

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 11, 2010/Sravana 20, 1932
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH (Kaiserganj): Madam Speaker, there is drought in Eastern Uttar Pradesh, the entire Poorvanchal is reeling under drought ...*(Interruptions)* I want a discussion in the House over this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Madam, Eastern Uttar Pradesh is reeling under severe drought. That is why special assistance should be given. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): We are ready. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Madam Speaker, I have given notice for adjournment motion, so I should be heard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down and allow the Question Hour to proceed.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please allow the Question Hour to be conducted. Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Please ask your question.

SHRI DHARMEMDRA YADAV (Badaun): Madam Speaker, please restore order in the House, I want to raise a question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: There should be a discussion in the House over this matter, either tomorrow or day after. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I would like to tell the hon. Members that I appreciate their concern and their anxiety over the matter. Even I would like to hold a discussion on such a serious issue. Please give a notice for it, thereafter discussion shall be held. Please allow the Question Hour to go on.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Yogi ji, please sit down. Shri Dharmendra Yadav, please ask your question.

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dharmendra Yadav, Q. No. 241.

[Translation]

Entry of Foreign Educational Institutions

+

*241. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether regulations exist at present with regard to imparting of technical education in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any progress has been made in the

*Not recorded.

matter regarding regulation of the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions in the country;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the proposal is likely to be finalised?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) Yes, Madam.
- (b) Details of regulations of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) regarding imparting of Technical Education can be seen at AICTE website www.aicte-india.org
- (c) to (e) A legislative proposal, namely, The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation for Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 has been introduced in Parliament on 3.5.2010. The proposal envisages national treatment to foreign educational providers in the application of all domestic laws at par with private higher educational institutions. As the legislative proposal is subject to Parliament's approval, no time-limit can be indicated at present.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Madam Speaker, India has a glorious past and it's been called the world leader. In the sector of education the people from across the world after acquiring education in our country acquired important positions and our educationists have made significant contribution to the development of the world. However, I fail to understand why the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development is bringing such a Bill, which would facilitate all the global educational institutions to use India as a market, exploit its capital and drain

it into their countries. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of H.R.D. A committee was also constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Yashpal ji, who is also the erstwhile Chairman of the U.G.C. As per the recommendation of the committee the physical, social and cultural conditions contribute towards the establishment of a university. Even the best global university would not be able to establish itself at a different place till the physical and social conditions of the place are favourable. I perceive that the foreign institutions, universities and industrialists can definitely raise huge infrastructure in the country as per the provisions of the Foreign University Bill, however, they may not be able to meet the requirements of the country as per the Indian scenario.

Madam Speaker, I would draw your attention to the book "Poverty and un-British Rule in India" written by our eminent educationist and freedom fighter Dadabhai Nauroji in which he talked about wealth drain from the country. Madam, the conditions have changed today, the means have changed, earlier, when wealth used to be the greatest power across the world has now been substituted by knowledge. I fully doubt that our brain would be displaced in the world through this Bill. Would the hon. Minister of H.R.D. assure the House and the country that through this Bill he would be able to check the brain drain from the country?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has raised some serious issues before the House and it is true that foreign students used to come to India to study in the ancient era. However, things have changed in the 21st century. All the hon. Members know that lakhs of Indian students now go abroad to study. The gross enrolment ratio in the country i.e. let's say out of 100 children in the age group of 18 to 24 years passing senior secondary exam only 12.4 per cent enroll themselves in the university. The remaining 88 per cent are not able to go to the university. We have neither sufficient universities nor means and our country is very young having approximately 55 crore children below

25 years of age. In which institutions would these children be getting education after senior secondary if they are provided education under the Right to Education Act. Comparing the scenario of a developed and developing nation one would find that gross enrolment ratio is more than 50 per cent in each developed country. In a developing country, however, the gross enrolment ratio is 12.4 per cent of children in the age group of 18 to 24 years and only 50 per cent of children pursue higher studies. Our target is that more and more universities are to be set up and more and more Indian entrepreneurs should set up academic universities and if possible this gross enrolment ratio is increased even through foreign universities, it should go on.

The point raised by the hon. Member in regard to the Bill is well within the jurisdiction of the Standing Committee and is being discussed there. If you want, I can tell you in detail in regard to it. In regard to the concern of the hon. Member regarding capital drain, he is perhaps not aware that the foreign university will first have to deposit Rs. 50 crore here in India before setting up a university. No one can set up a university without fulfilling this condition. Secondly, as per the provisions of law the investment made in India cannot flow out. 75 per cent of the profit earned shall be re-invested here. The Member referred to the Yashpal Committee, so I would like to quote something citing the example of the Yashpal Committee.

[English]

"But giving an open license to all and sundry carrying a foreign ownership tag to function like universities in India, most of them not even known to their own countries would only help them earn profit for their parent institutions located outside or accrue profit to the shareholders. If the best of foreign universities, say amongst the top 200 in the world, want to come here and work, they should be welcomed."

This is Yashpal Committee, [Translation] which the hon. Member has not read. I mean that we wish to bring

higher educational institutions here and provide good education to our children.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Madam Speaker, right from my childhood I look upto the hon. Minister as an eminent lawyer and I hope that he would definitely advocate the cause of the poor, farmers, backward, dalit and minority communities in the country in the capacity of Minister. However, not only me but all the youth like me who hold the hon. Minister in high esteem would have been definitely disappointed by his reply. I agree with the contention of the hon. Minister that there is requirement of educational institutions in the country and in view of this requirement not only the Union Government but various State Governments too, have given recognition to several private educational institutions, which would be in the knowledge of the hon. Minister.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question, the preface to your question is too long.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Madam, it is a very important issue. Today all the private colleges, be they of any course, do not offer admission without donation. The preamble to our Constitution States that our country shall be socialist and welfare nation. This is the responsibility of a welfare nation that all the needs pertaining to health, education etc. shall be met by the Union Government. Would the hon. Minister agree that he is not able to fulfill the responsibilities of a public welfare State? He needs foreign help to fulfill this responsibility. I would like to ask the hon. Minister that it was passed in this very House and his predecessor Minister of H.R.D. Shri Arjun Singh had strongly advocated reservation in the private and foreign educational institutions be it for dalits, backwards, minorities or the poor. Would the hon. Minister compel the foreign institutions to provide affordable education to these communities?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I would like to tell the hon. Member that in Indian history if any Government has

advocated and forwarded the agenda of inclusive education it is our Government, Dr. Manmohan Singh's Government. ...*(Interruptions)* Please tell me. ...*(Interruptions)* in the history of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply. Please keep quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Don't ask question now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the hon. Minister's reply.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Regarding the concern expressed by hon'ble Member about the minorities and the poor, I would like to tell him that we are more concerned. We want...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, 90 per cent investment in education is done by the States and if there is system of donation in the State then ask your Chief Minister why it is so because in most of the States it is done by State universities. So far as reservation is concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply. Why

are you interrupting him. Ramkishunji please sit down nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: So far as reservation is concerned it will apply to the foreign institutions for which Foreign Education Institutions Bill is still to be introduced in the House in the same way as is applied to our Institutions. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Madam Speaker, I thought you, would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister. It is good thing that he is thinking well and calling the grand children of Macauley here...*(Interruptions)* but in our technical education as on date, there is shortage of teachers and quality is on wane. There is no control over capitation fee in private colleges. Hon'ble Minister is aware of all these things. For that even today there are rules and regulation. He has said that there is Indian Council of Technical Education. Is there any guarantee as he said that Institutions will come from abroad. These Institutions will be quality education institutes having no commercial outlook because the same thing is happening here also. When Lokmanya Tilak opened his first educational institute he himself has cleaned the campus. He himself had carried typewriter etc. on his head. This has been our emotion. That emotion is no longer seen. It is also correct that commercialization is taking place in our country also but how can it be ensured that the institutes coming from abroad will only come to impart education being inspired by the love of Indians and will not have commercial interest. Does he take any guarantee of it? I Would like to know that instead of these foreign institutes, the Institutes like National Institute of Technology as were set up by Hon'ble Atalji one in each State at national level can be set up so that quality of education may increase. One more such institute may be set up in each State. Does the Hon'ble Minister have faith in such type of arrangement?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The issue raised by the Hon'ble Member of Parliament will the quality education institutes come to India or not? About that I would just tell that it would be discussed in the House. The Accreditation Authority Act provides that any institute coming from outside will have to go through accreditation process and without it they cannot start any School, University or programme. As the accreditation authority will hold good for the Institutes of India so is the case with those Institutes coming from outside. Unless the accreditation procedure is correct, those Institutes will have no right to impart education here.

So far as AICTE is concerned we all know that we have our rules and regulations. But despite all these things what is happening in private institutions in India especially in States, we are aware of it. We could do nothing there despite existence of law. Therefore we are reforming the entire system. Now the entire process will be transparent, what an Institute can provide, the facilities, infrastructure, everything will be shown at the Website. All these things will be available on the Website through the prospectus and if anything is found wrong that will be treated as an educational malpractice. For that we are once again bringing a separate Bill. We want to correct all these things and if you agree to it, everything will be right. But if the debate continues like this that we are doing nothing for any institute. I like to share that whatever we are doing no other Government has perhaps done this in the History. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him ask the question.

[English]

SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Madam, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that State-wise how many foreign institutions will be sanctioned. Will it be State-wise or population-wise?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: It is neither State-wise nor population-wise. It depends on where the foreign institution wishes to come. Supposing the foreign

institution wants to collaborate with the Central University, it is possible. Our Central laws will apply and the foreign university will collaborate. If it wants to collaborate with the State University, the State laws will apply and it will be entitled to collaborate. If it wants to set up a private unaided institution like our private unaided institution, those laws will apply, and where they want to set up is to be decided by the university and not by the Government of India.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Madam, there is no doubt that with quality education, the youth of India becomes its strength and not its burden. But if we look at the number of students who are going abroad every year, if it was 1,70,000 students in 2007, today it is over three lakhs. If I look at the global rankings of universities, in America there are approximately 168 universities that have made it to the top 500, 40 each in U.K. and Germany. Even our neighbouring country, China has 18 universities. But in India there are only three universities which have got into the top 500 ranking. On one side we are losing billions of dollars because of these students going abroad and through our students our money is going abroad. I would like to know what we are doing to our existing universities so that they also come into world ranking and we do not lose the best talents of our country to the foreign countries but on the other hand we attract those students from their countries to our country. So, what are we doing to the existing universities?

Madam, secondly there is another question related to this only.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you, just one question only.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Madam, a lot of our youth cannot make it to these top universities. They need technical and polytechnic kind of education also, vocational training. Well, in our country there are only 6,700 polytechnics providing technical education whereas in a country like China there are five lakhs, out of which

three-and-a-half lakhs are in the rural areas. Today, the rural areas do not have a good college, forget about having a polytechnic. Is the Government going to do anything to look towards providing the rural youth also?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I just want to inform the hon. Member that I have known of many instances where our children do not get into the IITs but get into MIT. So, this tells you that our present IITs may not be in the first 200 but the quality of students that go into our IITs may be better than the quality of students who go into MIT. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete his reply. Mr. Minister please continue.

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The hon. Member has mentioned about world ranking. The world rankings are based on certain criteria. Two of the major criteria in world rankings are firstly the number of foreign faculty teaching in those institutions and secondly how many foreign students are being taught in those institutions. These are the major criteria. As you know, we have none of those. That is why we are not in the top 200. But, if you take those away, we will be in the top 200.

As far as the rural areas are concerned, yes, it is this Government that is in fact talking to the States. Some of our Central Universities are in rural areas. Koraput is one example. The hon. Member from Odisha will know that we have set it up in Koraput. A Central University in Tamil Nadu is in a rural area. It is this Government that is giving a great thrust for investment in the rural areas. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RATNA DE: Entry of foreign educational institutions is welcome. But it should not scuttle the national academic institutions in our education sector. It should be ensured that it helps our education sector in

getting vocational training and development of skill which would help Indian studies to know more about the global trend in the education sector. Has the hon. Minister set up a regulatory body in this regard to ensure that no second rate, poor quality or substandard foreign educational institutions are coming into the education sector in India?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Two very important issues have been raised by the hon. Member; firstly, about vocational training. I would like to inform the hon. Member that the maximum investment that we are looking at is in the vocational areas, because in this country we lack para-medics, we lack para-legals, there are no air-conditioning engineers, there are no automobile engineers, there are no artisans, there are no people who are in the field of financial services at the lower end. Very little skill development experts are in this country. So, if you want to employ a workman in a particular area, he has no certification. A lot of the foreign investment is going to come into the vocational sector and the maximum will come. Hospitality services, tourism services are very important areas where there is no expertise in this country. The young people are looking for jobs. They do not want to become doctors or engineers. They want to embrace vocational training and get jobs and earn money for their families. We are in the process. We have so far denied them because we have never had a law in place. So, the hon. Member is absolutely right. We are going to set up a national vocational educational framework in this country within the next one year and we will have hundreds of skill development courses in the 10+2 sector so that children, when they pass out of Class 12, will actually be able to be employed. Please allow our youth these opportunities. Please do not oppose these opportunities for employment of our own kids. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, is it an ordinary question? We want to ask hon'ble Prime Minister? Hon'ble Prime Minister has himself been

Professor. Is there any dearth of scholars here.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. It was the question of Shri Dharmendra Yadav ji which has already been discussed. Now you please sit down. [English] we have moved....

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: People from IIM have gone there as professor, what are they doing?
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please sit down. It was the question of Shri Dharmendra Yadavji on which detailed discussion has been done. Mulayam Singh ji don't be so upset. If you will get angry how the House will run?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please down you will ask and he will reply.

[English]

Consultations on RTE Act, 2009

+

*242. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is facing some teething problems in the implementation of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has recently discussed the matter in a meeting held with the State Education Ministers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Act ensures protection of the interests of children belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes and minorities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Government has received representations from State Governments and other stakeholders on various issues relating to the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, including financial resources, teacher qualifications, schools run by minority organisations and admission procedure in specified category and unaided schools. The Government is in constant dialogue with the State Governments and stakeholders.

The Government has taken various steps for implementation of the RTE Act, including notifying the (a) RTE Rules, 2010; (b) National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority to lay down teacher qualifications, (c) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as the academic authority to lay down the curriculum and evaluation procedure, and (d) National Advisory Council (NAC) under the Act. In addition, Government has taken steps to align the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms with the provisions of the RTE Act.

(c) and (d) The Government had convened a meeting of State Education Ministers on 18 June, 2010, in which

issues relating to teacher recruitment, redeployment, and teacher qualifications and training were discussed in keeping with the provisions of RTE Act. In the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) on 19th June, 2010 issues relating to aligning SSA norms with the RTE Act were discussed.

(e) and (f) Under the RTE Act, every child in the 6 – 14 age group, including a child belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward Classes and minorities has the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school. Sections 8 and 9 of the Act cast duties on appropriate Governments and local authorities to ensure that the child belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups are not discriminated against and prevented from pursuing and completing elementary education on any grounds. Section 12(1) (c) of the Act provides that schools of specified category and unaided schools shall admit in class I, to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) have been mandated under the Act to examine and review the safeguards for rights of the child provided under the RTE Act.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Madam Speaker, the foundation of a progressive and civilized society can be laid through education. This is the biggest Challenge before our country today that children belonging to poor families are looking for education in rural areas.

Their families are engaged in providing them better education, but they remain deprived. I think Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act is an important step in that directions. But I seek clarification from hon'ble Minister regarding an aspect of the implementation of the same Act. Taking cognizance of the traditions and social systems of our country and

keeping in view the caste based exploitation continuing since ages, Indian Constitution has accorded special status and reservation to the persons belonging to the SCs, STs and Backward communities. This Act is silent on this aspect. Even a special category has been formed for economically and socially backward class. The good law need flexibility. Had it been defined somewhere then the local agencies and State Governments would not have the freedom to misuse it? I would like to know from Hon'ble Minister, does he want to implement 25 per cent reservation in unaided Institutions also, if so, will be provide any financial assistance to those Institutes?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Financial assistance has been provided to those Institutions under this Act. The amount we will spent on our children, the same amount will also be provided to them. So far as the SCs and STs are concerned, under this Act it is the constitutional right of each child to get education. That is why we thought that there would be no issue of reservation when each child would have right to education because the children belonging to the SC and ST would also have Constitutional right to get education.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Madam Speaker, some issue related to the shortage of financial resources have come to light. In the meeting held with the Ministers of State Governments, the same thing came light. As per the estimate of the Ministry of Central Government there is need of an outlay of Rs. 2,31,000 crore and the onus of an amount of 27,000 crore rupees has to be born by the State Governments. The Committee or the Board has stated that in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan there was a provision of 60-40 sharing and 14 States have been defaulter in the year 2009-10. Even the funds provided to various States are not spent. In this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister in this regard as several States have expressed their opinion that they are short of resources particularly when we talk of BIMARU States, its implementation is a big challenge there. In the context of Uttar Pradesh I would like to suggest to the

hon. Minister that if a rule is put in place that one can raise a statue in schools, then perhaps there could be a change in the State Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in a large State like Uttar Pradesh and a State like Bihar, if the State Governments are not putting their foot forward then is the Union Government ready to provide them a special economic package or assistance?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, Rs. 2,31,000 crore would be allocated under this scheme to the RTA during the next five years. The share of Union and State Governments is 55 and 45 per cent respectively under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. It becomes 50 per cent the following year. Since we are aligning the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan with RTA, the Government in view of the seriousness of this situation, has decided that the sharing pattern of the Union and State Government would be 65 per cent and 35 per cent respectively. However, it is not 65 and 35 per cent, actually it is 68 and 32 per cent. This is so because, the Finance Commission has separately allocated Rs. 24 thousand crore. Rs. 2,70,000 crore makes the sharing 65 and 35 per cent. According to my calculation the total sharing pattern is 68 and 32 per cent. We shall apply it to all the State. However, it is not possible to give special package to U.P. and Bihar. All the States will be allocated funds according to this pattern. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please allow Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam Speaker, the number of school going children in the age group of six to 14 years in the country is approximately 22 crore whereas the number of children not going to any school is one crore. The children of upper middle class in the cities start going to play school at the age of 3 years.

