokan	3,11,300
39.	Mahadeva Temple	4,73,500
40.	Ancient Site	4,53,440
41.	Tomb of Abul Fazal	4,00,700
42.	Tomb of Tansen	14,00,000
43.	Gwalior fort:	24,86,990
	(i) Badal Mahal or Hindola gate	
	(ii) Gwalior or Alamgir gate	
	(iii) Ganesha gate,	
	(iv) Chaturbhuj temple	

1	2	3
	(v) Lakshman gate	
	(vi) Mansingh Palace	
	(vii) Rock cut Jain collosi	
	(viii) Sas Bahu Temple	
	(ix) Teli ka Mandir, Urwai gate	
44.	Tomb of Mohammad Ghaus	14,00,000
45.	Ekattarso Mahadeva Temple	5,37,200
46.	Garhi	8,29,600
47.	Temple	00
48.	Kakanmath Temple	14,98,500
49.	Temples 1 to 22	6,03,800
50.	Group of temples at Bateshwar	22,65,000
51.	Ajaigarh Fort and its remains	6,90,500
52.	Two Temples ascribed to Gupta period	3,00,000
53.	Nachna Kuthara Parvati Temple	4,28,300
54.	Chaumukh Nath Temple	11,07,500

Statement II

Year-wise expenditure for conservation under ASI for last two years and allocation for the current financial year

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Circle/Branch	Expenditure		Allocation
		2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra Circle	774.00	738.00	515.00
2.	Lucknow Circle	1201.39	1371.00	900.00
3.	Aurangabad Circle	285.00	59000	900.00
4.	Mumbai Circle	465.15	500.00	350.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bangalore Circle	1088.94	1200.00	800.00
6.	Dharwad Circle	423.64	619.46	600.00
7.	Bhopal Circle	997.96	674.33	565.00
8.	Bhubaneshwar Circle	234.16	276.49	215.00
9.	Kolkata Circle	419.34	435.23	380.00
10.	Chennai Circle	505.00	460.50	430.00
11.	Chandigarh Circle	512.48	694.46	425.00
12.	Shimla Circle	118.00	70.87	80.00
13.	Delhi Circle	728.64	1747.00	1000.00
14.	Goa Circle	118.00	120.61	105.00
15.	Guwahati Circle	175.25	135.08	140.00
16.	Jaipur Circle	280.00	275.55	255.00
17.	Hyderabad Circle	865.00	610.00	535.00
18.	Patna Circle	377.72	314.99	260.00
19.	Srinagar Circle	405.30	338.44	305.00
20.	Thrissur Circle	286.17	300.01	260.00
21.	Vadodara Circle	405.62	459.98	325.00
22.	Dehradun Circle	169.40	130.52	140.00
23.	Raipur Circle	285.00	332.00	255.00
24.	Ranchi Circle	78.45	64.75	60.00
25.	Science Branch Dehradun	555.36	655.45	675.00
26.	C.H. Agra	1743.63	2185.71	1550.00
27.	DG Office	00	00	1565.00
Total		13498.60	15300.43	13,590.00

Statement III

Year-Wise Expenditure for Conservation of Monuments in Bundelkhand Region for Last Two Years and Allocation for the Current Financial Year

(Amount in Rs.)

UTTAR PRADESH

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Sites	2008-2009	2009-2010]	2010-2011 (Allocation)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sizari Temple, Mahoba	70,000	00	00
2.	Dasavatar Temple, Deogarh, Lalitpur	19,30,863	4,10,444	00
3.	Sun Temple, Tehaliya, Mahoba	13,35,000	1,75,000	00
4.	Belmori Temple, Chandpur, Lalitpur	7,07,277	8,94,761	6,00,000
5.	Varah Temple at Chandpur, Lalitpur	17,15,334	8,23,162	3,00,000
6.	Temple at Dhangoul, Lalitpur	2,03,880	00	00
7.	Chandi Temple, Daulatpur, Lalitpur	1,53,965	00	00
8.	Temple a Gurha, Lalitpur	2,03,595	00	00
9.	Temple at Rikhain, Chitrakoot	00	00	4,00,000
10.	Chandella Temple & Tank, Akona, Mahoba	20,57,327	00	00
11.	Shahastra Linga Temple, Chandpur, Lalitpur	9,12,476	6,28,275	3,00,000
12.	Varah Temple at Dudhai, Lalitpur	00	00	7,00,000
13.	Mahadeo Temple, Vijaypur, Lalitpur	5,56,550	9,87,510	3,00,000
14.	Varah Kotra Temple, Chandpur, Lalitpur	7,01,553	5,22,444	00
15.	Shiv Temple, Ram Nagar, Chitrakoot	5,04,800	00	5,00,000
16.	Large Chandella Temple and Tank at Rawatpur, Mahoba	1,45,000	00	00
17.	Makarbai Temple at Makarbai, Mahoba	55,000	00	00
18.	Vishnu Laxmi Narain Temple, Chandpur, Lalitpur	16,51,517	5,14,815	6,00,000
19.	Vishnu Temple known as Bhandarai, Chandpur, Lalitpur	5,26,000	5,90,143	3,00,000
20.	Shiv Temple (Chhoti Surang), Dudhai, Lalitpur	9,08,550	8,38,726	8,00,000
21.	Temple at Mau, Chitrakoot	00	00	6,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Brahmanical Temple, Sukora, Mahoba	5,16,500	00	00
23.	Chandella Temple, Sakrar, Jhansi	00	00	4,00,000
24.	Vishnu & Mahadeva Temple, Bhadona, Lalitpur	67,551	45,000	9,00,000
25.	Kuriyabeer Temple, Lalitpur	7,6 1,341	7,94,689	4,00,000
26.	Neelkanta Temple, Kalinjer Fort, Banda	28,84,034	10,13,465	4,00,000
27.	Temple at Ganesh Bagh, Chitrakoot	10,41,813	10,18,326	5,00,000
28.	Urwara Temple, Urwara, Mahoba	60,000	00	00
29.	Nelkanatheswara Temple, Lalitpur	2,12,098	60,000	5,00,000
30.	Group of Temple, Dhangaul, Lalitpur	2,03,880	00	00
31.	Sun Temple, Budhani, Lalitpur	15,11,427	00	6,00,000
32.	Chaunsath Yogini Temple, Dudhai, Lalitpur	18,41,772	00	5,00,000
33.	Chandella Temple & Ghats of Brahmatal, Kabrai, Mahoba	7,49,799	00	00
34.	Rock cut Narshimha Temple, Dudhai, Lalitpur	6,71,000	15,29,433	00
35.	Chandi Maheshwari Temple, Chitrakoot	4,39,460	3,40,943	00
36.	Chandella Temple, Gonda, Chitrakoot	4,30,659	13,18,280	9,00,000
37.	Varah Temple, Deogarh, Lalitpur	2,00,000	6,14,938	7,00,000
38.	Two Ruined Granite Temple, Mohari, Mahoba	1,68,952	17,14,596	00
39.	Temple at Sonrai, Lalitpur	8,81,690	9,65,844	00
40.	Mahadeo Temple, Dudhai, Lalitpur	00	7,60,000	5,00,000
41.	Temple at Belrai Math, Gulrampur, Chitrakoot	2,77,000	10,000	6,00,000
42.	Talbehat Fort, Talbehat, Lalitpur	17,61,524	30,17,426	16,00,000
43.	Rani Mahal, Jhansi	2,24,222	24,86,837	4,00,000
44.	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	49,69,612	45,68,076	25,00,000
45.	Chowrasi Gumbaj, Kalpi, Jalaun	6,61,302	8,23,907	8,00,000
46.	Kalinjer Fort, Banda	4,70,474	25,58,808	47,00,000
47.	Ghats of Kirat Sagar, Kahoba	13,54,089	1,27,916	00

1	2	3	4	5
48.	Jama Masjid, Eraich, Jhansi	10,67,575	00	10,00,000
49.	Ganesh Bagh, Karwi	00	3,00,000	5,50,000
50.	Brahmatai Kabrai, Mahoba	7,19,799	48,850	00
51.	Sun Temple, Budhani, Lalitpur	12,1 3,127	7,00,000	00
52.	Jhammar ki Mariha, Lalitpur	12,90,622	14,25,882	2,00,000r
53.	Priest House, Ram Nagar, Chitrakoot	3,3 3,166	4,08,157	9,00,000
54.	Belmari Temple, Chandpur, Lalitpur	2,00,000	9,81,706	8,50,000
55.	Marpha Fort, Marpha, Chitrakoot	4,7 9,881	7,67,412	00
56.	British Closed Cemetery, Kalpi, Jalaun	2,00,000	6,22,949	11,00,000
57.	Varah Temple at Gurha, Mehroni, Lalitpur	00	60,000	5,00,000
58.	Banbaba Temple at Dudhai, Lalitpur	00	2,00,000	7,50,000
59.	Nahar Ghat at Deogarh, Lalitpur	00	6,29,766	5,00,000
60.	Baoli at Bhawanipur, Banda	00	1,53,550	5,00,000
61.	Shankhnath Temple at Dhongra, Lalitpur	00	3,98,274	10,00,000
62.	Ancient Site Ganesh Khera, Lalitpur	00	1,80,000	7,50,000
63.	Chhoti - Bari Katchehry, Madanpur, Lalitpur	00	00	6,00,000
64.	Mundi Math at Mandapur, Lalitpur	00	00	6,00,000
65.	Gaghwa ka Math, Barwasagar, Jhansi	00	00	4,00,000
66.	Manikpur Cantonment Cemetery, Chitrakoot	00	00	4,00,000
67.	Two Large Caves at Rauli, Atarra Banda	00	00	4,00,000
68.	Two Inscription Anusuiyaji, Karwi	00	00	4,00,000
69.	Chandella Temple at Birpur, Chitrakoot	00	00	6,00,000
70.	Jama Masjid, Banda	00	00	7,00,000
71.	Baniya ki Barat, Dudhai, Lalitpur	00	00	6,00,000
72.	Inscription Slam 13 th Century, Chandpur, Lalitpur	00	00	6,00,000
73.	Memorial Cemetery, Jhansi	00	00	4,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
74.	Two Small Temples sacred to Gondbaba & Mahadev, Dudhai, Lalitpur	00	00	6,00,000
75.	Manikpur Cantonment Cemetery, Chitrakoot	00	00	9,00,000
76	Jarai ka Math, Barwasagar, Jhansi	00	00	4,00,000
MADHYA PRADESH				
1.	Jain Temples 1 to 5	00	97,829	00
2.	Chanderi Fort	11,52,934	4,04,747	11,96,500
3.	Bada Madarasa	6,53,618	5,11,058	4,08,200
4.	Battisi Baodi	19,114	11,782	49,155
5.	Badal Mahal gateway	12,19,342	2,54,815	3,26,400
6.	Jama Masjid	82,230	00	3,07,100
7.	Kati Ghati	21,054	14,206	89,700
8.	Koshak Mahal	1,25,414	12,87,751	7,74,800
9.	Nizam-ud-din's family Tomb	29,544	12,78,712	90.212
10.	Shahjadi ka Roza	37,544	40,472	5,23,600
11.	Monastery	00	8,976	00
12.	Temples 2 to 7	6,02,752	4,52,863	23,22,983
13.	+ 14 Sculpture shed (Sitamarhi Group of Temple)	70,761	93,178	6,65,800
15.	Kuti Group of Temples	00	00	8,05,900
16.	Andhakuan Group of Temples	00	00	00
17.	Brick Temples (two)	7,25,657	4,94,722	5,11,300
18.	Open Air Museum	00	00	00
19.	Fort	1,42,270	1,04,584	10,21,600
20.	Chausath Yogini Temple	1,69,129	00	00
21.	Chitragupta or Bharatji's Temple	00	00	5,15,000
22.	Chopra or Square Tank	00	4,17,446	5,00,000
23.	Devi Jagadambi Temple	17,33,556	4,24,925	00

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Kandariya Temple	15,76,913	00	5,00,000
25.	Lakshman Temple	00	00	00
26.	Lalguan Mahadeva Temple	5,06,135	14,88,782	00
27.	Mahadeva Temple	00	17,13,711	00
28.	Matangesvara Temple	00	7,87,540	00
29.	Visvanatha Temple	00	00	5,15,000
30.	Brahma Temple	2,92,050	4,91,456	5,15,000
31.	Ghantai Temple	48,815	3,88,572	2,00,000
32.	Kakra Math	6,64,616	41,472	00
33.	Santhinatha Temple	14,00,091	00	00
34.	Vamana Temple	00	00	2,00,000
35.	Javari Temple	00	6,17,995	2,00,000
36.	Duladeo Temple	00	6,57,539	00
37.	Bijamandal Mound	20,02,160	2,16,648	5,67,500
38.	Nohta Temple	16,27,953	3,60,305	2,15,900
39.	Rajnagar Fort	4,29,955	34,906	1,24,700
40.	Rangmahal Palace	68,819	50,986	4,200
41.	Temple of Kanora Bari	31,342	44,895	1,83,000
42.	Jatashankar Fort	15,98,438	31,980	6,65,600
43.	Matha at Raneh	40,107	15,744	1,03,000
44.	Old Temple	6,93,961	8,33,155	5,92,400
45.	The remains of an old sculptured temple built without mortar and is attributed to Chandels	00	59,655	63,300
46.	A Hill Fort	6,26,275	92,842	6,90,900
47.	Ruined Fort	46,386	30,276	4,33,300
48.	Sakhor Temple	11,21,121	11,11,225	3,68,600
49.	Sculptures at Phutera tank and slabs in Deputy Commissioners' Garden	34,073	40,282	1,43,400
50.	Two flat roofed temples below the hills	64,652	00	2,70,000
51.	Jain temples on the hills	00	82,308	00

1	2	3	4	5
52.	Beer Singh Palace	84,511	1,18,408	10,53,700
53.	Rock inscription of Ashokan	8,805	43,350	3,11,300
54.	Mahadeva Temple	58,034	1,21,500	4,73,500
55.	Ancient Site	21,845	41,715	4,53,440
56.	Tila Monument	00	2,89,387	00
57.	Tomb of Abul Fazal	19,465	40,500	4,69,700
58.	Tomb of Tansen	00	00	14,00,000
59.	Gwalior fort:			
	(i) Badal Mahal or Hindola gate			
	(ii) Gwalior or Alamgir gate			
	(iii) Ganesha gate,			
	(iv) Chaturbhuj temple			
	(v) Lakshman gate			
	(vi) Mansingh Palace			
	(vii) Rock cut Jain collosi			
	(viii) Sas Bahu Temple			
	(ix) Teli ka Mandir, Urwai gate	5,11,036	4,51,501	24,86,990
60.	Tomb of Mohammad Ghaus	1,05,670	3,39,205	14,00,000
61.	Ekattarso Mahadeva Temple	10,81,530	4,75,839	5,37,200
62.	Garhi	22,77,729	2,66,704	8,29,600
63.	Temple	00	14,75,434	00
64.	Kakanmath Temple	21.10.264	2.21.501	14,98,500
65.	Temples 1 to 22	40,420	12,36,675	6,03,800
66.	Group of temples at Bateshwar	25,32,202	10,01,899	22,65,000
67.	Ajaigarh Fort and its remains	9,90,193	6,21,071	6,90,500
68.	Two Temples ascribed to Gupta period	4,28,613	20,884	3,00,000
69.	Nachna Kuthara Parvati Temple	4,46,346	53,930	4,28,300
70.	Chaumukh Nath Temple	4,11,063	3,97,465	11,07,500

Corruption Cases

4003. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government has consulted Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) regarding the corruption cases in Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary coal companies noticed during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the cases and the names of the officers involved in such cases company-wise;

(c) the details of the corruption cases in CIL and its subsidiary coal companies investigated by the Government during the last three years and the current-years; and

(d) the details of the officers punished after investigations?

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) The Government consults CVC with regard to corruption cases involving Board Level Officers in respect of Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies. CIL and its subsidiaries consult CVC in respect of corruption cases involving officers who are upto two levels below the Board Level.

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

Funds for Educational Programmes

4004. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to assist the State of Uttarakhand to implement various centrally sponsored educational programmes;

(b) if so, the assistance provided to the State during each of the last three years, scheme-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to help the State in achieving 100% literacy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Uttarakhand by way of implementing various centrally sponsored educational programmes. The details of assistance provided during the last three years, scheme-wise, to State Government of Uttarakhand are annexed as statement.

(c) Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution. It has been the endeavour of the Government of India to optimize the percentage of literacy in all the States including the State of Uttarakhand through implementation of various schemes like National Literacy Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme etc. The literacy scenario is to get further impetus with the enactment of RTE Act, 2009.

Statement

Statement of releases of grants-in-aid to State of Uttarakhand under Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Central Plan Schemes

(Rupees in crore)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	8.80	3.00	4.45	16.25
2.	Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM)	25.06			25.06
3.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	129.71	114.44	196.50	440.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Nutritional Support to Primary Education (MDM) (Amount to be met from PSK)	6.44	46.64	42.47	95.55
5.	Information & Communication Technology (ICT)	3.78	1.50	1.51	6.79
6.	Area Intensive & Madrasa Modernisation	15.00			15.00
7.	Assistance to States for upgradation of existing/ setting up of new polytechnics			2.00	2.00
8.	National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for secondary education (SUCCESS)			0.24	0.24
9.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan			3.52	3.52
TOTAL		188.79	165.58	250.69	605.06

[English]

Monitoring of Mid-Day Meal Scheme

4005. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to look into the irregularities such as pilferage, manipulation of records of delivery and utilization of ration and funds etc. brought to the notice of the Government from time to time in respect of Mid-Day Meal Scheme in the Government schools;

(b) if not, the procedure laid down to deal with the complaints received in this regard;

(c) the complaints received during each of the last two years, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The overall responsibility to ensure all logistic and administrative arrangements for wholesome and regular cooked mid day meal in every eligible school/institution lies with the State Government/ UT Administration. However, as and when any kind of complaint irregularity under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme comes to notice of the Government through various sources such as newspapers, individual complaints, the concerned State Government/UT Administration is asked to conduct suitable inquiry into the complaint and to take appropriate action against the responsible person(s) and also to initiate corrective measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future.

(c) and (d) State/UT-wise details of complaints of irregularities received by the Government during 2008-09 and 2009-10 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of complaints received		Action taken by the Government
		2008-09	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	1	1	Complaints were forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking necessary corrective action.
2.	Chhattisgarh	-	1	
3.	Haryana	-	1	

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Kerala	1	-	
5.	Meghalaya	1	-	
6.	Punjab	-	1	
7.	Rajasthan	2	2	
8.	Uttrarakhand	-	1	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4	9	
Total		09	16	

Admission in IITs

4006. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to change the pattern of Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) for admission into prestigious IITs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the shortcomings in the existing pattern of examination; and

(d) the time by which the decision would come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No decision has been taken by the Government to change the pattern of Joint Entrance Examination (JEE).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are no shortcomings in the system. However, reforms in IIT-JEE system have been carried out for factoring in school results in the admission process and reducing the duration of the examination.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Uranium to India

4007. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new leadership of Australia, under the Prime Minister Julia Gillard, has shown some flexibility in supply of uranium to India; and

(b) if so, the details of the progress made and the success achieved so far?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Development of Infrastructure in Saurashtra-Kutch Region

4008. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has asked for certain outlay for the development of infrastructure in the Saurashtra-Kutch Region (SKR) of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be sanctioned for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Flood in Brahmaputra Basin

4009. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flood in Brahmaputra river plays havoc with the Brahmaputra basin States including North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the effective measures taken by the Government in consultation with the affected States to control the flood from river Brahmaputra;

(d) whether the Government plans to consider the multi-purpose use of water resource in North-Eastern Region; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The floods in Brahmaputra River play havoc with the Brahmaputra Basin states including North Eastern states particularly the Assam. The Government of Assam has informed that every year due to three to four successive waves of floods from May to October most of the areas in Assam remain submerged under floods causing widespread damages to the crops, important public properties and institutions, roads, railways and bridges snapping the surface communications. Domestic cattles, livestock and valuable human lives are also lost due to floods.

(c) The Brahmaputra Board, an autonomous statutory Body under Government of India has prepared 44 numbers Master Plans for Brahmaputra and Barak rivers and their tributaries which give due considerations to the flood control, training, watershed management, erosion control etc. (structural measures) and flood forecasting and warning (non-structural measures) to mitigate flood/flood drainage in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley. These Master Plans were sent to State Governments after approval of Government of India for their implementation. Water being a state project, most of actions are required to be undertaken by concerned State Governments for flood controls and anti-erosion measures. These flood managements works are being planned implemented and funded by the states as per their own priorities.

In order to provide assistance to the State Governments, a plan scheme, namely "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" under State Sector has been approved, in principle, by the Government of India at a total cost of Rs. 8000 crores during XI Plan to provide central assistance to the State Governments to undertake

the flood management and anti erosion works including anti-sea erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works, etc. in the critical reaches. During XI Plan, a total of 166 flood management and anti erosion schemes of North Eastern States including Sikkim and West Bengal (North Bengal) amounting to Rs. 1153.07 crore with central assistance component of Rs. 1034.43 crore have been included under FMP and central assistance amounting to Rs. 449.79 crore towards 151 schemes has been released upto 31.07.2010. In addition to this Brahmaputra Board is also executing some of floods and anti-erosion schemes in critical reaches of Brahmaputra.

(d) and (e) The National Water Resource Council adopted the National Water Policy (NWP) in April, 2002 which also addresses various issues related to planning of Water Resources Project. NWP lay stress that Water Resources development projects should as far as possible be planned and developed as multi-purpose project and provision for drinking water should be a primary consideration. Further, the study of the likely impact of the project during construction and later on the human life, settlements, occupations, socio-economic, environment and other aspects shall be formed as essential component of the project planning. Various schemes and programmes related to Water Resource development and management are planned and implemented by the respective State Governments as per their own priorities. Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to the states with a view to encourage them and supplement their efforts in achieving the objectives of NWP.

[Translation]

Environmental and Forest Clearance

4010. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects in Chhattisgarh for which environment and forest clearance has been granted during the last three years;

(b) whether the project for new capital city of Chhattisgarh State has also been granted environmental clearance; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The break-up of the number of projects in Chhattisgarh for which environmental and forestry clearances have been granted during the last three years by the Ministry are given below:

(A) Environmental Clearance

S.N.Sector	No. of projects granted Forestry clearance
1. Thermal Power	18
2. Mining (Non-Coal)	29
3. Mining (Coal)	40
4. Hydel Power	01
5. Construction	03
6. Infrastructure	--

(B) Forestry Clearance

S.N.Sector	No. of projects granted Forestry clearance
1. Thermal Power+Transmission Lines	18
2. Mining	21
3. Hydel Power + Irrigation	40
4. Infrastructure	06
5. Others	27

(b) and (c) The State Level Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), Chhattisgarh has recommended the project of New Capital City of Chhattisgarh on 08.12.2008 for incorporation of environmental safeguards and measures in the planning and design of the project.

[English]

Demand of Housemaids/Nurses

4011. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge demand for housemaids and home nurses overseas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to meet the demand and to improve their working conditions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) There is demand for Indian workers of various skill levels including housemaids and home nurses abroad. The main countries where Indian workers are in demand include the Gulf countries, Malaysia, Singapore and also some countries in Europe.

The recruitment of home nurses with educational qualification above class 10, and also those emigrating to non-ECR countries, is not regulated under the Emigration Act, 1983. As such, no data is available in this regard with the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The policy of the Government is to encourage orderly and legal emigration of Indian workers including female workers, discourage illegal/irregular migration and ensure the protection and welfare of emigrants. In pursuit of this policy, the Government is implementing emigration process reforms and is pursuing bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the management of migration.

Further, the Ministry has made concerted efforts to enter in bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the major receiving Countries for ensuring protection and welfare of our emigrants. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) were signed with United Arab Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April 2007, with Oman in November 2008, with Malaysia in January 2009, and with Bahrain on 17th June 2009.

The Government has made it mandatory for the employment contract of every female worker emigrating on ECR passport to ECR country to be attested by the Indian Mission. The Government has also stipulated a minimum age of 30 years and a minimum wage of approximately 200 US\$ for such workers. The employer directly hiring an Indian female domestic worker has to deposit a security of 2500 US\$ with the Indian mission. These policy measures have been taken to reinforce protection of women workers abroad.

Development of Infrastructure

4012. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several central educational institutions had expressed their inability to develop infrastructure and acquire faculty in three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to make an effort to provide a balance between State Policy and National Policy on 27 per cent OBC quota in educational institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 provides, *inter-alia*, expansion of the capacity of Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) over a maximum period of three years, from the academic session 2007-08. However some of the CEIs are finding it difficult to adhere to the time limit of three years for creation of the requisite physical and academic infrastructure, due to a variety of reasons beyond their control. Further, some of the CEIs, particularly those situated in the North Eastern States, which have been reserving 50% seats for the SCs and STs, have expressed their inability to reduce the extent of reservation of seats for the SCs/STs prevailing therein, in order to give way for reservation of 27 per cent seats for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

In order to address the practical difficulties being faced by such CEIs, a Bill seeking certain amendments to the CEIs Act, 2006 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha during its current session.

Opening of Universities and Colleges

4013. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has assessed the need of opening of universities and colleges in view of the implementation of Right to Education Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to meet the future requirement of universities and colleges to meet the increased demand after the implementation of Right to Education Act, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) To raise the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education from the present

12.4% (approximately) to 30% by 2020, as per an estimate, over 27000 additional colleges and over 24000 technical colleges will be required. The National Knowledge Commission had estimated that 1500 universities would be needed, whereas the present number of university level institutions is 504. A mix of initiatives, in stepping up public investment, encouraging not-for-profit private participation and public private-partnerships, is the strategy towards capacity expansion in higher education.

Exploration of Uranium Resources

4014. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), Hyderabad, has carried out any survey and exploration of uranium resources in the country;

(b) if so, whether AMD proposes to conduct Airborne Electromagnetic Time Domain Survey over some identified proterozoic basins in a phased manner;

(c) if so, the details thereof, location wise;

(d) the estimated quantity of uranium resources in each of such locations; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to explore such resources?

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, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the XI Plan Period, the Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), Hyderabad has envisaged to conduct Airborne Geophysical Surveys including Airborne Electro-magnetic Time Domain Survey. So far, AMD has acquired data over 85,868 line kms. departmentally as well as through outsourcing. The details are as follows:

S. No.	Locations	Survey Conducted (in line km)
1.	Mohar area, Madhya Pradesh	6,500
2.	Albitite line, Rajasthan and Haryana	9,946
3.	Bhima Basin, Karnataka	36,021
4.	Kaladgi Basin, Karnataka	6,453
5.	Sonrai-Bijawar Basin U.P and M.P.	3,099
6.	North Singhbhum, W.B. and Jharkhand	8,747
7.	Cuddapah Basin, Andhra Pradesh	15,102

AMD proposes to conduct the Time Domain Electromagnetic Surveys in the areas as per the details given below:

S. No.	Locations	Area (in line km)
1.	Mahadek Basin, Meghalaya	15,000
2.	Parts of Bhima Basin, Karnataka	10,000
3.	Srisailam and Kurnool Sub Basin, A.P.	10,000
4.	North and South Singhbhum, Jharkhand and W.B.	15,000
5.	Singhora and Barapahara Proto Basin, Chhattisgarh and Orissa	9,000
6.	Parts of Kaladgi and Badami Basins, Karnataka	25,000
7.	Parts of Sonrai and Bijawar Basins, U.P. and M.P.	8,000
8.	Parts of Albitite line, Rajasthan	17,000
9.	Aravalli fold belt, Rajasthan	25,000
10.	Vindhyan-Mahakoshal Basin, M.P.	25,000
11.	Abujmar and Indravati Basins, Chhattisgarh	25,000
12.	Kunjar-Darjing Basins, Orissa; Shillong, Meghalaya and Pakhal Basin, Andhra Pradesh	25,000

(d) and (e) The airborne surveys has been planned in a phased manner and subsequent to the same, the data evolved out of the said surveys are to be interpreted and detailed drilling activities are to be carried out to

finalize the uranium occurrence. The surveys will hence help in demarcating the favourable areas for further detailed exploration by ground radiometric, geophysical and subsurface exploration. Interpretation of data acquired during 2008-09 is in advance stage of modeling and interpretation. Tasks taken up during 2009-10 are yet to be completed. The uranium potential of identified areas which exhibit conductivity anomaly will be known only after completion of subsurface exploration by drilling.

Conservation of Monuments

4015. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) has come forward to conserve, develop and restore some of the monuments in the country;

(b) if so, the details of monuments which are identified for this purpose and the major works required to be carried out;

(c) whether some more Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have also expressed their willingness to conserve more monuments and places of historical importance in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which they are likely to be handed over to them for conservation?

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, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) under National Culture Fund (NCF) scheme (Ministry of Culture) on 22nd December 2009 with National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) with respect to conservation and development of Group of Monuments at Mandu (Madhya Pradesh), Group of Temples at Jageshwar (Uttarakhand) and Archaeological Site at Lalitgiri/Dhauuli (Orissa), all declared as of national importance.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The ASI has also signed MoUs with other PSUs under NCF scheme to conserve, preserve and upgrade the tourist amenities at a few centrally protected monuments, archaeological sites and remains. The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) The monuments are not handed over to the donor agency for conservation, however the work at the monuments commences after the MoUs are signed and the details of the works to be taken up are finalized.

Statement

List of projects for which MoU have been signed by Archaeological Survey of India under NCF scheme, Ministry of Culture with other PSUs

Sl No.	Name of the Monument	Name of the PSU	State	Found earmarked for this Project (Rs.)	Year of signing of MoU
1.	Monuments at Lodi Garden	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	N.C.T., Delhi	01 crore	2006
2.	Sun Temple, Konark		Orissa		
3.	Kanheri Caves, Mumbai		Maharashtra		
4.	Group of Temples Khajuraho	Indian Oil Foundation	Madhya Pradesh	25 crore	2001
5.	Vaishali		Bihar		
6.	Warangal Fort, Warangal		Andhra Pradesh		
7.	Lauriya Nandangarh West Champaran	Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) Bokaro Steel Plant	Bihar	50 lakh	2007
8.	Wazirpur ka Gumbad, Munirka	M/s PEC Ltd.	Delhi	25 lakh	2008
9.	Hidimba Devi Temple	UCO Bank, Kolkata	Himachal Pradesh	20 lakh	2008
10.	Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur	State Trading Corporation Ltd.	Karnataka	50 lakh	2008
11.	Tughlaqabad Fort	GAIL	Delhi	30 lakh	2009
12.	Ahom Monuments	ONGC	Assam	30 lakh	2010
13.	Hazardwari Palace	SBI, Kolkata	W. Bengal	75 lakh	2010

[Translation]

Ban on Indian Films

4016. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan has issued

an order to ban the release of Indian films throughout Pakistan on the occasion of Eid;

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

(c) whether the Chairman of the Film Exhibitors Association of Pakistan has registered objections to the

ban on screening of Indian films on the occasion of Eid or termed it unfair; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) (a) and (b) Government has seen media reports regarding the decision of the Ministry of Culture of Pakistan of disallowing cinema halls from showing Indian films for two weeks during Eid.

(c) and (d) There are also media reports mentioning that Pakistan Film Exhibitors Association has termed the proposal as unfair and conveyed that they would be appealing against the banning of Indian films.

[English]

Skill Upgradation Programme

4017. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sent any action plan for central funds for the implementation of

skill upgradation programme for prospective emigrants abroad in second phase;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has been implementing a scheme for skill upgradation under which major States of origin-Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Karnataka and Goa have been provided funding support.

In the financial year 2010-11, the Ministry decided to prepare a "skill upgradation action plan" and towards this end, sought action plans from these states. The Action Plans received from the States including Government of Kerala has been sent to the Planning Commission for inclusion of the Scheme in the Plan for allotment of funds to this Ministry to facilitate early implementation of the Scheme. The details of the action plan proposed by Kerala Government are enclosed as a statement.

Statement

Proposed skill development target by Norka Roots

Sl No.	Name of Department/ Organization	Number of Training Institutions proposed to be included	Skill sets proposed to be included	Targeted training capacity per year	Projected number of person year wise	Per capita cost of training per year	Total anticipated cost for training per year
1.	Norka Roots 2010-11	34	10	3000	3000	Rs. 6100	Rs. 1,83,00,000
2.	Norka Roots 2011-2012	56	18	5000	5000	Rs. 5640	Rs. 2,82,00,000

Economic Growth Rate

4018. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growth rate of country's economy is increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the basis of growth in the country is industrial development in which service sector

has also contributed significantly;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the contribution of service sector for significant inclusive growth of the country's economy?

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 country's economy was on a high growth trajectory recording an annual growth

rate of above 9 percent consecutively for three years from 2005-6 to 2007-08. This accelerated growth rate of the economy was due to an average annual growth rate of 8.9 per cent in industrial sector, 10.6 per cent in the service sector and 4.5 percent in the agriculture sector during 2005-06 to 2007-08. However, the growth rate in 2008-09 decelerated to 6.7% on account of global slowdown and low growth rate in the agriculture sector. But the economy recovered in 2009-10 registering a growth rate of 7.4% with industry growing at 8.6% and services at 8.2%, as per the Revised Estimates of National Income released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) on 31st May, 2010.

(e) The service sector has grown impressively over the years and its share in GDP has increased from 53.1% in 2004-05 to 56.9% in 2009-10. The share of service sector in employment also increased from 28.5% in 2004-05 to 29.4% in 2006-07.

Visit of Monuments

4019. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of persons visiting important monuments in the country viz. Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Amber Fort etc., and the revenue earned through ticketing during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has any proposal to change the ticketing system and to regulate the timing of the visitors to cope with the increasing rush of the visitors; 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) The details of tourist inflow both domestic and foreign and the revenue earned by way of entrance tickets on centrally protected ticketed monuments during the last two years and the current year (upto June, 2010) is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Tourist Inflow at the Centrally Protected Monuments during 2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-11 (upto June)

Sl No.	Name of Monuments	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11 (upto June 2010)	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agra Circle							
1.	Taj Mahal	2622956	509681	2970221	581418	1114409	97720
2.	Agra Fort	1313009	309639	1447226	383025	330602	55048
3.	Fatehpur Sikri	290148	163757	303191	179291	57511	22898
4.	Akbar's tomb Sikandara	325995	38113	289858	40942	103530	7713
5.	Mariam's tomb, Sikandara	11132	73	11120	162	3578	19
6.	Itimad-ud-Daulah	64827	37637	66376	43705	13984	7031
7.	Ram Bagh	30871	172	26624	221	7010	32
8.	Mehtab Bagh	22362	4507	32562	6794	11536	1320

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Aurangabad Circle							
9.	Ajanta Caves	335530	23152	362448	27194	64722	2861
10.	Ellora Caves	566287	14533	900483	27904	243580	3480
11.	Bibi ka Maqbara	986762	12897	1054041	14528	268155	1565
12.	Daulatabad Fort	428722	6658	442721	7789	92384	955
13.	Pandulena Caves	102024	943	120641	908	31817	93
14.	Aurangabad Caves	36401	1432	38745	2056	8026	139
Bangalore Circle							
15.	World Heritage Site, Hampi	608973	43487	432915	33199	98685	3173
16.	Daria Daulat Bagh, Sriragapatna	869981	32246	791645	25797	255013	3245
17.	Keshva Temple Somanathpur	169868	16721	174271	11613	33204	1012
18.	Tippu Palace Bangalore	111464	3260	118274	5376	39984	991
19.	Chitradurga Fort Chitradurga	227509	159	259461	494	82458	55
20.	Bellary Fort, Bellary	10141	9	6417	19	1143	1
Bhopal Circle							
21.	Buddhist Caves	23292	32	23912	17	4133	4
22.	The Palace Situated, Burhanpur	55941	153	68049	181	14159	21
23.	Bhojshala and Kamal Maula's mosque	14028	0	15215	0	3418	0
24.	Hoshangs Tomb, Mandu	120603	2266	147668	2523	15419	149
25.	Royal Palaces, Mandu	204088	2803	250953	2806	24585	167
26.	Roopmati Pavilion	212875	2336	264758	2376	26311	123
27.	Western Group of Temple, Khajuraho	207896	72801	228361	81666	43021	8991

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Buddhist monuments, Sanchi	152177	5365	175453	6540	32656	427
29.	Gwalior Fort	198884	13840	205127	13827	40729	1588
Bhubaneswar Circle							
30.	Sun Temple Konark	1548560	7816	1863767	8644	371165	872
31.	Udayagiri and Khandagiri Sites	330631	2518	378889	3393	53875	288
32.	Rajarani Temple	23233	1386	28153	1884	4297	145
33.	Ratnagiri Monument	20163	403	26927	503	5938	31
34.	Lalitagiri Monument	8229	272	11716	308	1946	22
Chennai Circle							
35.	Group of Monument, Mamallapuram	951015	62874	955476	67003	314585	11162
36.	Front Museum, Thirumayam	57949	807	60344	1017	20364	134
37.	Gingee Fort, Gingee	171714	3447	161131	3577	46059	603
38.	Fort on Rock, Dindigul	39596	138	38326	133	10764	79
39.	Moovarkoil Kodambalur	454	22	420	23	173	6
40.	Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittanasa	13687	207	14505	219	6054	37
41.	Natural Caven with Insription Eladipattam, Sittannavasal	13646	74	14070	101	4024	15
Chandigarh Circle							
42.	Sheikh Chillli's Tomb Thanesar	85342	54	119433	155	26064	9
43.	Suraj Kund, Faridabad	21205	27	30654	65	4971	11
Dharwad Circle							
44.	Durga Temple Complex, Aihole	122477	2744	187515	4614	54863	416
45.	Jaina and Vaishnava Caves, Badami	203921	3811	364143	7420	106959	581
46.	Group of Monuments (WH), Pattadakal	148523	3057	255214	5682	78933	461

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47.	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur	642158	1777	953462	3019	340770	331
48.	Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur	109304	1340	164443	2235	54319	224
49.	Temple and Sculpture Lakkundi	6717	88	13531	219	3016	10
Delhi Circle							
50.	Jantar Mantar	275549	8901	320737	9626	76482	1321
51.	Khan-I-Khana	8675	96	8298	95	2296	20
52.	Purana Qila	614687	8950	593074	8042	125535	1121
53.	Sultanghari Tomb	334	4	375	100	50	0
54.	Tughluqabad	20494	1205	21428	1451	3908	184
55.	Kotla Feroz Shah	52957	608	52380	555	12284	53
56.	Safdarjung Tomb	44828	6701	49940	5275	11504	897
57.	Red Fort	2226017	130953	2398783	141516	671810	19195
58.	Humayun's Tomb	267700	195246	309186	208490	75854	30776
59.	Qutb Minar	2130406	234768	2297296	899400	684086	39731
Guwahati Circle							
60.	Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon, Distt.	31119	80	40647	81	5938	11
61.	Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar	108744	373	132173	464	27937	50
62.	Ranghar pavilion	30960	277	62626	399	11571	40
63.	Bisnudol, Joysagar	6057	18	10187	21	1859	0
64.	Group of four Maidams Charaideo, Distt. Sibsagar	22002	21	34401	27	1808	2
Hyderabad Circle							
65.	Charminar	1081678	7747	1136508	5552	318749	2655
66.	Golconda	949419	11478	104554	675	292119	1440
67.	Amaravathi	12159	186	1160	5	2973	11
68.	Nagarjunakonda	8292	430	2294	18	13301	28
69.	Undavalli	21953	174	2912	19	8671	34
70.	Guntuplli	15940	21	629	0	1651	1
71.	Warangal	61043	254	5357	12	21325	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
72.	Chandragiri	59893	63	7164	3	18279	11
Jaipur Circle							
73.	Chittaurgarh Fort, Chitrudurgarh	320339	19086	377291	8795	82401	1529
74.	Kambhalgarh Fort	105660	15955	138774	7742	19919	1380
75.	Deeg Palace Deeg	20405	1596	28766	1241	9688	138
Kolkata Circle							
76.	Koch Bihar Palace	278509	67	371247	44	99460	6
77.	Hazarduari Palace	529691	350	600930	654	79150	24
78.	Bishnupur Gr. of Temples	94533	480	84747	571	8583	64
Lucknow Circle							
79.	Sahet Sravasti	76902	4424	60579	2883	11689	220
80.	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	126271	731	132104	851	38771	70
81.	Rani Mahal, Jhansi	7846	85	6588	53	2059	15
82.	Residency, Lucknow	135511	1717	137254	1394	40296	203
Mumbai Circle							
83.	Elephanta Caves	261806	20652	299903	22187	70321	3396
84.	Kanheri Caves	113583	3554	101064	2536	31797	747
85.	Shaniwarwada	365181	6135	372787	5474	120992	876
86.	Agakhan Palace	83084	7781	83656	7635	24455	1383
87.	Lenyadri Caves	327483	84	304696	218	97725	8
88.	Karla Caves	81071	743	127825	2112	39742	457
89.	Bhaja Caves	22347	696	26382	856	7453	146
90.	Raigard Fort	142660	174	185963	168	36053	30
91.	Kolaba Fort	49851	106	62374	93	8363	47
92.	Sholapur Fort	31873	0	25000	6	4066	0
Patna Circle							
93.	Remains of Patliputra, Kumrahar	79012	691	90453	713	15164	54
94.	Ancient Site of Vaishali, Kolhua	76311	6497	94039	7108	11644	398

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
95.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	298403	13511	383623	15150	65464	855
96.	Ruins of Vikramshila, Antichak	27601	30	30176	308	6932	8
97.	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb, Sararam	132610	162	152561	198	34673	11
98.	Old Fort (Shahi fort), Jaunpur	103782	120	130510	116	30493	1
99.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur	6553	0	10931	113	3642	0
100.	Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal))	3803	140	5037	127	930	358
101.	Excavated Remains	170113	55115	223043	61018	31640	5307
Raipur Circle							
102.	Laxman Temple	32815	69	43716	38	3045	1
Shimla Circle							
103.	Kangra Fort, Kangra	46308	1175	55966	1030	16323	265
104.	Rock-Cut Temple, Masroor	11891	473	15021	401	4378	134
Srinagar Circle							
105.	Palace Complex at Ramnagar, District	2134	0	2450	1	824	0
106.	Group of Temples at Kiramchi	1050	0	1471	0	440	0
107.	Avantiswamin Temple, Avantipur, District Pulwama	6120	22	8048	36	6891	24
108.	Ancient Palace at Leh, District Leh	2716	2410	6295	4019	5000	1000
Thrissur Circle							
109.	Bekal Fort, Pallikkare, Distt. Kasargod	183485	451	229446	424	88722	99
110.	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi, Distt. Ernakulam	217827	81350	173352	145548	79686	42921

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Vadodara Circle							
111.	Jami Masjid, Champaner, Pavagadh Saher ki Masjid Champaner Pavagadh	90315	1307	102173	1404	13250	192
112.	Sun Temple, Modhera	193645	2307	206837	2405	40273	196
113.	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan	222506	2071	217125	2123	58712	126
114.	Ashokan Rock Edicts, Junagadh	44075	340	47678	491	7088	22
115.	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh	53672	590	56609	762	8840	53
116.	Baba Pyara Caves, Junagadh and Khapra Khodiya Caves, Junagadh	111	3	303	4	38	0
Grand Total		28075640	2272338	30277757	3223461	8331966	396636

*Revenue Data from Entrance Fee at Centrally Protected Ticketed Monument for the years
2008-2009, 2009-2010 and 2010-11 (upto June)*

Sl No.	Name of Monuments	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (upto June 2010)
1	2	3	4	5
Agra Circle				
1.	Taj Mahal	153649810	172449110	34563930
2.	Agra Fort	90539840	110228510	17068020
3.	Fatehpur Sikri	43840730	47854660	6299610
4.	Akbar's tomb Sikandara	5441275	5536490	1288950
5.	Mariam's tomb, Sikandara	62960	71800	19790
6.	Itimad-ud-Daulah	4087835	4702380	773020
7.	Ram Bagh	171555	155220	38250
8.	Mehtab Bagh	562510	842210	189680
Aurangabad Cycle				
9.	Ajanta Caves	9143300	10422980	1362470
10.	Ellora Caves	9296120	15980830	3305800
11.	Bibi Ka Maqbara	6223510	6723005	1497275
12.	Daulatabad Fort	2809410	2992505	557420
13.	Pandulena Caves	592620	694005	168385
14.	Aurangabad Caves	325205	399325	54030

1	2	3	4	5
Bangalore Circle				
15.	World Heritage Site, Hampi	16361781	12628900	1781605
16.	Daria Daulat Bagh, Sriragapatna	7574564	6537925	1599565
17.	Keshva Temple Somanathpur	2574949	2032655	257070
18.	Tippu Palace Bangalore	881350	1128970	296020
19.	Chitradurga Fort Chitradurga	720680	1346705	417790
20.	Bellary Fort, Bellary	38975	33985	5815
Bhopal Circle				
21.	Buddhist Caves	119660	121260	21065
22.	The Palace Situated, Burhanpur	295005	358345	72895
23.	Bhojshala and Kamal Maula's Mosque	14028	15215	3418
24.	Hoshangs Tomb, Mandu	829615	990640	91995
25.	Royal Palaces, Mandu	1300740	1535365	139625
26.	Roopmati Pavilion	1297975	1561390	143855
27.	Western Group of Temple, Khajuraho	20279210	22700110	2677960
28.	Buddhist monuments, Sanchi	2863020	3389530	433310
29.	Gwalior Fort	2378420	2408335	362445
Bhubaneswar Circle				
30.	Sun Temple Konark	3502600	20798670	3929650
31.	Udayagiri and Khandagiri Sites	1904955	2233745	298175
32.	Rajarani Temple	254765	321965	35985
33.	Ratnagiri Monument	141115	184935	32790
34.	Lalitagiri Monument	68345	89380	11930
Chennai Circle				
35.	Group of Monument, Mamallapuram	23951830	26305510	4298440
36.	Front Museum, Thirumayam	1167040	1163355	193400
37.	Gingee Fort, Gingee	208670	204930	40950
38.	Fort on Rock, Dindigul	2700	4400	1175
39.	Moovarkoil Kodambalur	94000	94425	24290
40.	Rock Cut Jain Temple, Sittannavasal	65270	80450	15430
41.	Natural Caven with Insription Eladipattam, Sittannavasal	275760	403420	84780

1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh Circle				
42.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb Thanesar	432110	612615	131220
43.	Suraj Kund, Faridabad	92860	159670	25955
Dharwad Circle				
44.	Durga Temple Complex, Aihole	886785	1398975	203493
45.	Jaina and Vaishnava Caves, Badami	1400705	2562715	373568
46.	Group of Monuments (WH), Pattadakal	2249480	3972640	580949
47.	Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur	3388490	5069210	1420230
48.	Ibrahim Rouza, Bijapur	680520	1045715	168822
49.	Temple and Sculpture Lakkundi	42385	89555	8699
Delhi Circle				
50.	Jantar Mantar	2267345	2566285	514510
51.	Khan-I-Khana	52975	50990	13485
52.	Purana Qila	3968435	3486710	739775
53.	Sultanghari Tomb	2070	2875	250
54.	Tughluqabad	222970	252225	37940
55.	Kotla Feroz Shah	326385	317400	56720
56.	Safdarjung Tomb	894240	722295	147220
57.	Red Fort	46156170	55563070	11516850
58.	Humayun's Tomb	51488500	55214360	8452540
59.	Qutb Minar	78873070	89276120	16969000
Guwahati Circle				
60.	Ahom Raja's Palace, Garhgaon, Distt.	163595	211335	30790
61.	Karenghar of Ahom Kings, Sibsagar	581020	707265	144685
62.	Ranghar pavilion Jaisagar	225000	353030	61855
63.	Bisnudol, Joysagar	32085	53035	53035
64.	Group of four Maidams Charaideo, Distt. Sibsagar	11012110	174705	174705
Hyderabad Circle				
65.	Charminar	6183080	10608325	7940595
66.	Golconda	234	1576700	13541245

1	2	3	4	5
67.	Amaravathi	79395	118525	64365
68.	Nagarjunakonda	453460	494560	192505
69.	Undavalli	127075	238125	196355
70.	Guntuplli	81800	103335	12755
71.	Warangal	330615	1636745	255125
72.	Chandragiri	305765	451230	175515
Jaipur Circle				
73.	Chittaurgarh Fort, Chitrdurgarh	3510295	3765955	564905
74.	Kambhalgarh Fort	2123800	2468070	62240
75.	Deeg Palace Deeg Distt. Bhartpur	261625	267930	237595
Kolkata Circle				
76.	Koch Bihar Palace	1399245	1859835	407900
77.	Hazarduari Palace	2681155	3070050	398150
78.	Bishnupur Gr. of Temples	485410	480835	49315
Lucknow Circle				
79.	Sahet Sravasti	826910	591195	80445
80.	Jhansi Fort, Jhansi	704515	745620	200855
81.	Rani Mahal, Jhansi	47430	38240	11795
82.	Residency, Lucknow	848905	825670	221780
Mumbai Circle				
83.	Elephanta Caves	7781060	8545780	1552210
84.	Kanheri Caves	923315	758920	233685
85.	Shaniwarwada	2439405	2411335	692560
86.	Agakhan Palace	1193520	1181780	260575
87.	Lenyadri Caves	1645815	1545280	489425
88.	Karla Caves	479655	850325	244410
89.	Bhaja Caves	181335	217510	51865
90.	Raigard Fort	730700	946615	183265
91.	Kolaba Fort	259855	321170	46515
92.	Sholapur Fort	159365	125600	20330

1	2	3	4	5
Patna Circle				
93.	Remains of Patliputra, Kumrahar	464160	523565	81220
94.	Ancient Site of Vaishali, Kolhua	1058255	1195615	98020
95.	Excavated Remains at Nalanda	2843115	3433115	412820
96.	Ruins of Vikramshila, Antichak	141005	181680	35460
97.	Sher Shah Suri's Tomb, Sararam	680250	782905	174465
98.	Old Fort (Shahi fort), Jaunpur	530910	6629950	152565
99.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb, Ghazipur	32765	65885	81210
100.	Observatory Man Singh (Man Mahal) Varanasi	33015	37885	40450
101.	Excavated Remains at Sarnath	6362062	7267015	688900
Raipur Circle				
102.	Laxman Temple	170975	222380	15325
Shimla Circle				
103.	Kangra Fort, Kangra	398430	411695	108115
104.	Rock-Cut Temple, Masroor	107295	124630	35390
Srinagar Circle				
105.	Palace Complex at Ramnagar, District Udhampur	10670	12350	4120
106.	Group of Temples at Kiramchi Udhampur	5250	7355	2200
107.	Avantiswamin Temple, Avantipur, District Pulwama	32800	43840	36855
108.	Ancient Palace at Leh, District Leh	254580	433375	125000
Thrissur Circle				
109.	Bekal Fort, Pallikkare, Distt. Kasargod	979680	762475	378040
110.	Mattancherry Palace Museum, Kochi, Distt. Ernakulam	1432085	427424	417045
Vadodara Circle				
111.	Jami Masjid, Champaner, Pavagadh Saher ki Masjid, Champaner Pavagadh	582275	934815	180500
112.	Sun Temple, Modhera	1198925	1274685	220965
113.	Rani-ki-Vav, Patan	1319630	1297925	306160
114.	Ashokan Rock Edicts, Junagadh	254375	287490	37640
115.	Buddhist Caves, Junagadh	327272	359245	49500
116.	Baba Pyara Caves, Junagadh and Khapra Khodiya Caves, Junagadh	855	1915	190
	Grand Total	676182003	782370704	159022213

Indian Aid to Nepal

4020. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is assisting the Government of Nepal in its socio-economic development through Aid-to-Nepal Budget;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which these projects have been adversely affected with political uncertainty looming large in Nepal;

(d) whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of Nepal and whether India has decided to change the funding rules; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes, Indian assisted projects currently under various stages of implementation in Nepal include integrated check posts, terai roads, trauma centre and over 200 small development projects.

(c) to (e) The situation in Nepal has resulted in delays in implementation of some projects. We regularly engage with Government of Nepal on all matters relating to the projects including on delays. Government of India has not decided to change the funding rules.

Safe Haj Pilgrimage

4021. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety and security alongwith the safe pilgrimage of Haj pilgrims for the current year, 2010?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): As the Haj pilgrimage is performed entirely in Saudi Arabia, the safety and security of all pilgrims is the responsibility of the Saudi Government.

Evaluation of Functioning of SICs

4022. SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of evaluation carried out by the Public Cause Research Foundation of the functioning of the

State Information Commissioners (SICs) implementing the RTI Act;

(b) the parameters used for the evaluation of the SICs and the findings of the Evaluation Report, State-wise; and

(c) the details and the names of the jury members who carried out the evaluation 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) Public Cause Research Foundation (PCRF), a New Delhi based Trust, has published a Report titled 'State of Information Commissions in India – A Performance Evaluation, 2009' wherein it has reported evaluation of working of Central and State Information Commissions and Information Commissioners on the basis of analysis of a sample of the orders passed by Information Commissioners in the year 2008.

(b) and (c) The methodology and findings of the study have been questioned by several Information Commissioners as well as some civil society organizations. Government also does not approve of evaluation of the working of the Information Commissions and the Information Commissioners who perform a quasi-judicial function, using the methodology adopted by PCRF. As such, government does not endorse evaluation and findings of the report in any way. Report containing detailed evaluation and ranking etc. as well as the Jury Members who finalized the RTI awards is available on the website of PCRF.

[Translation]

Vacancies in CIC

4023. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacancies in the Central Information Commission (CIC) at present;

(b) the selection procedure to fill up these vacant posts of CIC; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill up these vacant posts at the earliest?

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 Central Information Commission (CIC), accordingly to the Right to Information Act, 2005, consists of one Chief Information Commissioner and such number of Information Commissioners not exceeding ten, as deemed necessary. At present, besides the Chief Information Commissioner, there are eight Information Commissioners in the Commission.

(b) Selection of the Chief Information Commissioner and Central Information Commissioners is made by a committee headed by the Prime Minister.

(c) The President appoints the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners on the recommendation of the Committee, whenever such an appointment is deemed necessary.

Satellite Interactive Terminal

4024. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the Government of Maharashtra regarding grant from Central fund for setting up the setting up the Satellite Interactive Terminal needed for Satellite Academic Centre;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) the present status of the proposal; and

(d) the time by which this proposal is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development is mainly implementing: (i) National Mission on Education through ICT which primarily focuses on higher education institutions; and (ii) the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in schools" with the objective of establishing an enabling environment to promote the usage of ICT in Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary schools for imparting computer literacy and computer aided learning. The proposal of the State of Maharashtra for financial assistance for installation of Satellite Interactive Terminals (SITs) in Maharashtra for Satellite Academic Centre received in this Ministry in August, 2008, is not covered under the two Schemes.

[English]

Lok Pal Bill

4025. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the preparation/finalisation of the Lok Pal Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be finalised?

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 Lokpal Bill is still under consideration of the Government and no definite timeframe can be given for its finalization.

[Translation]

Decreasing Forest Produce

4026. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI P. L. PUNIA:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the production of minor forest produces like chiraunji, lac, gum, tendu leaves, etc. is decreasing in the country;

(b) if so, the details is thereof:

(c) whether minor forest produces are being auctioned in the naxal affected areas as a result thereof rendering the tribals jobless;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to increase the production of minor forest produce and also give the minimum support price of the forest produce; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a).

(c) and (d) NTFPs nationalized by the State Government are auctioned in the state including naxal affected areas by following the prescribed procedures in the respective State and the profit is ploughed back to collectors including tribals in accordance to the norms developed at State levels.

(e) and (f) The Government has taken various measures from time to time to increase the production of MFPs which are as follows:

- Capacity building of the primary collectors of MFPs
- Promotion of non-destructive harvesting at the primary collector level.
- Encouraging plantation of Minor Forest Produce Species in degraded forest and revenue land.
- Promoting NTFP plantation including medicinal plants in the State under National Afforestation Programme.
- Establishing micro enterprises for promotion of collection, processing and marketing of MFPs.

For giving the minimum support price of the Minor

Forest Produce there is no policy in this regard presently in Government of India.

[English]

Hogenakkal Drinking Water Project

4027. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Union Government to accord clearance for Hogenakkal Drinking Water Project;

(b) if so, the decision of the Union Government thereto; and

(c) the present status of the Hogenakkal Drinking Water Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The Government of Tamil Nadu requested for 'no objection' for utilization of 1.4 thousand million cubic feet (TMC) of Cauvery water through Hogenakkal water supply and sanitation project. The Ministry of Water Resources gave 'no objection' subject to certain conditions for utilization of 1.4 TMC of Cauvery Water for Hogenakkal drinking water supply scheme to the Government of Tamil Nadu vide letter dated 21.09.1998.

Ministry of Rural Development vide OM dated 2.3.2009 informed that the Government of Tamil Nadu has confirmed that only 1.4 TMC of water is required from river Cauvery for the implementation of Hogenakkal project and based upon this, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) recommended to Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) for taking up this project with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for loan Agreement.

Modification of Guidelines

4028. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposals/ demands to modify Coastal Regulation Zone guidelines for the coastal areas in the country to give a boost to the tourism industry and/or for the purpose of meeting genuine needs of the people to meet housing needs;

(b) if so, whether the Tourism Ministry has taken any view in that matter for the consideration of the Government;

(c) if so, the details of the proposals received, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No proposal has been received from the Ministry of Tourism to modify the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 1991 to give boost to tourism industry.