There is much hype about Right to Education Act of the Government which provides for free and compulsory education to children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. What provision has been put in place by the Government for children in the age group of 3-4 and 5 years and upto 6 years who number approximately 8 to 10 crores? They have not been taken into consideration. The Right to Education Act covers children above 6 years of age. This is my first question. ...*(Interruptions)* My Second question is...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask only one question.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Madam Speaker, the question is concerning Right to Education Act. 55 lakh teachers are required for 22 crore students and sanctioned posts are 46 lakhs. Out of these 9 lakh teachers are not trained, they are not qualified to teach. Seven lakh posts are vacant and five lakh posts are required. This means when the shortage of teachers is 31 lakh, then how would the right to education be implemented? ...*(Interruptions)* In regard to the question raised that Rs. 2 lakh 33 thousand crore is required, the annual budget is Rs. 15 thousand crore and Rs. 46 thousand crore is short. The budget of 15 crore multiplied by 3 is 45 crore, they say that Rs. 24 thousand crore has been allocated to States by the 13th Finance Commission. That also works out to be Rs. 5 thousand crore per annum. 15 and 5, makes Rs. 20,000 crore, how would they meet the deficit of the remaining Rs. 26 thousand crore per annum? Besides, people from the minority institutions, the poor, backward and dalit organisations have made representations. All these issues are there. The Right to Education Act is only a lip service, in absence of teachers and schools what will happen to the students?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The hon. Member is right. We will look at the practical side of all these issues. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, this is a very serious and important issue, discussion should be held in this House on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please give a notice, discussion will be held on this issue.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam Speaker, what scheme does the Government have to check the number of drop outs from primary education in Government schools in several States particularly Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: This is a very serious problem and it is absolutely true that the child drops out when he reaches fifth or sixth standard. We are seriously looking into the reason. We are contemplating to provide education to all the children under the Right to Education Act. That is why the school management committee set up by the Government shall have 75 per cent local representatives. The mother of a school going child would be in the management committee so that the community has the ownership and in case of a child, not getting proper education the matter will be reported by the committee. This is how we wish to revamp the system. This is quite true. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many of such mothers would be the members of the committee?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Fathers and not mothers are being talked about.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Not only mothers, but fathers too are being discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Madam, I would like to ask this, through you, from the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has mentioned that the Government of India's stake is 68 per cent, and 32 per cent comes from the State Government. How is the Government going to assist the State Governments when they themselves have mentioned to you by writing letters that they do not have funds available with them? Apart from that, they cannot carry on with your 6-14 age group students going to school and helping them out. What is the Government going to do about it?

Is the Government fixing a norm for student-teacher ratio in far-off areas? As mentioned by a hon. Member earlier that you do not have teachers available to teach. How are you going to carry on with this project?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, the hon. Member has put many questions into one question. The first question that he has asked was as to what the Chief Ministers have written. Yes, several Chief Ministers have written that : "We need 100 per cent and we cannot contribute anything." Most of them have written that : "We need 90 per cent." Now, it is not possible for the Government of India to fund the entire RTE with 90 per cent contribution. So, you must take a practical view of this issue.

The Finance Minister, at several times, has said that: "The States on any given day have surpluses in their Budgets." There was a time when there were deficit States, but today most of the State Budgets have surpluses. So, I think that efforts should be made by the State Governments too. Please remember that this is not a State-Centre issue. This is a National issue. You want your children to be educated and so does every parent. ...*(Interruptions)* So, everybody will have to make an effort in this. If you say that : "No, the Central Government must give 100 per cent and that we are not going to make any effort", then it is not going to work. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, it is clear that we have done the maximum possible. In fact, the Finance Minister has

been exceptionally kind to give Rs. 2,31,000 crore for this. I am thankful to the Finance Minister. Now, the States must also contribute in this.

As far as the student-teacher ratio is concerned, the Act provides for a 30:1 ratio, that is, one teacher for 30 students and this will apply to rural areas as well. In fact, the Act provides that we will have a school — where the population of children in the rural areas is dispersed — and give transportation facility to the children for them to actually be able to go to that school, which will be borne by us. All these provisions are there in the Act itself.

As far as the teachers are concerned, this is a very big issue. We are asking the State Governments to recruit more teachers. Many States have started the process. I have to tell you that no matter what might be said in this hon. House, every State Education Minister has come to me and said that : "We accept; we are willing to collaborate with you; and we want to move forward with you."

Cruelty to Animals

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*243. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted an Animal Welfare Board for prevention of cruelty to animals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 have been effective in checking cruelty inflicted on animals in the country; and

(d) if not, the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government of India has established Animal Welfare Board of India, in 1962 under Section 4 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (No. 59 of 1960) for promotion of animal welfare generally and for the purpose of protecting animals from being subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering in particular. Government of India provides fund to Animal Welfare Board of India to meet its obligations as defined in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act, 1960 and rules framed thereunder.

The constitution of the Animal Welfare Board of India is in accordance with Section 5 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and its functions are defined in Section 9.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri S. Alagiri — Not present
Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Madam Speaker, I express my gratitude to you for allowing me time to ask a question,

Madam, the hon. Minister in reply to the question says that there are laws to check cruelty against animals. Ever since the advent of tractor, if a female calf is born to a cow, she is properly looked after, however, if it is a male then the farmers or herdsman think of selling him out as soon as possible since now the farmers in several parts of the country do not need oxen to plough their fields, so they think of selling him out of the house. Similarly, if a female calf is born to a buffalo then it should be brought up because it will grow up as a buffalo. If it is a male calf then it is killed and its pelt is filled with

straw. The buffalo is given an injection and the stuffed male calf is placed before her and she is milched. Some people abandon them and these animals stroll around like stray animals and several times accidents are caused because of them and people end up with broken bones. The Government has laws to check this cruelty against animals. I would like to know only this much from the hon. Minister as to how many people involved in such activities have been punished?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, as the hon. Member has acknowledged, we have the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. We set up an Animal Welfare Board in 1962. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to his reply.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We have an elaborate legal network and an institutional network for implementing both the law as well as the rules that have been enacted under the law. Madam, there is the Animal Welfare Board of India, the State Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Authorities, and every district has also been asked to set up these institutional authorities. It is not humanly possible in our country for a Central Government alone to implement this Act and these rules. It is only when we get the full cooperation of the States, when we get the full cooperation of the civic authorities that we will be able to implement this law.

As far as the specific question on the number of actions taken, the number of cases registered, Madam Speaker, I will have to get back to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your second supplementary.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Madam Speaker, the House is aware of the reply to the first question. Through you, I would like to ask a very small question. Whether there is any veterinary doctor for the treatment of such animals? Will the hon. Minister make any arrangement for the treatment of stray and sick animals in major cities and villages?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, through the Animal Welfare Board of India, there are 2,800 NGOs ...*(Interruptions)* Madam Speaker, I cannot answer if I am going to be interrupted, however senior the Members are. This cross-talk is very, very distracting, Madam.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to him. Cruelty against animals is a very sensitive issue. Please listen to him attentively.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: The hon. Member wants the reply in Hindi. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, he is not saying that. He is saying something else. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Let me also ask him a question. This matter is also concerned with my constituency. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, the Animal Welfare Board of India has registered 2,800 NGOs on its books out of which something like 1700 are *Goshalas*. These are run by various institutions and the purpose of these *Goshalas* which are all across the country is precisely to take care of migrant, roaming, unacknowledged animals which you see on the streets. The purpose of these *Goshalas* is to provide a home largely, of course,

to cattle. There are animals which are migrant animals which are also part of the *Goshala* network. So, to the Animal Welfare Board of India, every year, we provide about Rs. 13 crore by way of Plan and non-Plan support through the Ministry of Environment and Forests, and it is through these NGOs, this network of 2,800 NGOs and 1700 *Goshalas* that the problem of stray animals particularly cattle is being adhered to.

I entirely accept the fact that in spite of all these, there are still visible cases of cruelty, and as I mentioned to you, Madam Speaker, we have the laws, and we have to ensure the implementation of these laws. There are organized cases of cruelty, and I want to mention here that in many States, for example, bull-fighting is an accepted cultural practice. On the 4th of December, 2009, this very House debated a Private Members' Resolution on allowing bull-fighting in the State of Goa, and I rejected that demand from the Private Member.

Similarly, the Tamil Nadu Government has the *jallikattu* cultural practice. Now, my Ministry has gone to the Supreme Court and has asked for a ban on this practice of *jallikattu*. The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly has passed guidelines to regulate this practice.

So, I think, Madam Speaker, it is not just a question of my Ministry or the Animal Welfare Board assuming responsibility. Unless the State Governments also play their role, we are going to continue to see cruelty to animals.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: As the hon. Minister has stated just now, in Tamil Nadu, bull-fighting is commonly called as *jallikattu* and it is being celebrated every year during the festival of harvest. Thousands of youth with strength and valour participate in the game of heroism and deed. From time immemorial, it is being celebrated throughout Tamil Nadu. Madam, it cannot be treated as cruelty to animals. May I ask the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Government will take appropriate steps to continue this practice in Tamil Nadu? If there is a will, there is a way.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, my position on this, I would like to make it absolutely clear. Not every cultural practice is sustainable; not every cultural practice should be continued with in the modern day era, and *jallikattu* happens to be one of the practices of cruelty to animals. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: It cannot be treated as cruelty to animals.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It has also seen the death of human beings and that is why the Animal Welfare Board moved the Supreme Court in 2007 to ban *jallikattu*. Now, in response to this, the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly passed regulations. I do not believe that regulations are the answer. The bull-fighting in Spain — Spain is associated with bull-fighting — the Catalonia Province of Spain has banned bull-fighting, and I see no reason why Tamil Nadu cannot ban *jallikattu*.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Actually, I have hundreds of questions, but I will stick to two really important points.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act was made in 1960, and the importance of this Act was recognized by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It has been the only Private Members' Bill ever accepted by the Government. The House made a fine, which was a very, very serious fine for animal cruelty. In those days, when my father earned Rs. 1,200 as a Colonel in the Army, the fine for a single act of cruelty was Rs. 50. Today Rs. 50 is meaningless, but it has not been revised from 1960 till now. I would request you to change the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, amend it to make it modern. It is the only Act in the country in which every single day, there are about 1,000 to 2,000 cases, but every single person caught for cruelty, it is the only Act which they plead guilty because if they say 'not guilty', the case goes on for ever; if they plead 'guilty', they pay Rs. 50 and they are out. So, we have the same offenders every night.

My colleague talked about cows being taken for

slaughter every night. Every single night, I have caught between four to five trucks somewhere in India. In every case, they have got away with Rs. 50. So, I would like to know whether your Government would bring in amendments to the Act to make the fines or the punishments more severe.

The second thing is animal sacrifice is an organized crime. It is done in many, many villages; it is now nearing Dussehra and it becomes really impossible, especially with the Army also involved and doing it all over the place. Could you please let us know whether you intend to ban animal sacrifice? It is banned in six States. Why can it not be banned all over India?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member is right, I am well aware of the historic importance of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1960, which is the contribution of Rukmini Devi Arundale to the legislation of our country. I am also conscious of the fact that the hon. Member is the Chairman of the Committee on Assurances. So, I should be very careful when I say anything lest she construe it as an assurance. But I do want to say to the hon. Member that the amendment to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 is very much on our agenda. We would like to come forward with actually a comprehensive Animal Welfare Act, not just a Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, with steep penalties because the penalties today, under the 1960 legislation, is very, very laughable. If this is construed as an assurance, this is an assurance and we will come forward with this legislation.

As far as the second question is concerned, the hon. Member is right that a number of States have, in fact, banned animal sacrifices in religious places. This is a sensitive issue. I would like to proceed with this with some caution because this is an issue that affects a large number of States. All I can say, at this stage, is that we will, from the Ministry of Environment and Forests, on behalf of the Animal Welfare Board, certainly send an advisory to all the States to emulate the States which

have already banned animal sacrifices. This much I can assure the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, I want to know from the Minister and you also know that the biggest animal fare of Asia takes place in Sonapur. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: It is the biggest illegal fare. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The biggest animal fare of Asia is organized there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Lalu ji, please quickly ask your question because there is a time constraint and the Minister has to reply also.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Maneka ji has given the reply that it is an illegal fare. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Then, what are you asking? Ask your question quickly.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: It is the biggest fare of the country. The people from each part of the country reach there with elephants, horses, parrots, cows, buffalos etc. on the occasion of bath in the Ganges and do sale-purchase of these animals. ...*(Interruptions)* Camels are also brought. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I would like to know about the regime during which the welfare Board regarding the animal cruelty come to existence? ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Whether donkey is also brought there?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Whether donkeys or horses are brought or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, quickly ask your questions.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: I would like to know about the architects of that Board. We purchase cows from Haryana and Punjab. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: All the animals are snatched away on the way in the name of cruelty to animals. This is like depriving a large section of the country of their livelihood. I have been told that the BJP Government in Karnataka has banned the slaughter of castrated animal as well as goat. What's happening in this country? Therefore, this Welfare Board should be reviewed. ...(Interruptions) The people in the country who get their livelihood from Circus shows have been rendered jobless. ...(Interruptions) Many people have become jobless.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have finished, now sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Those who have nothing to do with animals have become their Caretaker by putting a ban on them. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, I bow to the hon. Member's superior wisdom on matters relating to the animal kingdom. All I can say is that I am very conscious of the impact that the Sonapur Mela is having on the manner in which elephants particularly are treated. This is a matter of shame for all of us. One animal that is associated with Indian culture is the elephant and the manner in which elephant's are being traded illegally and the manner in which elephants are being treated in different parts of the country is a matter that should cause

great concern to us. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has set up an Expert Group on Project Elephant. I am expecting the Report of this Group by the end of this month. One of the areas that I have asked them to look at is the future of Sonapur Mela because I think, as long as the Sonapur Mela remains, we are going to have this problem of elephant's trade with all its attendant consequences across the country. The manner in which elephants are treated privately and, if I may say so, with the greatest of respect to all the *Bhakts* in the House, the manner in which elephants are treated in some of the most sacred temples of our country, is a matter of great shame for all of us.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jaswant Singh. I am afraid we just have one minute.

[Translation]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Madam Speaker, since there is no time left, I will not ask the question.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Ill-effects of Mobile Phone Towers on Birds

*244. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the mobile phone towers have led to the decline in the population of birds including sparrows and bees in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up an expert group to conduct a study in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the expert group is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) As per the information available with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Salim Ali Center for Ornithology and Natural History Society, Coimbatore, Centre for Environment and Vocational Studies of Punjab University and the Kerala Environmental Researchers Association are conducting some studies on the impact of electromagnetic radiation on the birds. The preliminary findings indicate that electromagnetic radiations from the mobile towers have some negative effects on birds especially House sparrows and also on the insects including the bees. However, no long-term nation wide studies have so far been conducted, which could show conclusively the adverse impacts of mobile towers on birds and insects.

(c) Presently, there is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

Allocation of Funds under SSA

*245. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

SHRI B. MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether certain States/Union Territories (UTs) have demanded additional allocation of funds under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) so as to undertake improvement in the infrastructural facilities in the schools during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the amount demanded and sanctioned during the above period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds given to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during each of the last three years for SSA, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the monitoring mechanism in place to ensure proper utilisation of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Under Sarva

Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B), submitted by each State/UT is considered and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) every year, taking into account the fund sharing pattern between Central and State Governments applicable for that year. Funds are released after verification of the release of State share in the previous year and the level of expenditure of funds released in the previous year. Outlays for Civil Works are provided up to the ceiling of 33% of the total AWP&B outlay approved by the PAB. However, in the case of Special Focus Districts, which have infrastructure gaps, SSA provides enhanced civil works outlay upto 50% of the total outlay. The details of allocation of funds sought by States/UTs and sanctioned under SSA during the last three years is given in Statement-I.

(c) Under SSA, States partner with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) for various interventions such as inclusive education, strategies for out of school children, girls education, community mobilization etc. The details of the funds provided by the States to NGOs are not maintained at the national level. However, these are within the outlays approved by the PAB for AWP&B of the State. Details of NGOs associated with SSA in the States, in the last three years is at Statement-II. At the national level, grants are released to NGOs under Innovative and Experimental (I&E) Programmes for Education at elementary level, under which Rs. 3.09 crore was provided to 13 NGOs in 2007-08, and Rs. 2.94 crore to five NGOs in 2009-10.

(d) For effective implementation of SSA, a rigorous monitoring system has been put in place, which includes inter-alia, submission of monthly/quarterly progress reports and periodic review meetings by States, field level monitoring through reputed institutes of social sciences and university departments of education, as also independent review missions on programme progress. In addition, statutory and independent annual financial audits and concurrent financial reviews are conducted under SSA. A system of electronic transfer of funds to State Project Offices of SSA in States and Union Territories is also in place.

Statement-I

Civil works outlay proposed by States/UTs and approved under SSA

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		Civil works outlay proposed	Civil works outlay approved	Expenditure	Civil works outlay proposed	Civil works outlay approved	Expenditure	Civil works outlay proposed	Civil works outlay approved	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59907.64	47473.87	20358.09	37805.09	64368.74	41680.36	59551.03	34132.96	27123.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11230.95	3807.64	3533.93	8520.81	6240.2	6240.23	6479.11	5089.11	2286.32
3.	Assam	104409.08	29965.49	29863.01	50118.47	27040.94	26989.16	23563.36	20099.06	17421.11
4.	Bihar	405279.45	137678.31	74348.18	215193.79	156346.11	71955.87	237795.69	187824.53	73320.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	52266.09	24846.91	22334.12	39999.85	32293.36	32056.37	42246.19	34147.18	26862.16
6.	Goa	574.01	555.82	442.21	269.21	245.01	83.25	344.61	341.06	209.50
7.	Gujarat	24318.01	17274.02	11986.94	19412.8	17304.83	14003.44	24572.9	17634.44	13469.89
9.	Haryana	33251.82	9399.50	5101.26	27387.72	14357.66	7470.58	28752.87	16457.73	11433.53
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4736.79	3605.39	2845.01	5870.24	3277.89	2494.01	6241.09	5075.42	3257.86
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11988.40	10282.80	10062.80	18426.38	14367.98	4340.00	31680.22	24957.89	17196.28
11.	Jharkhand	127182.45	61533.77	40544.12	117612.67	75830.05	63775.68	90871.79	64703.06	47997.65
12.	Karnataka	197667.90	23681.81	23631.82	29192.71	30239.44	30247.64	38483.11	19877.15	19186.75
13.	Kerala	10689.07	4060 50	3512.54	7159.36	2596.54	2169.95	7950.85	4350.04	3548.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	82310.13	69224.03	26214.32	82472.78	70885.32	52460.68	89777.82	73641.87	42847.95
15.	Maharashtra	32842.50	29350.39	24434.59	45187.18	34730.11	28638.79	59630.47	35091.08	29422.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Manipur	793.70	1411.50	772.50	2526	5685	91.50	3091.58	1924.52	508.13
17.	Meghalaya	5109.45	5874.57	4474.07	7324.05	8335.96	4263.93	8997.36	10694.52	4970.04
18.	Mizoram	976.80	1158.50	1158.50	2841.1	2145.4	699.67	4045.45	3467.65	3455.52
19.	Nagaland	2591.09	1762.47	1428.92	3331.82	1827.8	1313.31	2556.22	2180.3	2082.04
20.	Odisha	46409.00	47355.27	38305.02	37414.21	41404.16	34010.55	51200.66	51334.52	44671.81
21.	Punjab	21747.31	4189.80	3870.81	24690.95	6404.87	5912.43	33953.25	10843.14	10529.88
22.	Rajasthan	66337.11	31484.94	3500264	32589.76	32176.36	26244.18	19922.57	22556.84	19097.43
23.	Sikkim	909.90	909.90	73.28	888.62	726.7	585.83	1040.05	796.33	578.63
24.	Tamil Nadu	19002.42	30611.01	17306.21	27600.65	29868.58	28239.70	41875.55	15259.8	15010.68
25.	Tripura	7362.93	703.24	703.24	6937.72	2386.74	2386.74	4124.37	3214.9	2315.93
26.	Uttar Pradesh	98990.76	88496.49	86374.81	219481.58	75667.24	72307.41	97377.49	34566.93	33525.78
27.	Uttarakhand	13798.33	7471.10	6457.80	9677.31	7229.67	6354.02	7648.47	6457.6	4618.39
28.	West Bengal	92201.24	69006.16	61434.52	46996.04	44568.05	29725.40	43373.19	63030.75	37924.74
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2385.47	524.47	0,00	1615.87	1013.87	795.72	482.14	709.77	365.46
30.	Chandigarh	692.61	692.61	366.62	1154.17	325.99	42.92	774.15	759.15	750.75
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	514.43	300.68	58.15	699.25	471.98	180.55	587.79	522.13	239.22
32.	Daman and Diu	90.38	80.40	57.90	84.21	23.01	17.12	193.44	133.94	128.80
33.	Delhi	710.09	1497.08	997.71	202.08	1584.62	1084.80	41.55	1256.4	717.60
34.	Lakshadweep	377.00	114.60	31.04	234.15	160.2	80.90	79.30	81.00	64.96
35.	Puducherry	657.99	253 52	216.90	694.95	478.7	477.30	418.15	371.00	371.00
Total		1540312.30	766638 56	558453.58	1179813.55	807492.58	599469.99	1069723.84	773583.77	617531.41

Statement-II

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of NGOs		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	378	417	864
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	19	30
4.	Assam	26	0	21
5.	Bihar	154	180	280
6.	Chandigarh	12	17	41
7.	Chhattisgarh	25	18	17
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	2	0
10.	Delhi	19	16	42
11.	Goa	15	21	24
12.	Gujarat	76	76	141
13.	Haryana	160	160	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22	27	25
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	5	19
16.	Jharkhand	65	263	288
17.	Karnataka	446	574	640
18.	Kerala	1058	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	23	55	70
21.	Maharashtra	237	1604	1604
22.	Manipur	59	124	121
23.	Meghalaya	13	15	26
24.	Mizoram	11	11	26
25.	Nagaland	26	39	64
26.	Odisha	277	167	145
27.	Puducherry	21	27	14
28.	Punjab	7	90	88
29.	Rajasthan	96	29	26
30.	Sikkim	5	5	9
31.	Tamil Nadu	155	199	258
32.	Tripura	22	15	13
33.	Uttar Pradesh	239	218	23
34.	Uttarakhand	81	65	109
35.	West Bengal	192	227	385
Total		3945	4686	5417

Upgradation Work of IMD

*246. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the upgradation of the observational infrastructure of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and its computing power to provide better forecasting of weather and monsoon in the country;

(b) whether the ability of the IMD to accurately forecast weather and monsoon well in advance has improved as a result of such upgradation; and

(c) 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) The Government, as part of its XI Five Year Plan, is implementing a

comprehensive modernization programme for India Meteorological Department (IMD) covering (i) observation systems (ii) advanced data assimilation tools (iii) advanced communication and IT infrastructure (iv) high performance computing systems and (v) intensive/sophisticated training of IMD personnel to facilitate the implementation of advanced global/regional/meso-scale prediction models for improving the accuracy of weather forecasts in all temporal and spatial scales and for quick dissemination of weather forecast assessments/warnings to the users.

The progress made till date in respect of the upgradation/commissioning of the observational infrastructure of the IMD, taken up under Phase-I of the upgradation programme is given below:—

Instrumentation Type	Number planned for Phase-I	Progress of Implementation
Automatic Rain Gauge (ARG)	1350	323
Automatic Weather Station (AWS)	550	316
Doppler Weather Radar (DWR)	13	2
Wind Profiler	7	In progress
Pilot Balloon	70	65
Aeronautical Instrumentation	28	8
Upgraded Radiosonde	25	11

High Performance Computing System (HPCS) with peak computing power of 14.4 Tera FLOPS (10^{12} Floating Point Operations Per Second) is now fully functional in IMDs Head Quarters (HQs) in Delhi. The HPCS of IMD HQs receives global observational data on continuous basis (24x7) that enabled to build a platform for generating global and regional forecasts, involving a suite of global/regional/meso-scale models, for the purpose of forecast guidance in short (1-3 days) and experimental medium range (upto 10-days). These new range of numerical weather prediction (NWP) products are

used for generating forecast assessment by various regional and State meteorological offices of IMD.

Further, specific NWP inputs are also generated for disseminating the input fields for operating very high resolution models (9 Kms grid scale) that are being run at regional offices of IMD for their respective domains of country. To facilitate for the operation of high resolution meso-scale models at regional scale and to exchange forecast products across the State forecast offices in the country, high end computing servers are commissioned

at 12 different locations viz. Pune, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai, Guwahati, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad).

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Improvement of weather forecasting services is a continuous process. Methodologies and modeling frameworks that have undergone rigorous performance evaluation in operational R&D environment are being adopted subsequent to the commissioning of HPCS in IMD HQs for enhancing the weather forecasting capacities through:—

- (i) Implementation of numerical prediction models with 35 Km. grid globally and 27 Kms/9 Kms/3 Kms/1 Km. grid over India/regional/mega city domains are already implemented.
- (ii) Assimilating all available global satellite radiance data in the numerical models.

Beginning monsoon-2010, for the first time on experimental basis, spatial rainfall forecast outlook (7-day forecasts followed by 7-day outlook) and probabilistic spatial monthly scale rainfall scenarios (indicative above/below normal activity over various parts of the country) are being generated and hosted on IMDs web-site. All these newly implemented rainfall assessment tools are currently undergoing performance evaluation so as to assess their operational suitability and plan for their improvement.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

*247. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which are yet to sign Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT);

(b) the reaction of the Government over the achievements and the failures of the Nuclear NPT Review Conference 2010 in creation of tangible provisions for universal nuclear design to discourage noncompliance, defection and discrimination; and

(c) the position of the Government over the NPT, and the post NPT Review Conference 2010?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Three countries, namely India, Israel and Pakistan have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

(b) and (c) India is not a party to the NPT and did not attend the NPT Review Conference held in New York from 3-28 May, 2010. India has a longstanding and consistent position on the NPT that it is a discriminatory treaty. India's position remains unchanged. Even though India is not a party to the NPT, it remains committed to global, non-discriminatory and verifiable nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in a specified framework of time.

U.N. Sanctions on Iran

*248. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has imposed fresh sanctions against Iran over its nuclear programme;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that India's interest lies in strengthening relations with Iran and extending economic and trade ties especially in the energy sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The UN Security Council imposed fresh sanctions on Iran over its nuclear programme vide resolution 1929 adopted on 9 June 2010. The resolution covers, inter alia, Iran's nuclear and ballistic

missile activities, conventional arms transfers to and from Iran, Iran's shipping and banking sectors and entities related to Iranian Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC). The UN Security Council resolutions on Iran have been adopted under Chapter VII of the UN Charter and it is mandatory for all UN members to comply with their provisions.

(c) and (d) Government remains committed to maintaining and further strengthening bilateral relations with Iran, including economic and trade ties and in the energy sector. There have been regular high-level exchanges including consultations at ministerial level between India and Iran to discuss bilateral relations and important regional and global issues. Meetings of the Joint Commission and Joint Working Groups have been held to promote economic and commercial cooperation and cultural and educational ties. Interactions between academic and research institutions as also of Chambers of Commerce and Industry and commercial entities have been facilitated through meetings, seminars, visits and promotional events.

Use of Reclaimed Coal Mines

*249. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of closed coal mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries, subsidiary-wise;

(b) whether the Government/CIL proposes to return used, mined or reclaimed land back for gainful use;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the area of land proposed to be returned; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The subsidiary-wise number of mines closed/abandoned discontinued in CIL,

w.e.f. nationalization till 1.4.2010 (Provisional) are given below:—

Name of the subsidiary	No. of mines closed
Eastern Coalfields Limited	63
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	3
Central Coalfields Limited	14
Northern Coalfields Limited	1
Western Coalfields Limited	52
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	38
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	1

(b) and (c) Ministry of Coal has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Coal) to lay down a policy to guide alignment/transfer of land acquired under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 in particular and land acquired otherwise in general. The Committee has not yet submitted its report. The question of return of mined out surplus land will be considered on the basis of accepted recommendations of the Committee.

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

[Translation]

Employment in Agriculture Sector

*250. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sample Survey reports reveal decline in the number and percentage of workers engaged in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of the dismal performance of the agriculture sector, the Planning Commission has

evolved any strategy to accelerate the growth in the agriculture sector commensurate with rise in employment opportunities in the sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Employment estimates are generally obtained from the quinquennial rounds of the National Sample Surveys (NSS). The latest available quinquennial round is 61st round. It shows that in rural India, the proportion of 'all' (i.e. both principle and subsidiary status) male workers engaged in the agricultural activities declined from 71.4 per cent in the 55th round (1999-2000) to 66.5 per cent in 61st round (2004-05). For 'all' female workers, the decline in the corresponding rounds was less, that is, from 85.4 per to 83.3 per cent. The latest available NSS report of the 64th round (July 2007-08) which is an annual round does not show significant change since 2004-05.

(c) and (d) The Eleventh Five-Year Plan strategy for agriculture aims to improve access of farmers to technology; enhance public investments; encourage diversification towards higher-value crops and livestock while at the same time protecting against food security concerns; and achieve inclusiveness through a more decentralised decision-making that focuses on solving specific local problems.

Achievement in respect of growth in the agriculture sector as against the 11th Five-Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12) projected annual average growth of 4% in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Agriculture and Allied Sectors are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Year	Percentage change over the previous year
1	2	3
1.	2004-05	0.0

1	2	3
2.	2005-06	5.9
3.	2006-07	3.8
4.	2007-08	4.9
5.	2008-09 (Quick estimate)	1.6
6.	2009-10 (Revised estimate)	0.2

Source: Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

As regards contribution of agriculture to employment opportunities in the country the 11th Five-Year Plan has projected "no increase in the Eleventh Plan and a net decrease of 4 million agricultural workers over the Twelfth Plan period (2006-07 to 2016-17)". The underemployment in agriculture means that with the same number of workers it is possible to generate more output. Rising wage differentials between the agriculture and non-agriculture sectors are also likely to shift labour out of agriculture. However, some of the sub-sectors of the Agriculture and Allied Sector having potential for generating employment opportunities during the Eleventh Five-Year Plan are horticulture including organic agriculture, dairy, poultry and fisheries.

Private Universities

*251. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) exercises control over the functioning of private universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of private universities in the country which have been given land on subsidised rates by the Government;

(d) whether complaints have been received regard-

ing the functioning of the private universities in the recent past; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Universities established by State Legislatures without public funding (as private universities) are regulated under the University Grants Commission (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003.

(c) Allotment of land is a subject matter coming under the purview of State Governments. According to University Grants Commission (UGC) no such information is centrally maintained.

(d) and (e) According to the UGC, it came to the Commission's notice that 9 private universities established by State Legislatures were found to have affiliated colleges and off-campus centre(s) beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the States in which the university is established in violation of the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003 and in violation of the orders of the Supreme Court of India in the matter of Prof. Yash Pal and Ars. Vs. State of Chhattisgarh and others [W.P. (C) No. 19/2001]. The list of these universities is at Statement. All such Universities have been advised by the Commission to stop their operations, if any, beyond their territorial jurisdiction whether off-campus, study centres, affiliation to colleges or centres operating through franchises. Two of the State (Private) Universities namely, University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun and Himgiri Nabh Vishwavidyalaya, Dehradun have, according to the Commission, closed down their off-campus outside the State of Uttarakhand.

In addition, a complaint has been received by UGC against NIMS University, Jaipur regarding commercialization of Higher Education. The Commission has asked for comments of the University and State Government.

Statement

List of Private Universities

1. Amity University, Uttar Pradesh at Gautam Budha Nagar.
2. The Global Open University, Nagaland.
3. EIILM University, Sikkim.
4. Sikkim Manipal University of Health, Medical and Technological Sciences, Gangtok.
5. ICFAI University, Dehradun.
6. Singhania University, Jhunjhunu.
7. Integral University, Lucknow.
8. University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun.
9. Himgiri Nabh Vishwavidyalaya, Dehradun.

[English]

National Mission on Bamboo Applications

*252. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects funded by the National Mission on Bamboo Applications (NMBA) alongwith the funds released during the last three years and the current year, organisation-wise and project-wise;

(b) whether the Government grants financial assistance to the Bamboo Handicrafts Units and Common Facility Centres;

(c) if so, the funds released to each unit during the Eleventh Plan so far;

(d) the details of the funds granted to various organisations for different projects under Technology Development Assistance (TDA) alongwith the recovery rate thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government for commercialisation of the technologies and the progress made in such commercialisation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The National Mission on Bamboo Applications (NMBA) funds projects under its Technology Development Assistance (TDA) programme. The details of projects funded in the XI Plan period from 2007-08 till 31.07.2010, is placed at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. NMBA provides financial assistance to Common Facility Centres. It has supported 12 Common Facility Centres and provided technological assistance to impart training and help in skill development in (i) use of primary processing machines, shoot processing machines and pressure treatment plants; (ii) use of charcoal kilns and briquetting; (iii) blind making; (iv) gasification; (v) stick making; (vi) mat weaving; (vii) production of hygiene products, etc.

The National Bamboo Mission (NBM), which is a centrally sponsored scheme under the Ministry of Agriculture, provides financial assistance for both Handi-

crafts Units and Common Facility Centres. The focus of NBM is on plantation related research, bamboo cultivation and propagation, handicrafts marketing and exports.

The details of support extended by NMBA and NBM so far, during the XI Plan are placed at Statement-II.

(d) 25As mentioned in part (a) above, the details of financial assistance extended by NMBA to various organizations for different projects under the Technology Development Assistance (TDA) programme are placed at Statement-I. The overall recovery rate for loans extended as part of TDA is 63.1%.

(e) The NMBA has been developing and commercializing affordable technologies which can easily be made available. For this, NMBA scouts for bamboo-related — indigenous technologies available in our research and educational institutions and also appropriate imported technologies and finds entrepreneurs to take them up. In order to encourage entrepreneurs, NMBA extends necessary financial assistance for procurement of technology, laboratory testing, prototype development, quality control and development of standards, establishment of supply chains and market linkages. Good number of technologies have already been commercialized and others are in the process of being developed or being commercialized. Details of such technologies are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement-I