(c) and (d) Based on the request made by Andaman and Nicobar Administration for relaxing CRZ Notification, 1991 for promoting tourism in islands, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had issued an amendment dated 29th July, 2003 to the CRZ Notification, 1991 relaxing the No Development Zone to 50 mts based on Integrated Coastal Zone Management studies. No such request has been received from any other State/Union territory Government. However, all proposals relating to tourism projects are considered under the provisions of the CRZ Notification, 1991, as amended from time to time.

Corruption Cases

4029. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

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

(a) whether a number of complaints of corruption against heads of some institutions like former Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Commissioner, Director of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan and the Director of IIT-Delhi are pending for probe for a long time;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in probing the corruption charges; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A complaint was lodged with Central Vigilance Commission against the then Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan alleging various administrative/financial irregularities. The complaint has been assigned to a Director of the Department of School Education and Literacy vide order No. C-13012/17/2009-Vig dated 14/6/2010 to conduct a fact finding inquiry. A complaint was received against Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan alleging malpractices in the utilization of funds in sanctioning grants to NGOs etc. by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSS), New Delhi and a fact finding enquiry has been assigned to Deputy Secretary, Department of Higher Education vide order No. C-13012/12/2009-Vig dated 30/11/2009. A complaint against Director, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi was received through Central Vigilance Commission and a report has been made to Central Vigilance Commission recommending its closure.

Implementation of Second Stage Development

4030. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is pursuing implementation of second stage development of Atomic Energy in the country as envisaged by Dr. Bhabha;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the achievements made in this regard so far;

(c) whether Second State development is scheduled to be completed by 2012;

(d) if so, the whether the Government intends to move forward to the third state development programme by 2013;

(e) if so, whether any time frame has been set for completion of third state development; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The second stage of Indian nuclear power programme envisages development of fast breeder reactors using plutonium-based fuel. The Department of Atomic Energy initiated technology development for liquid metal fast breeder reactors decades back. The Reactor Research Centre (RRC), later renamed as Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) was set up in 1969 at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu for this purpose. An experimental 40 MWt Fast Breeder Test Recorder (FBTR) is in operation in IGCAR since October 1985. The reactor has been test bed for the development of subsequent fast breeder reactors. FBTR has provided valuable experience of liquid metal fast breeder technology resulting in the design of the 500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR). The PFBR is now under construction at Kalpakkam.

(c) No, Madam. The first Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) is scheduled to be completed by 2012. Several Fast Breeder Reactors will be set up subsequently. Fast Reactors with metallic fuel having improved breeding ratio will then be developed.

(d) Only after sufficient inventory of U_{233} is generated through the operations of a large number of FBRs, the third stage programme will be initiated.

(e) and (f) Working out a precise time frame is not possible at this moment. The third stage will be initiated when sufficient installed capacity in the second state has been built. It is envisaged that the third stage may commence three to four decades after introduction of last breeder reactors of shorter doubling time.

Industrial Pollution Management

4031. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any agreement with the World Bank for capacity building for industrial pollution management in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the objectives and the project components;

(d) whether any time-frame has been set for completion of the project; and

(e) if so, the time by which the project is planned for completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) An agreement for the project "Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management" was signed with the World Bank on 22.07.2010. The total cost of the project is US\$ 75.39 million (Rs. 339.26 crores approx.). The World Bank contribution would be 85% (Rs. 288.68 crores approx.) of the total cost.

The objectives of project are (i) the development of a framework for establishment of a National Programme for Rehabilitation of Polluted Sites (ii) to build the technical capacity of select State Pollution Control Boards for undertaking environmentally sound remediation of ten highly polluted sites, two in Andhra Pradesh and eight in West Bengal on pilot basis. The time frame for completion of the project is five years.

[*Translation*]

Employment Abroad

4032. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain foreign Governments have expressed interest in employing Indian labourers particularly in the construction industry;

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to send skilled/semi-skilled labourers to such countries;

(c) the details of the agreements signed with these countries in this regard especially with regard to wages and facilities;

(d) the policy of the Government in this regard alongwith the existing provisions regarding supplying labourers to the foreign countries;

(e) the State-wise number of registered agencies engaged in supplying labourers to foreign countries;

(f) the State-wise number of persons sent abroad by the said agencies during each of the last three years till date; and

(g) the details of trades/skills in demand in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Indian workers emigrate every year for overseas employment in different sectors including the construction industry. During 2009 about 6.10 lakh Indian workers emigrated under the Emigration Act, 1983. About 90% of this emigration takes place to the Gulf Countries.

(c) India signed Labour Agreements with Jordan and Qatar in 1980s. The MoU with the UAE was signed in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April 2007, with Oman in November 2008, with Malaysia in January, 2009 and with Bahrain in June, 2009. An Additional Protocol to the existing Labour Agreement between India and Qatar was signed on 20th November, 2007. These Labour MoUs

provide the framework for bilateral cooperation for enhancing protection and welfare of our workers abroad.

(d) The emigration of Indian workers for overseas employment in low and semi-skilled category is governed by under the Emigration Act, 1983. Bilateral MoUs provide for protection and welfare of Indian workers.

(e) and (f) There are about 2,000 registered recruiting agents. The majority of these agents are concentrated in Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Cochin and Trivandrum. About 90% of all emigration under the Emigration Act, 1983 takes place through these RAs. State-wise trend of emigration for last 5 years is enclosed as a statement.

(g) The Construction, hospitality and health sectors are in particular demand in the international labour market.

Statement

State-wise figures of workers Granted emigration clearance/ECNR endorsement during the years 2004-2009

S.N.	State	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29	5	190	87	89	75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72,580	48,948	97,680	105,044	97,530	69,233
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	73	0	0	25	244	181
4.	Assam	2,695	669	1,075	1,905	1,517	1,788
5.	Bihar	21,812	9,366	36,493	51,805	60,642	50,227
6.	Chandigarh	2,405	807	6,616	9,177	1,768	966
7.	Chhattisgarh	580	0	4,735	310	80	51
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	27	8
9.	Delhi	6,052	6,024	9,098	5,327	4,512	2,501
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	11	12	17	3
11.	Goa	7,053	1,627	4,063	3,102	2,210	1,659
12.	Gujarat	22,218	49,923	13,274	20,066	15,716	9,185

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Haryana	1,267	2,313	193	1852	1779	1052
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,506	762	1,180	1119	1345	776
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,944	486	1,661	3276	3588	4307
16.	Jharkhand	919	974	1,427	3651	3561	3545
17.	Karnataka	19,237	75,384	24,362	27014	22413	18565
18.	Kerala	63,512	1,25,075	1,20,083	150475	180703	119384
19.	Lakshdeep	0	0	0	0	23	19
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8,888	5,312	7047	3616	2321	1897
21.	Maharashtra	28,670	29,289	15,356	21496	24786	19128
22.	Manipur	29	0	0	1	30	18
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	7	24	21
24.	Mizoram	38	0	0	-	8	2
25.	Nagaland	46	0	0	7	10	5
26.	Odisha	6,999	1,258	4,114	6696	8919	6551
27.	Puducherry	560	222	2	45	397	320
28.	Port Blair	0	0	1	2	0	
29.	Punjab	25,302	24,088	39,311	53942	54469	27291
30.	Rajasthan	35,108	21,899	50,236	70896	64601	44744
31.	Sikkim	0	0	10	2	18	12
32.	Tamil Nadu	1,08,964	1,17,050	1,55,631	150842	128791	78841
33.	Tripura	2	1	1	121	592	324
34.	Uttar Pradesh	27,428	22,558	66,131	91613	139254	125783
35.	Uttarakhand	58	137	93	179	523	623
36.	West Bengal	8,986	5,102	14,929	24817	26094	21187
37.	Others	0	24	1909	924	0	
	Total	4,74,960	5,48,853	676912	809453	848601	610272

[English]

MFN Status

4033. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India gave Pakistan the status of 'Most Favoured Nation' (MFN);

(b) if so, the reasons behind Pakistan not reciprocating the same;

(c) whether this issue has come up in the recently held Foreign Secretary level meeting; and

(d) if so, the reaction from Pakistan on giving the MFN status to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) India has granted Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to Pakistan, but Pakistan has so far not granted MFN status to India despite its obligations, including under WTO, and has cited extraneous political and other reasons for this.

The issue of promotion of trade and commerce between the two countries was discussed during the Foreign Secretary level talks held in Islamabad on June 24, 2010. Government has consistently raised the issue of granting MFN status to India with Pakistan and drawn attention to its obligations in this regard.

Military Support to Pakistan

4034. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the increasing military support extended to Pakistan by various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government see any possibility of misusing this support, extended for fighting terrorism, against India;

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

(e) whether the Government has raised this apprehension with any of the countries; and

(f) if so, the response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) Government is aware that various countries have extended military support to Pakistan.

Government has consistently drawn the attention of the concerned countries to the need for proper benchmarks and accountability to prevent the diversion of assistance provided to Pakistan for use against India. Government has also stressed the need for constant vigilance as also close monitoring of such assistance being provided.

Government remains fully vigilant and takes all necessary steps to safeguard India's security and national interests.

Incorrect Territorial Boundary

4035. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are a number of popular internet websites which are showing incorrect territorial boundaries of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that there are reportedly a number of foreign made maps and globes sold in India which are showing incorrect territorial boundaries of India; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes. The Government is aware of this issue.

(b) With regard to depiction of incorrect territorial boundaries in Google Maps, the matter was taken up with Google. Google issued a statement in August 2009 admitting that it was the result of an error in processing of data. The error has since been corrected in the Google Maps for India <http://maps.google.co.in>.

(c) and (d) All cases of wrong depiction of India's territorial boundary, on foreign made maps and globes sold in India are dealt with by the Survey of India (SOI), the National Mapping Agency under the Department of Science and Technology, for examination. SOI further refers them to the Ministry of Home Affairs for initiating the action of lodging an FIR by the concerned state

Police authorities against the agency/institution involved in wrong depiction of the Indian territory under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1990.

Marine Biological Institute and Oceanarium

4036. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Marine Biological Institute and Oceanarium at Puthuvypin in Ernakulam District of Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has handed over land for setting up of the above institute;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received a feasibility report in this regard; and

(f) if so, the expected time of the completion of this project?

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. The Government of Kerala is planning to establish a Oceanarium at Puthuvypin in Ernakulam District of Kerala. Government of Kerala has proposed that Ministry of Earth Sciences setup a research facility centre adjoining the Oceanarium.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No feasibility report has been prepared for the research facility.

(f) Does not arise.

Opening of Stil-Well Road

4037. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of re-opening of the Stil-well Road (Ledo Road) that used to run from Ledo in upper Assam to Kunming in China;

(b) whether an eight lane highway from Kunming, China to the borders of India is already operational and only the Indian part of the road needs to be connected;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Myanmar Government has objections to the operationalisation of this trans-national trade route as it passes through Kachin territory that is insurgency prone;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Myanmar Government during the visit of General Than Shwe, the Head of State of Myanmar during his visit to India;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the details of economic spin-offs for the development of the North East with the Stil-well road operationalised?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The present status is that Stil-well Road is not open for providing access from the Indian side. It is understood that parts of Stil-Well Road in Myanmar are being upgraded by the Myanmar Government.

(d) The Government of Myanmar has also no objection for the use of Stil-Well Road.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) The matter was discussed during the visit of Senior General Than Shwe on 25-29 July, 2010. However, the present status continues.

(h) No detailed study exists on the economic spin-offs for the development of North East in case access to Stil-Well Road were to be operationalised.

[Translation]

Technical and Professional Institutes

4038. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER
 ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
 SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:
 SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
 SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
 SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

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

(a) the details of the technical and professional educational institutes functioning in each State;

(b) whether these institutes are sufficient to cater to the needs of the students;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to set up more such institutes in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and location-wise and the funds allocated/purposed to be allocated for the purpose;

(e) the number of requests received from the State Governments for setting up such new institutes in their States, the status thereof alongwith the action taken thereon, State-wise; and

(f) the time by which these institutes are likely to be made functional?

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]

Evaluation Authority for Flagship Schemes

4039. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission proposes to hold discussion with various Government Departments in

regard to the Independent Evaluation Office which is proposed to scrutinize the implementation of all the flagship programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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 PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. In pursuance of the address made by Honorable President of India to the Joint Session of both Houses of Parliament on 4th June 2009, it has been decided to establish an Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) to assess the outcomes and impact of major flagship programmes. Also, in the 2010-2011 Budget Speech, the Finance Minister has mentioned, "The Government had announced the setting-up of an Independent Evaluation Office to undertake impartial and objective assessments of the various public programmes and improve the effectiveness of the public interventions. 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 public domain. It would be funded by the Planning Commission".

Inter-ministerial consultations have been held regarding the modalities of setting up of the IEO. While no time limit has been fixed, the institutional architecture would be put in place after the approval of the Competent Authority.

National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme

4040. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and utilised under the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether there has been any decrease in the allocations; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The scheme was launched in 2008-09 and hence no scholarship was sanctioned in 2007-08. During 2008-09, there was a budget provision (RE) for Rs. 761.54 crore under the scheme. An amount of Rs. 760.14 crore was utilized and out of this Rs. 750 crore was used to create a corpus. During 2009-10, a budget provision of Rs. 750 crore was made to augment the corpus. Out of this, Rs. 250 crore was utilized. Due to fall in interest rate, the remaining amount was not utilized and it was decided to wind up the corpus. During 2010-11, a budget provision of Rs. 90.50 crore has been made towards requirement of scholarship and not for the corpus and hence there is a decrease in allocation. Funds are not allocated State-wise, but for the scheme as a whole.

[*Translation*]

Amendment in Copyright Act, 1957

4041. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the deficiencies in the implementation of the Copyright Act, 1957;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Copyright Act, 1957;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said Act is likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Ministry has already introduced the Copyright (Amendment) Bill 2010 in the Rajya Sabha in April 2010 which has since been referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development for examination of the provisions of the Bill. The Standing Committee is yet to submit its report on the said Bill.

[*English*]

Death of Deers

4042. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether death of deers and black bucks in different parts of the country including Maharashtra and Rajasthan have been reported in the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to declare/set up sanctuaries for deers and black bucks in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the other steps the Government has taken/proposes to take protect the said animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The information on number of cases of death of deers and black bucks in different parts of the country is not collated in the Ministry. However as per the information received from the State Governments of Maharashtra and Rajasthan, number of cases of death of deers and black bucks are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) The declaration of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks including for deers and black bucks is the prerogative of the States/Union Territories Governments. The important measures taken by the Government to protect wild animals including deers and blackbucks are as follows:

(i) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.

(ii) Threatened species of wildlife are placed in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.

(iii) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' was modified in 2008 to accord better protection and conservation to wildlife in the country by adding two new components to the existing components viz 'Protection of Wildlife outside Protected Areas' and 'Recovery Programme for saving Critically Endangered Species and their Habitats'.

- (iv) The Government has created the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau as a multi disciplinary agency to complement the existing state machinery to deal with wildlife crime having ramification beyond state and national borders.
- (v) Wildlife staff posted in highly sensitive areas has been provided with arms, wireless sets and vehicles to keep check on wildlife poaching and trade.
- (vi) Training and capacity building programmes are organized to improve the skills of wildlife staff to improve the investigation and prosecution of wildlife offences.

Statement

Details of Death of Deers and Black bucks in Maharashtra during last three years

Barking deer	Year	2007	2008	2009
	Natural	3	7	20
	Accident	10	25	12
	Poaching	0	6	2
	Total	13	38	34
Cheetal	Year	2007	2008	2009
	Natural	16	28	20
	Accident	17	22	12
	Poaching	21	19	2
	Total	54	69	34
Black bucks	Year	2007	2008	2009
	Natural	16	8	19
	Accident	25	29	23
	Poaching	4	8	11
	Total	45	45	53

Details of Death of Deers and Black bucks in Rajasthan during last three years

S.No.	Species	No. of Deaths
1.	Black buck	125
2.	Chinkara	59
3.	Cheetal	24

Teacher-Student Ratio in IITs

4043. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present student-teacher ratio in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country, institute-wise;

(b) whether the ratio is comparable with prevalent ratio of other similar institutions abroad; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the meeting of the Standing Committee of IIT Council (SCIC), held on 05.03.2005, the teacher-student ratio in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) was being taken as 1:9. Subsequently, the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, in its communication dated 19.03.2008, delegated the powers of creation of faculty posts in IITs to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, subject to the norm of faculty-student ratio as 1:10.

(b) and (c) As published by the Times Higher Education and QS World University Rankings, the student-teacher ratio for some of the leading universities abroad, for last year is given below:

Harvard	1:7.9	MIT	1:5.6
Stanford	1:10.8	Univ. Michigan	1:6.4
ETH Zurich	1:8.9	Univ. Hong Kong	1:5.7
NUS	1:5.5	Tsinghua	1:6.5
Rice Univ.	1:6.5		

Debarring Indian Students

4044. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the US Government has debarred Indian students from appearing in the National Physical Therapy

Examination (NPTE), a test without which students cannot practice in the US;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has taken up the issue with the US Government; and

(c) if so, the response of the US Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, it is true that the US Federation of State Boards of Physical Therapy has suspended National Physical Therapy Examination (NPTE), testing for all graduates of schools located in four countries, namely, India, Egypt, Pakistan and Phillippines, pending development of a separate, secure examination system for graduates of these countries which will be called NPTE-YRLY. Their testing will be resumed once the development of NPTE-YRLY is completed. The Federation expects to launch NPTE-YRLY in or about the fall of 2011. Details in this regard can be observed at the Federation website www.fsbpt.org.

(b) and (c) Ministry of External Affairs and Indian Mission in USA have been requested to take up the matter with the concerned Authorities in USA.

[*Translation*]

National Institute of Open Schooling

4045. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

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

(a) whether the Government has received applications from the minority institutions for accreditation from the National Institute of Open Schooling;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. During the year 2009, National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) received 152 applications for accreditation for academic courses and 24 applications for accreditation for vocational courses from minority institutions.

(b) and (c) Out of the above, NIOS has approved 45 cases of accreditation for academic courses and 7 cases of accreditation for vocational courses.

[*English*]

Basic Facilities in KVs

4046. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country do not have pucca building;

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

(c) the corrective steps proposed to be taken by the Government in respect of such KVs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As on 01.07.2010, 197 functional Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country did not have their own permanent buildings. The State-wise details are annexed as statement.

(c) Provision of permanent school building is critically dependent on transfer of adequate suitable land as per Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) norms by the respective sponsoring agency, and is also to subject to availability of funds. KVS has been writing to the concerned sponsoring agencies to transfer suitable land for construction of the school buildings.

Statement

Details of Kendriya Vidyalayas (State-wise) not having their own pucca buildings

Sl No.	No. of KVs	Name of KV/State
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	1	Ongole
2.	2	Adilabad
3.	3	Vijaynagaram

1	2	3	1	2	3
4.	4	Khamman	32.	10	Banka
5.	5	Kadapa	33.	11	Chhapra
6.	6	Mahabubnagar	34.	12	AFS, Purnia
7.	7	Venkatagiri	35.	13	Goplaganj
8.	8	Warrangal	36.	14	Araria
9.	9	Eluru, West Godawari	37.	15	Sheohar
		Arunachal Pradesh	38.	16	Saharsa
10.	1	Roing	39.	17	Arrah
11.	2	Khonsa	40.	18	Mashrak
12.	3	Mion			Chhattisgarh
13.	4	Dirang	41.	1	Dhamtari
		Assam	42.	2	Khairagarh
14.	1	Haflong	43.	3	Jashpur
15.	2	Barpeta	44.	4	Kanker
16.	3	Dibrugarh			Dadara and Nagar Haveli
17.	4	RRL, Jorhat	45.	1	Silvasa
18.	5	Goalpara			Delhi
19.	6	Golaghat	46.	1	No. 4, Delhi Cantt.
20.	7	Mohanbari	47.	2	Sec.-5, Dwarka
21.	8	Mangaldoi	48.	3	Sec.-12, Dwarka
22.	9	Lakhimpur	49.	4	Sec.-5, Narela
		Bihar	50.	5	Sec.-22, Rohini
23.	1	Lakhisarai	51.	6	Sec.-25, Rohini
24.	2	Jahanabad			Diu and Daman
25.	3	Buxar	52.	1	Diu
26.	4	Motihari			Gujarat
27.	5	Bettia	53.	1	Panchmahal (Godhra)
28.	6	Hajipur	54.	2	Dwarka
29.	7	Darbhanga	55.	3	Jetpur
30.	8	Barauni			Haryana
31.	9	Siwan	56.	1	No. 4, Ambala

1	2	3	1	2	3
57.	2	No. 3, Faridabad	86.	18	Kargil
58.	3	Sohna Road, Gurgaon			Jharkhand
59.	4	Karnal	87.	1	Surda, Ghatsila
60.	5	Harsingpura	88.	2	HEC, Ranchi
		Himachal Pradesh	89.	3	No. 2, Dhanbad
61.	1	Alhilal	90.	4	Madhopur (Deoghar)
62.	2	Sarahan	91.	5	Garhwa
63.	3	Nadaun	92.	6	Godda
64.	4	Reckongpeo	93.	7	Jamtara
65.	5	Bakloh	94.	8	Gumla
66.	6	Subathu	95.	9	Bhurkunda
67.	7	Lahual and Spiti	96.	10	Simdega
68.	8	Dharmshala Cantt.	97.	11	Latehar
		Jammu and Kashmir	98.	12	Old DVS Dhanbad
69	1	Akhnoor No. 1			Karnataka
70.	2	Samba	99.	1	Karwar
71.	3	Miransahib	100.	2	Kodagu
72.	4	Akhnoor No. 2	101.	3	AFS, Sambra
73.	5	Udampur No. 2	102.	4	No. 3, Belgaum
74.	6	Jindrah	103.	5	No. 2, Mangalore
75.	7	Awantipur	104.	6	Bagalkot
76.	8	Damana			Kerala
77.	9	Anantnag	105.	1	Kollam
78.	10	Chhennani	106.	2	SAP Campus, Thiruvananthapuram
79.	11	Badarwah	107.	3	Kalpetta
80.	12	Gulmarg	108.	4	Idukki
81.	13	Nubra			Lakshadweep
82.	14	Pahalgaon	109.	1	Kavaratti
83.	15	Kathua			Madhya Pradesh
84.	16	BSF Rajouri	110.	1	No. 2, Rewa
85.	17	Hiranagar			

1	2	3	1	2	3
111.	2	No. 1, Itarsi	137.	9	No. 4, Bhubaneswar
112.	3	Shajapur			Punjab
113.	4	Dindori	138.	1	Halwara No. 2
114.	5	Badwani	139.	2	Buddowal Cantt.
115.	6	Sheopur	140.	3	Mullanpur
116.	7	Garha	141.	4	Nabha Cantt.
117.	8	Datia	142.	5	No. 4, Jalandhar Cantt.
118.	9	Panna	143.	6	No. 2, RCF, Kapurthala
119.	10	No. 3, Sagar	144.	7	Dappar Cantt.
		Maharashtra			Puducherry
120.	1	Yavatmal	145.	1	Mahe
121.	2	Dhule			Rajasthan
		Manipur	146.	1	Suratgarh No. 2
122.	1	Leimakhong	147.	2	Chittorgarh
123.	2	Temenglong	148.	3	Gangapur City
124.	3	Ukhrul	149.	4	BSF, Pokharan
		Mizoram	150.	5	Karauli
125.	1	Lungleh	151.	6	Dungarpur
		Nagaland			Tamil Nadu
126.	1	CRPF, Kohima	152.	1	Rameshwaram
127.	2	Rangapahar	153.	2	Thanjavur
128.	3	Zakhama	154.	3	No. 2, Madurai
		Orissa	155.	4	Dharmapuri
129.	1	Bhadrak	156.	5	Nagarcoil
130.	2	Boudh	157.	6	Gandhigram
131.	3	Nabrangpur	158.	7	Thuruvannamalai
132.	4	Rayagada			Tripura
133.	5	Malkangiri	159.	1	Dhalai (Ambasa)
134.	6	Kandhamal	160.	2	Bagafa
135.	7	Parlakhemundi	161.	3	Kailashahar
136.	8	NAD, Sunabeda			

1	2	3
		Uttar Pradesh
162.	1	Chakeri No. 3, Kanpur
163.	2	Ghazipur
164.	3	Old Cantt., Allahabad
165.	4	Gorakhpur
166.	5	Raksha Vihar, Kanpur
167.	6	IIT, Allahabad
168.	7	No. IV, Varanasi
169.	8	Lakhimpur Kheri
170.	9	Rampur
171.	10	Greater Noida
172.	11	Balrampur
173.	12	Mati Akbarpur
174.	13	AFS Chandinagar
175.	14	Badaun
176.	15	Pilibhit
177.	16	Deoria
		Uttarakhand
178.	1	No. 1, Banbasa
179.	2	Srinagar
180.	3	Haldwani Cantt.
181.	4	Pauri
182.	5	Bhimtal
183.	6	Rishikesh
184.	7	Rajgarhi
185.	8	Augustmuni, Chamoli
186.	9	Gwaldham
187.	10	Lohaghat
188.	11	Kausani
189.	12	IIP Dehradun
190.	13	Sourkhand

1	2	3
191.	14	ITBP Mirthi
192.	15	Joshimath
		West Bengal
193.	1	CRPF, Durgapur
194.	2	Kalimpong
195.	3	Birbhum
196.	4	Ranaghat (Nadia)
197.	5	Dakshin Dinajpur

Irregularities in MDMS

4047. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
 SHRI GANESH SINGH:
 SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
 DR. SHAFIUR RAHMAN BARQ:
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
 SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) whether the food served under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme is of sub-standard quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of children had fallen ill after taking such substandard food in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government has conducted inquiries into the irregularities of serving substandard foodstuff;

(e) if so, the findings thereto and the action taken thereon; and

(f) the measures taken to ensure that the Scheme is implemented in a proper manner and carefully monitored on regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (e) In order to ensure that good quality food is served to the children under the Mid

Day Meal Scheme, the Central Government has continuously been urging the State/UT Governments to:

- lift only good quality foodgrains from FCI godowns after joint inspection
- store food items in dry and safe places
- ensure that food is cooked in a hygienic environment
- properly train cooks to adopt hygienic practices
- get the food tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher
- ensure availability of drinking water
- involve the community in implementation and supervision of the scheme
- get on an average 25% of the schools inspected every quarter.

However, since 1.1.2010, four incidents of children falling ill in Bihar, Delhi, Haryana and Karnataka have come to the notice of the Government. The Central Government immediately took up the matter with the concerned State Government for appropriate action and report. The status of action taken by the State Governments is mentioned below:

Bihar: During March, 2010, 300 children fell ill and 2 children are alleged to have died after taking mid-day meal. The viscera of the child has been sent for testing to establish whether the death was as a result of consuming mid day meal. In the meanwhile, the State Government has lodged FIR against Principal in-charge of the School, the teacher concerned, and rice lifting contractor. The Principal in-charge has also been suspended and departmental action initiated against him. Action has also been initiated for cancelling the contract of concerned service provider.

Delhi: 29 children were stated to have fallen ill after eating mid day meal on 6.5.2010 in Hauz Khazi. The food was distributed to the students only after satisfying that the quality of food was good. The same supplier provided mid day meal to other schools also and there was no complaint. Sample of meal was collected from the school and sent for testing. Subsequent testing report revealed that mid day meal food was not the reason of sickness.

Karnataka: 153 students of Model Higher Primary

School No. 1, Lakshmeshwar, Gagag District, Karnataka State were admitted on 12.6.2010 to local Government Hospital when they started vomiting after consuming Vegetable Pulav prepared at the school. As an immediate measure, place of cooking was changed to different room and school authorities were directed to keep the kitchen and surroundings clean. The Head Master has been suspended and cooks have been changed. Before serving the food two teachers have been asked to taste the food and then serve to the students.

Haryana: 10 children had reportedly fallen ill after taking mid day meal on 6.3.2010 at Hodal (Faridabad). The State Government has reported that the Committee constituted to enquire into the matter has not found enough evidence for proceeding further in the matter.

(f) The overall responsibility to ensure all logistic and administrative arrangements for wholesome and regular cooked mid day meal in every eligible school/ institution lies with the State Government/UT administration. The Government has made elaborate arrangements through MDM Scheme guidelines for regular monitoring of the Scheme from school level to the National level to ensure that children get good quality meal to their satisfaction.

Conference of Chief Secretaries of States

4048. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has embarked on new initiative in the form of Institutionalizing Annual Conference of Chief Secretaries of States and UTs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the aims and objectives of such new initiative;

(c) the expected outcome of this new initiative in the Governance system of the country; and

(d) the details of issues likely to be in focus through this new initiative?

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 Government of

India decided to organize an Annual Conference of Chief Secretaries/Administrators of States/Union Territories.