National Mission on Bamboo Applications

Details of the Projects funded Expenditure incurred during XIth Plan-organisation/project-wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	Name of the project funded – Agencies/ State Government/Company	F.Y. 2010-11 (upto July)	F.Y. 2009-10	F.Y. 2008-09	F.Y. 2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Benu, Katlamara: Est. of Pressure Treatment Plant and Round Bamboo Unit for BENU, Tripura	–	–	–	8.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	BTC, Kokrajhar: 20 Ha. Bamboo Plantation with Establishment of V.P.C. Nursery at Karigaon	-	-	-	1.00
3.	BCKV, Kalyani: Setting of V.P. Centre at Kalyani, West Bengal	-	-	-	2.00
4.	CII, Guragon: Study on Country wide Access and Regulatory Framework and Indian Bamboo	-	-	-	18.85
5.	C.P. Consultant P. Ltd., Delhi: Demonstration of Battery, Kiln of 5 Kilns at Manipur and Nagaland	-	-	-	1.62
6.	Deva Bamboo and Allied Ind., Imphal: Est. of Bamboo Stick and Charcoal at Tripura	-	-	-	2.56
7.	DC, Jorhat: Commercial Cultivation of Bamboo in four RD Block, Jorhat	-	-	-	2.57
8.	DC, Lohit: Ten prefab Structure at DSSA, Lohit	-	-	-	11.38
9.	Design and Development of Prototype of Primary Processing Machine for Bamboo application	-	-	-	2.03
10.	Prefab Structure for DDA, New Delhi (291)	-	-	-	1.48
11.	Prefab Structure for National Disaster Management Office, New Delhi (281)	-	-	-	4.72
12.	Prefab Structure for Rajputana Rifle Regiment, New Delhi (362, 171, 174)	-	-	-	5.66
13.	Banik Agro: Est. of Bamboo Round Stick and Charcoal making unit at Nagachera, Agartala	-	-	22.00	40.00
14.	Ceeke: Mfg. Unit of Bamboo Mat Ply and Board at Thingdawal, Kolasib Mizoram	-	-	35.78	110.42
15.	Prefab Structure for Child Participation Centre at Raipur (358)	-	-	-	3.97
16.	Craftique Bamboo Industries, Nagaon: Establishment of Mfg. Unit of Stick making unit at Nagaon	-	4.41	-	8.10
17.	Prefab Structure for Aguawai Centre, South Tripura (298)	-	-	-	18.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	C.R. Bamtech, Ramhlum, Aizwal: Mfg. Unit of Stick making at Aizwal	7.00	-	-	8.76
19.	Prefab Structure for SSA Patna Project (364)	-	-	-	5.34
20.	Prefab Structure for School Building at Kanubari, Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh (371)	-	-	-	14.12
21.	Prefab Structure for Directorate of Education, New Delhi (366)	-	-	-	4.33
22.	Dhanjal Mechanical Works: Est. of Adv. Mfg. Machine, Unit of Primary Process Machine at Kolkata	-	-	-	50.00
23.	Prefab Structure for 30 Division Saugor, Jaipur (299)	-	-	-	0.46
24.	Erosway: Mfg. Unit of Round/Split Bamboo unit at Nagpur	-	-	-	6.75
25.	Mfg. Unit of Flattened Bamboo Slat at Zero, by Himalyan Agro, Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	19.54
26.	HPC-L: Est. of 1 mwe Gasifire Electric System at Chachar Paper Mill and Nagon Paper mills (two unit)	-	-	-	175.00
27.	Prefab Structure for Youth Affair, New Delhi Project (390)	-	-	-	7.83
28.	Prefab Structure for DSOI and Transit Camp, New Delhi (266)	-	-	-	0.49
29.	Prefab Structure for Middle Demo Structure through V-Design Purple, Chandigarh (331)	-	-	-	1.05
30.	Est. of Bamboo Mat Unit at Kolasib by Grace RTP, Mizoram	-	-	73.76	166.23
31.	Genetic Green Gold Pvt. Ltd., Odisha: Establishment of Stick making unit at Baliapanda, Puri	-	6.46	15.12	-
32.	KSBC: Mfg. unit of bamboo mat at Angamalya, Kerala	-	-	32.60	18.50
33.	Luit Valley: Expansion Activity of Food Processing Machine for bamboo shoot at Jorhat	-	-	-	9.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Prefab Structure for Dinhata Project (236)	–	–	–	1.22
35.	Konkan Speciality Poly Pvt. Ltd.: Est. of Bamboo Fiber – Thermoplastic unit at Mangalore	–	195.00	124.84	288.16
36.	Manipur Craft and Bamboo Works, Keinour: Est. of Stick making unit at Keinour-Manipur	–	8.73	3.02	11.75
37.	Mfg. unit Bamboo Flooring and Panel Board at Sibsagar, Assam by Maisang Products	–	–	–	22.50
38.	Prefab Structure for Bodoland Tutorial, Kokrajhar (244)	–	–	–	0.52
39.	Prefab Structure for ITBP, Chamba, Himachal Pradesh (282)	–	–	–	1.49
40.	Prefab Structure as Poly house for G.B. Pant Agriculture University, Pant Nagar (332)	–	–	–	6.27
41.	Prefab Structure for Military Game Camp Project at Sikindarabad (417)	–	–	–	305.63
42.	Prefab Structure for Guru Govind Singh University (339)	–	–	–	1.10
43.	Mb ppl: L-Est. of Round and Square Stick Bamboo and Charcoal unit at Barapani, Marboo	–	–	–	1.74
44.	Nebisw: Est. of Stick and Charcoal making unit at Kharbam – Imphal	–	–	3.02	14.85
45.	PBPL, Lohit: Est. of Mfg. unit of Bamboo Ply at Alubari by Patkai Bamboo	–	–	11.57	34.00
46.	Prefab Structure for 61 Cav. Division at Delhi Cant. Project (237)	–	–	–	0.45
47.	DFO, Assam: Est. of Vegetative Propagation Nursery at BCKV, Nadi (Silviculture Division)	–	–	–	2.08
48.	Dayanand Sagar Institute, Bangalore: Bamboo Plantation of Tissue	–	–	–	12.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
49.	FDA, Thanjavur: Bamboo Extension Enterprises Programme in five VPC with Beed in Collaboration with FDA	-	-	-	0.74
50.	District Magistrate, Khammam (AP): Two Prefab Structure	-	-	-	1.11
51.	Engineering Project Consultancy, Delhi: Design and Analysis of Engineering Bamboo	-	-	-	3.68
52.	Patkai Bamboo: Est. of Stick Making unit at Saiphai, Aizwal	-	-	9.50	12.40
53.	PS Green Gold: Est. of Round Bamboo Stock unit at Dharma Nagar, Tripura	-	-	9.50	9.5
54.	Prince Carbon and Charcoal Industries: Est. of Bamboo Charcoal and Briqueting Machine of 150 TPA at Najibabad (UP)	-	-	20.88	18.74
55.	Supply of Bamboo Shoot Machine to Luit Valley P. Ltd. and Nagaland Food P. Ltd.	-	-	-	7.33
56.	Government of Nagaland, Est. of 25 kw Gasifier Equipment at Village Razephema, Nagaland	-	-	-	1.63
57.	GB Pant University, Support for Coordinated Trials for Managed Bamboo Propagation Center	-	-	-	5.81
58.	Rhino Bamboo: Est. of Bamboo Blind unit at Epip Amingaon, Guwahati	-	-	-	65.12
59.	Rbi, Aizwal: Est. of bamboo Stick making unit at Sairang, Aizwal	-	-	-	8.30
60.	Rity: Est. of Vacuum Packing of Bamboo Shoots Processing at Guwahati	-	-	-	3.50
61.	Government of Assam 25 kw Gassifire unit at Basistha Complex at Guwahati	-	-	-	12.12
62.	Haritha Eco Trust, Khammam: Development and Demonst. of Structural Appl. Involving of Const. Method, Design for Housing Project.	-	-	-	1.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
63.	HQ. Army, Bamboo Plantation Thorny Perimeter Fencing in various Army Sector in India	-	-	-	1.88
64.	Swaranga Agro: Est. of Bamboo Stick/Round and Tooth Pick unit at Tinsukia, Assam	-	-	-	12.00
65.	Suta Bamboo, Namsai-L: Mfg. unit of Flattened Bamboo Board at Namsai (Arunachal)	-	-	-	5.35
66.	Sbppl, Tuli: Est. of Stick and Slat unit at Tuli, Nagaland	-	-	-	15.27
67.	Sgl, Kankawali: Est. of Acrylic Bamboo Mat Sheet unit at Kudal	-	-	-	9.50
68.	IHBT, Palampur: Bamboo Plantation and Bio Fencing with Indian Army, Ferozpur and Palampur	-	-	-	9.37
69.	IHBT, Palampur : Setting of Bamboo Vegetative Propagative Centre at Palampur (HP)	-	-	-	1.02
70.	Srivari Metal Works: Mfg. unit of Bamboo based composites for Interior as Railway, Buses and Transport Industry	-	-	-	43.00
71.	St. Xavier: Est. of Stick and Charcoal making Unit at Bislamganj-Loan (50:50)	-	-	-	10.25
72.	Shyam Nursery, Kolhapur: Vegetative Propagation Nursery Centre for D — Stocksil at Kolhapur	-	-	-	10.08
73.	SVM Bamboo: Bamboo Mat Corrugated Sheet at Mahuda (Odisha)	-	-	-	17.13
74.	IISc, Est. of 100 kw Demonstrative Gasifier unit at Indian Army, Along	-	-	-	2.40
75.	IISc, Est. of 25 kw Demonstrative Gassifire unit at TAMBAC, Tamlong, Manipur	-	-	-	10.14
76.	IISc, Est. of 90 kw Demonstrative Gassifire unit at Malsom Bamboo P. Ltd., Mizoram	-	-	-	20.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
77.	Shri Dharmasthala: Est. of Stick and Agarbati Making unit at Uttara Kannada – Mangalore			15.00	35.00
78.	Tayang Bamboo Industries, Tezu – Est. of Feeder unit of Flattened Bamboo Slats unit	–	–	1.54	6.22
79.	Woodmaster India: Est. of Prototyping, Testing and Commercialization of Bamboo Processing Machine	–	–	–	9.60
80.	Zokraft Bamboo: Est. of Bamboo Stick making unit at Bairabi, Aizwal	–	–	–	20.05
81.	IISc, Est. of 25 kw Demonstrative Gassifire unit at Forest Complex, Basistha, Guwahati	–	–	–	0.39
82.	IISc, Bangalore Storability of Bamboo through Process to Enhance Torrification with IISC	–	–	–	5.70
83.	ZOZAM: Est. of Stick Making unit at Chaltlang, Aizwal	–	–	4.48	–
84.	AAI Vally Carbon Pvt. Ltd.: Est. of Activated Carbon unit at Bongaigaon	–	41.58	31.75	–
85.	Est. of Bamboo Stick and Strip Making unit at Nagaon by Brahmaputra Enterprises, Guwahati	–	–	15.00	–
86.	Megha Bamboo Briqueting Product: Est. of Bamboo Charcoal Making Unit at Shilong	–	3.00	8.05	–
87.	ILF&S: Est. of 35 kw Demonstrative Gassifire unit Tripura at Katlamara, Bishramganj, Rangamala and Laxmandhepa	–	–	–	52.08
88.	ILF&S: Setting of bamboo Vegetative Progrative Centre at Agartala and H/F-Hatipura	–	–	–	2.11
89.	ILF&S: Bamboo Plantation at Kanakaich, Tripura State	–	–	–	4.52
90.	IFGTB, Coimbatore: Extension of BLT Project on Bamboo Multi-Location Project	–	–	–	2.76

1	2	3	4	5	6
91.	IPIRTI, Bangalore: Est. of Bamboo Mat unit at Tirchi, Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1.00
92.	IWST, Bangalore: Bamboo Plantation of 25 ha. with KMFT and IWST, Bangalore	-	-	-	5.97
93.	KSBC: Est. of Mechanization of Bamboo Mat unit, at Angamalya, Kerala	-	-	-	56.99
94.	KSBC: Est. of four Feeder unit with Drying Chamber, Hotpress unit, at Angamalya, Kerala	-	-	-	10.41
95.	Malsom Bamboo P. Ltd., Aizwal, Mizoram: Est. of Vaccume Processing Plant at Aizwal	-	-	-	3.85
96.	Malsom Bamboo P. Ltd. Aizwal: Est. of 90 kw Gassifire unit at Bhairabi	-	-	-	1.12
97.	Mizoram Jos Stick Industries: Est. of Bamboo Stick for Incense Stick making unit at Aizwal	-	-	-	6.37
98.	Misc. Project release during the year	-	-	-	4.56
99.	NBDA: Est. of Bamboo Charcoal and Activated Carbon unit with Collaboration of China	-	-	-	5.93
100.	NBDA: Est. of 45 Battery Charcoal Klin in nine Briqueting Machine in Kohima	-	-	-	1.75
101.	NBDA: Setting of two Vegetative Centre	-	-	-	6.00
102.	NBDA & K-CFC: Est. of Demonstrative Bamboo Treatment Machine Facilities of round Bamboo unit at NBDA and Konback at Rozephema	-	-	-	5.90
103.	Ri Bhoi Social Forest Division, Nongpoh: Est. of one Charcoal and Klin unit at Nongpoh, Meghalaya	-	-	-	7.50
104.	SFRI, Itanagar: Setting of two Bamboo VPC Centre at Chelsa and Itanagar	-	-	-	6.80
105.	St. Xavior, Bishramganj: Est. of Stick 7 Charcoal making unit with Don Basco School	-	-	-	1.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
106	Supply of Tissu Culture Plant for various State Institution	-	-	-	6.09
107	Tayang Bamboo Industries, Tezu : Est. of Feeder unit of Flattened Bamboo Slats unit	-	-	-	7.76
108	TBM: Est. of Agarbati Masala Processing unit at Nutan Nagar, Tripura	-	-	-	4.45
109	TBM: Industry Linked Skill Programme for Incense Stick Rolling unit at Tripura	-	-	-	4.00
110	Teri, Delhi: Bamboo Plantation with Soil Enrichment and Amendments using Fly Ash and Mycorrhizal in Korba (Chhattisgarh)	-	-	-	2.24
111	GBPAU: Bamboosetum for Superior Germ Plasma of Bamboo at three location at GWH, HYD, GBPU	-	-	-	3.96
112	Uttarakhand Bamboo Fibre Development Board: Demonstration of Bamboo Plantation Base Technology for Soil Reclamation Community Level Cultivation	-	-	-	5.06
113	V.P. Chandigarh: Demonstration of Structure Application for HP Tourism at Kangra (Palampur)	-	-	-	2.67
114	Excel Bamboo Enterprises, Dimapur: Fermented Bamboo Shoot unit	-	-	3.26	-
115	CIPET, Chennai: Rehabilitation Programme for Andaman and Nicobar and Portblair for Tsunami Project	-	7.17	9.09	25.30
116.	Care Technology and Products, Bangalore - Enlistment of Engg. Bamboo Structure under DGS&D	-	1.22	-	2.40
117.	GG Food and Packaging Co. P. Ltd., Delhi: Product Promotion Grant for Bamboo Shoot Marketing at the Bamboo Store, Delhi	1.00	5.77	-	1.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
118.	Government of Sikkim: Est. of Pressure Treatment Equipment for Horticulture Division Government of Sikkim (new)	-	-	3.60	2.86
119.	Inomy: Development of NMBA Website on the Basis of already Developed Content Structure and Design Interface by Inomy	-	3.64	3.72	3.93
120.	The Bamboo Store, Delhi: Marketing of Bamboo Products at Delhi	2.00	6.00	17.11	6.50
121.	Naino Steel Pvt. Ltd.: Est. of Bamboo Ply Industries unit at Kamrup, Assam as additional TDA for Expansion of Project	50.00	126.30	48.73	-
122.	Swaranga Agro Tech Pvt. Ltd., Tinsukia: Est. of Briqueting Machine for West Management for Bamboo Product, the Machine of Maa Kamakhya Udyog Shifted to SATPL, Tinsukia	-	1.00	2.73	-
123.	Dimru Food Industries: Expansion of Bamboo Shoot Processing unit at West Garo Hill, Meghalaya	-	8.50	8.00	-
124.	Multilocational Trial of Bamboo Plantation in 10 Sector through GB Pant University, Pant Nagar	-	6.50	17.17	21.93
125.	NBDA: Est. of 100-kwe Gasifire, Round, Stick and Slate of Bamboo Blind unit at NBRC - Dimapur-227	-	4.15	4.26	20.05
126.	Exel Bamboo Enterprises: Upgradation Fermented of Bamboo Shoot Packaging unit at Nagwalba, Peren in Nagaland	-	1.08	3.82	-
127.	Arunachal Agro Forest Products: Establishment of Stick making unit at Papum Para, Arunachal	-	12.25	-	-
128.	Annant Urja Pvt. Ltd.: Establishment of 1.20 MW Power Gassifire Bamboo unit at Mendori Village, Bhopal	37.65	106.00	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
129.	Divine Bamboo Mat Mfg. Pvt. Ltd.: Establishment of Bamboo Mat Board unit at Kolhapur	20.66	146.67	—	—
130.	Procurement of Material for Prefabricated Shelter of Flattened Bamboo for various Sector as Demonstration of NMBA Products	—	8.68	3.01	6.25
131.	Prefabricated Structure of Iglu Structure for High Altitude Area in Leh and Kargil Sector	—	—	10.56	—
132.	Procurement of Material for Prefab Shelter-500 at Dantewada (Chhattisgarh Unit)	87.46	298.10	668.93	604.81
133.	Product Promoting Scheme of Bamboo Composite and Wood Substitute for Government Organisation, other Agencies, Foreign	—	3.07	45.48	2.16
134.	TERI Techno Demonstration Practices to Enhance Bamboo Productivity in Rajasthan	—	8.30	—	—
135.	DLS Industries Pvt. Ltd.: Establishment of Bamboo Timber Unit at, Nagpur	165.00	135.00	—	—
136.	Gopal Bhoroi Tea Co. Pvt. Ltd.: Establishment of 200 KW Gassifire bamboo	8.50	18.60	—	—
137.	Unit at Kahilipara, Guwahati M.L. Commodities, Mahas: Establishment of Agarbatti Making unit at Mahas, Raigardh	—	8.50	—	—
138.	TERI Sehor (MP) Tech. Package for Bamboo Plantation with Soil Enrichment using Fly Ash and Mycorrhizal Bio	—	—	2.11	8.60
139.	Teri: Tech. for Demonstrative for Enhancing Productivity of Bamboo Plantation through I.S.P. in Rajasthan	—	—	6.70	—
140.	Newzone Bio Products Pvt. Ltd.: Establishment of Stick and Mat Waving unit at Balasore, Odisha	2.13	29.31	—	—
141.	Nilgiri Green Tech. Pvt. Ltd.: Establishment of Stick and Mat Waving unit at Balasore, Odisha	9.05	30.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
142.	Native Konbak Bamboo Product Pvt. Ltd.: Establishment of Bamboo Furniture and Pre-Fab Structure unit at Kudal	10.00	31.03	—	—
143.	Teri: Vitro regeneration of Economically Bamboo Spices, D. Giganteus, Bambusa etc.	—	—	7.39	—
144.	GOM: Construction of 30 Shed and Kline in Meghalaya State Government for Ribhoi Social Forest Division	—	—	10.05	—
145.	North East Pure Beverages Pvt. Ltd.: Establishment of Bamboo Shoot Processing unit at Dimapur	3.50	63.90	—	—
146.	S.P. Bamboo Stick Industries: Establishment of Stick and Mat Waving unit at Balasore, Odisha	—	6.40	—	—
147.	IWST, Bangalore: Setting of Vegetative Propagating Centre at Bangalore	—	1.60	—	—
148.	KFRI: Post Harvest Protection of Bamboo from Insect	—	1.02	3.07	—
149.	Nagaland Bamboo Development Agency: Setting of Shoot/Vaccume processing unit at Tuli by NBDA (227)	—	1.24	3.94	6.07
150.	Prefab Structure at NEHU, Shilong Project	—	16.94	205.14	231.41
151.	Prefab Structure at University of Delhi Project	4.62	21.90	20.05	—
152.	Prefab Structure for High Altitude Area in J&K Project	—	20.23	81.51	237.92
153.	Prefab Structure for Indian Army HQ-56 (ECHS) Project in 6 Location	6.79	20.58	20.00	—
154.	Prefab Structure for Nagaland Government/State Disaster Emergency Operation Project	—	38.76	33.03	—
155.	Prefab Engineering Bamboo Structure for SSA-Rajasthan Government Project	—	56.72	75.51	4.81

1	2	3	4	5	6
156.	Prefab Structure for Hq. 4/5 Mtn. Division, and D.C., Tawang Project	-	-	5.54	47.13
157.	Prefab Structure for Indian Army Cant as Ten School.. Structure at Mathura project	-	-	26.38	7.42
158.	S.R. Film, Lucknow: Making of Film and Multimedia Presentation of NMBA	19.96	19.07	3.20	-
159.	IISC, Blr.: Development of Multi-Blade Cutter Machine for NBDA, Kohima	-	-	2.39	-
160.	IWST, Bangalore: Technology and Commercialization for Bamboo Thermoplastic Valuation	-	-	1.90	-
161.	Wood Master India P. Ltd., Ludhiana: Import of Machine for Development of Advance Stick, Silvering Machine from China	-	-	2.62	-
162.	Forest Development Centre: Pressure Treatment Plant through Asu Arch India Ltd., Kolkata for Project of FDC, Meghalaya	-	3.64	2.85	-
163.	FRI: Development for Modified Bamboo Equipment and Fire Retardant Chemical for Bamboo Treatment	-	0.23	2.49	-
164.	G.G. Food P. Ltd., New Delhi: Marketing of Bamboo Shoot and Product unit in North East Area	-	-	7.54	-
165.	IHBT, Palampur: Study on Microbial Intervention Improving Bamboo Productivity	-	-	3.42	-
166.	SDR Technology, Gurgaon: Production, Development/Amalgamation of Electronic Solar Light with Science and Technology Bamboo	-	7.00	3.00	-
167.	Tamil Nadu Agriculture University: Evaluating Neutraceutical Composition, Madurai R&D Centre	-	-	1.51	3.02
168.	Malsom Bamboo Pvt. Ltd., Aizwal: Est. of 250 kg. Briqueting and Gasifier Equipment at Aizwal	-	3.66	-	5 30

1	2	3	4	5	6
169.	Access Development Services, Delhi: Study on Bamboo Base Small and Medium Enterprises in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	-	-	2.66	4.44
170.	BDO-Ruksin: Establishment of Bamboo Shoot Processing unit at Tuli with NBDA (new)	-	-	4.40	6.07
171.	Central Institute of Himalyan Culture, Dahung: AP: Est. of 25 Kwe Gassifire unit at West Kamang Distt. AP	-	-	4.10	10.17
172.	DF, B: Est. of 25 Kwe Gasifire System with Dristi Foundation, Madhubani, Bihar (Ovn Bio Tech.)	-	-	1.02	2.38
173.	DFO, H.D. BTC, Kokrajhar, 20 ha. Plantation at Karigaon, BTC	-	-	2.05	2.00
174.	IHBT: Mapping, Seedling and Productivity Assessment of Bamboo in Kangra, Una, Hamirpur with IHBT, Palampur	-	0.89	-	1.51
175.	IIT, Delhi: Study on Bleaching and Antimicrobial Treatment and Applications of Dyes on Bamboo Sticks with Eco-Friendly	-	-	1.00	9.00
176.	IWST: Standard Packages of Practices for Cultivation of Guadua, Angust, Folia etc.	-	-	0.76	0.69
177.	IWST: Enhancing Production Capacity for Planting of Stock of Bamboo Infrastructure and Quality	-	-	2.58	3.87
178.	KFRI: Revision of BIS Standard for Bamboo Based Products through Kfri, Peechi	-	0.40	-	-
179.	KSBC: Est. of Mechanization of Ten Bamboo Mat Unit, at Angamalya, Kerala - New	-	-	5.85	151.14
180.	IPIRTI: Est. of Bamboo Mat unit by Shri Kateshwar Multipurpose Credit Co-operative Society, Bangalore	-	-	9.95	10.00
181.	TBM: Setting of Vaccume Processing Bamboo Shoot unit by TFDPC, Baishnopur, Tripura	-	-	0.28	8.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
182.	PU: Study on Taxonomically useful Vegetative Character of Indian bamboo	-	-	1.56	2.41
183.	PMCTW: Using of Bamboo Product and Composite as village knowledge at Thanjavoure	-	-	1.24	-
184.	GOM: Est. of Six Briqueting Machine and Five Charcoal Kline Machine at Meghalaya State (SE, Hyderabad)	-	-	8.13	-
185.	Inomy: Marketing Support Portal for Indian Bamboo Products., New Delhi	1.79	3.58	-	-
186.	Mathematical Science Foundation, Delhi: Skill Development of Bamboo in Education and in the Invention and Improvement of useful Gadgets, New Delhi	-	5.00	-	-
187.	Nagaland Bamboo Development Agencies: Est. of Micro Processing unit in Bamboo Cluster at Village level.	-	20.00	-	-
188.	OVN Bio Energy P. Ltd., Gurgaon: AMC for Demonstrative Gassifire unit in North-East Area, Assam	-	6.50	-	-
189.	Study: Know-how about Working and Living Condition of Bamboo Based Workers in some Villages in Dehradun	-	0.50	-	-
190.	Society for Waste Elimination and Energy Production, Delhi: Development of Bamboo based Machine for Power Generation in U.P. Villages	-	2.00	-	-
191.	Demonstration of Bamboo Flooring Tiles for NMBA Store at New Delhi	-	12.38	-	-
192.	Prefab Structure for ILFS-TBM as two unit in Jogenderpur and Majlisipur, Tripura	-	45.39	-	-
193.	Prefab Structure for CEO, Medicinal Plant Board, Raipur	3.12	3.17	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
194.	Prefab Structure for Indian Institute of Management, Shillong.	—	7.25	—	—
195.	Prefab structure at IFCI Ltd., Nehru Place, New Delhi.	—	18.79	—	—
196.	Prefab Structure for Maharaja Agrasen College, New Delhi	3.00	9.72	—	—
197.	Prefab Structure one unit for Maitreyi College of Delhi University, New Delhi	—	5.70	—	—
198.	Prefab Structure for PGDAV College of Delhi University, New Delhi	—	38.02	—	—
199.	Prefab Structure for Kamla Nehru College of Delhi University, New Delhi	—	16.16	—	—
200.	Prefab Structure for College of Vocational Studies at New Delhi	—	17.69	—	—
201.	Prefab Structure for Srivenkateswara College of Delhi University, New Delhi	—	11.15	—	—
202.	Prefab Structure for Acharya Narendera Dev College, New Delhi	—	18.72	—	—
203.	Prefab Structure for Aatama Ram Satan Dharam College, New Delhi	29.17	13.70	—	—
204.	Prefab Structure for CBRI/IIS, Bangalore with Society for Development of Composites on Development and Const, of SIP base Bamboo house for Flood Relief in Karnataka	—	4.87	—	—
205.	Prefab Structure at Directorate of Information and Publicity, New Delhi	—	6.70	—	—
206.	Prefab Structure for Lady Sriram College under Delhi University, New Delhi	—	6.37	—	—
207.	Prefab Structure for Bihar State Tourism Corporation, Bodh Gaya as 20 Structure	—	60.81	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
208.	Prefab Structure for Dayal Singh College, New Delhi	-	47.07	-	-
209.	Prefab Structure for Delhi Art of College, New Delhi	-	11.79	-	-
210.	Prefab Structure for ITDC, unit of Ashok Group, Puducherry	2.37	25.09	-	-
211.	Prefab Structure and Roofing sheet for NBDA, Kohima unit	-	13.93	-	-
212.	Prefab Structure for NIFT, Kangra for 24 Structure	-	88.75	-	-
213.	Prefab Structure for Society for Development of Composites, Bangalore as "Support for Composite Pyramid Structure and Guest House at CTP, Bangalore"	-	7.00	-	-
214.	The Earth Grass and Workshop, Delhi: Skill Upgradation and Development Training of Women Bamboo Artisans at Meghalaya	-	2.00	-	-
215.	Society for Disability Rehabilitation Studies, New Delhi: Training Centre for Madhubani, Teghra, Khatunna in Bihar	1.00	1.00	-	-
216.	Konkan Bamboo and Cane Development Centre at Kuda: Est. of Training Centre at Kudal	9.64	18.90	-	-
217.	Sampragian, New Delhi: Training Centre for Supaul District in Bihar State	-	4.00	-	-
218.	Tapi Bamboo Development Centre, Ahmedabad: Training Centre for Ahmedabad	3.03	23.21	-	-
219.	Argentum Engines Pvt. Ltd., Noida: Development of CNG/Electric City Taxi using bamboo Composite and Plastics	4.07	8.14	-	-
220.	Training in Skill Development Training in Community level Square Stick Mfg. unit Bodoland Bamboo Development Board and APTDC, Hyderabad	-	1.85	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
221.	Bhaskar Foundation, Delhi: Market Skill Development and Training Program at Balia in Bihar	-	1.40	-	-
222.	Design Route, Delhi: Designing of Master Folder of Bamboo Structure and Housing Material, Activate Carbon/Charcoal, Shoot, Gassifire, Furniture, Photo album and Posters etc.	-	4.87	-	-
223.	Eklavya Foundation, Ahmedabad: Setting of New Bamboo Retail Store at Ahmedabad	3.00	4.50	-	-
224.	Engineering Project Consultant, Delhi: Design Validation of engineering Bamboo Structure for Disaster Emergency Operating Centre under MOHA	-	2.57	-	-
225.	BKL Cane and Bamboo Ind., Kimin - Distt. Papum Pare: Est. of Bamboo Charcoal unit	8.87	-	-	-
226.	V.M. Orange Tree: Establishment of Bamboo Toothpick unit at Panchkula, Chandigarh	22.80	4.90	-	-
227.	Emergent Venture India Pvt. Ltd.: Study in Feasibility/Assessment for Development and Documentation of Mythology of Bamboo housing sector	-	2.76	-	-
228.	INBAR, New Delhi: Design, Development, Transfer, Standardization, Sophisticated Bamboo Connection Technology for Construction of Small and Large Bamboo Structure	-	31.00	-	-
229.	IPIRTI: Energy Efficiency in Bamboo base house through IPIRTI, Bangalore	-	8.25	-	-
230.	IWST: Development of Cellulose Nano Whiskers from Bamboo as Import of Machine at Bangalore	-	20.92	-	-
231.	Jadavpur University, Kolkata: R&D Project on Bamboo Technology with NBC & CPWD.	-	8.89	-	-
232.	Rhizome: Est. of New Bamboo Store through Rhizome at Ahmedabad	3.00	1.50	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
233.	Stadd Development Consulting P. Ltd., Delhi: Study on Bamboo Furniture Product in India "Studies and Research Activities"	-	11.85	-	-
234.	Sri Ram Institute of Industrial Research: Establish- ment of two Pilot Plant for Bamboo - Hygiene Products through SIIR, Delhi	-	11.07	-	-
235.	TERI: Testing of different Spices of Bamboo for Estimating total Tar and Particular Matter in Raw Gas under Controlled Parameters in Gasification unit through TERI, New Delhi	-	4.00	-	-
236.	V Design Purple, Chandigarh: Relocation of IITF- 2009 Bamboo Cubicles Structure and Stills to Bamboo Shop Tribes	1.66	9.58	-	-
237.	VI Polly Additive P. Ltd., New Delhi: Setting of Bamboo Base Solar flat Pite Collector	-	7.50	-	-
238.	World Kids Inc., Mumbai: Development of Bamboo Base Hydroponics unit at Alibag	-	2.00	-	-
239.	World Kids INC., Mumbai: Setting of New Bamboo Store at Alibag, Mumbai	-	10.28	-	-
240.	Prefab Structure as Igloo for ITBP in North East and Ladhak	25.72	-	-	-
241.	Prefab Structure for Common Facility Centre at Tripura State with ILF&S and TBM	96.23	-	-	-
242.	Prefab Structure for Gargi College, New Delhi	7.90	-	-	-
243.	Prefab Structure for Shaheed Bhagat Singh College Morning Session at New Delhi	34.96	-	-	-
244.	Nagaland Foods P. Ltd.: Est. of 1500 TPA as Shoot Processing unit-raw shoot/can Purchase	6.59	-	-	-
245.	M.L. Incense P. Ltd., Mumbai: Setting of Stick and Raw Agarbatti Mfg. unit at Dibrugarh, Assam	12.00	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
246.	Prefab Structure for Shaheed Bhagat Singh College Evening Session at New Delhi	10.08	-	-	-
247.	NBDA: Est. of Micro Processing units in Bamboo Cluster village in Nagaland	14.00	-	-	-
248.	Prefab Structure for Government Degree College, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh	35.79	-	-	-
249.	Prefab Structure for TRIFED	1.68	-	-	-
250.	IIT, Delhi Study on Developing MDI Bamboo Composite Laminates from CRDT & HT	7.06	-	-	-
251.	CFTRI, Mysore: Value addition to Bamboo Shoot Processing unit	1.90	-	-	-
252.	Schumacher Centre, Delhi: Building for Rural Women through Bamboo Stick making at Anugul Odisha	2.10	-	-	-
253.	Tadbhav, LKO: Dissemination Programme for Complete Information on the Bamboo Sector for NMBA	3.25	-	-	-
254.	U.A. Consultant, Faridabad: FSC Certificate of Bhamragarh Forest Division in India which is Working in South Asia and Middle East	3.82	-	-	-
255.	Bodoland Bamboo Development Board: Prefab Structure for TWIPRA Bamboo and Cane Handicrafts	1.25	-	-	-
256.	Kanwarjit Nagi: Tech. Strategies for Developing an Entrepreneurial Model for Craft Communities	0.50	-	-	-
257.	Shree Laxmi Green Tech. P. Ltd., Balasore: Est. of Bamboo Mat and Stick making unit	35.00	-	-	-
258.	Sale of Shuttering Bamboo Ply and Products of NMBA Stores at Jaipur with APIL, Kolkata	8.61	-	-	-
259.	Office of Conservator of Forest, Chhattisgarh: Training Center with NMBA	18.01	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
260.	Procurement of Bamboo Board, Blind Flooring etc. for store at NCMSL,s ware house at Delhi	14.14	-	-	-
Total (Rs.)		889.37	2,491.17	1,885.22	3,263.13

Statement-II

Details of NMBA Support for Common Facility Centres

Sl. No.	Name and location of CFC	Activities	Fund released (during the XIth Plan) (In Rs.)
1.	Nagaland Bamboo Development Agency (NBDA), Dimapur, Nagaland	Pressure treatment, Stick making facility, Charcoal kilns, Gasifier 25 Kw, Shoot Processing, Mat making, Hygiene Products, Blind making	57,66,055/-
2.	Konkan Bamboo and Cane Development Centre (KONBAC), Kudal, Distt. Sindhudurg, Maharashtra	Hygiene products	5,15,000/-
3.	Kerala State Bamboo Corporation (KSBC) - 10 Centres located at Mangalackal, Changa, Chenad, Kuttichal, Mundagamattom, Kalambattupuram, Manjapra, Parappuram, Okkal, Thuravoor	Community Mat Weaving Centre in form of complete Primary Processing Machinery at all the 10 locations	63,42,525/-
Total			1,26,23,580/-

Details of NBM Support for Handicrafts Units and Common Facility Centres

Sl. No.	Component	Amount (In lakh)/11th Plan
1.	Handicrafts unit	430.40
2.	Common Facility Centre	35.00
Total		465.40

Suicide among Students

*253. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:

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

- (a) whether corporal punishment is still in vogue in some of the States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether instances of students committing suicide after allegedly being tortured mentally and physically by their teachers in the country have been reported during the year 2010;
- (d) if so, the number of such incidents reported/registered in the country, State-wise;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to explore legal and institutional options for prevention of such unfortunate incidents; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) States that "corporal punishment will be firmly excluded from the educational system". National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 States that forms of disciplining such as corporal punishment and verbal and non-verbal abuse of children which are used to demoralize and humiliate children in front of their peers, should be stopped. The Central Board of Secondary Education has issued instruction to its affiliated schools not to resort to physical punishment of students. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti have strictly prohibited corporal punishment in all their schools. A letter has been written, in December, 2007 and again in July, 2010, to all State Governments to prohibit corporal punishment in all schools under their jurisdiction. Several States have reported the steps taken by them in this direction.

(c) and (d) There have been reports of sporadic incidents of suicides by students. However, as education is a concurrent subject and a majority of schools are under the purview of the State Governments, data on number of such incidents is not centrally maintained by this Ministry.

(e) and (f) As per the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, which is applicable to the elementary stage of school education, "no child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment". The National Commission for Protection of the Child Rights has issued guidelines to all States in August, 2007, on prohibition of corporal punishment, receipt of complaints, procedure for adequate response to the complaints and creation of awareness to prevent such incidents. It has also issued additional guidelines in May, 2009.

[Translation]

Revival of closed Coal Mines

*254. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the coal projects/mines closed by the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) during each of the last three years;
- (b) the reasons therefor, company-wise;
- (c) the details of loss to the CIL and its subsidiaries, year-wise in the above period;
- (d) whether the Union Government or any financial institution has come forward to revive these closed projects/mines;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the time by which these mines would be reopened, mine-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The closed

coal projects/mines/units of Coal India Limited and reasons for the closure thereof, subsidiary-wise, during the last three years are given below:—

Company	Name of Mines	Year	Reasons for closure
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Sangramgarh	2008-09	On economic and safety grounds.
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Nil	-	-
Central Coalfields Ltd.	Nil	-	-
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	Nil	-	-
Western Coalfields Ltd.	Pench East OC	2008-09	Exhaustion of extractable reserves.
	Inder UG	2007-08	Converted into OC.
	Pathakhera-I UG	2009-10	Exhaustion of extractable reserves.
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Jainagar 5 & 6	2009-10	Exhaustion of extractable reserves.
	Nowrozabad East UG	2008-09	Exhaustion of extractable reserves.
	Kotma West	2009-10	Exhaustion of extractable reserves.
	Kumda Old	2007-08	Exhaustion of extractable reserves.
	Banki 9 & 10 UG	2009-10	Exhaustion of extractable reserves.
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	Nil	-	-
North East Coalfields	Nil	-	-

(c) As a holding company, Coal India Limited has not suffered any loss during last three years. In fact, the profit earned during the last three years by CIL is Rs. 8,738.46 crore, Rs. 5,744.10 and Rs. 13,964.93 crore respectively. The profit/loss figures of Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies, during each of the last three years, are given below. It can be seen that in 2009-10 all the eight subsidiaries of CIL have earned profit, including Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL), which suffered losses in 2008-09 and Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), which suffered losses during 2007-08 and 2008-09.

(Rs. in crores)

Company	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
1	2	3	4
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	333.40	-2105.70	-1026.66
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	793.93	-1376.99	97.05
Central Coalfields Ltd.	1533.05	763.80	1035.75

1	2	3	4
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	3766.30	3131.01	2763.22
Western Coalfields Ltd.	931.02	516.12	930.22
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	3063.57	1817.93	2067.37
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	2953.90	2580.25	2504.79
CMPDIL	19.61	6.74	5.00
Coal India Limited	13964.93	5744.10	8738.46

(d) to (f) To revive these closed projects/mines, a High Level Task Force was constituted to identify the problems and prospects of enhancing underground coal production. The task force identified 121 underground mines or parts of mines, which were lying disused or abandoned. Due to the fact that re-working these mines would entail considerable fresh investment and would call for specialized technological support, it was thought prudent to re-work these mines through joint venture companies, with the participation of private parties having suitable expertise and financial background.

A further scrutiny of the 121 identified mines was carried out and initially 18 mines, each having more than 10 million tonnes coal reserves (to make the proposition attractive to the prospective JV partners), were selected for reworking through the joint venture route.

The model tender document has been prepared by CIL and has been sent to the subsidiary companies for issuing tender amongst the short listed parties. Tenders will be floated after approval of the respective Board of Directors is obtained.

Irrigation Projects

*255. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN RAY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of irrigation projects are still incomplete despite incurring huge expenditure thereon during the last decade;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has reviewed/proposes to review the performance of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) in various States;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the completion of the irrigation projects and also remove the deficiencies, if any, in implementation of AIBP?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) So far, 282 major/medium projects have been provided with central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since its inception in 1996-97, of which, 124 projects have been completed, 11 projects are nearing completion, 5 projects are deferred and remaining 142 projects are ongoing. Of the 142 ongoing projects, 47 projects are on time and 95 projects are delayed.

So far, 10849 Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes (SMIS) have been provided with central assistance under AIBP of which, 7922 schemes are reported as completed. There are 1194 SMIS which have been delayed.

As per AIBP guidelines, the time allowed for completion of major/medium projects under AIBP is a maximum of 4 years excluding the year of inclusion of the project in AIBP. The time allowed for completion of SMIS is a maximum of two years excluding the year of inclusion of scheme in the AIBP. Therefore, major/medium projects which are ongoing since more than 5 years and SMIS since more than 3 years from the year of their inclusion in the AIBP are treated as delayed projects. Details indicating details of 95 delayed projects, their year of inclusion in

AIBP and likely year of their completion by the respective State Government is given in Statement-I. Similar information in respect of SMIS is given in Statement-II.

The reasons for delay in completion of projects are land acquisition problems, Resettlement and Rehabilitation problems, delay in obtaining mandatory clearances, contractual problems, litigation, delay in completion of works to be taken up by agencies other than Water Resources/Irrigation Department such as railway Crossing, shifting of electric line, providing road crossings, shifting of gas pipe line etc. Delay also occurs due to law and order problems, short working seasons in hilly States and north eastern States.

(c) to (e) The performance of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme is reviewed by the Ministry of Water Resources from time to time and particularly on yearly basis with the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries (Water Resources/Irrigation Department) of the respective State Governments in order to achieve further improvement in its implementation. The Review Meetings for AIBP were held during the current year from 5th to 7th July, 2010 with the representatives of all the States Governments implementing projects under AIBP. Important issues which were discussed during the Review Meetings inter-alia include physical and financial progress of the projects against the targets agreed in the Memorandum of Understanding signed by the State Governments including

potential creation and date of completion of ongoing projects, grant requirement of States for the year 2010-11 with likely date of submission of proposals by the State Governments, adequate provision in the State budget for implementing projects under AIBP, setting up of the Monitoring Cells in the State for monitoring the implementation of SMISs. As some of the projects are getting considerably delayed and the AIBP guidelines provide for conversion of grant into loan if the project is not completed in scheduled time, the States were sensitized that in case, the projects are delayed without justification, the Ministry of Water Resources may consider option of conversion of grant into loan.

Since December, 2006, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by the State Government with the Ministry of Water Resources for availing AIBP assistance provides for year-wise physical targets for creation of irrigation potential till completion of the project. In case, the project is delayed beyond the target date of completion specified in the MoU, the State Governments have to request for extension of time with full justification for delay occurred in completion of project and remedial measures taken by them for removal of bottlenecks in project implementation. Usually, in case of inordinately delayed projects, State Governments are also being asked to provide an Undertaking that any further cost overrun occurring due to time overrun beyond the approved time will be borne by them.