(b) The Conference will institutionalize the process of interaction, and serve as a standing forum for exchange of views between the Centre and the States. It would also provide an occasion for discussion on global developments that have a bearing on the country as a whole and the broad contours of national policies in select areas of relevance. The first such Conference was held on 1st–2nd February, 2010 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

(c) This Conference would help in ensuring an integrated and holistic approach towards development of the nation and so help improve governance.

(d) The focus of this Conference will be interaction on global developments that have a bearing on India and also on internal matters which concern the State Governments.

[Translation]

Activities of Unrecognised Educational Institutions

4049. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether instances of misrepresentation by unrecognized educational institutions in the country, claiming to be recognised by statutory authorities and luring students to take admission have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the punitive action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. According to information furnished by University Grants Commission, the UGC has been receiving complaints against such unrecognized educational institutions. There are 21

universities/institutions which are identified as fake by UGC. The details are available at UGC website *i.e.* www.ugc.ac.in . Besides these, according to UGC two institutions, namely Indian Institute of Planning & Management (IIPM) and Bhartiya Shiksha Parishad (BSP) Lucknow, UP are admitting students in their unrecognized courses/degrees, through advertisements in the media.

(c) The UGC has set up a special cell, known as "Malpractices Cell" to deal with matters relating to the existence/functioning of fake or unrecognized Universities/ Institutions in the country. UGC has also issued public notices in all national dailies and regional newspapers to inform the public about the correct status of IIPM and BSP, and has issued them communications to withdraw advertisements inviting applications for degree courses which are specified under Section 22 of the UGC Act, 1956. UGC has also advised State Governments for investigation and registering of appropriate complaints/ FIR to initiate prosecution against fake institutions coming under their purview. The Central Government has introduced a Bill namely "The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010" in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010 to prohibit and punish such unfair practices.

Labourers in Camps

4050. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of Indian workers are living in local camps in Sharjah without any water or electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said labourers have not been paid their wages for the last six months; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to help the Indian labourers in getting their due wages and for bringing them back to India?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Consulate General of India, Dubai has reported that about 400

Indian workers of Portland Marine Technical Services (PMTS) LLC, Sharjah, a company owned and managed by Indian nationals, struck work about 2 months ago as they had not been paid wages for about four months and their living conditions were deteriorating day-by-day. This company has been facing liquidity issues since the beginning of this year. The company employees were housed in two labour camps in Sajja area of Sharjah. Only one of the labour camps housing 100 Indian workers did not have regular electricity supply and was being serviced by a generator.

(c) Yes sir, The Indian workers have not been paid wages for about five to six months as on date.

(d) The Indian Consulate in Dubai has alerted the local Ministry of Labour about the plight of the workers and simultaneously met the representatives of PMTS (since one owner was in prison and the other one was absconding) towards resurrecting the company and prevailing upon them to take responsibility for its employees. Finding that efforts to resolve the situation were not successful the Labour Ministry started repatriating the Indian workers in batches. Till July, 2010, a total of 267 workers had been repatriated to India according to the UAE Labour Ministry. The workers were paid the equivalent of Rs. 40,000/- each besides air tickets. About 120 workers are staying back to try their luck elsewhere or are victims of credit defaults on loans taken in their names by PMTS. It will take some time before these workers with credit defaults can find an honorable exit out of the UAE.

Indo-China Land Issue

4051. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH
ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese representatives have sought an assurance from India from time to time that its land should not be allowed to be used against China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of India has also urged upon China for co-operation for non-use of Pak occupied land of India against the interests of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) India and China have established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership based on the principles of Panchsheel, equality and mutual sensitivity to each other's concerns and aspirations. The two sides have reiterated this position on many occasions, including in the document on 'A Shared Vision for the 21 st Century' signed during the visit of the Prime Minister of India to China in 2008.

(c) and (d) Government has raised the issue of Chinese activities in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir with the Chinese side and has clearly conveyed India's consistent position that Pakistan has been in illegal occupation of parts of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947. Government has asked them to cease such activities.

(e) China has stated that it regards Kashmir as a bilateral matter to be settled between India and Pakistan.

Badarpur Thermal Power Plants

4052. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the MINISTER OF COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Badarpur Thermal Power Plant in Delhi has not been getting regular supply of coal as per demand;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total quantity of coal supplied to this power plant during the last three years till date and the gap between the supply and demand during each year; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government for regular supply of coal to this power station as per their demand?

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. Their coal stock availability has improved to about 37 days' requirement as on 9.8.2010 as compared to only 16 days as on 31.3.2010.

(b) Does not arise, in view of reply given in respect of part (a) of this question.

(c) The details of allocations/contracted quantity and actual supplies of coal to Badarpur thermal power plant are given below:

Year	Quantity allocated/ Contracted (ACQ) (Million tonnes)	Actual supply (Million tonnes)	Gap in supply (in million tonnes)
2007-08	4.470	3.956	0.514
2008-09	4.260	4.058	0.202
2009-10	4.200	4.161	0.039
2010-11 (April- July, 2010)	1.358 (Pro-rata) (Provisional)	1.147	0.211

(d) As per New Coal Distribution Policy (NCDP) notified by Government in October, 2007, coal is supplied under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) to all power plants including this power plant. In accordance with Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) in terms of allocation made by the Central Electricity (CEA) for power plants existing as on 31.3.2009, Fuel Supply Agreement has been executed by Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) with Badarpur TPP on 30.6.2009 for 0.20 and 4.00 million tonnes respectively.

The inter-ministerial Sub-group functioning in the Ministry of Coal monitors coal supplies to Power Utilities and takes appropriate decisions for maintaining/augmenting dispatches to power stations facing coal supply crisis like critical stock position, taking, into account coal availability, logistics constraints of Railways, loading/unloading constraints etc.

[English]

Sardar Sarovar Dam

4053. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government for grant of permission for further construction and raising the height of the Sardar Sarovar Dam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to grant permission for the phase-I construction of Dam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government for completion of works on the project expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal for further raising of Sardar Sarovar Dam to Narmada Control Authority in 2008, which was considered in its 80th meeting held on 12.08.2008.

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its majority dated 18.10.2000, in W.P. (Civil) No. 319/1994-Narmada Bachao Andolan V/s Union of India, has directed that the permission to raise the Sardar Sarovar Dam height beyond 90 mtrs. will be given by the Narmada Control Authority from time to time after it obtains the clearances from the Relief and Rehabilitation Sub-group (including consultation with the Grievances Redressal Authorities) and the Environment Sub-group. The proposal of Government of Gujarat for further raising of Sardar Sarovar Dam was considered in the 80th meeting of Narmada Control Authority held on 2.08.2008 wherein it was *inter-alia* decided that further construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam would be carried out in two phases.

(i) Construction of Spillway Piers to its full height and bridge and installation of Gates (to be kept in raised position) and;

(ii) Lowering down of Gates and impounding water in the Reservoir to Full Reservoir Level to EL 138.68 M.

The Authority further decided that the issue of next stage of construction would first be considered in Environment Sub-Group and R and R Sub-Group including consultation with Grievance Redressal Authorities (GRAs); and thereafter, the matter would be considered by the Narmada Control Authority.

The matter was further discussed in the 81st and 82nd Meeting of Narmada Control Authority held on 16.03.2009 and 28.01.2010 respectively.

The issue of further raising of Sardar Sarovar Dam was considered in the Environment Sub-group in its 47th and 48th meetings held on 26.03.2010 and 01.04.2010. The Environment Sub-group recommended Phase-1 construction subject to certain conditions. The matter was considered in the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R and R) Sub-group and it was decided to proceed with consultation with Grievance Redressal Authorities, which have been completed. The opinion of GRAs would be discussed in the next meeting of R and R Sub-group. Thereafter, the proposal of permission for Phase-1 construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam would be considered by the Authority.

(e) As per Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWD) Award, the planning and construction of the projects will be carried out by each State through its own agencies. Party State Government have been asked for completion of works on the project expeditiously.

GSLV Technology

4054. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technology to send human beings in space through GSLV technology is available with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the manner in which foreign help is required;

(c) whether any action plan is being prepared by India to send human beings in space in near future;

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

(e) whether the country is dependent on foreign countries for cryogenic engine required for launching GSLV;

(f) if so, whether any action plan is proposed to be prepared for manufacturing indigenous cryogenic engine; and

(g) 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) and (b) The Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) has the plan for carrying an orbital module with two-member crew to low earth orbit. However, to send humans to space, GSLV would require human rating of the vehicle with higher levels of safety and reliability, development of environment control and life support system, thermal protection system, flight suit, crew escape system, crew module and service module, crew training, space medicine, etc.

(c) ISRO has carried out detailed study on the feasibility of undertaking indigenous manned space missions to low earth orbit, in about 8 to 10 years time frame. Towards this, studies covering various aspects of design and development of manned capsule, man rating of launch vehicle, safety and reliability, crew training, establishment of critical longterm facilities etc., have been worked out.

(d) The detailed cost estimates for the manned space mission has been made. The preliminary assessment is that the programme for the manned space mission to low earth orbit may need about Rs. 12,400 crores spread over a period of nearly 8 to 10 years.

(e) ISRO has already procured from Russia, seven Cryogenic Stages for the GSLV Programme. Of these, five Cryogenic Stages have already been utilized. The remaining two stages will be used in the forthcoming flights of GSLV.

(f) and (g) ISRO took up development of indigenous Cryogenic Stage in 1994. The Cryogenic Engine and Stage have been successfully realized and put to several levels of ground qualification tests. The recent flight GSLV-D3 (on April 15, 2010) used this indigenous Cryogenic Stage for its flight testing.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

4055. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its aims and objectives;

(c) whether secondary education is being neglected and the investment thereon has declined over the years as per a report of the World Bank;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps 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 centrally sponsored scheme "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)" was launched in March, 2009 to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality. It seeks to ensure availability of secondary schools within reasonable distance of every habitation, improve quality of education imparted at secondary stage and reduce disparities related to gender, socio-economic status, geographical location and disability. The sharing pattern between the Centre and the States during the 11th Five Year Plan is 75:25, while for the north-eastern States, the ratio is 90:10. Rs. 550 crore (RE) was provided for this scheme in 2009-10. The budget provision for 2010-11 is Rs. 1700 crore.

(c) and (d) The World Bank Report titled 'Secondary Education in India: Universalizing Opportunity' (January, 2009) states that 'while India pursued the drive to universal elementary education, since 2000 the share of investment financing for secondary education has declined significantly'.

(e) The total allocation for secondary education has been increased from Rs. 4,325 crore in the 10th Plan to Rs. 53,550 crore in the 11th Plan, and several new centrally sponsored schemes including RMSA, Model School, Girls' Hostel National Means-cum-Merit

Scholarship and Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education have been launched during the 11th Plan.

NSSO Report on Drop Out

4056. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that as per the report of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), 21% children drop the schools due to poverty;

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

(c) whether the Government is also aware that the national gross average attendance at primary and middle school levels is only 80%;

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

(e) 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 (e) As per NSSO Report No. 532: Education in India: Participation and Expenditure, 2007-08, about 21 per cent children discontinued/drop-out the school due to financial constraints. Gross Attendance Ratios in Classes I-V and VI-VIII are 104 per cent and 84 per cent respectively. State-wise details of Gross Attendance Ratios in classes I-V and VI-VIII are given in the enclosed statement.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented in partnership with the States/UTs in which, *inter alia*, one of the goals specifies retention of all children up to the elementary level. A multi-pronged approach has been adopted under the SSA for reducing drop-out rates. These include, *inter alia*, strengthening of schools and improving the quality of education through improvement in school infrastructure, recruitment of additional teachers, provision of annual school grants and regular training of teachers. In addition, interventions under SSA aim at building community support, flexible schooling for the hardest to reach children, residential hostel buildings in remote tribal areas, special provision for SC and ST children including free text-books and remedial teaching. The Mid-day-Meal

programme also complements the strategy to reduce drop outs.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. The Act came into force from 1st April, 2010. Section 4 of the Act provides that unenrolled and drop out children shall be admitted in age appropriate class and provided Special Training. They shall have the right to free education till completion of elementary education even after fourteen years.

Statement

Gross Attendance Ratio in classes I-V and VI-VIII by Broad Class Group in any Education

(rural + urban person)

S. No.	States/UTs	Broad Class Group	
		I-V	VI-VIII
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	101	85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	96	94
3.	Assam	110	90
4.	Bihar	92	69
5.	Chhattisgarh	110	89
6.	Goa	102	98
7.	Gujarat	104	80
8.	Haryana	107	91
9.	Himachal Pradesh	107	117
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	113	114
11.	Jharkhand	103	77
12.	Karnataka	104	89
13.	Kerala	100	96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	108	93
15.	Maharashtra	106	87

1	2	3	4
16.	Manipur	107	99
17.	Meghalaya	116	87
18.	Mizoram	106	107
19.	Nagaland	104	109
20.	Orissa	101	84
21.	Punjab	103	95
22.	Rajasthan	106	84
23.	Sikkim	139	96
24.	Tamil Nadu	99	104
25.	Tripura	114	93
26.	Uttar Pradesh	107	75
27.	Uttarakhand	108	87
28.	West Bengal	110	83
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	109	98
30.	Chandigarh	94	99
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	99	91
32.	Daman and Diu	108	94
33.	Delhi	111	92
34.	Lakshadweep	110	103
35.	Puducherry	97	112
India		104	84

Source: NSS Report No. 532: Education in India: Participation and Expenditure, 2007-08.

Setting up of Polytechnics

4057. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of polytechnics proposed to be set up during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has decided to upgrade infrastructural facilities in the country; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details of the polytechnics that are going to be upgraded in the country and the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Government has approved a Schemes to provide financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs for setting up of new polytechnics in 300 un-served and under-served districts of the country. These polytechnics are to be set up by the concerned State/Union Territories Governments in these districts. Out of 300 districts, 228 districts have been already provided financial assistance till 2009-10. The details of the remaining 72 districts eligible for receiving financial assistance during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 is placed at statement enclosed. In addition, Government has also approved establishment of 700 polytechnics through Public Private Partnership mode and private funding.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Under the Scheme of Submission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development, the Government and Government aided polytechnics in the country are eligible to receive a financial assistance for up-gradation of infrastructure facilities. A plan allocation of Rs. 1000 crore has been approved in the XI Plan for providing financial assistance to 500 polytechnics subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.00 crore per polytechnic.

Statement

SI.No.	Name of the State and District
1	2
	Arunachal Pradesh
1.	Tawang
2.	East Kameng
3.	Upper Subansiri
4.	Upper Siang
5.	Dibang Valley
6.	Changlang
7.	Tirap
	Assam
8.	Dhubri
9.	Goalpara
10.	Barpeta

1	2
11.	Nalbari
12.	Darrang
13.	Marigaon
14.	Sonitpur
15.	Lakhimpur
16.	Dhemaji
17.	Tinsukia
18.	Sibsagar
19.	North Cachar Hills
20.	Karimganj
21.	Hailakandi
22.	Udalgiri
23.	Chirrang
24.	Baska
25.	Kamrup Rural
26.	Nagaon
27.	Golaghat
28.	Karbi Anglong
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
29.	Nicobars
30.	Middle and North Andaman
	Manipur
31.	Tamenglong
32.	Churachandpur
33.	Thoubal
34.	Imphal East
35.	Ukhrul
36.	Chandel
	Mizoram
37.	Serchhip
38.	Saiha

1	2
	Nagaland
39.	Peren
40.	Longleng
41.	Kiphere
	Bihar
42.	Siwan
43.	Vaishali
44.	Samastipur
45.	Khagaria
46.	Banka
47.	Sheikhpura
48.	Buxar
49.	Kaimur (Bhabua)
50.	Jehanabad
51.	Nawada
52.	Arwal
53.	Kishanganj
54.	Darbhanga
55.	Gopalganj
56.	Saran
57.	Begusarai
58.	Bhagalpur
59.	Gaya
	Daman and Diu
60.	Diu
	Delhi
61.	North
62.	North East
63.	Central
64.	West
65.	New Delhi

1	2
	Madhya Pradesh
66.	Bhind
67.	Tikamgarh
68.	Panna
69.	Barwani
70.	Rajgarh
71.	Sehore
72.	Hoshangabad

Environmental Impact Assessment

4058. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded all clearances for construction of Pollavarum Mega Irrigation project in Andhra Pradesh within a shortest period of time without going into the details of the damages it will cause to the forests and environments in the region;

(b) if so, the height of the proposed dam cleared and areas to be submerged fully and partially and people to be affected thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to operationalise the Compensatory Afforestation Management Planning in the area to maintain eco-system and ensure tribal rights thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) After following due process under the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 1994 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 the Polavaram Multipurpose project, Andhra Pradesh was accorded the environmental clearance on 25.10.2005 and the diversion of forest land for this project was approved on 28.7.2010.

(b) The height of the dam 48 m and total area to be submerged is 38694.07 ha, affecting a population of 1,77,275 in Andhra Pradesh; 11,766 in Chhattisgarh and 6,316 in Orissa.

(c) For the diversion of forest land Government of Andhra Pradesh is required to raise Compensatory Afforestation over the equivalent non forest land handed over to the State Forest Department at the cost of the user agency. For settlement of the rights in terms of the scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 no claims have been received under RoFR Act, 2006, in the diversion/submergence area of Polavaram project.

Disposal of Waste

4059. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether urban India faces a huge waste disposal challenge of around 1,20,000 metric tonnes of garbage daily;

(b) if so, whether Mumbai Municipal bodies have developed a unique system to tackle this challenge and transform this waste;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to adopt this method in other metros in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken to check import of hazardous waste from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) As per Central Pollution Control Board, average municipal solid waste generation in the country is estimated to be 0.5 kg/capita/day. Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 for managing municipal solid wastes. However, deficiencies in the system for collection, transportation, treatment and disposal pose a challenge to proper waste management.

Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai has developed an integrated municipal solid waste management proposal for processing municipal solid waste by using the bioreactor technology at Kanjur. Other Urban Local Bodies could adopt this technology depending on its techno-economic viability.

(e) 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. Import of hazardous wastes for disposal is not permitted. As per these Rules, among others, permission is granted only for reuse or recycling or reprocessing purposes, all import consignments are required to be accompanied by a movement document, a test report from an accredited laboratory or a pre-shipment inspection certificate from a recognize agency. The Customs authorities are required to enforce the aforesaid provisions.

[Translation]

Indira Gandhi Kala Kendra

4060. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the main functions of Indira Gandhi Kala Kendra; and

(b) the details of cultural programmes organised under its aegis alongwith the funds sanctioned and spent 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) The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) functions as a Centre for research, academic pursuit and dissemination in the field of arts. The functions of IGNCA encompass a wide range of subjects-from archaeology and anthropology to the visual and performing arts, enveloping them in a complementary and non-demarcated vision of the arts. IGNCA documents, digitizes, integrates and disseminates information on India's arts, using a digital platform. Its research activities cover life-style, orality, belief system, practices and rituals, and heritage of all the arts; and are augmented through audio-visual means.

(b) The details of cultural programmes organised by IGNCA, during the last two years and the current year, are at Statement.

The plan funds sanctioned to and spent by the IGNCA during these three years are as under:

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Amount sanctioned and released to IGNCAs	Amount spent by the IGNCAs
2008-09	2950	2950
2009-10	3000	2647
2010-11 (up to July, 2010)	1375	340

Statement

The Important Cultural Programmes/Events Organized by the IGNCAs during Last Two Years and the Current Year

1. Documentation/workshop/performances as the Hind Islami Tahzeeb ke Rang-Aqeedat Ke Sang, from 1-8 April, 2008
2. A Festival, 'Kauthik Celebrating Garhwal', from 20-25 October 2008.
3. Documentation/workshop/performances, on 'Char Bayt, the Musical Heritage of Islam, from 2-4 December, 2008.
4. A Festival Purvottari: Spirit of North-east, from 10-18 January, 2009.
5. A Festival on 'Eco-Cultural Heritage of Jammu and Kashmir' from 23rd February-2nd March, 2009
6. Vraj Mahotsav, from 21st November-8th December, 2009
7. Delhi International Arts Festival
8. Diaspora - Exhibitions & Performances
9. Exhibition/Acquisition
'Mist of the Mountains' by Shri Keshav Chandra
'Delhi Rising above ruins' by Rajan Kumar Singh
'Cultural Pluralism, National Identity and Development' on Shri N.K. Bose
10. Veena Festivals
11. Lectures/Books release
'Gajan of Bengal', a lecture by Shri Debashish Sarkar

An interactive lecture by Shri Rabindra Maharaj
'Ramayan' - book release by Shri V. Moily
'Volume Zero' by Charles Correa
'Mughal Gardens and Other Approaches to Landscape and Nature' by Ebba Koch
'International Trends on Museum', by Dr. Vinod Daniel
'Temples, Templates, Texts, making monuments in medieval India' by Prof. Adam Hard

12. Legacy of Ajanta—the Classic Murals of India and other countries of South Asia by Shri Benoy K. Behl
'Expression at Tihar' in collaboration with Ramachander Nath Foundation and Ojas Art
13. Performances/Recording/Festival
Gharana Festival
'Sacred Art Festival,—in collaboration with the ATTIC
14. 'Basant Bazaar' by Dastkar
15. IGNCAs Foundation Day
16. Exhibition/ Acquisition/Performances
'Women on Record' in collaboration with CMAC
'Recreated Chamba Rumaal' in collaboration with Delhi Craft Council
'The Call of India'—An exhibition of Paintings by Elizabeth Brunner and Elizabeth Sass Brunner from the Cultural Archives of IGNCAs, in collaboration with Hungarian Information and Cultural Centre.
'Delhi: A Heritage City' by INTACH
17. Research and Documentation of vocal and Hindustani style of classical music project
18. Surbhi Theatre Festival, from 22-28 February, 2010
19. Celebrating Inter-Cultural Dialogue between North East India and South East Asia, from 21st February-20 March, 2010.

Review of Privatised Sectors

4061. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of the working of the privatized sectors providing essential services to the people has been carried out;

(b) if so, the names of the sectors reviewed along with the number of sectors found adversely affecting the welfare programmes of the poor and the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the welfare of the poor people is not adversely affected by the process of liberalization 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 (c) Of the public sector companies privatized, only Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL), which provides essential services in communications, has been privatized. While no review of this company has been undertaken by the Department, the Department of Telecommunications has two Government Nominees as Directors on the Board of Directors and Government's views are reflected through them. The welfare Programmes of the poor are not in any way adversely affected by the privatization of VSNL. The Government ensures that the welfare of the poor people is not adversely affected by the process of liberalization in the country through regulatory provisions governing services. Further, Government/Central Public Sector Enterprises continue to provide essential services.

Literacy Programme

4062. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a large number of illiterates in the country and the number of illiterates is double the national average in several States:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large amount is targeted to be spent on the scheme for educating the illiterates under the 11th Five Year Plan out of which a large amount has not been spent in several States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the prospective scheme for the literacy of illiterates and the time by which illiteracy is likely to be eradicated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per census 2001, 30,41,02,917 persons in 7+ age group were illiterate in the country. There is no national average of number of illiterates and therefore question of several states having number of illiterates double the national average does not arise.

(c) and (d) Saakshar Bharat, the programme meant for making non-literates literate has an approved outlay of Rs. 6365.26 crore, out of which central share is Rs. 5257 crore. The programme has become implementable with effect from 01.10.2009. During the financial year 2009-2010, the budget allocation for the scheme was Rs. 345.00 crore only. Of this 325.98 crore has been allocated to 19 States towards implementation of Saakshar Bharat. States are in process of utilising the funds allocated to them.

(e) The Government have launched the new variant of National Literacy Mission, namely Saakshar Bharat with the aim of achieving 80% literacy by the end of XI Plan period.

Quarterly Target for Infrastructure Development

4063. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has decided to introduce fixed quarterly targets in core sectors for infrastructure development;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the sectors for which the quarterly targets have been fixed;

(c) the details of the targets set for the core sectors during 2009-10;

(d) whether the targets have been achieved by the each Ministries/Departments during the first quarter of

the current year;

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

(f) whether the Government has conducted any survey to determine the causes that led to shortfall in achieving the targets; and

(g) 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The monitorable targets for Railways, Ports, Power, Civil Aviation and Roads Sector for the year 2010-11 have been set.

(c) The targets and achievement for the year 2009-10 are as follows:

Railways

Sl No.	Output Targets	Targets for 2009-10	Achievement during 2009-10 (Provisional)
Freight Traffic			
1.	Originating Traffic (MT)	890	888
2.	Freight Net Tonne Km. (Million)	5,84,125	5,84,760
Passenger Traffic			
3.	No. of Passengers (Million)	7,380	7,443
4.	Passenger Kms. (Billion)	926	914

Roads

National Highways Development Programme (NHDP)			
1.	Widening of four lanes (Kms)	3,165.00	2,673.94
	Construction of bridges (Nos)	2	0
	Bypasses (Nos)	13	3
2.	Non-NHDP		
	Improvement of low grade section (Kms)	20.00	30.67
	Widening to four lane (kms)	79-50	68-64
	Widening to two lane (kms)	1,321.00	1,233.85
	Strengthening of weak pavement (kms)	1,058.00	1,012.70
	Improvement of riding quality (kms)	2,510.00	3,168.02
	Rehabilitation/construction of bridges (Nos)	132	122
	Construction of bypasses (Nos)	6	0
	Construction of missing link (kms)	8.80	3.21

Ports**Award of PPP projects**

Sl. No.	PPP Projects	Targets for 2009-10	Achievement during 2009-10
1.	Award of berth/mechanization of projects (in numbers)	30	13

Dredging projects

Sl. No.	Dredging	Targets for 2009-10 (in million cubic meter)	Achievement during 2009-10 (in million cubic meter)
1.	Quantity dredged	76.6	69.68

Power

Sl. No.	Output Targets	Targets for 2009-10	Achievement during 2009-10
1.	Capacity Addition (MW)	14,507	9,585

Civil Aviation

Sl. No.	Particulars	Targets for (2009-10)	Achievement (2009-2010)
Traffic Handling Capacity			
1.	Passenger (in lakh)	1447.65	1237.55
2.	Cargo ('000 tonnes)	327.24	1031.54

(d) and (e) The targets and achievement in Quarter I of 2010-11 are as under:

Railways

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Targets for Q I (2010-11)	Achievements
Freight Traffic			
1.	Originating Traffic (MT)	225.43	218.35
2.	Freight Net Tonne Km. (Billion)	148.7	145.34
Passenger Traffic			
3.	Originating Passengers (Million)	1923.95	1937.22
4.	Passenger Kms. (Billion)	248.96	245.43

Roads

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Targets during Q I (2010-11)	Achievements
National Highways Development Programme (NHDP)			
1.	Widening of four lanes (Rs. cr)	5959.63	3099.27
2. Non-NHDP			
	Widening to four lanes (kms)	9	35
	Widening to two lane (kms)	251	297
	Strengthening of weak pavement (kms)	274	230
	Improvement of riding quality (kms)	357	716
	Rehabilitation/construction of bridges (Nos)	13	9
	Construction of bypasses (Nos)	0	0
	Construction of missing link (kms)	0	0

Power

Sl. No.	Output Targets	Target for Q I 2010-11	Achievement Q I 2010-2011
1.	Capacity Addition (MW)	4126.50	2065.00

Ports

Monitorable Targets and milestone for 2010-11 (Award of berth)

Sl. No.	PPP Projects	Targets for Q I 2010-11	Achievement Q I 2010-2011
1.	Award of berth/mechanization of projects (in numbers)	3	4

Monitorable Targets and milestone for 2010-11 (Dredging)

Sl. No.	Dredging	Targets for Q I 2010-2011 (in million cubic meter)	Achievement Q I 2010-2011 (in million cubic meter)
1.	Target for dredging	21.01	17.59

Civil Aviation

Monitorable Targets for the year 2010-11

Sl. No.	Description/Name of the Scheme	Targets for the Q I (2010-2011) (Rs. crore)	Achievement Q I 2010-2011 (Rs. crore)
1.	Investment in PPP Airports	663.41	953.63

1	2	3	4
2.	Expenditure on Ongoing Schemes costing above Rs. 50 crore but less than Rs. 150 crore	130.50	76.74
3.	Ongoing Schemes costing more than Rs. 150 crore	436.00	162.83
4.	Expenditure on CNS/ATS Schemes-costing above Rs. 50 crore but less than Rs. 150 crore	16.00	11.17
5.	Expenditure on CNS/ATS Schemes-more than Rs. 150 crore	45.00	39.39

(f) and (g) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in their report titled "Project Implementation Status Report of Central Sector Projects" (October-December, 2009) has identified the following main reasons for delays:

- (i) Fund Constraints;
- (ii) Land Acquisition Problems;
- (iii) Slow Progress in works other than Civil Works;
- (iv) Law and order;
- (v) Delay in Supply of Equipment;
- (vi) Environmental clearance.