Statement-I

Status of ongoing/deferred major/medium projects under AIBP

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project	Present Status	Year of Inclusion	Year of completion/ Likely year of completion	Whether delayed or on time (Ongoing projects)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects					
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Kanupur Canal	Deferred	2000-01		

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Yerrakalva	Ongoing	2000-01	2010-11	Delayed
3.	Flood Flow Canal of SRSP	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	Delayed
4.	Sriramsagar Project-II	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	Delayed
5.	Tadipudi LIS	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	Delayed
6.	Pushkara LIS	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	Delayed
7.	Ralivagu	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	Delayed
8.	Gollavagu	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	Delayed
9.	Mathadivagu	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	Delayed
10.	Peddavagu	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	Delayed
11.	Gundlakamma Reservoir	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	Delayed
12.	J. Chokkarao LIS	Ongoing	2006-07	2012	Delayed
13.	Nilwal	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	Delayed
14.	Khomaram Bhima	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	Delayed
15.	Thotapalli Barrage	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	Delayed
16.	Tarakarma Thirtha Sagaram Project	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	Delayed
17.	Palemvagu	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	Delayed
18.	Musurimilli Project	Ongoing	2007-08	2011	On time
19.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	Ongoing	2007-08	2011	On time
20.	Indra Sagar Polavaram	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	On time
Assam					
21.	Dhansiri	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	Delayed
22.	Champamati	Ongoing	1996-97	2011	Delayed
23.	Borolia	Ongoing	1996-97	2011	Delayed
24.	Burhi Dihang LIS	Ongoing	1997-98	2011	Delayed

1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar					
25.	Western Kosi Canal	Ongoing	1996-97	2011	Delayed
26.	Durgawati	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	Delayed
	Bansagar	Ongoing	1997-98	2011	No physical work in Bihar
27.	Batane	Ongoing	2000-01	2012	Delayed
28.	Punpun Barrage Project	Ongoing	2007-08	2011	On time
29.	Restoration of Kosi Barrage	Ongoing	2008-09	2010-11	On time
Chhattisgarh					
30.	Koserteda	Ongoing	2002-03	2011	Delayed
31.	Mahanadi Reservoir	Ongoing	2005-06	2010	Nearing completion
32.	Kelo	Ongoing	2008-09	2012	On time
33.	Minimata (Hasdeo Bango Phase-IV)	Ongoing	2007-08	2011	Nearing completion
Goa					
34.	Tillari	Ongoing	2000-01	2011	Delayed
Gujarat					
35.	Sardar Sarovar	Ongoing	1996-97		Delayed
36.	Aji-IV	Ongoing	2000-01	2010	Nearing completion
37.	Ozat-II	Ongoing	2000-01	2010	Nearing completion
38.	Brahamini-II	Ongoing	2000-01		Being closed by State Government
39.	Bhadar-II	Ongoing	2002-03	2010	Nearing completion

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana					
40.	JLN Lift Irrigation	Deferred	1997-98		
Himachal Pradesh					
41.	Shahnehar Irrigation Project	Ongoing	1997-98	2012	Delayed
42.	Sidhata	Ongoing	2000-01	2012	Delayed
43.	Changer Lift	Ongoing	2000-01	2012	Delayed
44.	Balh Valley (Left Bank)	Ongoing	2009-10	2010-11	On time
Jammu and Kashmir					
45.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal	Ongoing	1999-2000	2012	Delayed
Mod. of New Pratap Canal					
46.	Trai Lift	Ongoing	2000-01	2011	Delayed
47.	Rafiabad Lift Irrigation	Ongoing	2001-02	2012	Delayed
48.	Mod. of Dadi Canal Project	Ongoing	2006-07	2010-11	Delayed
49.	Mod. of Martand Canal	Ongoing	2006-07	2010-11	Nearing completion
50.	Mod. of Mav Khul	Ongoing	2006-07	2010-11	Nearing completion
51.	Mod. of Babul Canal	Ongoing	2007-08	2011-12	On time
52.	Mod. of Kandi Canal	Ongoing	2007-08	2011-12	On time
53.	Parachik Khows Canal Project	Ongoing	2007-08	2011-12	On time
54.	Mod. of Ahji Canal	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	On time
Jharkhand					
55.	Gumani	Ongoing	1997-98	2012	Delayed
56.	Torai	Deferred	1997-98		
57.	Kansjore	Ongoing	1997-98	2012	Delayed

1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	Sonua	Ongoing	1997-98	2012	Delayed
59.	Surangi	Ongoing	1997-98	2012	Delayed
60.	Upper Sankh	Ongoing	2004-05	2011	Delayed
61.	Panchkhero	Ongoing	2004-05	2011	Delayed
	Karnataka				
62.	UKP Stage-I	Ongoing	1996-97	2011	Delayed
	UKP Stage-I Phase-III				
63.	Malprabha	Ongoing	1996-97	2011	Delayed
64.	Ghatprabha	Ongoing	1997-98	2011	Delayed
65.	Karanja	Ongoing	1997-98	2011	Delayed
66.	UKP Stage-II	Ongoing	2001-02	2011	Delayed
67.	Gandorinala	Ongoing	2001-02	2010	Nearing completion
68.	Varahi Project	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	On time
69.	Dudhganga Inter-State Project	Ongoing	2008-09	2010-11	On time
70.	Mod. of Bhadra	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	On time
71.	Hippargi Project	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	On time
72.	Resto and Renov of Bheemasamudra Tank	Ongoing	2009-10	2010-11	On time
73.	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	Ongoing	2009-10	2011-12	On time
74.	Guddada Malapura LIS DPAP	Ongoing	2009-10	2011-12	On time
	Kerala				
75.	Muvattupuzha	Ongoing	2000-01	2012	Delayed
76.	Karapuzha	Ongoing	2006-07	2010-11	Delayed
77.	Kanhirapuzha-ERM	Ongoing	2008-09	2009-10	On time

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh					
78	Indira Sagar Phase-I & II	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	Delayed
	Indira Sagar Phase-III				
	Indira Sagar Phase-IV				
79	Bansagar (Unit-II)	Ongoing	2003-04	2012	Delayed
80	Sindh Phase-II	Ongoing	1998-99	2012	Delayed
81	Mahi	Ongoing	2000-01	2012	Delayed
82	Bariarpur	Ongoing	2000-01	2012	Delayed
83	Bawanthadi	Ongoing	2003-04	2011	Delayed
84	Mahan	Ongoing	2003-04	2011	Delayed
85	Omkareshwar Phase-I	Ongoing	2003-04	2012	Delayed
	Omkareshwar Phase-II				
	Omkareshwar Phase-III				
86	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km. 63 Km. Phase-I	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	Delayed
	Bargi Diversion Project Canal (63 Km. to 104 Km.) Phase-I				
	Bargi Diversion Phase-III				
	Bargi Diversion Phase-IV				
87.	Pench Diversion Project Phase-I	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	On time
88.	Punasa Lift Irrigation Project	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	On time
89.	Lower Gol	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	On time
90.	Upper Beda	Ongoing	2008-09	2010-11	On time
Maharashtra					
	Gosikhurd	Ongoing	1996-97		
91.	Gosikhurd-National Project	Ongoing	2008-09	2014	On time

1	2	3	4	5	6
92.	Waghur	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	Delayed
93.	Upper Manar	Ongoing	2002-03	2012-13	Delayed
94.	Upper Pen Ganga	Ongoing	2004-05	2011-12	Delayed
-	Bawanthadi				
95.	Lower Dudhana	Ongoing	2005-06	2012-13	Delayed
-	Tillari				
96.	Warna	Ongoing	2005-06	2012	Delayed
97.	Punad	Ongoing	2006-07	2011	Delayed
98.	Nandur Madhmeshwar Phase-II	Ongoing	2009-10	2014	On time
99.	Lower Wardha	Ongoing	2006-07	2012	Delayed
100.	Khadakpurna	Ongoing	2006-07	2012	Delayed
101.	Dongaragaon	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	Delayed
102.	Gul Medium Irrigation Project	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	Delayed
103.	Bembla Irrigation Project	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	On time
104.	Uttarmand Project	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	On time
105.	Sangola Branch Canal	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	On time
106.	Tarali Project	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	On time
107.	Dhom balakwadi Project	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	On time
108.	Morna Gureghar Project	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	On time
109.	Arjuna Project	Ongoing	2007-08	2012	On time
110.	Lower Pedhi Project	Ongoing	2008-09	2010-11	On time
111.	Wang	Ongoing	2008-09	2010-11	On time
112.	Upper Kundlika Project	Ongoing	2008-09	2011-12	On time
113.	Lower Panzara Project	Ongoing	2009-10	2011-12	On time

1	2	3	4	5	6
114.	Nardave Project	Ongoing	2009-10	2011-12	On time
115.	Aruna Project	Ongoing	2009-10	2012-13	On time
116.	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation	Ongoing	2009-10	2012-13	On time
117.	Gadnadi Irrigation Project	Ongoing	2009-10	2013-14	On time
118.	Kudali Irrigation Project	Ongoing	2009-10	2012-13	On time
Manipur					
119.	Khuga	Ongoing	1996-97	2011	Delayed
120.	Thoubal	Ongoing	1997-98	2012	Delayed
121.	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	Ongoing	2002-03	2011	Delayed
Meghalaya					
122.	Rongai Valley	Deferred	2000-01		
Odisha					
123.	Upper Indravati (KBK)	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	Delayed
124.	Subernrekha Multipurpose	Ongoing	1996-97	2013	Delayed
125.	Rengali	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	Delayed
126.	Anandpur Barrage	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	Delayed
Integrated Anandpur Barrage (KBK)					
127.	Titlagarh	Ongoing	1998-99	2010	Nearing completion
128.	Lower Indra	Ongoing	1999-2000	2012	Delayed
129.	Lower Suktel	Ongoing	1999-2000	2012	Delayed
130.	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Ongoing	2003-04	2012	Delayed
131.	Ret Irrigation Project (KBK)	Ongoing	2003-04	2012	Delayed
132.	Kanpur	Ongoing	2003-04	2012	Delayed

1	2	3	4	5	6
133.	Chheligada Dam	Ongoing	2003-04	2012	Delayed
134.	Rukura	Ongoing	2009-10	2013-14	On time
	Punjab				
135.	Irrigation to H.P. below Talwara	Ongoing	2000-01	2010	Delayed
136.	Shahpur Kandi				
	Shahpur Kandi National Project	Ongoing	2009-10	2014-15	On time
137.	Kandi Canal Extension Stage-II	Ongoing	2002-03	2012	Delayed
138.	Rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch	Ongoing	2007-08	2009-10	On time
	Rajasthan				
139.	IGNP Stage-II	Ongoing	1997-98		Delayed
140.	Narmada Canal	Ongoing	1998-99	2012	Delayed
141.	Mod. of Ganga Canal	Ongoing	2000-01	2011	Delayed
	Tripura				
142.	Gumti	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	Delayed
143.	Manu	Ongoing	1996-97	2012	Delayed
144.	Khowai	Ongoing	1996-97	2011	Delayed
	Uttar Pradesh				
145.	Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II	Ongoing	2008-09	2012	On time
146.	Saryu Nahar	Ongoing	1996-97	2010	Nearing completion
147.	Bansagar	Ongoing	1997-98	2012	Delayed
148.	Lakhwar Vyasi	Deferred	1997-98		
149.	Eastern Ganga Canal	Ongoing	1999-2000		Nearing completion

1	2	3	4	5	6
150.	Mod. of Lahchura Dam	Ongoing	2005-06	2011	Delayed
151.	Imp. of Hardoi Branch System (ERM)	Ongoing	2006-07	2010	Delayed
152.	Kachhnoda Dam	Ongoing	2009-10	2013	On time
153.	Res. Cap of Sharda Sahayak	Ongoing	2009-10	2011-12	On time
154.	Arjun Sahayak	Ongoing	2009-10	2012-13	On time
West Bengal					
155.	Teesta Barrage	Ongoing	1996-97	2014	Delayed
156.	Tatko	Ongoing	2000-01	2011	Delayed
157.	Patloi	Ongoing	2000-01	2011	Delayed
158.	Subernarekha Barrage	Ongoing	2001-02	2014	Delayed

Statement-II*State-wise delayed Minor Irrigation Scheme under AIBP*

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of MI schemes included	Year of inclusion	Target date of completion	Nos. of delayed MI schemes	Revised date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A Special Category States						
1.	Assam	11	2004-05	31.3.2006	9	Not reported
2.	Tripura	87	2007-08	31.3.2010	22	31.3.2011
3.	Himachal Pradesh	116	2007-08	31.3.2010	53	31.10.2011
4.	Jammu and Kashmir					
	(A) -- Jammu Region	54	2003-04	31.3.2010	19	31.3.2011
		62	2006-07	31.3.2010	38	31.3.2011
		111	2007-08	31.3.2010	105	Not reported

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(B) – Kashmir Region	3	2006-07	31.3.2010	1	31.3.2011
		133	2007-08	31.3.2010	18	31.3.2011
5.	Odisha (KBK)	20	2007-08	31.3.2010	20	31.3.2011
6.	Uttarakhand					
4.	(A) – Minor Irrigation Department	898	2007-08	31.3.2010	561	31.3.2011
	(B) – Irrigation Department	30	2007-08	31.3.2010	18	31.3.2011
Total		1525				
B. Non-Special Category States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	2006-07	31.3.2009	48	31.3.2011
2.	Chhattisgarh					
	(A)	39	2006-07	31.3.2009	26	Not reported
	(B)	77	2007-08	31.3.2010	43	Not reported
3.	Madhya Pradesh					
	(A)	17	2006-07	31.3.2009	8	Not reported
	(B)	146	2007-08	31.3.2010	136	Not reported
4.	Madhya Pradesh					
	(A)	96	2006-07	31.3.2010	32	31.3.2011
	(B)	38	2007-08	31.3.2010	36	Not reported
5.	Bihar	4	2007-08	31.3.2010	1	31.3.2011
Total		476			1194	
Grand Total		2001				

Tiger Population

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

*256. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

(a) whether population of tigers, lions, elephants

and other wildlife have registered a drastic fall in the recently conducted wildlife census;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the population of these animals in each of the last three census, State/ UT-wise;

(c) the details of schemes launched for the protection of these animals;

(d) whether these schemes have achieved their desired goals; and

(e) 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) The tiger population, by and large, in tiger reserves and protected areas of tiger States are viable, while requiring ongoing conservation efforts, as revealed in the recent (2008) All India Tiger Estimation using the refined methodology. As per the findings of this assessment, 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. A poor status of tiger population is indicated outside tiger reserves and protected areas in the 17 tiger States as provided at Statement-I (a) and (b). As informed by the State of Gujarat, the population of lion is 411 based on the estimation done during 2010, which has increased over the years, as provided at Statement-II. The population of wild elephants has been estimated between 27669 to 27719 during 2007, which has shown an upward trend during the last three estimations. The State-wise details of wild elephant population are at Statement-III. As a part of the recent all India tiger estimation (2008), only the spatial occupancy of leopard and other wild animals within the 17 tiger States has been ascertained as at Statement-IV. The reasons for the present status of tiger and other wild animals, in general, are at Statement-V.

(c) Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored of Project Tiger, Project Elephant and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, funding assistance is provided to States for conservation of tigers, elephants and other wild animals.

(d) and (e) The ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger has put the endangered tiger on an assured path of recovery in the designated tiger reserves, as seen in the All India Tiger Estimation of 2008. Further, the status of other wild animals like elephant, lion and others has been secured through conservation initiatives under the other ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Government of India.

Statement-I (a)

Population of Tigers in the Country as reported by the States using the Old Pugmark method

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1997	2001-02**
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	171	192
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	*	61***
3.	Assam	458	354
4.	Bihar	103	76
5.	Chhattisgarh	****	227
6.	Delhi	Nil	Nil
7.	Goa	6	5
8.	Gujarat	1	Nil
9.	Haryana	Nil	Nil
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
12.	Jharkhand	****	34	24.	Sikkim	*	NR
13.	Karnataka	350	401	25.	Tamil Nadu	62	60
14.	Kerala	73	71	26.	Tripura	*	NR
15.	Madhya Pradesh	927	710	27.	Uttarakhand	****	251
16.	Maharashtra	257	238	28.	Uttar Pradesh	475	284
17.	Manipur	*	Nil	29.	West Bengal	361	349
18.	Meghalaya	*	47	Total		3508	3642
19.	Mizoram	12	28	N.R. – Not reported by State.			
20.	Nagaland	*	23 [^]	*Tiger census was not carried out.			
21.	Odisha	194	173	**Under compilation/vetting.			
22.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	***Only for Namdapha Tiger Reserve.			
23.	Rajasthan	58	58	****Figures included in undivided State.			
				^Entire State not covered.			

Statement-I (b)**All India***Forest occupancy and population estimates of tiger as per the refined methodology*

State	Tiger km ²	Tiger Numbers		
		No.	Lower limit	Upper limit
1	2	3	4	5
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex				
Uttarakhand	1901	178	161	195
Uttar Pradesh	2766	109	91	127
Bihar	510	10	7	13
Shivalik-Gangetic	5177	297	259	335

1	2	3	4	5
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex				
Andhra Pradesh	14126	95	84	107
Chhattisgarh	3609	26	23	28
Madhya Pradesh	15614	300	236	364
Maharashtra	4273	103	76	131
Odisha	9144	45	37	53
Rajasthan	356	32	30	35
Jharkhand	1488		Not Assessed	
Central Indian	48610	601	486	718
Western Ghats Landscape Complex				
Karnataka	18715	290	241	339
Kerala	6168	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	9211	76	56	95
Western Ghats	34094	412	336	487
North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains				
Assam*	1164	70	60	80
Arunachal Pradesh*	1685	14	12	18
Mizoram*	785	6	4	8
Northern West Bengal*	596	10	8	12
North East Hills and Brahmaputra	4230	100	84	118
Sunderbans	1586		Not Assessed	
Total Tiger Population		1411	1165	1657

* Population estimates are based on possible density of tiger occupied landscape in the area, not assessed by double sampling.

**Data was not amenable to population estimation of tiger. However, available information about the landscape indicates low densities of tiger in the area ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 per 100 km².

Statement-II*Estimated Population of Lions as reported by the State (Gujarat)*

Sl.No.	2000	2005	2010
1.	327	359	411

Statement-III*Estimated Population of Wild Elephants*

Region	State	1997	2002	2007
1	2	3	4	5
North-East	Arunachal Pradesh	1800	1607	1690
	Assam	5312	5246	5281
	Meghalaya	1840	1868	1811
	Nagaland	158	145	152
	Mizoram	22	33	12
	Manipur	30	12	Nil
	Tripura	70	40	59
	West Bengal (North)	250	292	300-350
Total for North-East		9482	9243	9305-9355
East	West Bengal (South)	26	36	25
	Jharkhand	618	772	624
	Odisha	1800	1841	1862
	Chhattisgarh	-	-	122
Total for East		2444	2649	2633
North	Uttarakhand (*part of erstwhile UP)	1130*	1582	1346
	Uttar Pradesh	70	85	380
Total for North		1200	1667	1726

1	2	3	4	5
South	Tamil Nadu	2971	3052	3867
	Karnataka	6088	5838	4035
	Kerala	3600	3850	6068
	Andhra Pradesh	57	74	28
	Maharashtra	—	—	7
Total for South		12716	12814	14005
Islands	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	35	40	NA
Grand Total		25877	26413	27669-27719

Statement-IV

Forest occupancy of Tigers, Co-Predators, Prey and Population estimates of tigers

State	Tiger km ²	Leopard km ²	Dhole km ²	Sloth Beer km ²	Chital km ²	Sambar km ²	Wild Pig km ²	Nilgai km ²	Tiger Numbers		
									No. limit	Lower limit	Upper limit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Shivalik-Gangetic Plain Landscape Complex											
Uttarakhand	1901	3683	—	853	2161	2756	3214	422	178	161	195
Uttar Pradesh	2766	2936	190	3130	5537	2641	7761	8375	109	91	127
Bihar	510	552	323	532	576	321	570	494	10	7	13
Shivalik-Gangetic	5177	7171	513	4515	8274	5718	11545	9291	297	259	335
Central Indian Landscape Complex and Eastern Ghats Landscape Complex											
Andhra Pradesh	14126	37609	41093	54673	37814	33159	58336	26526	95	84	107
Chhattisgarh	3609	14939	3794	20951	18540	7604	25058	9250	26	23	28
Madhya Pradesh	15614	34736	28508	40959	41509	33551	599033	41704	300	236	364

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Maharashtra	4273	4982	4352	6557	5970	5730	7370	4754	103	76	131
Odisha	9144	25516	8215	43236	6040	6112	21525	711	45	37	53
Rajasthan	356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	30	35
Jharkhand**	1488	131	-	2640	721	721	6226	1108	Not Assessed		
Central Indian	48610	131	85962	2640	721	721	6226	1108	601	486	718
Western Ghats Landscape Complex											
Karnataka	18715	20506	15862	20749	42349	43412	21999	-	290	241	339
Kerala	6168	8363	10801	6904	2931	10469	8809	-	46	39	53
Tamil Nadu	9211	14484	19658	13224	13567	15909	19768	2505	76	56	95
Western Ghats	34094	43353	46321	40877	58847	69790	50576	2505	412	336	487
North East Hills and Brahmaputra Flood Plains											
Assam*	1164	1500	285	380	-	270	2047	-	70	60	80
Arunachal Pradesh*	1685	670	675	199	-	353	412	-	14	12	18
Mizoram*	785	2324	776	479	-	1700	1489	-	6	4	8
Northern West Bengal*	596	1135	301	-	280	309	491	-	10	8	12
North East Hills, and Brahmaputra	4230	5629	2037	1058	280	2632	4439		100	84	118
Sunderbans	1586	-	-	-	1184	-	1591	-	Not Assessed		
Total Tiger Population									1411	1165	1657

*Population estimates are based on possible density of tiger occupied landscape in the area, not assessed by double sampling.

**Data was not amenable to population estimation of tiger. However, available information about the landscape indicates low densities of tiger in the area ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 per 100 km².

Statement-V

1. Mortality of wild animals due to poaching.
2. Degradation of forest status outside Protected Areas/ Tiger Reserves owing to human pressure, livestock pressure, and ecologically unsustainable land uses
3. Fragmentation leading to loss of gene flow from source populations.
4. Mortality of wild animals due to man-animal conflicts.
5. Loss of reproduction owing to disturbance on account of heavily used infrastructure like highways, etc.
6. Lack of adequate protection in outside areas.
7. Loss of forest quality in terms of prey biomass to support large carnivores like tiger and leopard.
8. Insurgency/law and order problems in some tiger reserves/protected areas/forest areas.

Exploration of Thorium

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

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether large deposits of thorium are found in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India has developed indigenous technology for using thorium for generating nuclear energy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of countries which have fully developed this 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 PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy has established 10.70 million tonnes of Monazite resources in the Beach sand placers along the eastern and western coast of the country as well as the inland placers in parts of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Jharkhand.

Monazite resources contain about 9-10% of Thorium Oxide. About 8.5 lakh tonnes of thorium metal can be recovered from the said Monazite resources which will be used for future programmes of DAE.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) India has been working on the development of technologies for Utilisation of Thorium for Nuclear Power Generation since the inception of the Indian Nuclear Programme. As a part of this work thorium has been irradiated in our Research Reactors and also in Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors. Technologies for reprocessing of irradiated thorium fuel for the separation of Uranium-233 have also been developed on a pilot plant scale. Uranium-233 thus separated has been used as fuel in research reactor Purnima-II and later in the 30 kw Research Reactor Kamini now in operation at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR). Thorium based fuel has been manufactured and loaded in the Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) critical facility for Reactor Physics experiments as well. Further development of technologies for large scale commercial level manufacture and reprocessing of Uranium 233 bearing fuels is underway.

In the early stages of development of nuclear energy in the world, several fuel options were investigated by different countries. These investigations also covered the use of thorium. Notably, the Shippingport Pressurised Water Reactor in United States and Arveitgemeinschaft

Versuchs Reaktor (AVR) and Thorium High Temperature Reactor (THTR)-300, the High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactors in Germany demonstrated the use of thorium bearing fuel. However, no major programme was pursued for recycling of thorium based fuel and large scale utilization of thorium in reactors where a major component of power came from fission of Uranium 233.

Today, India is known to be the only country in the world operating the Kamini reactor with Uranium 233 based fuel. The Indian Advanced Heavy Water Reactor is the only large scale reactor that has been designed and developed to produce a large fraction, nearly 2/3rd of its power from the fission of Uranium 233 in the equilibrium State of this reactor core.

[English]

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

*258. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the achievements made under the various centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to close down certain centrally sponsored schemes or merge some of the existing schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs. 157051.40 crore has been provided for CSS in the Budget for 2010-11 as per Statement of Budget Estimates of Union Ministries. The formulation of Centrally Sponsored

Schemes is the responsibility of the concerned administrative Ministry/Department in consultation with the State Governments/UTs and are implemented by the State Governments/UTs/their Agencies through their own mechanisms as per the guidelines of each scheme. These Schemes are designed with specific objectives and the monitoring of their implementation is carried out by the Central Ministries/Departments concerned. The sector-wise progress has been reflected in the Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year Plan document. However, Scheme-wise details of objectives, targets and achievements are available in the respective Ministries/Departments' Annual Outcome and Performance Budgets. In addition, Planning Commission conducts half yearly reviews of all the sectors and reviews the progress in general at the time of Annual Plan discussions.

(c) and (d) There is no specific proposal to close down Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Government is aware of the need to ensure convergence, efficiency and efficacy of schemes according to Plan objectives and priorities and also to allocate available resources in the most judicious and economically efficient manner. This is attempted through Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) exercise, which is carried out while preparing a Plan.

[Translation]

Performance of NGOs in Literacy Campaign

*259. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) the number of literacy projects approved by the National Literacy Mission for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) during each of the last three years, especially in the tribal areas, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the performance of the NGOs has been reviewed;

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Karnataka	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Kerala	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Maharashtra	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Odisha	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	3	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Uttarakhand	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.	West Bengal	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		23	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-

[English]

Access to Higher Education

260. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the percentage of students population who have access to the higher education in each State/U.T. at present;

(b) whether the Government has analyzed the reasons for very few students in the States like Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh opting for higher education;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Planning Commission has also given its suggestions in regard to the improvement in the enrolment of students of such States in higher education;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) A statement indicating the State-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio for all areas in higher education according to census 2001 data is enclosed.

(b) and (c) While no specific study has been conducted by the Government in this regard, availability of sufficient institutions of higher education and socio-economic factors, inter-alia, contribute to Gross Enrolment Ratio.

(d) to (f) A substantial increase in Plan allocation has been made in XI Plan for the expansion of higher education by setting up new institutions such as Central

Universities in uncovered States, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, Indian Institute of Information Technology and Schools for Planning and Architecture and establishing model degree colleges in 374 identified higher educational backward districts having GER less than national GER are some of the efforts being made. In order to encourage State Governments also to increase outlays in higher education, schemes in XI Plan include assistance to States by way of Central share in capital expenditure on establishing new institutions and strengthening existing institutions.

Statement

State-wise Gross Enrolment Rates for all areas in Higher Education, Census 2001

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Gross Enrolment Ratio
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.6
3.	Assam	6.7
4.	Bihar	5.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	8.5
6.	Delhi	32.2
7.	Goa	11.6
8.	Gujarat	11.2
9.	Haryana	10.5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13.9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.2
12.	Jharkhand	8.1

1	2	3
13.	Karnataka	12.4
14.	Kerala	9.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	10.9
16.	Maharashtra	12.0
17.	Manipur	12.4
18.	Meghalaya	13.7
19.	Mizoram	11.0
20.	Nagaland	9.4
21.	Odisha	8.9
22.	Punjab	11.0
23.	Rajasthan	7.1
24.	Sikkim	11.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	14.0
26.	Tripura	6.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	9.1
28.	Uttarakhand	15.1
29.	West Bengal	7.8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.6
31.	Chandigarh	N.A.
32.	Lakshadweep	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1.9
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0
35.	Puducherry	21.8
	Total	10.4

Approval of GMDC Mining

2761. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has recommended a proposal for prior approval of the Central Government for Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation (GMDC) mining lease application for the lignite in the Districts of Kuchh and Bharuch;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has considered the request of the Gujarat Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which the request of the Gujarat Government is likely to be given prior approval for the purpose?

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) A proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat for grant of Mining Lease application for the lignite in the districts of Kuchh and Bharuch

(c) Allocation of a lignite block under Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 is a prerequisite before the prior approval of the Central Government is accorded for grant of mining lease under the relevant provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. Lignite bearing areas in Kuchh and Bharuch districts have not been allocated by the Ministry of Coal to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (GMDCL). Hence question of granting prior approval of mining lease for this area does not arise.

[Translation]

Death of Indians Working in Embassies

2762. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the employees/jawans/officers working in Indian Embassies located in Nepal and other countries have died during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in each case; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, a total of 31 Employees/Jawans/

Officers working in our Embassies abroad, including in Nepal, have died during the last three years.

(b) Details are enclosed at Statement.

(c) and (d) For SI.No. 4 of Statement-I, enquiry was held and it was established that it was a case of accident. For SI.No. 1, 2, 3 enquiry was held by Afghan Government, because it was a case of terrorist attack on foreign soil. In all other cases, no enquiry was necessary as they were cases of natural deaths.

Statement

Death cases during July, 2007 to July, 2010 in Indian Embassies

Name of Mission	Name of Officer	Designation	Reason of death
1	2	3	4
1. EOI, Kabul	Shri Manoj Kumar Singh	ITBP Jawan	Terrorist Attack
	Shri Desha Singh	ITBP Jawan	-do-
	Shri Dev Kumar	ITBP Jawan	-do-
	Shri Ajay Pathania	ITBP Jawan	-do-
	Shri Roop Singh	ITBP Jawan	-do-
	Shri V.V. Rao	Counsellor	-do-
	Brig. R.D. Mehta	Defence Advisor and Military Attache	-do-
	Maj. Laishram Jyotin Singh	Indian Medical Mission	-do-
	Maj. Deepak Yadav	Indian Medical Mission	-do-
2. CGI, Herat	Maj. Nitesh Roy	Indian Medical Mission	-do-
	Shri Roshan Lal	ITBP Jawan	Terrorist Attack
3. CGI, Kandahar	Shri Nitin Chhibber	Personal Assistant	Terrorist Attack

1	2	3	4
4. EOI, Dushanbe	Shri Chandra Kumar	JCO (Army)	Road Accident
5. CGI, Zanzibar	Mr. Paulo Raulethi (Local)	Watchman	Natural death
6. CGI, Birgunj	Shri Jagat Singh	Chauffeur	-do-
	Shri Sita Ram Yadav	Chauffeur	-do-
7. HCI, London	Shri Dayanand	First Secretary	-do-
	Shri Ashim Kumar Saha	Assistant	-do-
8. CGI, Houston	Ms. Sonia Koli (Local)	Clerk-cum-typist	-do-
9. EOI, Tehran	Shri A.P. Narayan	Second Secretary	-do-
10. EOI, Astana	Shri V.K. Sharma	Second Secretary	-do-
11. EOI, Helsinki	Shri R.K. Kalra	Minister	-do-
12. EOI, Rome	Shri Arif Shahid Khan	Ambassador	-do-
	Shri Prem Singh Rawat	Assistant	-do-
13. EOI, Copenhagen	Shri Gyan Singh Negi	Chauffeur	-do-
14. EOI, Kathmandu	Shri Jai Prakash	Despatch Rider	-do-
15. EOI, Manila	Shri Eduardo Sumile	Driver	-do-
16. EOI, Yangon	Shri Tempo Rao (Local)	Messenger	-do-
17. EOI, Thimphu	Shri Rajesh Singh	Chauffeur	-do-
18. EOI, The Hague	Shri C.P.S. Nair	Messenger	-do-
19. CGI, St. Petersburg	Shri B.R.K. Prasad	Consul (PPS)	-do-

Flood Management

2763. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any

proposals from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for Swan river flood management and integrated land development projects and canalization work of Seer Khand in Bilaspur district;

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

(c) the funds allocated for these projects by the Union Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) A scheme namely "Swan River Flood Management and Integrated Land Development Project (Phase-II)" in district Una (HP) has been approved under "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" on 10th July, 2009 for providing central assistance to the State. The estimated project cost for flood works intimated by the State Government of Himachal Pradesh is Rs. 184.27 crore; out of which an amount of Rs. 165.84 crore would be the Central share. The Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 60.75 crore has been released to the State Government towards the aforesaid work as on 31.07.2010.

The second proposal regarding canalization of Seer Khand in Bilaspur district has not been received for central assistance under FMP.

[English]

Revised Allocation of Funds to SC and ST Sub-Plan

2764. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by Planning Commission to the Central Ministries/Department for Plan allocation towards Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP);

(b) the details of revised expenditure amount during the last three financial years in the Union Budget and the current year; and

(c) the details of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan made by various Central Ministries during above financial 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) Yes, Madam. Guidelines were issued in 2006 for allocation towards Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) by the Planning Commission to Central Ministries/Departments. As per the guidelines all the Central Ministries/Departments have been requested to earmark funds under SCSP and TSP from the Plan outlay at least in the proportion of SC and ST population to the total population of the country.

(b) and (c) Revised expenditure figures are not provided in the Union Budget. However, revised estimates for the last three financial years i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10 and current year i.e. 2010-11 under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) as provided in the Union Budget for the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in Statement-21, Expenditure Budget (Vol. I) respectively.

Death of Indians in Foreign Jails

2765. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Government, at present, to bring the dead bodies of those Indian Nationals who die in the jails in foreign countries;

(b) whether the Government proposes to bring the dead bodies of such Indian Nationals free of cost in future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The Government is implementing a mandatory insurance scheme called Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana for emigrant workers since 2003. Under this scheme inter alia transportation of mortal remains of the insured worker in case of an unfortunate death is covered along with airfare of an attendant. Besides, the Government has established an Indian

Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in 42 Countries at disposal of the heads of Indian Missions. The list of these 42 countries is enclosed as Statement. Mortal remains of a destitute Indian can be transported to India by booking the expenditure under the ICWF. Further, the Indian Missions can also incur expenditure under the provisions of the consular manual for transportation of mortal remains of Indian nationals in exceptional cases.

Statement

List of countries where ICWF is operational

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. United Arab Emirates (UAE) | 18. Maldives |
| 2. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) | 19. Australia |
| 3. Qatar | 20. Canada |
| 4. Oman | 21. Mauritius |
| 5. Kuwait | 22. Singapore |
| 6. Bahrain | 23. South Africa |
| 7. Malaysia | 24. Trinidad and Tobago |
| 8. Libya | 25. UK |
| 9. Jordan | 26. USA |
| 10. Yemen | 27. Fiji |
| 11. Sudan | 28. Reunion Island |
| 12. Afghanistan | 29. Guadeloupe/St. Martinique |
| 13. Indonesia | 30. France |
| 14. Syria | 31. Germany |
| 15. Lebanon | 32. Guyana |
| 16. Thailand | 33. Israel |
| 17. Iraq | 34. Italy |
| | 35. Jamaica |
| | 36. Kenya |
| | 37. Netherlands |
| | 38. New Zealand |
| | 39. Philippines |
| | 40. Portugal |
| | 41. Suriname |
| | 42. Tanzania |

Indian Projects in Afghanistan

2766. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of various on going projects signed between India and Afghanistan during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, project-wise; and

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided and actual expenditure incurred on each of such projects during the above period, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) India has undertaken projects in all parts of Afghanistan, in a wide range of sectors, including hydro-electricity, power transmission lines, road construction, industry, telecommunications, information and broadcasting, and capacity building, which have been identified by the Afghan Government as priority areas for reconstruction and development. In addition, India has undertaken community level small development projects in the field of agriculture, rural development, education and health throughout Afghanistan that have direct and visible impact on community life and with a focus on local ownership and management. Moreover, free medical treatment is provided by the five Indian Medical Missions in Afghanistan. Our projects are continuously monitored and supervised by the Indian Mission/Posts in Afghanistan, in coordination with the relevant Afghanistan authorities and project implementing agencies.

(c) The year-wise expenditure incurred on various projects since 2007 is as under:—

- (i) 2007-08 : Rs. 467.55 crore
- (ii) 2008-09 : Rs. 410.41 crore
- (iii) 2009-10 : Rs. 208.49 crore
- (iv) 2010-11 : Rs. 83.18 crore (upto June, 2010)

Installation of Pollution Check Equipments

2767. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to install air and water pollution control equipment in all the 10 islands and also up-grade the labs at Kavaratti, Minicoy and Roth;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) The Union Territory administration and Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee (LPCC) has sought financial assistance from the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for setting up of ambient air-quality monitoring stations and water quality monitoring stations, two each at 10 inhabited islands of Lakshadweep. The financial assistance has also been sought for up-gradation of a laboratory to the level of Grade-A at Kavaratti and setting up Grade-C laboratories at Minicoy and Roth Islands with the facilities for analysis of physico-chemical including metals and organic parameters. In this regard, CPCB has sought additional information from LPCC.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Polytechnic Institutes

2768. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for providing assistance for upgradation of Polytechnic Institutes and for opening of new Technical and Teachers Training Institutes for B.Ed. and D.Ed. courses in the State;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the students provided meritorious scholarship by the Government, institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the scheme of "Sub-Mission of Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development", 54 proposals for upgradation of infrastructural facilities of the existing polytechnics and for seeking financial assistance for establishment of nine new Government Polytechnics have been received from the State Government of Maharashtra. No proposal for opening of new Technical and Teachers Training Institutes for B.Ed. and D.Ed. courses in the State has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra.

(c) Under the Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for Colleges and University Students, scholarships are awarded every year for meritorious students directly into the bank accounts of beneficiaries and not through institutions where they are studying. A sum of Rs. 91.10 lakh was sanctioned to 911 students of Education Board of Maharashtra for the year 2008-09 and Rs. 176.70 lakh to 1767 students for the year 2009-10.