Revival of Heritage Schools

4064. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NCERT has drawn up a scheme to revive and sustain alternative tradition of education;
- (b) if so, whether there is any plan to revive heritage schools;
- (c) if so, the steps taken so far by the Union Government in this regard;
- (d) the financial help provided under the scheme; and
- (e) the other major features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) had taken

up a programme, for revival of heritage schools. These schools are selected from among those (i) founded during Indian freedom movement inspired by nationalist educational philosophy; (ii) representing a heritage of innovative pedagogy, (iii) having innovative learning material using local knowledge, (iv) inculcating dignity of labour, (v) attempting all round development of personalities, (vi) engaging actively with local community and (vii) instilling values of democratic participation. During 2007-08, five schools were supported with financial assistance of Rs. 2 lakh each.

High and Low Income Households

4065. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of high-income households has exceeded the number of low-income households as per the estimates of National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) as reported in the media;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of comparative study conducted in this regard;
- (c) whether NCAER estimates have taken the economic conditions of people of backward States like Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar and Eastern UP where people are still struggling for one square meal a day;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (e) the measures proposed to be taken to uplift the socio-economic conditions of people of low income households in the country, including in Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand and Eastern UP?

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) Newsmedia of the country reported about the survey results of a study conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) on earnings and spending of Indian households. The study report has been published as a book titled 'How India Earns, Spends and Saves'.

The study report reveals that the number of low-income households (those earning under Rs. 45,000 per annum at 2001-02 prices) is estimated to have fallen from 84 million in 1985-86 to 65 million in 2001-02, and this number is projected to further decline to 41 million by end of the decade. The number of middle-income households (Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 180,000) is estimated to have increased from 43 million in 1985-86 to 109 million in 2001-02 and is expected to rise further to 141 million in 2009-10. The high-income households (over Rs. 180,000) are projected to have risen from 1.4 million to 13.8 million and expected to further rise to 47 million in 2009-10.

Thus, each level of household income is set to move a notch higher by end of decade. On the basis of above analysis, it has been brought out that for the first time, the number of high-income households is set to exceed the number of poor households in 2009-10. NCAER study uses data from primary survey of households both in rural and urban areas covering twenty four major States/ Union Territories which includes States of Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The Planning Commission has not conducted any comparative study in this regard.

(d) and (e) The survey report has highlighted gradual and steady increase in the rural incomes and living standards of each level of households implying that the number of the low income people is declining. These findings are similar to the ones brought out in the National Sample Survey (NSS) report no. 508 titled "Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05", which indicates that the monthly per-capita consumption expenditure in real terms have gradually increased for each percentile group of the population. This can be attributed to policy intervention of the Central Government through implementation of its various developmental programmes.

Reduction in income disparities and upliftment of the socio-economic conditions of people of low-income

households has always been the priority of the Government's development policy. The strategy has been to generate employment opportunities in rural and backward areas and also to develop infrastructure to bring a tangible improvement in the income and standard of living of the people. The Government is implementing a number of poverty alleviation programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM), Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), etc. All these poverty alleviation programme of the government have an in-built mechanism for progressiveness since the Central support to States/State level implementing agencies under all these programme/schemes are guided by the State specific incidence of poverty and backwardness.

[Translation]

Meeting with IIT Directors

4066: SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has held a meeting with the IIT Directors at Manesar near Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the decisions taken therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) In the meeting, it was decided to form Committees to address the following issues:

- (i) suggesting the roadmap on how the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) can become among the Top 50/100 Institutions in the world during the coming five years,
- (ii) suggesting ways of diversification of syllabi to make it more industry friendly and relevant to the needs of a developing economy,
- (iii) streamlining and rationalizing of the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE), Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE), etc,

- (iv) drawing a blue-print on the new governance structure within IITs,
- (v) infrastructure requirement for research,
- (vi) developing external linkages,
- (vii) means to attract grants from UNESCO, foundations and other multi-lateral agencies such as the European Union, etc.

[*English*]

Monitoring of SSA

4067. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is going to give advisory role to School Management Committees under the Right to Education Act;

(b) if so, whether a study conducted in fourteen States in this regard shows that these Committees under different nomenclature played a crucial role in monitoring Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at grassroot level;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the study has recommended to give statutory status to these committees with larger representation of parents; and

(e) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the study group on School Management Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Sections 21 and 22 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, provide that every school other than an unaided school shall constitute a School Management Committee (SMC) in a manner provided therein to perform various functions including preparation of School Development Plan. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Amendment Bill 2010 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 16th April, 2010 to provide that SMC of an aided minority school constituted under section 21 of the RTE Act shall function in an advisory capacity and further that the SMC of an aided minority school constituted under section 21 will not be required to prepare the School Development Plan under section 21 of the Act.

(b) to (d) The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) had conducted a study in fourteen states of Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and West Bengal with regard to the roles and functions of various Committees set up for school management and supervision in the context of the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA). The study made several recommendations including formulation of legislative measures for providing a legal status to the school management committee and a larger representation of parents in the committees.

(e) Under the RTE Act the School Management Committee (SMC) is a statutory body and 75% of the Members are from amongst parents or guardians of children of the school.

Attacks on Indian Operations

4068. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan based militant group Laskhar-e-Tayyeba has expanded its operations in Afghanistan and is now setting up new training camps with the aim of hitting more Indian targets as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Afghanistan Government; and

(d) if so, the response of the Afghan Government thereto and the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Government has seen reports that the Laskhar-e-Tayyeba has expanded its operations in Afghanistan and set up training camps. Government continuously monitors the existence and operations of terrorist groups that target India and Indian interests.

(b) to (d) Government has consistently raised with its international partners, including the Government of Afghanistan, the issue of existence of terrorist sanctuaries in the region which target India and other countries. The Communique issued after the Kabul Conference, co-hosted by the Government of Afghanistan and the United Nations, also referred to combating terrorism by ending support, sustenance and sanctuaries for terrorists.

Government of India has comprehensively reviewed and enhanced security measures for the safety and security of our personnel and other Indians working in Afghanistan. It is also in regular touch with the Government of Afghanistan, which has assured necessary security for Indians in that country.

Government is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard the nation's security.

Developing Nuclear Weapons

4069. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that its another neighbouring country Myanmar has launched the programme of developing nuclear weapon capabilities;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to safeguard India's security and national interest?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government has seen media reports indicating that Myanmar has a nuclear programme. Government of Myanmar has rejected these media reports as unfounded and fallacious.

(c) Government continuously monitors all developments having a bearing on national security and is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard it.

[English]

Private Sector Participation in R and D

4070. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRIMATI K.R.G. REDDY:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow private sector to collaborate with Foreign institutions to participate in the field of scientific research and development in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of foreign assistance received by the Government during the Eleventh Plan for development of science and technology, Institution-wise;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to enhance the share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in scientific research and development in the country; and

(e) 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) Madam, there are no policy restrictions on private sector in India to collaborate with foreign institutions in the field of scientific research and development in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India have not received any foreign assistance during Eleventh Plan.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken various measures to enhance the Research and Development expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the country, such as, higher allocation in the area of Science and Technology, viz., Rs. 75,304 crore in the XI Plan (2007-12) as against the actual expenditure of about Rs. 23,641 crore during the X Five Year Plan (2002-7). Further, in the previous Finance Bill, Income Tax Act was amended to allow higher tax incentive to private sector for carrying out research.

Animal Adaptation Scheme

4071. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to launch animal adaptation scheme by individuals families, schools, institutions or corporate houses at various Zoological Gardens in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated savings to the exchequer on the implementation of the scheme; and

(c) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Zoo's in India are governed and administered by the State Government, public undertakings and Non Governmental Organisations. Such initiation/scheme like adoption etc. by individuals, family, school, institution or corporate houses are being taken up by the Zoo Operators concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Gramsat Scheme

4072. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise and district-wise details of amount spent yearly on 'Gramsat Scheme' particularly in tribal districts during the last three years, till date;

(b) the details of programmes broadcasted under this scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to involve tribal people in these programmes to promote tribal culture in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) The expenditure on 'GRAMSAT' scheme during the last 3 years is incurred by Government of Gujarat, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Government of Orissa and Government of Karnataka. ISRO's contribution has been to provide the necessary bandwidth for these States for the GRAMSAT project, and this amounts to an expenditure of approximately Rs. 3.00 crores per year during the last three years.

(b) The details of the programmes broadcast under the scheme have been the purview of the concerned State Governments. Generally, they have been in the areas of mass education, fisheries, forest and environment and anganwadi workers' training.

(c) to (e) The State Governments formulate the programmes for transmission on the GRAMSAT network. These include programmes to promote tribal culture. The details of these programmes are not available with ISRO.

[*English*]

Gujarat Education Institutional Tribunal Bill, 2006

4073. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has examined the Gujarat Education Institutional Tribunal Bill, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the approval is likely to be granted to the Bill; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the information received from Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Home Affairs has examined the Gujarat Education Institutional Tribunals Bill, 2006, in consultation with Department of Legal Affairs.

(b) to (d) The Central Government is of the opinion that if the State Bill is enacted, it will have the effect of over-riding certain provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Therefore, it would be a constitutional requirement to place the said Bill before the Hon'ble President of India for consideration and assent. The same was informed to the office of the Governor, Gujarat state by Ministry of Home Affairs.

Research Centre in Gujarat

4074. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Geological Survey and Research Centre (GSRC) in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the main functions of this Centre; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Union Government to this Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam. A regional centre of Geological Survey of India (GSI) for western region is already operational at Gandhinagar, Gujarat. There is no proposal for setting up of another research centre under GSI in Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Aviation University

4075. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal for the State Government of Gujarat for setting up an Aviation University in the State;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. This Ministry has not received any such proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Economic Cooperation with Iran

4076. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran and India are holding discussions at regular intervals on issues relating to economic co-operation under the aegis of the Joint Commission mechanism which was established in 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the 16th Session of this Joint Commission mechanism was held recently in New Delhi;

(d) if so, the details of discussions held between the two countries;

(e) whether India gives due importance to Iran particularly to meet its energy security; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Yes. The 16th Session of the India-Iran Joint Commission was held in New Delhi from July 8-9, 2010. The Session was co-chaired on the Iranian side by the Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance, Dr. Seyed Shamseddin Hosseini and on the Indian side by External Affairs Minister Shri S.M. Krishna. The meeting of the Joint Commission provided an opportunity to review bilateral economic and cultural cooperation. It was agreed that the next Session of the Joint Commission would be held in Tehran.

The following MoUs/Agreements were signed during the Joint Commission Meeting:

- (i) Air Services Agreement
- (ii) Agreement on Transfer of Sentenced Persons
- (iii) MoU on Cooperation in New and Renewable Energy
- (iv) MoU on Cooperation in Small Scale Industry between National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) and Iranian Small Industries and Industrial Parks Organisation (ISIPO)
- (v) Programme of Cooperation on Science and Technology
- (vi) MoU on Cooperation between Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute of India (CPPRI) and Gorgan University of Agricultural Science and Natural Resources (GAUSNR)

(e) and (f) Iran is an important source of India's imports of energy resources. Discussions on cooperation in the energy sector are held in the bilateral Joint Working Group on Oil and Gas and other bilateral consultative mechanisms.

Uranium Contamination

4077. SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether high levels of Uranium contamination has taken place in the Malwa region of Punjab;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused to this region;

(c) whether a German company called Micro-Trace Minerals Limited has conducted a study that has revealed that hair samples of 80% of 149 neurologically disabled children contain very high levels of Uranium as reported in the media;

(d) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study to validate the source of Uranium contamination;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) whether it is relatable to depleted Uranium used in military arsenal in Iraq and Afghanistan;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether it is also a fact that very high levels of dangerous heavy metals in the water bodies of Malwa region has also been discerned; and

(i) if so, the action plan of the Government to clean up this mess in Punjab which may become another Bhopal?

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, Sir. The high levels of Uranium content in drinking water in some of the locations in Malwa region of Punjab have been observed.

(b) Gurunanak Dev University (GNDU), Amritsar has been conducting extensive sampling of water from Malwa region of Punjab. Once detailed analysis is carried out of these samples, the impact can be assessed.

(c) Yes, Sir, the Government has seen media reports that a resounding document from Germany's Microtrace Mineral Lab has revealed that hair samples of 80% of 149 neurologically disabled children mainly from southern Malwa region have high levels of Uranium.

(d) and (e) Gurunanak Dev University (GNDU) is conducting a study under the Board of Research in Nuclear Science (BRNS) project of the Department of Atomic Energy.

(f) and (g) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) analysed a few samples for Uranium isotopic contents. The study shows that the Uranium present in the water samples is natural Uranium and not depleted Uranium.

(h) and (i) The study carried out by GNDU, Amritsar and Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal, Haryana shows that the ground water is contaminated with heavy metals like As, Pb, Cd and Ni in Malwa region. The levels of these heavy metals are higher than the levels prescribed by WHO in drinking water.

Department of Atomic Energy awarded a BRNS project to Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar for a comprehensive study for Uranium content in various environmental matrices including ground and surface water.

[Translation]

Adult Education Programme

4078. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR
ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:

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

(a) the number of districts covered under various adult literacy programmes at the end of Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan periods;

(b) the number of districts proposed to be covered by these programmes at the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) the number of male and female adults covered under 'Saakshar Bharat' during the current plan period, State/UT' wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the gender gap between male and female adults?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) 544 districts were covered under literacy programmes by the end of Ninth Plan. The number increased to 597 by the end of Tenth Plan period. In XI Plan, a new programme, Saakshar Bharat, has been launched. 167 districts have been covered under this programme so far.

(b) No decision to this effect has been taken as targets are fixed plan period wise at the beginning/during a particular Five Year Plan.

(c) A statement indicating State/UT-wise number of male and female adults aimed to be covered under Saakshar Bharat is appended at statement.

(d) Saakshar Bharat, the new variant of National Literacy Mission, has been launched primarily to bridge the gender gap.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of number of male and female adults aimed to be covered under 'Saakshar Bharat'

Sl.No.	State/UT	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1084929	6509709
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6575	39467
3.	Assam	85427	512603
4.	Bihar	100757	604569
5.	Chhattisgarh	154656	928027

1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat	347873	2087347
7.	Haryana	17950	107705
8.	Jharkhand	142464	854814
9.	Karnataka	523287	3140113
10.	Maharashtra	199811	1198950
11.	Manipur	11087	66560
12.	Orissa	82045	492290
13.	Rajasthan	866742	5201100
14.	Sikkim	2828	18142
15.	Tamil Nadu	203716	1222344
16.	Tripura	4707	28252
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1043446	6314844
18.	Uttarakhand	52945	317708
19.	West Bengal	962080	2780494

Ban on Mobile Phones in Schools

4079. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the use of mobile phones in Government schools including Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas in some States has been banned;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some instances of guardians of students of Government schools in the country lodging complaints regarding use of mobile phones by school teachers in the classroom have come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, and Government of NCT of Delhi have banned use of mobile phones in the class room in schools.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Protest on Renunciation Charges

4080. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any protest from Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) in regard to the submission of old passports and Renunciation charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government on the said issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. Some overseas Indian organizations petitioned the Government stating that it was difficult for many Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) to surrender old passports since they had either lost/misplaced their passports or never kept them in their possession after acquisition of foreign citizenship. They also requested that the renunciation fees of Rs. 7,000/- should not be imposed with retrospective effect.

(c) The Constitution of India does not permit dual citizenship. Indian passports are, therefore, required to be surrendered by all Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) upon acquisition of foreign citizenship in accordance with the Citizenship Act and the Passports Act to prevent their misuse.

With a view to minimizing hardship to the Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs), on 1.6.2010 the Government decided to dispense with the requirement of making a declaration of renunciation and waived payment of renunciation fee under the Citizenship Act in respect of cases of acquisition of foreign nationality by PIOs up to 31.05.2010. However, this waiver does not have retrospective effect and does not therefore apply to cases where renunciation fee has already been paid by those who acquired foreign nationality prior to 31.05.2010.

Universities in India

4081. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) the names of the universities (Central and States) fully recognised by the Ministry and the University Grants Commission (UGC);

(b) the names of the Deemed Universities which have been recognised by the Government and the UGC; and

(c) the names of those Deemed Universities which are proposed to be recognised by the Government and the UGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), it maintains a list of 493 university level institutions. The list of such institutions is available in the Parliament library.

(b) and (c) 130 institutions were declared by the Central University as deemed to be universities under Section 3 of the UGC Act on the recommendations of the Commission. The list is available in the Parliament library. However, based on a comprehensive review undertaken by a Review Committee of Experts appointed by the Government, 44 such institutions have been found to be unfit to continue as deemed to be universities and the matter is sub-judice before the Supreme Court of India. The names of such institutions are available in the report of the Review Committee, which is available at the website of the Ministry (www.education.nic.in).

LTTD for Power Plants

4082. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has directed all coast-based power plants to use Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether most of the power plant operators have shown their inability to use LTTD technology;

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

(e) the further action 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) and (b) This Ministry has not issued any direction to the coast-based power plants for use of the Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) technology. However, while according environmental clearance to the proposed coast based thermal power projects, a specific condition has been stipulated for exploration of the possibility of adopting LTTD technology to meet the water requirement.

(c) and (d) No such information on any inability to use LTTD technology has been received from the power plant project proponents.

(e) In view of the replay to parts (c) and (d) above, does not arise.

[Translation]

Workers on Contract Basis

4083. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers employed by contractors in each of the coal mines of the Coal India Limited (CIL);

(b) whether any agreement is signed between the contractors and the management regarding work conditions and wages of workers;

(c) if so, the total remuneration fixed for payment to various category workers employed by the contractors;

(d) whether the contractors are paying the workers as per the agreement; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken by the management 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) Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiary coal companies do not directly employ labourers on contract basis. The subsidiary-wise details of the number of labourers employed by the contractors during the year 2009-10 is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	No. of Labourers
1.	Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	6932
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	1585
3.	Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	7452
4.	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	3006
5.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	12867
6.	Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	7980
7.	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	10382
8.	North Eastern Coalfields (NEC)	940
TOTAL		51144

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The workers are engaged by the contractors in various categories such as unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled and highly skilled and they are paid the minimum wages fixed by the respective State Governments from time to time. In some of the subsidiaries of CIL, the employees of the contractors are paid minimum wages which is midway between the minimum wages fixed by the respective State Governments and the minimum wage of Category-I employees of the National Coal Wage Agreement.

(d) CIL has reported that the contractors' workers are paid wages as per the agreement.

(e) Does not arise, in view of reply to (d) above.

Hindi in U.N.O.

4084. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of languages declared as official languages in U.N.O.;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to make Hindi an official languages of the United Nations Organisation (U.N.O.);

(c) whether the permanent Secretariat of Vishwa Hindi Sammelan located in Mauritius and Hindi Sachivalaya has started working in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts made/proposed to be made to promote the use of Hindi in Indian Embassies in other countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The UN has six official Languages, which are English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese and Arabic.

(b) The Government has been taking active measures to make Hindi one of the official languages of the United Nations. A high level Committee under the Chairmanship of the External Affairs Minister was constituted on 26 February 2003. This was followed by a sub-Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for External Affairs in August 2003 to examine this matter and take necessary measures. Keeping in mind this objective, the 8th World Hindi Conference was organized and its inaugural session held at the UN Headquarters in New York on 13 July 2007. The UN Secretary General Mr. Ban ki-Moon addressed the inaugural session. Additionally, on several occasions Indian leaders have delivered statements at the UN in Hindi. Necessary arrangements were made for simultaneous interpretation of these statements in English by the Permanent Mission of India to the UN in New York. Government of India's sustained efforts have also ensured that the United Nations produces a weekly programme in Hindi and makes it available on the UN Radio Website in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The World Hindi Secretariat in Mauritius has started functioning with effect from 11 February 2008. The main objective of the World Hindi Secretariat is to promote Hindi as an international language and further its cause for recognition at the United Nations as an Official Language. The Secretariat has a Governing Council and an Executive Board and is headed by a Secretary General.

(e) Indian Embassies/Missions abroad play an important role in the promotion of use of Hindi. Various Hindi programmes 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]

Strengthening of Primary Education

4085. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to strengthen elementary education set-up in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of primary schools are not equipped with black boards and pucca buildings;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which elementary education facilities would be available to all the eligible children in the country, by augmenting resources in this direction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Government is committed to universalising elementary education for children in the 6-14 age group. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) 3,03,002 new schools have been opened, 2,49,542 school buildings and 10,77,727 additional classrooms have been constructed, 1,92,486 drinking water facilities and 3,19,607 school toilets have been provided, and 10.30 lakh teachers have been recruited. Out of 12,85,576 schools in the country, 14,376 schools representing 1.12%, do not have black boards and 34,453 schools representing 2.68% of the total, do not have buildings.

Low Carbon Strategy

4086. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Group constituted by the Planning Commission for drawing up a Low Carbon

strategy for inclusive growth has submitted its interim report;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the salient features contained in the report; and

(c) the time by which the Expert Group is likely to submit the final report?

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 interim report of the Expert Group constituted by the Planning Commission for drawing up a Low Carbon Strategy for inclusive growth is still under preparation and has not yet been submitted.

(c) The final report is expected to be submitted next year.

[Translation]

Increase in Seats

4087. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of seats in Kendriya Vidyalayas:

(b) if so, the objectives thereof; and

(c) the percentage of seats increased in each school?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the heavy demand for seats in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs), 585 more sections with capacity of 40 in each section have been added to the existing KVs for 2010-'11 session by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). Orders have also been issued by KVS to open 80 more new KVs during 2010-11 session, thus adding to the capacity by about 400 more sections.

[English]

Saakshar Bharat

4088. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed for inclusion of States under "Saakshar Bharat" scheme;

(b) whether several States have sought additional assistance from the Union Government for implementation of the scheme in their States during the current year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated therefor so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Adult female literacy in a district is the criteria followed for inclusion of States under "Saakshar Bharat" scheme. Only that district in a State/ Union Territory that has adult female literacy rate of 50% or less (as per census, 2001) is eligible for coverage under Saakshar Bharat.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Proposals received from different States are under consideration. The Executive Committee of National Literacy Mission Authority that met on 20th July, 2010 has approved implementation of the programme in 43 districts in the current financial year which an estimated project cost of Rs. 248.11 crore.

[Translation]

Public Functions in ASI Monuments

4089. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether public functions/activities are not being permitted in the monuments under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India;

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

(c) whether any case of a public function/activity being held in such monument has come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by 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 (d) No, Madam. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) grants permission

for holding customary religious functions at the protected monuments provided such practice was in vogue at the time of their protection. Besides, permission is also given by Archaeological Survey of India for organizing cultural events at a few protected monuments/sites. specially identified for the purpose as per a set of guidelines. The details of the monuments/sites identified for organizing cultural events is at statement.

Statement

*List of Monuments where Cultural Events
could be Permitted*

1	2
1.	AGRA CIRCLE
	i. Ram Bagh
	ii. Akbar's Tomb (outside)
	iii. Diwan-i-Aum (Agra Fort)
	iv. Kankali Tila, Mathura
	v. Open area outside Badshahi Gate, Fatehpur Sikri
2.	AURANGABAD CIRCLE
	i. Lawns of Bibi-Ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad
	ii. Open area in front of Rock-cut caves, Ellora
	iii. Open area Fort, Daulatabad
3.	BANGALORE CIRCLE
	i. Open area Elephanta Stable, Hampi
	ii. Open area Vithala Temple Complex, Hampi
	iii. Open area east of Keshava Temple, Somnathpur
	iv. Open area Hoysaleshwara Temple, Halebidu
	v. Open courtyard, Chenna Keshva Temple, Belur
	vi. Open area and cloistered court of Bahubali statue Shravana Belzola
	vii. Open area surrounding the Bahubali statue, Kerkala

1	2
	viii. Open area Fort, Chitradurga
	ix. Open lawns, Tipu's Palace, Bangalore
	x. Open area surrounding Tipu's Tomb, Srirangapatna
	xi. Open area- Daulatabad Bagh Palace, Srirangapatna
	xii. Shri Harihareshwara Temple, Harihara
	xiii. Eshwara temple, Arasikere
	xiv. Fort Devanahalli
	xv. Someshwara temple, Kolar
	xvi. Open area Group of temples, Nandi
	xvii. Anantapadmanabha Temple complex, Karkala
	xviii. Fort, Bellary
	xix. Open area around monuments, Hampi
4.	BHOPAL CIRCLE
	i. North of Chitragupta temple, Khajuraho
	ii. Tansen Tomb, Gwalior
	iii. Open area around Sas Bahu temple, Gwalior
	iv. Open area to the west of Shiva temple, Bhojpur
	v. Open area Jahaz Mahal, Mandu
5.	BHUBANESHWAR CIRCLE
	i. Open area around Raja Rani Temple, Bhubaneshwar
	ii. Open area Mukteshwar temple
	iii. Parashu Rameshwar Temple
	iv. Open area Sun Temple, Konarak
	v. Sita Bhanji
	vi. Haripur Garh
	vii. Site at Ratnagiri
6.	CHANDIGARH CIRCLE
	i. Open area surrounding Jal Mahal, Narnaul
	ii. Fort, Nurpur

1	2
	iii. Open area, Kangra Fort
	iv. Dakhni Sarai
	v. Fort Bhatinda
7.	CHENNAI CIRCLE
	i. Brihadishwara temple, Tanjavore
	ii. Brihadishwara temple, Gangaikonda Cholapuram
	iii. Aravateshwara Temple, Darasuram
	iv. Group of temples, Rock cut caves, Mahabalipuram
	v. Open area Group of temples, Moovar Koil
	vi. Fort area Sadras
8.	DELHI CIRCLE
	i. Arab ki Sarai (Humayun's Tomb Complex)
	ii. Outer lawn isakhan Tomb (Humayun's Tomb Complex)
	iii. Jahaj Mahal
	iv. Roshnara Garden
	v. Open area Qutb Minar Complex
	vi. Lawn and outer open area, Purana Qila
	vii. Open area Quila Raipithora
	viii. Open area Red Fort (area of Ram Lila and inside)
9.	DEHRADUN CIRCLE
	i. Rudranath Temple Complex, Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli
10.	DHARWAD CIRCLE
	i. Open area Durga Temple complex, Aihole
	ii. Open area Jyotirling Group of Temples, Aihole
	iii. Open area north of temples, Pattadakal
	iv. Open area between Group of temples, Ashtur
	v. Open area within the Fort Gulbarga

1	2
	vi. Open area Mahmud Gawans Madarasa, Bidar
	vii. Open area surrounding Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur
	viii. Lawns of Imbrahim Rauza, Bijapur
	ix. Open area, Navarasapur
	x. Open area Group of monuments, Lukkundi".
	xi. Open area around Mahadevi Temple, Ittagi
	xii. Open area towards west of Siddeshwara Temple, Haveri
	xiii. Madhukeshwara temple complex, Banavasi
	xiv. Mukteshwara temple, Chandadanpur
	xv. Open area Fort, Souda
11.	GOA CIRCLE
	i. Open area within the Fort, Aguda
	ii. Mahadev temple complex, Tambdi Surla
	iii. Open area Safa Masjid, Ponda
12.	HYDERABAD CIRCLE
	i. Area within Golconda Fort
	ii. Siddhout Fort, Cuddapah
	iii. Sankaram, Vishakhapatnam
	iv. Ramappa Temple, Palampet
	v. Area within the Fort, Warangal
	vi. Open area around transplanted monument Nagtarjunkonda and Anupa (during day only)
	vii. Area surrounding Amaravati, the stupa site
13.	JAIPUR CIRCLE
	i. Anna Sagar, Baradari
	ii. Ancient Site at Bhangarh
	iii. Deeg Palace, Deeg, Distt. Bharatpur
	iv. Fort, Bayana
	v. Group of temples, Badoli
	vi. Mahanal Temple, Menal
	vii. Group of temples, Bijolia

1	2
	viii. Fort, Chittaurgarh
	ix. Fort, Kumbalgarh
	x. Fort, Ranthambore
	xi. Fort, Jaisalmer
	xii. Archaeological Site, Ludrava
	xiii. Ghat/Jahangiri Mahal, Pushkar
14.	KOLKATA CIRCLE
	i. Open area in front of Cooch Behar Palace
	ii. Open area surrounding Bishnupur Group of temples, Bishnupur
15.	LUCKNOW CIRCLE
	i. Residency Lucknow
	ii. Open area Fort, Jhansi
16.	MUMBAI CIRCLE
	i. Open area Elephanta
	ii. Fort Raigarh
	iii. Palace complex Shaniwarva da, Pune
17.	PATNA CIRCLE
	i. Archaeological Site, Sarnath
	ii. Archaeological Site, Nalanda
	iii. Open area Sher Shah Tomb, Sasaram
18.	RAIPUR CIRCLE
	i. Group of monuments, Sirpur
19.	SHIMLA MINI CIRCLE
	i. Open area Vice Regal Lodge, Shimla
20.	SRINAGAR CIRCLE
	i. Palace Ramnagar
	ii. Open area of the Fort, Ramnagar

1	2
21.	TRISSUR CIRCLE
	i. Open area within the Fort, Bekal
	ii. Area within Fort St. Angelo, Kannur
	iii. Fort at Pakkad
22.	VADODARA CIRCLE
	i. Open area/Garden around Sun Temple, Modhera
	ii. Open area within the citadel, Pavagarh
	iii. Fort, Diu
	iv. Fort area, Moti Daman
	v. Fort area Nani Daman
	vi. Area around step well, Patan

Production of Heavy Water

4090. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Water Plants in the country are producing less heavy water than the targets fixed for production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of actual production as well as installed capacity of each plant during the last three years?

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 MINISTERS 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) Heavy Water Plants in operation are producing Heavy Water on most of the years more than their rated capacity as well as their yearly targets fixed for the production.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Heavy water production figures are "confidential". Total annual production of heavy water from all plants remain more than the total capacity of all the plants as well as the annual target fixed.

[English]

Second Phase of TEQIP

4091. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the proposed investment of Rs. 2430 crore to initiate the 2nd phase of the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) in the country especially in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the present status of the said proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Madam. The Government has approved the investment of Rs. 2430 crore for implementation of the 2nd phase of the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) for all the States including Andhra Pradesh in the country.

(b) The proposals received from State Government are being evaluated and considered by the Committees constituted for this purpose which has yet to give its recommendation. Based on their recommendation, funds will be allocated to the States.

Achievements under Space Programme

4092. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the board achievements of the country under the Space Programme during the current Five Year Plan; and

(b) the specific details of India's efforts so far to send satellite again to Moon?

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) Following are the board achievements of India during the current (11th Five Year Plan:

- (i) The successful launch of Chandrayaan-1 and historic feat of placing on Moon's surface the Indian tri-colour on November 14, 2008. The analysis of scientific data from Chandrayaan-1 has led to the most significant scientific outcome of detection of water molecules on lunar surface and rocks. This is a major discovery in planetary science and has tremendous implications in planning future long-term lunar and planetary explorations.
- (ii) Launching TEN satellites including Cartosat-2A and IMS-1 in a single lunch of PSLV-C9 on April 28, 2009. This launch has demonstrated the versatility and reliability of India's PSLV launch vehicle.
- (iii) Augmenting the remote sensing capability in the country with the launching of four remote sensing satellites (Cartosat-2A, Cartosat-2B, Oceansat-2 and RISAT-2). Remote sensing data is vitally used for national natural resource management and disaster management support applications in the country.
- (iv) Augmenting the communication infrastructure with the launching of high power satellite INSAT-4CR onboard GSLV F04 for DTH applications.
- (v) Launching of three Mini/Micro satellites viz., IMS-1, ANUSat (built by Anna University) and STUDSAT (built by Engineering College students). This has provided opportunities to enthuse the Indian student community in space technology.
- (vi) Conducting qualification test of indigenously developed cryogenic stage. The indigenous cryogenic stage is used in upper stage of GSLV launch vehicle.
- (vii) Progress in Space Commerce-Launching of 19 commercial small/mico/nano satellites for international customers and building a state-of-the-art communication satellite (W2M) for an European customer.
- (viii) Successful commissioning of a world-class Solid Propellant Plant at SDSC-SHAR, Sriharikota for manufacturing large solid stage booster

segments (S-200) required for GSLV Mk-III launch vehicle under development.

(ix) Setting up of Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST), an important Human Resource Development initiative.

(b) India has successfully sent Chandrayaan-1 satellite to Moon in October 2008. The work on design and development of India's next satellite to Moon Chandrayaan-2 has also been taken up.

[*Translation*]

Disaster Management Assistance

4093. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary co-operation is extended by providing required information in all phases of disaster management under the Disaster Management Assistance Programme;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether effective steps are being taken in flood management at national level with a view to enlarge its role in minimising the flood fury and the losses caused therefrom;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the States in the Ganga basin will be equipped with information and security system where flood prone area extends to more than 24 million hectares; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Disaster Management Support (DMS) programme of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) provides information derived from satellite data and at times from aerial data, for management of natural disasters during different phases of the disaster cycle.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Under the Disaster Management Support (DMS) programme, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of ISRO generates near-real time flood inundation maps for the major flood events in the country, using satellite data and at times aerial data. These maps are made available to the concerned central Ministries/agencies as well as the State Governments for relief operations. Further, a detailed geospatial database with several layers of information that will help in planning long-term flood mitigation measures is also under preparation.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) On request from and in association with Government of Bihar, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) of ISRO has developed and implemented a Flood Management Information System (FMIS) for Bihar State. Similar efforts are being planned for the other States in the Ganga basin.

Missing Picture of '69 Moon Mission'

4094. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the picture of '69 Moon Mission' is missing from the research lab;

(b) if so, whether the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research has constituted as Committee for investigation in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome therefrom;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the persons found guilty in this regard; and

(e) if not, the time by which the investigations will be completed?

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 Tata Institute of Fundamental Research

(TIFR) was presented with a framed, autographed photograph of the Apollo 15 mission in 1985 by US Astronaut James Irwin. As per archival records of TIFR, no photograph of 1969 moon mission was presented to TIFR.

(b) and (c) In June 2009 there was a news report in the Times of India about an autographed photograph of moon mission presented to TIFR having gone missing from TIFR Lab. TIFR constituted a Committee to investigate in to the news paper reports. The Committee conducted an extensive search through the records at the Institute and found that there was only a photograph of the Apollo 15 mission autographed by US Astronaut James Irwin, which was presented to TIFR in 1985. This photograph is still in the Institute in its archive.

(d) and (e) Since no photograph has gone missing, the question of action being taken against persons found guilty, does not arise.

Autonomy for Central Educational Institutions

4095. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has set up a Committee to look into autonomy issue of central educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the suggestions made by the said Committee; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government on the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Committee has been constituted by the Central Government on 5th August, 2010 to evolve a comprehensive policy on the issue of autonomy of higher educational institutions like

Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs). Composition of the Committee is as below:

- (i) Prof. Madhava Menon, Member, Task Force and ex-Member, Commission for Centre State Relations.
- (ii) Prof. Seyed Hasnain, Vice-Chancellor, Hyderabad University
- (iii) Prof. Pankaj Chandra, Director, IIM, Bangalore
- (iv) Prof. M.S. Ananth, Director, IIT Madras
- (v) Prof. Mihir Choudhary, Vice-Chancellor, Tezpur University
- (vi) Shri Ved Prakash, Vice-Chairman, UGC-Convenor

Special Invitees:

- (i) Prof. S.K. Thoarat, Chairman, UGC
- (ii) Prof. S.S. Mantha, Chairman, AICTE (Acting)
- (iii) Prof. V.N. Rajshekaran Pillai, Vice-Chancellor, IGNOU and Chairman, DEC

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index

4096. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index released by UK based Oxford, Poverty and Human Developments Initiative (OPHI) and the United National Developments Programme (UNDP) has compared Indian States with poorest countries in the world;

(b) if so, whether some States in India have been compared with Somalia where 3000,000 people died in famine and Sierra Leone the world's third worst performer as reported in the media;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(d) the improvement made by India in its Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index as compared to its last Five Year Plan; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to improve its rank in eradicating poverty 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) The Oxford University and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have launched a new index to measure poverty named Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) based on a research study. This new poverty index is to be featured in the forthcoming 20th anniversary edition of the UNDP Human Development Report which will be released later this year in October 2010. In respect of Indian States, there is wide inter-State variation in MPI ranking. The Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) study mentions that 421 million people in 8 States in India namely Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, were multi-dimensionally poor which is slightly more than 410 million multi-dimensionally poor people in 26 poorest African countries including Somalia and Sierra Leone.

(c) The new index, accompanied by a disclaimer stating that such studies, though sponsored by UNDP, do not represent its official views or policies and that the Human Development Report are known for their often controversial analyses of critical issues. Therefore, the contents of the OPHI study need to be read with due regard to the above. The MPI has used parameters representing deprivations suffered by the poor broadly under health, education and standard of living irrespective of income or consumption expenditure levels. This is not comparable with the official poverty estimates of the India. The MPI has used data from three different sources *i.e.* Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), and the World Health Survey (WHS). The research study itself mentions that three sources of the data have been used on account of non-availability of data from single source for all the countries. Further, even the single source data does not pertain to the same year and results have been arrived at after making necessary adjustments.

(d) and (e) Since this is a new index to be launched soon, only the subsequent indices can show the impact of measures initiated as part of the strategy for inclusive growth, thereby also providing for a more conclusive comparative analysis in respect of individual States and the country as a whole. For alleviation of poverty in the country, the Government has already taken various measures through direct interventions by implementing programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarnajayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National

Social Assurance Programme (NSAP), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (NNNURM), Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, and Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) etc.

Professional Training for Teachers

4097. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of untrained teachers are being employed in the country at the primary and upper primary levels;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether several State Governments have been employing teachers without any professional training;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government and national Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) proposes to lay down the minimum qualification for teachers at the elementary school level and also to provide mandatory professional training; and

(e) if so, the steps 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) to (e) As per District Information System for Education (DISE) 2008-09, the percentage of professionally trained teachers in Government schools in the country is 85.79. A State-wise statement of the distribution of professionally trained teachers is attached herewith. Section 23(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 privileges that any person possessing such minimum qualifications as laid down by an academic authority authorized by the Central Government., by notification, shall be eligible for appointment as teacher. The Government has issued a notification authorizing the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) to lay down the academic qualifications for appointment as teacher. Further, Section 23(2) of the TRE Act lays down that where a State does not have adequate institutions offering courses or training in teacher education, or teachers possessing minimum qualification are not available in sufficient number, the Central Government may, if it deems necessary, by notification, relax the minimum qualifications required for appointment as a teacher, for such period, not exceeding five years. The proviso to Section 23(2) of the RTE Act, 2009 lays down that a teacher who, at the commencement of the TRE Act, does not possess the minimum prescribed qualifications shall acquire such qualifications with a period of five years.

Statement

S.No.	State	Percentage Distribution of Professionally Trained Teachers
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	99.55
2.	Andhra Pradesh	98.53
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.49
4.	Assam	49.74
5.	Bihar	40.92
6.	Chandigarh	99.90
7.	Chhattisgarh	67.37
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	99.84
9.	Daman and Diu	99.37
10.	Delhi	99.37
11.	Goa	97.38
12.	Gujarat	99.62
13.	Haryana	96.48
14.	Himachal Pradesh	99.86
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	76.71
16.	Jharkhand	88.21
17.	Karnataka	97.96
18.	Kerala	98.90
19.	Lakshadweep	100.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	83.40
21.	Maharashtra	99.57
22.	Manipur	38.65
23.	Meghalaya	46.20
24.	Mizoram	77.33
25.	Nagaland	27.16
26.	Orissa	82.20
27.	Puducherry	99.05
28.	Punjab	97.39

1	2	3
29.	Rajasthan	93.26
30.	Sikkim	33.61
31.	Tamil Nadu	99.21
32.	Tripura	43.92
33.	Uttar Pradesh	95.67
34.	Uttarakhand	96.88
35.	West Bengal	79.06
India		85.79

Fuel Recycle Board

4098. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a Fuel Recycle Board;

(b) if so, the details alongwith its proposed functions thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said Board is likely to be set up?

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. Order setting up Nuclear Recycle Board (NRB) has been issued on 24.9.2009.

(b) The Nuclear Recycle Board has been constituted as an entity under Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) for reprocessing of Spent Fuel from Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors and Associated Waste Management activities. Safety surveillance for board activities will be carried out by BARC Safety Council. Director, BARC is Chairman of the Board. Executive functions will be carried out by the Chief Executive of the Board.

(c) Does not arise, in view of (a) above.

[*Translation*]

World Bank Assistance for Schools

4099. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has provided assistance during each of the last three years for opening primary schools in tribal/rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance received during the above period and the number of schools set up, State/U'T-wise; and

(c) the number of schools proposed to be opened

during next two years with the assistance of World Bank, State/U'T-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a national flagship programme, is being implemented through out the country including tribal/ rural areas. The World Bank provides partial financial assistance for implementation of SSA as sector wide support, which means that funds are available as a consolidated resource pool, and not as component specific investment. Funds are received by the Central Government from the World Bank on reimbursement basis. The World Bank has reimbursed Rs. 2736.16 crore during the last three years. The State-wise details of number of schools opened during the last three years is given in statement.

Statement

Schools opened under SSA

S.No.	Name of State	2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010	
		Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	173	429	0	51	37	26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	144	51	144	56	174	16
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0	1521	0
5.	Bihar	1572	3799	526	1246	0	3013
6.	Chandigarh	8	4	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	399	446	9	25	1	404
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	16	0	0	3	2	4
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	2	0	4	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	0	308	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	140	0	13	0	0
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	4225	711	0	0	0	800
16.	Jharkhand	799	1247	60	1000	476	185
17.	Karnataka	0	0	313	450	317	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshdeep	0	2	1	0	1	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1119	0	1013	0	595
21.	Maharashtra	0	59	1625	50	1015	39
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	267	0	497	298	208	425
24.	Mizoram	55	67	13	66	4	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	130	50
26.	Orissa	933	708	0	825	2388	928
27.	Puduchery	5	0	3	0	0	2
28.	Punjab	5	0	0	0	69	599
29.	Rajasthan	1463	6800	0	1000	0	1864
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	210	338	0	1005	5	831
32.	Tripura	0	38	0	0	69	167
33.	Uttar Pradesh	813	5502	3004	4398	823	1162
34.	Uttaranchal	326	211	128	254	53	80
35.	West Bengal	0	398	0	426	1974	776
Total		11415	22377	6327	12179	9267	11966

Atomic Research Centre

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

4100. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(c) the time by which the Research Centre is likely to become functional?

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Atomic Research Centre along the eastern coast of the country on the lines of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai;

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 MINISTERS 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) A new campus of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Trombay, on the Eastern Sea Coast approximately 35 Km South of Vishakhapatnam is being set up to carry out strategic and allied R&D work in the field of Nuclear Science.

(c) Land for the campus has been acquired. The Project will be completed by 2012 subject to the statutory clearances.

Bio-medical Waste

4101. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether bio-medical waste is increasing and posing a great threat to the environment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has conducted any study in this regard;

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

(e) whether some of health care establishments and hospitals in the country are violating the Bio-Medical Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 1998; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and 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 (f) The State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) of Union Territories submit annual reports regarding bio-medical waste management to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). As per information provided by the CPCB bio-medical waste generation has increased from 319.5 metric tonnes/day in the year 2004 to 413.5 metric tonnes/day in the year 2008.

If not treated and disposed of in accordance with the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 (BMW Rules), bio-medical waste can cause environmental degradation.

As per the provisions of the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998, the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) of Union Territories are the prescribed authorities for implementation of the BMW Rules. Action is taken by the SPCBs/PCCs in case of violations. Details of the number of health care establishments and hospitals violating the BMW Rules, State-wise and the action taken by the SPCBs/PCCs are given in the statement.

Statement

Details of violations of BMW Rules by Health Care Facilities (HCFs) and action taken by SPCBs/PCCs for the year 2008

State/UT	No. of Healthcare Facilities (HCFs) violating BMW Rule	Total No. of Show-cause Notices issued to defaulter HCFs
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar	Nil	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	343	343
Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
Assam	Nil	01

1	2	3
Bihar	1247	416
Chandigarh	384	72
Chhattisgarh	27	43
Daman, Diu, Dadara and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
Delhi	64	04
Goa	01	01
Gujarat	274	274
Haryana	201	201
Himachal Pradesh	38	36
Jharkhand	202	201
Jammu and Kashmir	778	170
Karnataka	2292	2292
Kerala	932	122
Madhya Pradesh	409	202
Maharashtra	4019	7707
Manipur	531	82
Meghalaya	-	-
Mizoram	Nil	89
Nagaland	Nil	Nil
Orissa	146	179
Puduchery	23	23
Punjab	147	140
Rajasthan	1106	104
Sikkim	Nil	89
Tamil Nadu	499	169
Tripura	Nil	Nil
Uttarakhand	72	-
Uttar Pradesh	2710	-
West Bengal	1695	1695

Violation of Environmental Rules

4102. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) whether degradation of environment and violation of environmental norms in the country including tribal areas have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance penalties for violation of environmental laws;

(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) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Environment and Forests administers several statutes, including the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 [E(P) Act] and rules framed thereunder, in place for the protection of the environment in the country. Assessment of environmental degradation, particularly relating to deterioration of water quality of rivers and ambient air quality in cities and towns, is being done by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in coordination with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs). The violation of environmental norms, including in tribal areas is checked by verification of compliance by the polluting industries in the country.

During 2009-10, 248 inspections have been carried out by CPCB which has resulted in issue of 19 directions to the industries under Section 5 of E(P) Act and 31 directions to the SPCBs under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. In addition, various Guidelines and Action Plans have also been framed for the abatement of environmental pollution.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has undertaken the task of enhancement of penalties for violations under the E(P) Act related to contravention of the provisions of the Act and the rules, orders and directions made thereunder.

(e) Question does not arise.

Density of Forest Cover

4103. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether there is rapid decline in the density of the forest cover in each State/UT during each of the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government has recently conducted a survey to assess the quality of trees available in our forests;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to plant more teak trees in certain States where the weather is more conducive for their survival;

(f) if so, the State/UT identified for the purpose; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the density of forest cover in our forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam. Most of the States/UTs show a net increase and only few States show a net decrease in the density wise forest cover distribution as per the last assessment made by Forest survey of India by interpretation of satellite images.

(b) the detailed density of forest cover in State/UT-wise as per the last two assessments is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) No such study has been conducted so far.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for afforestation and regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas in the country. The choice of species including teak depends upon local edaphic and climatic factors of the area undertaken for afforestation/regeneration.

(g) Various measures taken to promote afforestation/tree planting to improve the forest cover in the country are as under:

- Under National Action Plan on Climate Change

announced by the Government, a National Mission for Green India has been initiated;

- XIIIth Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 5000 Crores for five years starting from 2010-11 for conservation and development of forests;
- Additional Central assistance of Rs. 81.66 Crores has been released to the States during 2009-10 for Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover.
- Tree planting is a permissible activity under various schemes of Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture etc;

Statement

(area in km²)

States/UT	Very Dense Forest (VDF)			Moderately Dense Forest (MDF)			Open Forest (OF)			Total Forest Cover		
	SFR 2005	ISFR 2009	Net Change	SFR 2005	ISFR 2009	Net Change	SFR 2005	ISFR 2009	Net Change	SFR 2005	ISFR 2009	Net Change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	820	820	0	24,805	24,757	-48	19,606	19,525	-81	45,231	45,102	-129
Arunachal Pradesh	20,859	20,858	-1	31,632	31,556	-76	14,981	14,939	-42	67,472	67,353	-119
Assam	1464	1461	-3	11,653	11,558	-95	14,641	14,673	32	27,758	27,692	-66
Bihar	232	231	-1	3,253	3,248	-5	3,322	3,325	3	6,807	6,804	-3
Chhattisgarh	4,166	4,162	-4	35,146	35,038	-108	16,617	16,670	53	55,929	55,870	-59
Delhi	7	7	0	50	50	0	120	120	0	177	177	0
Goa	511	511	0	626	624	-2	1,019	1,016	-3	2,156	2,151	-5
Gujarat	376	376	0	5,319	5,249	-70	8,909	8,995	86	14,604	14,620	16
Haryana	26	27	1	488	463	-25	1,090	1,104	14	1,604	1,594	-10
Himachal Pradesh	3,224	3,224	0	6,386	6,383	-3	5,056	5,061	5	14,666	14,668	2
Jammu and Kashmir	4,298	4,298	0	8,977	8,977	0	9,414	9,411	-3	22,689	22,686	-3
Jharkhand	2,595	2,590	-5	9,892	9,899	7	10,235	10,405	170	22,722	22,894	172
Karnataka	1,772	1,777	5	20,196	20,181	-15	14,232	14,232	0	36,200	36,190	-10
Kerala	1,443	1,443	0	9,404	9,410	6	6,437	6,471	34	17,284	17,324	40
Madhya Pradesh	6,648	6,647	-1	35,035	35,007	-28	36,056	36,046	-10	77,739	77,700	-39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Maharashtra	8,747	8,739	-8	20,847	20,834	-13	21,067	21,077	10	50,661	50,650	-11
Manipur	689	701	12	5,522	5,474	-48	10,741	11,105	364	16,952	17,280	328
Meghalaya	334	410	76	9,527	9,501	-26	7,344	7,410	66	17,205	17,321	116
Mizoram	134	134	0	6,384	6,251	-133	12,082	12,855	773	18,600	19,240	640
Nagaland	1,280	1,274	-6	5,072	4,897	-175	7,313	7,293	-20	13,665	13,464	-201
Orissa	7,077	7,073	-4	2,1421	2,1394	-27	2,0257	20,388	131	48,755	48,855	100
Punjab	0	0	0	738	733	-5	922	931	9	1,660	1,664	4
Rajasthan	72	72	0	4,454	4,450	-4	11,486	11,514	28	16,012	16,036	24
Sikkim	500	500	0	2,161	2,161	0	696	696	0	3,357	3,357	0
Tamil Nadu	2,925	2,926	1	10,189	10,216	27	10,200	10,196	-4	23,314	23,338	24
Tripura	113	111	-2	4,816	4,770	-46	3,244	3,192	-52	8,173	8,073	-100
Uttar Pradesh	1,626	1,626	0	4,569	4,563	-6	8,151	8,152	1	14,346	14,341	-5
Uttarakhand	4,762	4,762	0	14,170	14,165	-5	5,561	5,568	7	24,493	2,495	2
West Bengal	2,992	2,987	-5	4,646	4,644	-2	5,332	5,363	31	12,970	12,994	24
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,779	3,762	-17	2,414	2,405	-9	470	495	25	6,663	6,662	-1
Chandigarh	1	1	0	10	10	0	6	6	0	17	17	0
Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	115	114	-1	101	97	-4	216	211	-5
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	6	6	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	16	16	0	10	10	0	26	26	0
Puduchery	0	0	0	14	13	-1	28	31	3	42	44	2
Total	83,472	83,510	38	3,19,948	3,19,012	-936	2,86,751	2,88,377	1,626	6,90,171	6,90,899	728

SFR 2005: State of Forest Report 2005

ISFR 2009: India State of Forest Report 2009

*[Translation]***Supply of Nuclear Fuel**

4104. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries that have agreed to supply nuclear fuel after the nuclear deal with United States of America;

(b) the quantity of nuclear fuel that they have promised to supply;

(c) the names of the countries and the quantum of fuel received from and quantum of fuel to be supplied this year for which deal has been struck;

(d) the names of the countries that have not supplied fuel even after giving consent; and

(e) 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) to (c) As part of the civil nuclear cooperation, agreements for supply of nuclear

fuel has been entered into with France, Russia and Kazakhstan. The details are tabulated below:

Sr. No.	Country	Quantity of nuclear fuel to be supplied	Quantum of fuel received till date	Quantum of fuel to be supplied this year
1.	France	Supply of 300 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrates	Full supply received	Nil
2.	Russia	2000 MT Natural Uranium pellets spread over five years 58 MT of Enriched Uranium pellets	210 MT received Full supply received	120 MT Nil
3.	Kazakhstan	2100 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate spread over six years	300 MT received	300 MT

(d) and (e) The supplies have been regular in accordance with the agreements entered into.

Suggestions for SCP and TSP

4105. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received suggestions/requests from Members of Parliament/Social Organizations/Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for preparing allocation of funds for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan on the basis of their ratio of percentage of population and the non-diversion of the allocated funds;

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

(c) whether the budgetary allocation has been less than the percentage of the SC/ST population as per the annual budget during the last two years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and 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) Yes Madam. The Government has received suggestions/requests from Members of Parliament/Social Organizations/Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for preparing allocation of funds for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) on the basis of their ratio of percentage of population and the non-diversion of the allocated funds.

The Planning Commission has set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission to review the operational difficulties in implementing SCSP and TSP and suggesting necessary remedial measures through re-examining the existing guidelines and revising the same appropriately for their effective and meaningful implementation in the future. The suggestions made by Members of Parliament/Social Organizations/Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment will be considered by the Task Force.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. Budgetary allocation of Central Ministries/Departments has been made on the basis of inter-sectoral priorities and not on the basis of percentage of SC and ST population. As per Expenditure Budget (V 01.1) 2009-10 and 2010-11, Statement-21, Year-wise total plan outlay and SC and ST outlay is given below:

Year	(Rs. In Crore)	
	Total Plan Outlay	SC & ST Outlay
2008-09	243385.50	22126.41
2009-10	325149.00	26568.07
2010-11	373091.99	32771.57

Source: Expenditure Budget (Vol-I), 2009-10 & 2010-11, Statement-21

[English]

Delay in Issuance of Passports

4106. SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for issuance and renewal of passports during the last three years, RPO-wise;

(b) the number of passports issued and the revenue earned by the Government from each of the RPOs during the last three years, RPO-wise;

(c) the reasons for not issuing/pendency of the passports during the said period;

(d) whether acute shortage of staff is one of the reasons;

(e) if so, the details of the shortage of staff as on date, RPO-wise; and

(f) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to address these issues?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Statements I to III are enclosed.

(c) and (d) The main reasons for delay in issuing passports are: (i) delays in receipt of police verification reports within the time target of 21 days and (ii) receipt of incomplete police reports due to submission of incomplete information/documentation by the applicants; and (iii) shortage of staff in the Central Passport Organization.

(e) A statement is enclosed as Statement-IV.

(f) The Government has embarked on the Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively to transform the passport service delivery system so as to provide passport related services in a timely, transparent, more accessible, reliable manner in a comfortable environment. M/s Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) have been selected as the service provider for the front-end operators. This is a Mission-Mode Project under the e-governance plan of the Government of India and is designated to ensure speedy delivery of all passports. The PSP has already been launched at four Centres in Karnataka and is on a trial run at Chandigarh. For the Passport Seva Project, 523 additional posts have been created in order to resolve the problem of staff shortage.

Statement-I

Total number of passport applications received and passports issued and revenue earned by all Passport Offices during 1st January 2007 to 31st December 2007

Sl.No.	Name of RPO/PO	Number of Applications received	Number of Passports issued	Total revenue
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	271278	276396	17265449
2.	Bangalore	270124	279812	331586905
3.	Bareilly	67906	64280	77602275

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bhopal	81127	83826	96271655
5.	Bhubaneswar	39642	44542	57529440
6.	Chandigarh	283233	278411	334079988
7.	Chennai	299488	305238	434038293
8.	Cochin	215411	241205	313620333
9.	Delhi	247712	227330	3344040230
10.	Ghaziabad	79784	83250	80189460
11.	Guwahati	29870	27254	43273800
12.	Hyderabad	392869	400266	454552107
13.	Jaipur	159989	188573	170548125
14.	Jalandhar	223463	215750	26714807
15.	Jammu	17872	17113	19609620
16.	Kolkata	182224	170306	199716510
17.	Kozhikode	169180	170070	238071856
18.	Lucknow	268647	303118	293201953
19.	Madurai	2965	346	4440000
20.	Malappuram	138731	153689	201082495
21.	Mumbai	299028	294019	310103001
22.	Nagpur	50174	46701	57043737
23.	Panaji	28825	28421	34989982
24.	Patna	147395	119206	151200110
25.	Pune	109971	107955	129721092
26.	Raipur*	412	46	541700
27.	Ranchi	31757	33409	29556980
28.	Shimla	17022	11947	16434713
29.	Srinagar	15616	13897	17111427
30.	Surat	90773	96980	95793700
31.	Thane	142229	139669	160222160
32.	Trichy	287862	285627	361763900
33.	Trivandrum	151104	149135	208576847
34.	Vishakhapatnam	82172	83773	105026938
Total		4895855	4941560	5405521588

Statement-II

Total number of passport applications received and passports issued and revenue earned by all Passport Offices during 1st January 2008 to 31st December 2008.

Sl.No.	Name of RPO/PO	Number of Applications received	Number of Passports issued	Total revenue earned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	272609	280415	303428770
2.	Amritsar#	53306	34190	62590600
3.	Bangalore	321287	310436	342337850
4.	Bareilly	70852	65950	78505430
5.	Bhopal	69394	70187	81537072
6.	Bhubaneswar	46620	49938	67363240
7.	Chandigarh	295120	307760	337646760
8.	Chennai	292756	307433	446284553
9.	Cochin	249626	249513	340196000
10.	Coimbatore##	20926	11409	28107900
11.	Dehradun###	20668	14314	23500700
12.	Delhi	272075	280168	35840000
13.	Ghaziabad	93610	92645	80555965
14.	Guwahati	35036	31872	44978500
15.	Hyderabad	373172	372001	480497925
16.	Jaipur	195568	174081	221283240
17.	Jalandhar	198787	191409	228692862
18.	Jammu	15937	16938	17534010
19.	Kolkata	232897	200007	243976200
20.	Kozhikode	193747	195112	259700000
21.	Lucknow	332521	334233	364800000
22.	Madurai####	149670	131602	203241683
23.	Malappuram	155941	152176	207800000
24.	Mumbai	298569	293427	333569177
25.	Nagpur	56768	59701	63768414
26.	Panaji	30381	30755	35227143
27.	Patna	206974	164020	209222121

1	2	3	4	5
28.	Pune	119895	120786	141775510
29.	Raipur#####	22101	16115	25853800
30.	Ranchi	42286	38409	42636000
31.	Shimla	27292	26257	29337828
32.	Srinagar	15247	14812	16388230
33.	Surat	87901	89479	91465100
34.	Thane	149925	151497	166470450
35.	Trichy	143907	177306	190112030
36.	Trivandrum	164699	163077	226450679
37.	Vizag	83234	90737	99629759
	Total	5411304	5310167	6172305501

#-Amritsar opened on 28 June 2008

##-Coimbatore opened on 13 September 2008

###- Dehradun opened on 17 June 2008

####- Madurai opened on 17 December 2007

#####- Raipur opened on 17 December 2007

Statement-III

Total number of passport applications received and passports issued and revenue earned by all Passport Offices during 1st January 2009 to 31st December 2009

Sl.No.	Name of RPO/PO	No. of Applications received	No. of Passports issued	Total revenue
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	296523	295551	323544350
2.	Amritsar	97386	94317	109401850
3.	Bangalore	300327	294373	337790676
4.	Bareilly	66063	61636	72772422
5.	Bhopal	77593	64578	92532404
6.	Bhubneswar	43753	42585	72784050
7.	Chandigarh	254721	263400	291861867
8.	Chennai	236121	220663	57217924
9.	Cochin	222291	222972	291666530
10.	Coimbatore	71081	67942	100107242

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Dehradun	42378	42994	48754300
12.	Delhi	283007	266016	375999462
13.	Ghaziabad	114988	110082	118580201
14.	Guwahati	41564	31792	49150100
15.	Hyderabad	325856	292681	422890039
16.	Jaipur	175078	177722	211861544
17.	Jalandhar	132810	145295	158827704
18.	Jammu	20714	18263	22999934
19.	Kolkata	225183	201700	250514600
20.	Kozhikode	186723	189470	234403685
21.	Lucknow	350744	358707	391301604
22.	Madurai	126467	128009	152961726
23.	Malappuram	134678	136951	170918420
24.	Mumbai	275888	265070	305079402
25.	Nagpur	60342	57743	66374087
26.	Panaji	29933	28886	34624117
27.	Patna	180557	165012	186144470
28.	Pune	114751	113259	117344165
29.	Raipur	23799	21940	28430700
30.	Ranchi	42349	40317	43790310
31.	Shimla	25085	24178	27256095
32.	Srinagar	34922	25122	36685235
33.	Surat	85130	83905	87525600
34.	Thane	148477	145029	159617340
35.	Trichy	118762	128285	265605840
36.	Trivandrum	136560	133926	191123941
37.	Vishakhapatnam	64196	68000	192623276
Total		5166800	5028371	6101067212

Statement-IV

S.No.	RPO/PO	Shortage of staff
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	33
2.	Amritsar	9
3.	Bangalore	12
4.	Bareilly	07
5.	Bhopal	10
6.	Bhubaneswar	7
7.	Chandigarh	20
8.	Chennai	24
9.	Cochin	01
10.	Coimbatore	10
11.	Dehradun	2
12.	Delhi	1
13.	Ghaziabad	0
14.	Guwahati	12
15.	Hyderabad	30
16.	Jaipur	6
17.	Jalandhar	28
18.	Jammu	6
19.	Kolkata	10
20.	Kozhikode	0
21.	Lucknow	16
22.	Madurai	11
23.	Malappuram	13
24.	Mumbai	10
25.	Nagpur	10
26.	Panaji	3
27.	Patna	4
28.	Pune	17
29.	Raipur	7

1	2	3
30.	Ranchi	6
31.	Shimla	13
32.	Srinagar	16
33.	Surat	17
34.	Thane	7
35.	Trichy	27
36.	Trivandrum	3
37.	Vishakhapatnam	7
Total		415

Reservation of OBC

4107. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to allow Central Educational Institutions to implement 27 per cent quota for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in six years instead of three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) A bill seeking certain amendments to the Central Education Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 introduced in the Rajya Sabha during its current session envisages, *inter-alia*, enhancing the period for giving effect to the provisions of the Act to six years from three years.

Performance of Saakshar Bharat Programme

4108. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) the details of financial and physical targets of 11th Five Year Plan fixed under Saakshar Bharat;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment to analyze the performance of said programme during the current plan period;

(c) if so, the details of the outcome thereof; and

(d) the details of the corrective measures taken by the Government to achieve the targets fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) During the 11th Five Year Plan, Saakshar Bharat aims to impart literacy to 70 million non-literate adults at an estimated cost of Rs. 5257 crore.

(b) The programme has become implementable with effect from 01/10/2009 and it is too early to assess the performance of the programme.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Satellite to Monitor Greenhouse Gas Emission

4109. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to launch satellite to monitor greenhouse gas emission and study forest cover;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the above satellite is/are likely to be launched?

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) ISRO is planning to build satellites to monitor greenhouse gas emission and with capability to study forest cover. These satellites, when launched will enable measurements of (i) the spatial distribution of atmospheric aerosols and concentration of greenhouse gases over the Indian sub-continent; and (ii) the forest cover and forest type.

(c) These satellites are likely to be launched during

12th Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Teaching/Non-teaching Employees in Central Universities

4110. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of teaching/non-teaching employees working in each Central University especially in Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), Delhi in the country;

(b) whether the number of teaching/nonteaching employees working in these Universities are in accordance with the provisions of reservation;

(c) if not, the details of Central Universities and Colleges where the number of SC/ST teachers/non-teaching staff is not in accordance with the provision of reservation and the reasons therefor; and

(d) 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) Based on the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, two statements—one each in respect of teaching employees and non-teaching employees—indicating Central University-wise existing strength and that belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in position, as on 31st March, 2010, are at statement-I and II, respectively.

While the number of SC/ST employees, particularly teaching employees, fall short of the requisite number as per the reservation policy in most of the Central Universities, the Universities have advertised many of the vacant posts. Filling up of the vacant posts is a continuous process.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	Name of University	Existing Strength	SCs in position	STs in position
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M.A.N. Urdu University	159	13 (8.18%)	7 (4.40%)
2.	Hyderabad University	357	27 (7.56%)	8 (2.24%)

1	2	3	4	5
3.	The English and Foreign Languages University	182	20 (10.99%)	11 (6.04%)
4.	Rajiv Gandhi University	95	01 (1.05%)	36 (37.89%)
5.	Assam University	296	33 (11.15%)	11 (3.71%)
6.	Tezpur University	151	12 (7.95%)	5 (3.31%)
7.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	85	34 (40%)	16 (18.82%)
8.	Delhi University	1013	57 (5.63%)	19 (1.88%)
9.	Jamia Milia Islamia	658	48 (7.29%)	14 (2.12%)
10.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	490	31 (6.33%)	14 (2.86%)
11.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	156	15 (9.62%)	3 (1.92%)
12.	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	43	6 (13.95%)	2 (4.65%)
13.	Manipur University	167	10 (5.99%)	6 (3.59%)
14.	North Eastern Hill University	298	6 (2.01%)	19 (6.38%)
15.	Mizoram University	213	14 (6.57%)	10 (4.69%)
16.	Nagaland University	137	6 (4.38%)	4 (2.92%)
17.	Puducherry University	258	29 (11.124%)	10 (3.88%)
18.	Tripura University	75	7 (9.33%)	9 (12%)
19.	Aligarh Muslim University	1486	1 (0.06%)	0
20.	Banaras Hindu University	1490	83 (5.57%)	21 (1.40%)
21.	B.B.A.U.	75	10 (13.33%)	3 (4%)
22.	University of Allahabad	320	48 (15.00%)	24 (7.5%)
23.	H.N.B. Garhwal University	269	13 (4.83%)	0
24.	Visva Bharati	600	58 (9.66%)	20 (3.33%)
Total		9073	582 (6.41%)	272 (3.00%)

Statement-II

Sl.No.	Name of University	Existing Strength					No. of SC in Position					No. of SC in Position															
		Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. C	Gr-D	Total	Gr. A	% of existing	Gr-B	% of existing	Gr-C	% of existing	Gr-D	% of existing	Total	Gr. A	% of existing	Gr- B	% of existing	Gr- C	% of existing	Gr- D	% of existing	Total	% of existing		
1	Aligarh Muslim University	122	78	157	279	519	0	0	1	0.13	2	1.35	48	17.28	40	9.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.33	9	0.17	
2	Banaras Hindu University	149	20	285	272	516	2	1.302	28	14	134	6.58	40	15.23	397	11.67	6	3.55	12	6	44	2.16	101	3.72	163	3.19	
3	Delhi University	140	63	884	835	2522	9	6.43	64	10.11	75	8.48	218	24.91	365	14.45	4	2.86	4	0.63	14	1.38	24	2.74	46	1.82	
4	Hyderabad University	2	176	335	48	1104	8	11.11	2	11.93	51	14.37	129	25.9	219	18.98	4	5.56	5	2.84	15	4.23	34	6.83	38	5.27	
5	Jamia Millia Islamia	4	48	68	46	1153	2	4.88	4	8.33	31	5.02	19	4.26	35	4.86	0	0	2	4.17	4	0.65	2	0.45	8	0.69	
6	Jawaharlal Nehru University	6	185	479	635	1409	13	18.84	29	15.68	91	19	267	31.5	401	28.39	3	4.35	7	3.78	18	3.76	15	2.22	40	3.05	
7	North Eastern Hill University	57	140	30	22	839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Pondicherry University	54	5	20	24	34	11	20.37	6	10.71	48	18.46	40	17.86	105	17.68	1	1.85	2	3.57	10	3.85	13	5.8	25	4.38	
9	Visva Bharati	70	102	52	50	1233	6	8.57	10	9.8	66	12.67	163	31.96	285	23.37	1	1.43	5	4.9	20	3.84	42	8.24	68	5.65	
10	Assam University	15	29	140	71	235	1	6.25	3	10.34	30	21.43	14	19.72	48	18.75	1	6.25	0	0	12	8.57	6	8.45	19	7.42	
11	Tezpur University	32	31	82	74	289	2	8.25	3	9.66	9	10.88	8	10.81	22	10.05	2	6.25	1	3.23	5	6.1	3	4.05	11	5.02	
12	Nagaland University	22	28	226	201	587	2	9.09	1	1.28	0	0	0	0	3	0.51	1	4.55	5	6.41	39	17.26	45	17.24	90	15.33	
13	Mizoram University	19	32	248	0	239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	43.55	0	#DIV/0!	108	36.12
14	BBAU	11	7	47	25	90	2	18.18	2	28.57	6	12.77	8	32	18	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.13	0	0	1	1.11
15	MGA, Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	9	9	35	23	75	3	33.33	1	11.11	2	5.71	2	8.7	8	10.53	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.86	0	0	1	1.32
16	MAN, Urdu University	4	6	141	8	330	2	4.88	4	6.15	12	8.51	11	13.25	29	8.79	0	0	0	0	5	3.55	4	4.82	9	2.73	
17	University of Allahabad	28	13	48	684	1138	1	3.57	1	7.69	23	4.67	123	19.71	146	12.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Manipur University	23	20	178	81	305	3	13.04	0	0	7	3.89	2	2.38	12	3.89	2	8.7	2	10	22	12.26	17	20.24	46	14.1	
19	Rajiv Gandhi University	13	34	59	69	175	0	0	1	2.94	0	0	2	2.9	3	1.71	5	38.46	15	44.12	20	33.9	4	5.942	8	46.29	
20	The English and Foreign Languages University	21	59	101	71	246	4	19.05	9	16.98	25	25.74	26	36.62	66	26.42	2	9.52	4	7.55	13	12.87	4	5.63	28	9.35	
21	Tripura University	17	8	66	4	132	1	5.88	1	1.25	11	16.67	8	19.51	21	15.91	5	29.41	1	12.5	16	24.24	10	24.39	32	24.24	
22	H.N.B. Garhwal University	8	4	379	279	707	0	0	10	24.39	38	10.03	75	27.24	124	17.54	0	0	0	0	6	1.38	3	1.08	9	1.27	
23	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	20	28	22	99	319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Dr. Harsingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	19	107	282	351	759	0	0	9	8.41	25	8.87	120	34.19	154	20.29	1	5.26	1	0.93	10	3.55	26	7.41	38	5.04	
Total		1033	286	636	1107	2424	92	8.42	202.00	721	706.00	21522	2117.00	1915	3123	1238	38	3.48	66	22.9	383	3.91	399	3.61	886	3.57	

[English]

Retirement Age of Faculty

4111. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC)
has any proposal to raise the retirement age of college
and university teachers to 65 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be
approved;

(d) whether the Government has also urged the State Governments to implement the revised pay package for the teachers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The retirement age of teachers in centrally funded institutions in higher and technical education under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development was raised from 62 to 65 years in March, 2007.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. A letter dated 11.5.2010 was sent to all State Governments, a copy of which is available on the Ministry's website at www.education.nic.in. While it is for the concerned State Governments to prescribe retirement age for the teachers under their purview, Central assistance for reimbursement of 80% of the additional financial requirement for meeting arrears for salary revision of teachers in higher education from 1.1.2006 to 31.3.2010 is subject to adoption of the entire package of benefits including age of superannuation. Concerns expressed by some State Education Ministers during the Conference held on 18.6.2010 are being examined.

Exploration of Uranium and Plutonium

4112. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government through its agencies has successfully identified new reserves of Plutonium and Uranium in various parts of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the quantity of these metals explored during the above period, location-wise and agency-wise; and

(c) the steps initiated by the Government to further refine these metals for peaceful use in the nuclear plants?

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 Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), Hyderabad, a constituent Unit of the Department of Atomic Energy, carried out survey and exploration for uranium in India and has established 1,47,898 tonnes of uranium deposits as on 31.05.2010. During the last three years the uranium resources established by AMD are as follows.

(Figures in Tonnes)

Area	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Rohil	Rajasthan	547	220	795
Koppunuru	Andhara Pradesh	1,228	—	293
Peddagattu	Andhra Pradesh	1,407	—	854
Tummalapalle	Andhra Pradesh	1,690	12,007	14,131
Chitrial	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	440
Gogi	Karnataka	—	449	—
Lostoin	Meghalaya	—	12	7
Total		4,872	12,688	16,520

Plutonium does not occur in nature. Plutonium is produced by nuclear transmutation in nuclear reactors. Thus, resources of plutonium can not be established by survey and exploration.

(c) At Tummalapalle, Kadapa District, Andhra Pradesh, Uranium mine is under construction by the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking of the Department of Atomic Energy. In Gogi, Gulbarga District, Karnataka, exploratory mining is in progress to delineate the ore body configuration and for recovery of bulk samples for development of flow sheet for recovery of Uranium. At Peddagattu-Lambapur, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh; Rohil, Sikar District, Rajasthan and Wahkyn, West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya, exploratory mining is under consideration.

Job Loss Abroad

4113. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether besides global recession, there are other reasons also which have affected the jobs being offered to Indians abroad;

(b) if so, the details of these reasons alongwith the countries; and

(c) the measures being taken to mitigate the adverse effects of job loss by Indians in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The emigration of ECR workers to 17 notified countries decreased in 2009-10, mainly due to the impact of the global recession on some host countries, especially UAE, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman. Although there are many factors that affect the number of Indians recruited for jobs overseas, such as conditions in the Indian job market, the supply of various skill levels among Indian workers, etc; the main reason for the decrease in emigration in 2009-10 appears to be the global recession. Details of ECR workers emigrated in 2009 to 2010 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Statement

S.No.	ECR Country	2009	2010 (upto 30.6.10)
1	2	3	4
1	UAE	130302	64202
2.	Qatar	46292	17030
3.	Oman	74963	54896
4.	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	281110	120793
5.	Kuwait	42091	17181
6.	Bahrain	17541	7172
7.	Malaysia	11345	6976
8.	Libya	3991	2901
9.	Jordan	847	1226
10.	Yemen	421	15
11.	Sudan	708	574
12.	Afghanistan	395	196
13.	Indonesia	09	0

1	2	3	4
14.	Syria	00	0
15.	Lebanon	250	619
16.	Thailand	05	02
17.	Others (including Iraq)	—	26
Total		610272	293809

[*Translation*]

Research on Herbs and Shrubs

4114. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on the availability of herbs and shrubs in the forests and hilly areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants has made any efforts to meet the increasing demand of herbs and shrubs in the international market and earn foreign exchange therefrom; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken 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) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Funds for Development of Hindi and Other Languages

4115. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has allocated funds for development of Hindi and various other languages in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the details of funds utilized for development of various languages in the current Five Year Plan; and

(d) the extent to which each of such languages have been benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Funds are allocated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to different Language Institutions for development of various languages. The details of funds spent by the Government of India during the first three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan for development of various languages are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The languages have benefited from the schemes undertaken for development of various languages which include research in the area of language analysis, language pedagogy, language technology and language use, production of material in various languages, financial assistance for publication of books, magazines, etc.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Languages	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-10
1.	Assamese	9.81	7.96	17.90
2.	Bengali	45.49	55.24	33.84
3.	Bodo	15.77	16.50	15.91
4.	Dogri	15.33	16.85	18.05
5.	Gujarati	14.05	13.45	26.60
6.	Hindi	2889.89	3233.99	3983.48
7.	Kannada	48.30	52.87	67.27
8.	Kashmiri	18.03	21.21	18.57
9.	Konkani	12.68	12.31	18.43
10.	Maithili	24.15	22.59	31.61
11.	Malayalam	15.43	23.63	29.20
12.	Manipuri	11.24	12.85	19.56
13.	Marathi	27.69	23.36	27.03
14.	Nepali	17.63	15.58	23.44
15.	Oriya	18.00	21.74	25.27
16.	Punjabi	29.77	33.75	35.56
17.	Sanskrit	5742.67	6640.00	9715.00
18.	Santali	16.40	19.54	17.13
19.	Sindhi	99.59	90.97	162.93
20.	Tamil	458.59	472.70	898.64
21.	Telugu	29.39	38.37	46.70
22.	Urdu	1804.41	1833.58	1988.75
Total		11364.29	12679.07	17220.91

Libraries Under CSIR

4116. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of posts in libraries in Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are lying vacant affecting the working of these libraries adversely;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken to fill these vacant posts;

(d) whether the Government proposes to digitize libraries under CSIR to provide state of the art information service to the scientific community; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being 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) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) No Madam. There is no proposal to digitize library collection in view of copy right and licensing issues involved.

Law for Mandatory DNA Profile

4117. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has asked the Government to draft a Law, making it mandatory for the maintenance of DNA profile of convicted persons;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether some countries have already introduced such Laws and maintained a data base in this regard; and

(e) 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. It is proposed to enact a new law named "DNA Profiling Bill" which would provide for a DNA Profiling Board, monitoring of DNA Laboratories, training, and maintenance of data base.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Several countries including USA, UK, Australia, Canada, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Austria, France, New Zealand and China have introduced legislation on DNA profiling of convicted persons and maintain a database. Such data can be accessed only by persons authorized in this behalf.

Co-ordination Between Investigating Agencies

4118. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to lack of co-ordination between the Central Investigating Agencies and the State Investigating Agencies, the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) are unable to take action against corrupt Central/State Government officials;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to prepare a National Policy to check corruption in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the CBI has been unable to submit charge sheet against concerned officers due to non-cooperation of concerned Departments of the Central and States;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether permission for filing charge sheets in courts against a number of officials has not been granted to CBI; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and 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) to (c) No, Madam. However, the Government is fully alive and 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 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.

(d) to (g) No, Madam. The CBI seeks sanction of prosecution against the corrupt Government officials/public servants from the respective Appointing Authorities for their prosecution in the court of law.

Though a time limit of 3 months has been fixed for grant of sanction for prosecution, sometimes, there is delay in giving sanction of prosecution within the prescribed time. The delay is often caused due to detailed analysis of the available evidence, consultation with the CVC, State Governments/others agencies and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence. However, Government has also issued detailed guidelines for processing the proposal of prosecution sanction prescribing a time limit of 3 months. It is the responsibility of the Administrative Ministries to take decision in the matter within the prescribed time frame. In the event of any delay, the CVC reviews such cases from time to time.

Quality of Education in Schools

4119. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the primary and secondary schools in the villages of Maharashtra are far behind in terms of infrastructure development, education system and quality than the school in the cities;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government for improving the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per available data 3.10% primary schools in Maharashtra are without building in rural areas as compared to 1.06% in urban areas. With a view to universalizing elementary education and bridging gaps, including rural-urban gaps, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has sanctioned the opening of 8433 new primary schools and 489 upper primary schools, construction of 13,346 new primary school buildings, 4539 upper primary school buildings and 55,492 additional classrooms for the Maharashtra up to 2010-11. For the year 2010-11 a sum of Rs. 1682.11 crore has been approved for the Annual Work Plan and Budget for Maharashtra.

In so far as learning achievement is concerned, the mean achievement of children in Mathematics in class III in rural school was 65.98%, as compared to 61.18% for the children in urban schools. In class III language, the achievement level of children in rural schools was 71.76% against 70.21% in urban schools. In class-V, the mean achievement level of children in rural schools in Mathematics, language and EVS was 49.03%, 65.83% and 56.71% respectively, whereas the mean achievement level of children in urban schools for the three subjects was 46.66%, 65.23% and 54.27% respectively.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan envisages the strengthening of all government Secondary Schools through the provision of minor and major repair grants and annual grant for enhancing the functional efficiency of school, so that all schools can conform to prescribed standards.

Bureaucracy Prone to Corruption

4120. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by the Government has highlighted that bureaucracy is getting increasingly prone to corruptive influences;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the major recommendations made in the report;

(c) whether the said Committee has suggested imposition of penalties on the bureaucracy in certain cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/being taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

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 Government had appointed a three

member Committee of Experts to examine and suggest measures to expedite the process involved in Disciplinary/Vigilance Proceedings. The Committee, *inter-alia*, had observed that there was a perception that corruption among government servants has been steadily increasing.

(b) to (d) In its Report, the Committee has recommended:

- Amending the Departmental Inquiries Act, 1972 to empower Inquiry Officers to ensure attendance of witnesses and accused;
- Creation of panel of Inquiry Officers both serving and retired and enhancement of fees for timely completion of inquiries;
- Prescribing a time limit of two months for completion of minor penalty disciplinary inquiries and 12 months for major penalty disciplinary inquiries;
- Dispensing with second stage consultation with CVC;
- Dispensing with consultation with UPSC in minor penalty disciplinary cases except for AIS officers serving in connection with affairs of States;
- Giving statutory status to Vigilance Commissioners in the States;
- Introduction of Plea-Bargaining in major penalty disciplinary inquiries;
- Major penalty of compulsory retirement to include cut in pension/gratuity;
- Amendment of Article 311 of the Constitution to provide for dismissal from service on charges of corrupt practices after beginning of trial in a competent court;
- Amending Section 19 of Prevention of Corruption Act and Section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code to provide for prior sanction of Government in cases of retired officers as well as for officers on deputation to various societies and Autonomous Bodies.

(e) The Committee has submitted its Report on 14.07.2010. The Report is being examined.

[Translation]

Setting up of Secondary Schools

4121. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up new secondary and higher secondary schools in various States/UTs during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the norms followed for setting up of these schools in most backward regions like KBK and Bundelkhand of the country;

(d) whether the Government has also taken up steps to strengthen the existing government secondary schools in various backward regions of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a centrally sponsored scheme to universalize access to secondary education and to improve its quality, *inter-alia*, envisages setting up of new secondary schools so as to ensure a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation. Under another centrally sponsored scheme, "Model School", 6000 higher secondary schools will be set up at block level, at the rate one school per block, as benchmarks of excellence. During 2009-10, sanction has been accorded under RMSA to open 2478 new secondary schools.

(c) The new schools under RMSA are to be opened in deficit areas based on school mapping. The State Governments have been advised to accord priority to opening of new schools in SC/ST/minority concentration areas. Out of 6,000 "Model Schools" 3,500 schools will be set up in educationally backward blocks (EBBs).

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. RMSA also envisages strengthening and improvement of existing government secondary schools in the country. Sanction has been accorded during 2009-10 for strengthening of 7355 existing government secondary schools.

Inspection of Deemed Universities

4122. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI VASAVA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the number of inspections of deemed universities conducted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of such universities which were found to be violating the rules;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Institutions deemed to be universities are subjected to periodical reviews by University Grants Commission (UGC) which undertakes on-site inspections of such institutions through its Expert Committees. As per information provided by the Commission, 17 inspections have been carried out by UGC from September 2006 to January 2009, and the Commission has issued show cause notices to 16 of these institutions found to have violated provisions of UGC Guidelines.

The Government had also entrusted the Commission on 4th June 2009 with the task of reviewing the availability of infrastructure and teaching resources (faculty) in such institutions and during the period between June 2009 and April 2010, the Commission conducted on-site inspection of 124 institutions deemed to be universities.

The Government constituted a Committee of eminent academic experts on 6th July 2009, to review the functioning of institutions deemed to be universities to ascertain whether these institutions were indeed serving the purposes for which they were so declared and whether they complied with the conditions stipulated in the notification. The Review Committee found 44 institutions unfit to continue as institutions deemed to be universities. However, the matter is currently sub judice in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in *Viplav Sharma vs, Union of India* [WP (C) NO.142 of 2006].

*[English]***Allocation of Funds for Second Phase of UID**

4123. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee recently approved Rs. 3020 crore for Phase-II of the Unique Identification Number project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred therefrom?

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 commencement of phase II of the UID scheme has been approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 3023.01 crore. Of this, an amount of Rs. 477.11 crore would be towards recurring establishment expenditure and Rs. 2545.90 crore would be towards non-recurring project related expenditure. The estimated cost includes project components for issue of 10 crore UID numbers by March 2011 and recurring establishment costs for the entire project phase of five years ending March 2014.

*[Translation]***Expenditure on Bofors Case**

4124. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the amount of expenditure incurred so far by various Departments of the Government of India viz. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Enforcement Directorate, etc. on Bofors enquiry?

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): The data regarding case-wise expenditure is not maintained by the investigating agencies or Departments of the Government. As such, the amount of expenditure incurred on Bofors enquiry is not available centrally.

Death of Scientists

4125. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of scientists/employees of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), Mumbai have committed suicide and also died due to cancer;

(b) if so, the details of such incidences for the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has analysed the reasons for high incidences of cancer and suicides among scientists/employees;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/being 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) The number of scientists/employees of BARC who have committed suicide and also died due to cancer is given below:

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Deaths Due to Cancer	2	2	2	2	8
Suicides	NIL	NIL	1	4	5

(c) to (e) The incidence of deaths on account of suicide/cancer cannot be said to be high among the BARC employees, as may be seen from the information given above. The reasons for suicide are general and not specifically attributable to official work. However, necessary facilities to provide medical, psychiatric and social assistance is being provided to them.

[Translation]

Production from Captive Coal Blocks

4126. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether production has begun in the captive coal blocks allotted to the private sector by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the private sector companies have been able to meet the rising demand of coal produced by

them from the coal blocks allotted to them; and

(d) if so, the details there of and the comparative production details of coal produced by public sector company i.e. Coal India Limited and private sector companies?

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) Till June, 2010, a total of 26 coal blocks have started coal production, out of this 14 coal blocks are allocated to the private sector. Details of coal producing blocks in the private sector are given below:

S.No.	Name of Company	Name of Blocks	No. of Blocks
1.	CESC Ltd.	Sarishatali	1
2.	BLA Industries Ltd.	Gotitoria East & Gotitoria West	2
3.	HINDALCO Industries Ltd.	Talabira-I	1
4.	Jindal Steel & Power Ltd.	Gare Palma IV /1	1
5.	Monnet Ispat & Energy Ltd.	Gare Palma IV /5	1
6.	Jindal Power Ltd.	Gare Palma IV /2 & IV /3	2
7.	Prakash Industries Ltd.	Chotia	1
8.	Raipur Alloys & Power Ltd.	Gare Palma IV/7	1
9.	Sunflag Iron & Steel Ltd.	Belgaon	1
10.	Usha Martin Ltd.	Kathautia	1
11.	Jayaswal Neco Ltd.	Gare Palma IV /4	1
12.	Electro Steel Casting Ltd.	Parbatpur, Central	1
Total:			14

(c) and (d): Coal blocks to the private sector are allocated for captive purpose for specified end uses under Section 3 (3) (a) (iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation)

Act, 1973 for their associated end use projects. The details of all India coal production during the last three years are given below:

(Production in Mill Tonnes)

Year	Coal India Limited	Signareni Collieries Company Ltd.	Others (including from captive blocks)	Total
2007-2008	379.46	40.60	37.02	457.08
2008-2009	403.73	44.54	44.67	492.94
2009-2010	431.26	50.42	49.87	531.55

*[English]***Report of Thyagarajan Committee**

4127. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce uniform tenure for Vice-Chancellors in Universities as per the recommendations of the Prof. S.P. Thyagarajan Committee Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many States have opposed the said proposal;

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

(e) the other major recommendations made by the said Committee and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Tenure of Vice Chancellors is prescribed under the relevant Acts governing State or Central Universities. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Central Government to introduce uniform tenure for Vice Chancellors.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Marine Technology Centre

4128. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Marine Biotechnology Centres functioning under the Ministry in the country, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments including State Government of Gujarat for establishment of Marine Biotechnology Centres in their respective States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the 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) There are no Centres of Marine Biotechnology under Ministry of Science and Technology. However, the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India has sanctioned a proposal titled "DBT Programme support for research in aquaculture and marine biotechnology" in project mode at College of fisheries, Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University, Mangalore on 29.08.2007 for a period of 5 years with a total cost of Rs. 160.64 lakhs. Besides this, Gujarat State Biotechnology Mission, DST, Government of Gujarat had funded a Centre of excellence in Marine Biotechnology at Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute (CSIR), Bhavnagar in 2005 for an initial period of 3 years which was extended by a further period of 24 months. The amount of funding was Rs. 110 lakhs.

(b) and (c) The Department of Biotechnology has received a proposal from Government of Gujarat on "Establishment of Marine Biotech Incubation Centre in the Marine Biotech Park in the State". This was considered by the Expert Committee on 04.10.2007 and thereafter on 05.03.2009. The Committee desired that a revised proposal may be submitted. This will be considered as and when revised proposal is received.

*[Translation]***National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy**

4129. P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy under the Right to Information Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the norms for releasing such data in the public domain; and

(d) 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) to (d) The Government in the Ministry of Science and Technology is in the process of formulating a policy on data sharing and accessibility.

[English]

Centrally Sponsored Educational Programme

4130. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has requested the Union Government to treat the Kalahandi, Balangir and Koraput (KBK) region at par with development of North-Eastern Region and extend all the facilities under centrally sponsored educational programmes;

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

(c) the funds sanctioned for KBK region under such education programmes during the current year, programme-wise; and

(d) the centrally sponsored educational programmes likely to be launched during the current year and next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Chief Minister, Orissa has requested for special funding for the Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput (KBK) Region. However, the category for funding comprise the North Eastern States, the Special Category States and other States. The KBK region does not fall in the category of North Eastern Region or Special Category States, and there is no proposal to treat them on par with these States.

(c) During the year 2009-2010, an amount of Rupees Two crore have been released each to Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput Districts of Orissa for establishment

of new polytechnics under the scheme of sub-mission on polytechnics. Further, in the Annual Work Plan and Budget 2010-11 for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total outlay of Rs. 483.58 crores has been approved for eight districts of KBK Region in Orissa.

(d) There is no proposal to launch any new centrally sponsored educational programme at present.

[Translation]

Protection of Tribal Languages

4131. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes implemented by the Government for the protection of tribal languages in the country, alongwith the details of the various languages on record;

(b) the amount of fund earmarked and allocated for the purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the programmes/work/publicity carried out during the last two years and the current year alongwith the fund spent in this regard; and

(d) the amount of fund spent so far out of the allocated fund for the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Languages in India are not categorized as tribal languages or non-tribal languages. The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (RGCCI) categorises Indian languages as either Scheduled or Non-Scheduled. The 22 Indian languages included under the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India are categorized as Scheduled languages and in addition one hundred Indian languages are categorized as Non-Scheduled languages by the RGCCI.

The Government of India provides support for documentation, description, categorization, classification and production of materials. in languages spoken by Scheduled Tribes. The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore under the Centre for Tribal and Endangered Languages conducted fieldwork on 80 of these languages and produced phonetic readers, grammars and dictionaries as part of their linguistic description. The amount of funds spent by the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, for these programmes during the last two years and current year are as under:

2008-2009	:	Rs. 53.87 Lakh
2009-2010	:	Rs. 62.81 Lakh
2010-2011	:	Rs. 40.31 Lakh

[English]

Safety and Security of Indians Abroad

4132. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Government provides security/assistance to the Indians living abroad;

(b) whether the Government has signed any social security/safety agreements with the foreign countries to protect Indian citizens in those countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the assistance provided to the Indian citizens during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of the countries with which such agreements are likely to be signed in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Security and safety of Indians living abroad are taken care of by the host country under their national laws. However, where necessary, the Indian Missions/Posts abroad extend assistance as required to overseas Indians.

(b) to (d) The Government has signed Social Security Agreements (SSAs) with Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Hungary, Denmark and the Czech Republic. Agreements with Canada, Republic of Korea and Norway have been finalized and will be signed shortly. Out of the above, the SSAs with Belgium and Germany are in force presently. Discussions with Sweden, Australia, USA and Japan are being pursued.

The social security agreements provide for exemption from social security contribution by Indian posted (detached) workers (provided the worker is covered under the Indian social security system and continues to pay his contribution to the Indian system during the period

of contract), portability of benefits irrespective of residence; and totalization of contribution periods to fulfil the minimum contribution period criteria for eligibility to benefits. In addition, Labour Protection Agreements/MoU's have also been signed with the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait and Malaysia for the better protection and welfare of overseas Indian workers in these countries. These agreements/MoU's provide for a Joint Working Group that meets once a year to address problems of workers.

NGOs in National Literacy Mission

4133. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether a large number of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working under the National Literacy Mission are fake and submitting fake documents and take Government grants with the help of the officials of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of such NGOs and officials;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on the findings of the inquiry?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

[English]

11.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

At this stage, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, Shri Lalu Prasad, Dr. Shafiqur Rahman Barq and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I beg to laid on the Table a copy of the Inter-State Water Disputes, 1959 (Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. S.O. 1678(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 2010 under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2886/15/10]

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):

Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

(1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 396(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th May, 2010.

(2) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 397(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th May, 2010.

(3) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 403(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th May, 2010.

(4) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 404(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th May, 2010.

(5) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 406(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th May, 2010.

(6) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 407(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th May, 2010.

(7) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 412(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th May, 2010.

(8) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 413(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th May, 2010.

(9) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 431(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th May, 2010.

(10) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 432(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th May, 2010.

(11) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 433(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th May, 2010.

(12) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 434(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th May, 2010.

- (13) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 450(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th May, 2010.
- (14) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 451(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th May, 2010.
- (15) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourteenth Amendment Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 509(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th June, 2010.
- (16) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixteenth Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 510(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th June, 2010.
- (17) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifteenth Amendment Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 511(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th June, 2010.
- (18) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventeenth Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 512(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th June, 2010.
- (19) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixteenth Amendment Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 513(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th June, 2010.
- (20) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Eighteenth Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 514(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th June, 2010.
- (21) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventeenth Amendment Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 515(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th June, 2010.
- (22) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Nineteenth Amendment Rules, 2010 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 516(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th June, 2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2887/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-
- (i) S.O. 2144(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 2009, constituting the Union Territory Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Chandigarh.
 - (ii) S.O. 2363(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2009, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1888(E) dated 30th July, 2008.
 - (iii) S.O. 3065(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 2009, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 948(E) dated 12th June, 2007.
 - (iv) S.O. 852(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 2010, constituting the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Nagaland.
 - (v) S.O. 242(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1735(E) dated 11th October, 2007.
 - (vi) S.O. 3066(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 2009, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1105(E) dated 4th July, 2007.
 - (vii) S.O. 853(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 2010, constituting the State Environment Impact Assessment Authority, Goa.
 - (viii) S.O. 1662(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1174(E) dated 18th July, 2007.
- (2) A copy of the Environment (Protection) (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 608(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st July, 2010 under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2888/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Minister during various sessions of Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Lok Sabha:-

TENTH LOK SABHA

1. Statement No. XLXI Third Session, 1992
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2889/15/10]
2. Statement No. XLVIII Sixth Session, 1993
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2890/15/10]
3. Statement No. XXXVII Eleventh Session, 1994
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2891/15/10]
4. Statement No. XLI Thirteenth Session, 1995
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2892/15/10]
5. Statement No. XXIX Fourteenth Session, 1995
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2893/15/10]

ELEVENTH LOK SABHA

6. Statement No. XXXIX Fourth Session, 1997
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2894/15/10]
7. Statement No. XXXIV Fifth Session, 1997
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2895/15/10]

TWELFTH LOK SABHA

8. Statement No. XLV Second Session, 1998
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2896/15/10]
9. Statement No. XLI Fourth Session, 1999
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2897/15/10]

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

10. Statement No. XLIV Second Session, 1999
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2898/15/10]

11. Statement No. XLIX Third Session, 2000
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2899/15/10]
12. Statement No. XLII Fourth Session, 2000
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2900/15/10]
13. Statement No. XXX Fifth Session, 2000
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2901/15/10]
14. Statement No. XXXIV Eighth Session, 2001
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2902/15/10]
15. Statement No. XXXV Ninth Session, 2002
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2903/15/10]
16. Statement No. XXXII Tenth Session, 2002
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2904/15/10]
17. Statement No. XXIX Eleventh Session, 2002
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2905/15/10]
18. Statement No. XXVI Fourteenth Session, 2003
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2906/15/10]

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

19. Statement No. XXIII Second Session, 2004
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2907/15/10]
20. Statement No. XXI Third Session, 2004
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2908/15/10]
21. Statement No. XXII Fourth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2909/15/10]
22. Statement No. XIX Fifth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2910/15/10]
23. Statement No. XVIII Sixth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2911/15/10]
24. Statement No. XVII Seventh Session, 2006
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2912/15/10]

25. Statement No. XV Eighth Session, 2006
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2913/15/10]
26. Statement No. XV Ninth Session, 2006
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2914/15/10]
27. Statement No. XIV Tenth Session, 2007
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2915/15/10]
28. Statement No. XII Eleventh Session, 2007
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2916/15/10]
29. Statement No. XI Twelfth Session, 2007
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2917/15/10]
30. Statement No. IX Thirteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2918/15/10]
31. Statement No. VII Fourteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2919/15/10]
32. Statement No. VI Fifteenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2920/15/10]
- FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA**
33. Statement No. V Second Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2921/15/10]
34. Statement No. III Third Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2922/15/10]
35. Statement No. III Fourth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2923/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2924/15/10]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Union Territory Mission Authority (Dadara and Nagar Haveli Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Silvassa, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Union Territory Mission Authority (Dadara and Nagar Haveli Sarva Shiksha Abihyan), Silvassa, for the year 2008-2009.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2925/15/10]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2008-2009.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2926/15/10]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2008-2009.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2927/15/10]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the UEE Mission (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the UEE Mission (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2928/15/10]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshadweep Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Lakshadweep, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lakshadweep Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Lakshadweep, for the year 2008-2009.

(12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2929/15/10]

(13) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bharat Shiksha Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2930/15/10]

(15) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bharat Shiksha Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2931/15/10]

(17) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bharat Shiksha Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2932/15/10]

(19) A copy of the Council (Institutes of Technology) Amendment Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. S.O. 2825 in weekly Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

(20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2933/15/10]

(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Trivandrum, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Trivandrum, for the year 2007-2008.

(22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2934/15/10]

(23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Mahila Samakhya Society, Patna, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Mahila Samakhya Society, Patna, for the year 2008-2009.

(24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2935/15/10]

(25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2936/15/10]

(27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management, Shillong, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

working of the Rajiv Gandhi Indian Institute of Management, Shillong, for the year 2008-2009.

(28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2937/15/10]

(29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 2008-2009.

(30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2938/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Fees) Amendment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 398(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2010 under sub-section (3) of Section 8 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2939/15/10]

[English]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

*Laid on the Table.

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabbha at its sitting held on the 17th August, 2010."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th August, 2010."
- (iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th August, 2010 agreed without any amendment to the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th May, 2010."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2010; and the Personal Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 17th August, 2010.

12.02¼ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

9th Report

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (HAMIRPUR): Sir, on behalf of Shri Kariya Munda, I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.02½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

7th and 9th Reports

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions:—

- (1) Seventh Report on the representations requesting to consider a case under the category of 'war widow' and grant of all the applicable financial benefit and non-implementation of the decision of the Appointments Committee of Cabinet (ACC).
- (2) Ninth Report on the representations regarding cancellation/withdrawal of Notification dated 22nd April, 2003 issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India and provision of more funds in Railway Budget for development of Railway Network in District Churu, Rajasthan.

12.02¾ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

10th to 12th Reports

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, I beg to present the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Action Taken Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

- (i) 212th Report

[Translation]

- (i) 212th Report

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA (Almoraha): I beg to lay on Table the Two Hundred and Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment & Forests on The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010.

(ii) **Evidence**

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA: I beg to lay on Table the Two Hundred and Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment & Forests on The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Bill, 2010.

...(interruptions)

[English]

12.03¼ hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2009-10), pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources.***

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I beg to lay this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the First Report of Standing Committee on Water Resources in pursuance of Direction 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II, dated September 01, 2004.

The First Report of Standing Committee on Water Resources (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) was presented in the Lok Sabha on 10th December 2009. This Report related to the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2009-10.

Action Taken Notes on the recommendations/ observations contained in the above said report of the Standing Committee had been sent to the Committee

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. LT 2940/15/10

on 7th May, 2010. There were 20 recommendation paragraphs in this report containing recommendations/ observations made by the Committee where action was called for on the part of Government. These recommendations/observations mainly related to the issues like realistic assessment of requirement of funds, judicious and optimal utilization of allocated funds, streamlining the process of inclusion of projects in the scheme of National Projects, review of National Water Policy, need to obviate delays in clearance of projects, enactment of legislation regarding regulation and control of ground water development, enactment of PIM legislation, need to encourage micro irrigation system, accelerating pace of implementation of irrigation projects, increasing the utilization of irrigation potential created, streamlining the process of procurement of equipments, modernization of flood forecasting system, efforts to mitigate problem of floods in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, need for expeditious implementation of the scheme Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies, etc.

The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in Annexure to my Statement which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of this Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

...(Interruptions)

12.03½ hrs.

(ii) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 208th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2010-11), pertaining to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology***

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

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. LT 2941/15/10

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to lay this statement in pursuance of Direction No. 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part II, dated 1st September, 2004 to inform the esteemed House about the status of implementation on the actions taken by the Government on Two hundred eighth Report of the Demands for Grants of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) for the year 2010-2011.

The Committee, while reviewing the working and considering the detailed Demands for Grants of DSIR, analyzed the Demands for Grants with reference to the aims, objectives and achievements of the Department and presented the 208th Report thereon to both the Houses on the 23rd April 2010. There were twenty four recommendations in 208th Report of the Committee. Some of them are advisory in nature while some seek clarification. There are appreciative remarks in many recommendations. Excerpts of significant ones are:

- The Committee appreciated the achievements made by the Department during the Xth Five Year Plan and hoped that the Department would strive towards continuing and strengthening its programme to support the small and medium industrial units to develop cutting edge technologies of high commercial value and intensify exports and at the same time developing technologies for the use of the common man. The Committee noticed that no significant reasons have been provided by DSIR for discontinuance of IRR Scheme;
- The Committee noted with serious concern the significant difference between the demand projected by the Department and the amount actually allocated. The Committee was of the opinion that scientific departments should not be deprived of funds as it would adversely affect research and development which is crucial for the development of the nation. The Committee recommended that the well thought out projected demand of scientific departments should be honoured and accepted by the Planning Commission, specially in view of the fact that scientific research is a capital intensive field;
- The Committee observed that though the Department has been making an outstanding contribution towards the research and

development in the various sectors of science and technology and has played a pivotal role in the progress of the country, yet the acknowledgement of its activities has been utterly disappointing and its activities are not popular as compared to those of the other scientific departments. The Committee recommended that the Department should have a comprehensive plan and a separate budget for popularizing its technologies and should double its efforts to communicate its activities and market its products to the Government and the private sector both through audio-visual and print media in a more effective way;

- The Committee also suggested that Planning Commission should, on its part, encourage the scientific departments with adequate fund allocation in keeping with their proposed allocations so that most of the programmes may not be spilled over to the future years and could be completed within the targeted time frame;
- The Committee was of the opinion that 'Global Knowledge Partnerships' are the need of the hour, where both the constituent partners stand to benefit from each other's competence. Such programmes besides building up the confidence of our researchers would also be economically beneficial for the country as the investments costs of the research programmes are shared by both the partnering countries. The Committee recommended that such programmes should be further intensified with more partnerships particularly with South East Asian Countries like Japan, Korea, China etc. apart from other scientifically advanced countries of Europe and strengthened with more funds allocation;
- The Committee recommended that the expansion of National Laboratories should be extended to all the states of the country, with at least one laboratory in each state so that there is equitable scientific progress in each state;
- The Committee recommended that programmes like CSIR-800 should be pursued vigorously and adequately funded so that the objectives of the programme are attained;

- The Committee strongly recommended that the Department should give adequate budgetary support to the innovative programme, 'Open Source Drug Discovery';
- The Committee recommended that the Department should take up the issue regarding improvement in the pay scales of scientists vigorously with the Government to ensure best possible career prospects for them; and
- The Committee appreciated the CSIR's patent utilization rate of 8.67% compared to world-wide statistics. However, the Committee recommended that the Department should increase its focus towards the awareness of Intellectual Property issues so that country's traditional knowledge is well protected and also make sincere efforts for optimal transfer and utilization of Intellectual Property from research institution to industry.

The Action Taken Note on 208th Report has been forwarded to Rajya Sabha Secretariat on 28.07.2010, copy of which is annexed.

...(Interruptions)

12.03¾ hrs.

- (iii) **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 120th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2007-08), pertaining to the Ministry of Culture***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I beg to lay this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in 120th Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture Relating to Demands for Grants(2007-2008) in pursuance of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 28th September, 2004, Which Reads as Under:

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. LT 2942/15/10

2. "The Minister concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Report of Lok Sabha with regard to his/her Ministry".
3. The Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture presented their 120th Report on the Demands for Grants (2007-2008) on 4th March, 2008 (The report was presented to the Rajya Sabha on 4th March, 2008).
4. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in its Report the Standing Committee made 71 Recommendations in all. Out of 71 Recommendations/Observations made by the Committee, this Ministry has accepted all recommendations. The Action Taken Report on the Recommendations of the Committee are contained in its 129th Report.
5. I also lay on the Table of the House the present status of implementation of each recommendation as Annexure.

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Those Members who are desirous of laying their matters under Rule 377 on the Table of the House may send slips at the Table immediately. Only those matters for which slips have been received at the Table shall form part of the proceedings and rest of the matters shall be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

- (i) **Need to provide funds to solve the drinking water problems in the urban areas of Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH(Pratapgarh): The problem of drinking water in the towns of my Parliamentary Constituency Pratapgarh is getting more and more acute.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

The underground water table has gone down considerably and the drinking water, which is available to the people, contains a lot of fluoride which is causing sickness to the people. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted a proposal of Rs. 859 crore to the Ministry of Urban Development. I have sent a number of letters in this regard but the Ministry has not allocated funds so far to solve this problem.

I, through you, request the Government to allocate funds to solve the drinking water problem in the urban areas of my Parliamentary Constituency.

(ii) Need to improve the service conditions of Madarsa teachers in Uttar Pradesh.

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problems of Madarsa teachers and the hurdles being faced in the implementation of the Government's scheme for the modernization of Madarsas and say that the files pending since 2005 in Uttar Pradesh be disposed of by not applying the new parameters of educational qualification of teachers to the staff who are already teaching in these Madarsas but do not have this qualification. Further, the new condition of having recognition of Madarsa for the last three years, should be dropped and instead, were recognition should be treated sufficient. It is being seen that in Uttar Pradesh, the salary to the Madarsa teacher is delayed over a long period of 8 months. It should be disbursed every month or quarterly.

The Government should take action on priority basis to provide relief to the Madarsa teachers.

(iii) Need to rename the railway station named after former British rulers.

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, U.P.): Even after more than six decades of independence, the names of some railway stations are still named after former British rulers. This situation is not consonant with the national pride. It was this reason that a number of British symbols were removed in the sixth decade including the removal of the idol of George V from India Gate.

That the railway stations still continue to bear the names which recall the British rulers is contrary to the grain of national pride. The Ministry of Railway says that the changing of name of railway stations should be proposed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

I, therefore, demand from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to seek details of railway stations which are named after British rulers from all the hon. Members of Parliament and the Chief Ministers of states, alongwith the names of freedom fighters, political leaders or social workers of the concerned area after whose names it is proposed to replace the names of the British rulers and forward a relevant proposal to the Ministry of Railways for its implementation by the next Republic Day on 26th January, 2011.

(iv) Need to construct an overbridge at Raigarh Bus Stand on NH 8 in Sabarkantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): The NH 8 passes through my Parliamentary Constituency, Sabarkantha, Gujarat. Some years ago, it had been converted into four-lane highway. Now, it is proposed to upgrade this highway stretch from Delhi to Ahmedabad into six-lane. It is proposed to build over-bridges and under-bridges at the station located on this highway. There is Raigarh Station between Shamlaji and Himmat Nagar in my parliamentary constituency, which is a big commercial and educational centre. There is a high school, houses, fields and a pucca road to go to other big villages in front of this station. Due to all these reasons, it is necessary to build an overbridge at the Raigarh station, otherwise, it will create a lot of hassles for the local people. They may start a movement for the construction of this overbridge.

I, through the House, request the Government to provide for the construction of an overbridge at Raigarh station at the time of upgrading the existing highway into six-lane highway.

(v) Need to provide manned railway crossings in Amreli Parliamentary Constituency and undertake repair works of all railway crossings in the region.

[Translation]

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw attention of the Ministry of Railways to the problem related to the existing railway network in my parliamentary constituency Amreli and say that though 63 years have elapsed since India became independent, it is still in too bad state especially in Saurashtra region of Gujarat. The roads opposite each of the railway crossings have developed one foot deep potholes in my parliamentary constituency and railway

track's solid pieces stoneslay scattered on the road. Safety is conspicuous by its absence there and consequently people have to face enormous difficulties in crossing the railway crossings and even small vehicles have tough time while moving over this patch. Even a casual or sligh miss on those spots can result in an accident.

Madam, I would urge the Minister of Railways, that each railway crossing in my parliamentary constituency be repaired expeditiously and arrangements should be made for providing an appropriately manned railway crossings for opening/closing of gates of at such crossings on arrival of trains alongwith a security guard also at each crossing so that people are not put to any type of inconvenience while negotiating the crossings.

(vi) Need to construct a broad gauge railway line between Tirodi and Katangi in Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI K. D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): There is a need for laying a railway line between Tirodi and Katangi in my parliamentary constituency in Madhya Pradesh. There is a distance of 15 Kms from Tirodi to Katangi. A broad-gauge line already exists from Nagpur to Tirodi and also between Balaghat to Katangi. There is a missing rail link between Tirodi and Katangi due to which the people of this area have been facing great difficulties.

Therefore, I would like to demand from the Government that a survey should be conducted for laying a railway line between Tirodi and Katangi and work may be started by granting approval for laying of a broad-gauge line on this stretch.

(vii) Need to provide sufficient funds to solve the drinking water problem in Fatehpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): The problem of safe drinking water in my Parliamentary Constituency Fatehpur (U.P.) is turning from bad to worse day by day. Water table in Fatehpur city and it's adjoining rural areas has gone quite low and consequently ground water in village Chohatta (block Bhidora), villages under Keshripur (Bhaisoli) block Devbhai has become contaminated and handpumps have run dry. Scanty rainfall in this area has further deepened the water crisis. There is a need for reboring the handpumps. Boring of 4000 handpumps by the Government in Fatehpur urban and rural area is urgently required for tackling the problem of drinking water. Therefore, I strongly urge the Central Government for allocating adequate funds for Fatehpur district for

supply of safe drinking water and for boring maximum number of handpumps in Fatehpur district so that it can supplement supply of drinking water.

(viii) Need to open LPG retail outlets in Supaul Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): I would like to draw attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas to the fact that not a single gas agency exists in district headquarters Supaul which is my Parliamentary Constituency. Consequently, people is the said constituency face great difficulties as they have to fetch gas from an agency located at a distance of 30 Kms from Supaul district headquarters. Only one agency existed in this district which has been lying closed for 15 years now.

Therefore, my submission to the hon. Minister is that he should take initiative for opening gas agencies at Singheshwar, Triveniganj, Radhapur including Supaul expeditiously so that people get sigh of relief.

[English]

(ix) Need to undertake exploration and commercial production of Molybdenum, a chemical element in Dharmapuri Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Recently large deposits of Molybdenum, a rare material used in the manufacturing of aeroplanes and helicopter/rockets have been discovered in Velampatti Village in Harur Taluk, which falls in my Parliamentary Constituency, Dharmapuri. This is a very precious material rarely found in any other part of the world. The Molybdenum found in this part is considered to be the finest quality ever found. It has also come to light that the deposit of Molybdenum is spread upto Alangayam in Vellore district of Tamil Nadu, and Uthangarai, Vellimalai, Marudhipatti in Krishnagiri District. The G.S.I. has been working on this for the last few years. I stress here that the G.S.I. may take immediate steps to complete the exploration work and initiate the commercial exploitation of this rare material by establishing industrial units. The commercial exploitation of Molybdenum will bring economic prosperity to three districts namely Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Vellore and will also provide employment to unemployed youth belonging to these backward districts of Tamil Nadu. I, therefore, would request the

Government to expedite setting up of industrial units in Harur Taluk for commercial production of molybdenum which will not only bring prosperity and employment to youth but also generate revenue for the Government of India.

(x) Need to increase the Minimum Support Price for paddy and include Kerala in the National Food Security Mission.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): The Central Government has declared the MSP for Paddy at the rate of Rs. 1050 per quintal. In Kerala the State Government is processing paddy at the rate of Rs.1200 per quintal. Considering the present cost of cultivation and the need to enhance food security the enhancement of Rs 50 per quintal by Government of India is quite insufficient. Hence, the MSP for paddy has to be increased to Rs 1600 per quintal for A- Grade and Rs. 1550 per quintal for common grade paddy. In addition to this, the traditional red varieties of Kerala (Champa, Matt, Pokkali, Uma etc) have to be classified as A-Grade varieties as these are relatively richer in nutrient value. A hike in the MSP of the Paddy may act as an incentive for the farmers to produce more and this will help in enhancing the food security. Presently, the financial assistance received by Kerala under National Food Security Mission is inadequate. This has to be increased substantially. Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to increase the MSP for Paddy and include the entire State under the National Food Security Mission.

(xi) Need for border fencing and installation of flood lights on Indo-Bangladesh border to check illegal infiltration.

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): In West Bengal, eight districts are bordering Bangladesh. Most of the villages sharing border with Bangladesh have no electricity connection, due to which there is no light facility in the border areas. Whereas the villages which are on Indo-Pakistan Border, there are provisions of Flood Lights throughout the border and all these villages were electrified long back due to which infiltration and smuggling is less. On Indo-Bangladesh Border there are meagre numbers of Flood lights due to which at night it is very difficult for the poor villagers to travel from one place to other and sometimes the Indians are mistaken as Bangladeshis by our BSF men resulting

in harassment of common man. On Indo-Bangladesh border there are no natural barriers and even at some places there is no fencing due to which lot of illegal migrants from Bangladesh have settled in India long back. Besides, this, there is lot of infiltration, smuggling of cattle and terrorists and criminal activities on our soil through this safe passage. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to get the work of border fencing completed at an early date and also install Flood lights on Indo-Bangladesh border. The work of electrification of all the villages which are bordering Bangladesh should be taken up on priority besides making pucca roads near the border.

(xii) Need to construct a bridge over river Saryu connecting Daroli in Bihar with Sikandarpur in Uttar Pradesh from Central funds.

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): In the absence of a bridge on river Saryu between Daroli (Bihar) in my parliamentary constituency Siwan and Sikandarpur (Uttar Pradesh) people of my parliamentary constituency are facing lot of difficulties in travelling to Uttar Pradesh. In the absence of a bridge people travel by boat putting their lives at risk. Construction of the said bridge would provide great convenience to the people of Daroli, Aandar, Raghunathpur, Siwan, Gundhani, Mairjwa, Jeeradevi and Nautan and at the same time it would also considerably travelling distance to Balia, Gazipur, in U.P. and Buxar in Bihar. It would give boost to interstate trade in both the states. After construction of this bridge the people of neighbouring country Nepal will also enjoy direct access to Uttar Pradesh and Buxar in Bihar.

Therefore, I urge the Central Government that construction of this bridge should be undertaken with the central funds (head) in the public interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

14.¼ hrs.

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

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 19th August, 2010 at 11 a.m.

14.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 19, 2010/Sravana 28, 1932 (*Saka*).*

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