[English]

Uniform Fee Structure

2769. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce uniform fee structure in the schools in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the concrete steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Scholarship for Meritorious Students

2770. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has modified scholarship eligibility criteria for meritorious students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of students likely to be awarded scholarship under the scheme; and
- (c) the time by which the enhanced scheme is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) The eligibility criteria has been changed from 80 per cent to "those who are above the 80th percentile of successful candidates in the relevant stream for a particular Board of Examination, in the Class XII of 10+2 pattern or equivalent examination." Under the scheme, 82,000 fresh scholarships are available every year: 41,000 for boys and 41,000 for girls.

(c) The modified criteria is being implemented from the academic year 2010-11.

SC/ST Qualified against Open Seats

2771. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the candidates belonging to the SC and ST communities who qualify against open seat for

promotion cannot be adjusted against vacancies earmarked for the SC/ST quota;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to give justice to the SC/ST students 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) The Supreme Court in the matter of R.K. Sabharwal v/s. State of Punjab has held that reserved category candidates who are appointed/promoted in Government jobs on their own merit shall be adjusted against unreserved quota and reservation quota vacancies shall be filled in addition to the above. The Government has been following the principle laid down by the Supreme Court.

Creating Awareness among Students

2772. SHRI K.R.G. REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is helping students to cope with the exam anxiety by creating awareness among the students and parents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked and spent for this purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the role of the parents and NGOs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is helping students to cope with examination anxiety by creating awareness among the students and parents in the following manner:—

- Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) has been introduced for classes IX and X.
- Grading system has been introduced for classes IX and X.
- Sample question papers and marking scheme are published for information of students. Counseling is conducted during the examination and at the time of declaration of results.
- Teachers are trained to impart life skill education to students.

(c) There is no specific fund earmarked for this purpose by this Ministry.

(d) During the formative age of students, the parents have a major role in helping students to cope with examination anxiety. NGOs can disseminate right information to the children in a child-friendly manner.

[Translation]

Special Package for Bundelkhand and Maha Koshal Regions

2773. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details and names of the schemes for which funds have been provided under the special package for the Bundelkhand regions in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh including Maha Koshal region;

(b) the amount of funds allocated for each region and the amount spent so far under each scheme and each region;

(c) whether the said schemes have been implemented and the entire amount of the allocated funds released;

(d) if so, the details thereof, region-wise and component-scheme-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the Government proposes to start implementing the package schemes in both the regions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The Government of India has approved a special package for implementing drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region at a cost of Rs. 7266 crore comprising Rs. 3506 crores for Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 3760 crores for Madhya Pradesh. The details of the activities to be taken up and the estimated

costs thereof are given at Statement-I for Uttar Pradesh and at Statement-II for Madhya Pradesh. To fund these activities, part of funds will be met by converging resources from the ongoing central programmes and an additional central assistance to the extent of Rs. 3450 crore has been envisaged to be provided to the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The special package for Bundelkhand region does not include Maha Koshal region.

The special package for implementing drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region has been envisaged to be implemented over a period of 3 years starting 2009-10. During 2009-10 an amount of Rs. 693.80 crore has been released as Additional Central Assistance to the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. During 2010-11, an amount of Rs 1200 crore has been allocated in the Union Budget as Additional Central Assistance for the package against which an amount of Rs. 106.29 crore has already been recommended for release. The activity-wise details of the funds released by Government of India as Additional Central Assistance are given Statement-III.

Statement-I

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Total Estimated Cost	Proposed for financing from the on-going CS/CSS				Gap between Col. 3 & 7 to be financed through ACA
			Gol on-going schemes	NREGA	BRGF/RKVY	Total through CS/CSS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Institutional Credit							
	(i) Crop Insurance	50	50.00			50.00	
	Sub Total	50	50	0	0	50	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Watershed Management							
(i)	Watershed Management in Arable and Watershed (7 lakh ha. in Uttar Pradesh @ Rs. 12,000/- ha.)	840	840.00			840.00	
(ii)	Farm ponds (50,000 ponds in Uttar Pradesh @ Rs. 60,000 per pond)	300		150.00		150.00	150.00
(iii)	Construction of new dug wells (20,000 dug wells in Uttar Pradesh @ Rs. 1 lakh per well)	200		200.00		200.00	0.00
(iv)	Renovation and recharging of dug wells, tanks and ponds	300		50.00		50.00	250.00
Sub Total		1640	840.00	400.00	0.00	1240.00	400.00
3. Water Resource							
(i)	Modernisation and Development of irrigation systems	644	198.00	36.00		234.00	410.00
4. Agriculture							
(i)	Contingency cropping, seed multiplication/banks etc.	100	100.00			100.00	
(ii)	Micro-Irrigation	50	25.00			50.00	
(iii)	Warehousing marketing infrastructure (@ Rs. 100 crore per district)	700	6.50			6.50	693.50
(iv)	Capacity building	50	50.00			50.00	
(v)	Mechanisation for zero tillage, broad bed and furrow system, multipurpose planter (custom hiring) (@ Rs. 30,000+tractor 4.5 HP @ Rs. 4.8 lakh each – one set for each 100 ha.	50	50.00			50.00	
Sub Total		950	189	0	0	256.5	693.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Animal Husbandry activities including a meat and milk processing plant	100	14.30		25.00	39.30	60.70
6.	Diversification into Horticulture	50	50.00			50.00	
7.	Forest land (60,000 ha. in UP @ 12,000/ha.)	72	5.44	35.00		40.44	31.56
Grand Total		3506	1318.59	471.00	25.00	1910.24	1595.76

Statement-II

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Sector	Total Estimated Cost	Proposed for financing from the on-going CS/CSS				Gap between Col. 3 & 7 to be financed through ACA
			Gol share	NREGA	BRGF/RKVY	Total through CS/CSS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Institutional Credit							
(i)	Crop Insurance	50	50.00			50.00	
Sub Total		50	50			50	0
2. Watershed Management							
(i)	Watershed Management in Arable and Watershed (4 lakh hectares in MP @ Rs. 12,000/- ha.)	480	480.00			480.00	
(ii)	Farm ponds (30,000 ponds in MP @ Rs. 60,000 per pond)	180		90.00		90.00	90.00
(iii)	Construction of new dug wells (20,000 in MP @ Rs. 1 lakh per well)	200		100.00	100.00	200.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(iv)	Renovation and recharging of dug wells, tanks and ponds	440		220.00	100.00	320.00	120.00
	Sub Total	1300	480.00	410.00	200.00	1090.00	210.00
3. Water Resource							
(i)	Modernisation and Development of irrigation systems	1118	167.00	70.00		237.00	881.00
4. Agriculture							
(i)	Contingency cropping, seed multiplication/banks etc.	100	100.00			100.00	
(ii)	Micro-Irrigation	50	50.00			50.00	
(iii)	Warehousing marketing infrastructure (@ Rs. 100 crore per district) and one oil mill for sesame.	600	5.50			5.50	594.50
(iv)	Capacity building	50	50.00			50.00	
(v)	Mechanisation for zero tillage, broad bed and furrow system, multipurpose planter (custom hiring) (@ Rs. 30,000 + tractor 4.5 HP @ Rs. 4.8 lakh each – one set for each 100 ha.)	100	100.00			100.00	
	Sub Total	900	200.5	0	0	305.5	594.5
5.	Animal Husbandry activities including a meat and milk processing plant	100	14.30		25.00	39.30	60.70
6.	Diversification into Horticulture	50	50.00			50.00	
7.	Forest land (2 lakh hectares in MP @ 12,000/ha.)	242	20.00	115.00		135.00	107.00
	Grand Total	3760	953.65	595.00	225.00	1906.80	1853.20

Statement-III

Additional Central Assistance released under Special Package for Drought Mitigation Strategies in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh in 2009-10

Sl. No.	Item	ACA Released by the Ministry of Finance during 2009-10 (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Treatment of 2630 hectares of Forestland @ Rs. 12000/- per hectare	3.156
2.	Repair of 6 lift Irrigation Schemes in Jalaun	2.000
3.	Completion of 9 ongoing projects for Restoring Capacities of Canals, Repairs, Renovation and Remodeling of Canals	58.726
4.	Construction of Farm Ponds	75.000
5.	Command Area Development of Rajghat Canal System	100.000
6.	Water Resources: Changing Pump Set, Reconstruction of Water Distribution Network	40.000
7.	Animal Husbandry Activities Strengthening of Dairy Activities	26.740
8.	Watershed Management: Renovation and Recharge of Dugwells, Tanks etc.	26.660
Total 2009-10		332.282

Additional Central Assistance released under Special Package for Drought Mitigation Strategies in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh in 2009-10

1.	Farm Ponds	45.000
2.	Renovation and Recharging of Dugwells and Tanks	26.400
3.	Completion of Beriarpur Power Project for Water Resources Development	141.600
4.	Watershed Management in Forest Areas	23.520
5.	Completion of 52 ongoing Minor Irrigation Schemes	125.000
Total-II		361.520

Additional Central Assistance recommended for release during 2010-11 for Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh

Sr. No.	Item	ACA Released by the Ministry of Finance during 2010-11 (Rs. in crore)
1.	Animal Husbandry Activities including meat and milk processing plant	27.194
Total 2010-11		27.194

Additional Central Assistance recommended for release during 2010-11 for Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh

1.	Water Resources: Taking up new minor irrigation schemes	44.301
2.	Animal Husbandry Activities including meat and milk processing plant	34.800
Total 2010-11		79.101
Total 2010-11 for Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh		106.295

Funds for Pollution Control

[English]

2774. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds granted for pollution control have been misused by the NCT of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action 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) No, Madam. The Department of Environment, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi or the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) have not misused the funds for Pollution Control provided by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

US President's Visit

2775. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US President is likely to visit India in the month of November, 2010;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the issues likely to be discussed during the said visit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. The US President Barack Obama will visit India in November, 2010. This was formally announced on June 3, 2010 during the India-US Strategic Dialogue.

(c) During the visit off the US President, the entire

range of bilateral issues in India-US relations will be discussed as also regional security issues and global issues of shared interest and common concern.

Rainfall during Monsoon

2776. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether monsoon season continues till about September starting from the month of May in the country;
- (b) if not, the assessment of the Government in this regard, State-wise;
- (c) the average rain in each month from May to September in terms of percentage of total monsoon rains in the country, State-wise; and
- (d) the average quantity of water which the country gets through monsoon rains every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The principal monsoon rainfall season for the country spans over a four month period from June to September (122-days). In terms of climatology, the monsoon sets in over Kerala from the Arabian Sea and over North East India from

the Bay of Bengal around 1st June. By 10th June, monsoon covers most parts of Maharashtra, North East India, few parts of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal and Bihar. Subsequently, it covers the whole country till western parts of Rajasthan only by 15th July.

Starting from the onset over Kerala, monsoon circulation establishment over the whole country takes about 45-days. Climatologically, the retreat of the monsoon from the western parts of Rajasthan, starts around 1st September and that retreats from most parts of the country by 30th September (in about 30-days). Essentially, the monsoon circulation resides over the North West India for about 45-days (15th July – 1st September) while it resides over the Peninsular India for about 122-days (1st June – 30th September). The retreat of the summer monsoon over the peninsular India coincides with the onset of winter monsoon over southern parts of India covering Tamil Nadu, south Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and that resides upto first 1-2 weeks of December.

(c) Detailed account of the average rain in each month from May to September in terms of percentage of total monsoon rains in the country, State-wise is presented in enclosed Statement-I. Major quantum of seasonal rainfall is received during the period July – September and quantum of rainfall during June is lower as the most of the period is considered as the establishment phase of monsoon

(d) The country receives on average about 3000 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) quantum of water through monsoon (June-September) rains every year.

Statement

State-wise Rainfall Distribution

Sl.No.	States	Normal Rainfall (mm)					
		May	June	July	August	September	May-September
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	18%	22%	19%	20%	21%	2067.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13%	24%	27%	18%	18%	1981.0
3.	Assam	19%	24%	23%	19%	15%	1800.6
4.	Meghalaya	15%	28%	26%	18%	13%	4192.4
5.	Nagaland	14%	23%	26%	22%	15%	1655.3
6.	Manipur	11%	25%	27%	23%	14%	1925.6
7.	Mizoram	16%	25%	21%	20%	18%	1882.9
8.	Tripura	20%	26%	21%	19%	14%	1814.8
9.	Sikkim	15%	24%	24%	22%	15%	2247.7
10.	West Bengal	9%	20%	27%	24%	20%	1461.9
11.	Odisha	5%	17%	28%	30%	20%	1229.3
12.	Jharkhand	4%	17%	30%	29%	21%	1129.8
13.	Bihar	5%	16%	31%	27%	21%	1077.2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2%	10%	34%	34%	20%	869.8
15.	Uttarakhand	5%	13%	33%	33%	16%	1269.2
16.	Haryana	3%	9%	35%	35%	18%	473.4
17.	Chandigarh (UT)	4%	14%	32%	33%	18%	877.5
18.	Delhi	3%	9%	34%	35%	19%	687.9
19.	Punjab	3%	8%	37%	33%	20%	511.1
20.	Himachal Pradesh	7%	11%	36%	30%	16%	839.6
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	12%	10%	31%	32%	15%	597.6
22.	Rajasthan	2%	10%	36%	36%	16%	431.6
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1%	12%	34%	35%	19%	991.5
24.	Gujarat	1%	14%	39%	30%	16%	681.6
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman (UTs)	0%	16%	38%	29%	17%	2314.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Diu (UT)	0%	24%	43%	23%	9%	576.0
27.	Goa	3%	31%	35%	20%	10%	2832.7
28.	Maharashtra	2%	19%	33%	27%	18%	1020.2
29.	Chhattisgarh	2%	15%	32%	32%	19%	1223.6
30.	Andhra Pradesh	7%	16%	27%	26%	24%	653.4
31.	Tamil Nadu	18%	11%	19%	23%	29%	381.4
32.	Puducherry (UT)	8%	10%	22%	29%	31%	367.8
33.	Karnataka	9%	21%	30%	22%	17%	926.0
34.	Kerala	11%	28%	31%	19%	11%	2409.1
35.	Lakshadweep (UT)	15%	28%	24%	18%	14%	1163.4

Simplification of Clearance Procedure

2777. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the inordinate delay in granting environmental clearance to various projects;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether the Government has now simplified the procedure for granting environmental clearance;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether still a large number of projects are pending with the Government for environmental clearance; and

(f) if so, the extent to which simplification in the procedure for granting environmental clearance is going to clear the pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) (a) and (b) Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006 has prescribed a time limit of 105 days for appraisal of projects and communicating the decision thereon, after receipt of complete information. The reasons for perceived delays inter-alia include increased number of projects in certain sectors due to the present pace of development activities in the country and submission of incomplete information by project proponents.

(c) and (d) The steps taken to further streamline the procedure include preparation of sector specific EIA guidance manual, issue of clarificatory circulars amendment to EIA Notification in December, 2009 and regular updating of website.

(e) and (f) As indicated in the reply to part (a) and (b) of the Question above, the time schedule has been prescribed for appraisal of projects and various steps taken as indicated in the reply to parts (c) and (d) above have helped reducing the pendency of cases.

[Translation]

Satellite for Environment

2778. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government plans to launch a satellite to study the environmental changes and sea water level;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to seek assistance from other foreign space agencies for launching the said satellite;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the present status of the project; and
- (f) the time by which the satellite is 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) India plans to launch SARAL (Satellite with ARGOS and ALTIKA) satellite to monitor the sea water level. SARAL satellite will carry an Altimeter (ALTIKA) for studying the sea surface heights; and ARGOS payload, which is a satellite based data collection platform.

(c) and (d) SARAL satellite is a joint project of Indian Space Research Organisation and the French National Space Agency. The ALTIKA and ARGOS payloads are built and supplied by the French National Space Agency. The satellite building and launching are the responsibilities of Indian Space Research Organisation.

(e) The satellite bus is under fabrication at Indian Space Research Organisation. Integration and testing of the payloads are ongoing at the French National Space Agency.

(f) The satellite is likely to be launched in 2011.

[English]

**National Commission for Minorities
Educational Institutions**

2779. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions was established under National Minorities Educational Institutions;
- (b) if so, the number of reports presented by the Commission so far;
- (c) the main recommendations made by the Commission in this regard;
- (d) the action taken on the recommendations of the Commission; and
- (e) the steps taken or being taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The Commission has been established under the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) Act, 2005. Annual Reports of NCMEI containing recommendations for consideration of the Government alongwith the Memorandum of Action taken by the Government have been laid before the Parliament with respect to the years 2005-09.

Sardar Patel Trust

2780. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the

PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No. 313 dated 24.02.2010 and state:

(a) whether the sanctioned one time grant of Rs. 3 crore to Sardar Patel Trust as corpus fund for development of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel-Veer Vitthalbhai Patel Memorial at Karamsad has been released;

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be released; and

(c) the amount fixed for the annual maintenance of the Memorial?

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 one time grant of Rs. 3.00 crore sanctioned to Sardar Patel/Trust for development and maintenance of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel — Veer Vitthalbhai Patel Memorial at Karamsad has been fully released. Rs. 1.50 crore was released to the Trust in March, 2010 and the balance Rs. 1.50 crore was released in June, 2010.

(c) The annual maintenance of Rs. 7,10,764/-, subject to actual requirement, may be sanctioned to the Sardar Patel Trust for maintenance of the Memorial from financial year, 2011-12 onwards on the basis of the Project Report prepared by CPWD for development and maintenance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel — Veer Vitthalbhai Patel Memorial at Karamsad.

Cave Temple in Tamil Nadu

2781. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the famous historical 'Cave Temple' at Sithannavasal in Pudukottai District, Tamil Nadu is in dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has allocated sufficient funds for the renovation of the historical temple;

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

(e) the progress of the renovation work undertaken 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) and (b) No, Madam. The historical 'Cave Temple' at Sithannavasal in District and Pudukottai, Tamil Nadu, is in a good state of preservation.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Sufficient funds have been allocated for the conservation work of the said temple. The details are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Years	Expenditure
1.	2007-08	7,29,176
2.	2008-09	2,06,153
3.	2009-10	20,164

(e) The routine maintenance and upkeep work of the monument is attended, regularly.

Buffer Zones around Tiger Reserves

2782. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) has proposed buffer zones around tiger reserves, which are imperative to tiger survival;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh is yet

to declare the core critical tiger habitat, which is essentially denying the reserve legal sanctity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Advisories have been issued to tiger States for notifying buffer areas. Under Section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, the buffer areas are peripheral to the core area of a tiger reserve, where a lesser degree of habitat protection is required to ensure the integrity of the critical tiger habitat with adequate dispersal for tiger species, and which aim at promoting co-existence, between wildlife and human activity needs to be notified by States.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The core area of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve has been notified by the State vide notification dated 09.06.2010.

Environmental Awareness Campaign

2783. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for launching of door to door environmental awareness scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

[Translation]

Damage to Residences

2784. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses in residential areas damaged during each of the last three years due to explosions conducted in the open cast mines of Coal India Limited (CIL);

(b) the compensation given to the owners of these residences during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding insufficient compensation paid to the owners of these residences in South Eastern Coalfield Limited (SECL) mines; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government to settle this issue?

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 such incident of damage of the houses located in the residential areas due to explosion conducted in the opencast mines of CIL has been reported during the last three years.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (a) above.

[English]

Jantar Mantar in World Heritage List

2785. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jantar Mantar in Jaipur is proposed to be included in the world heritage list;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to include more monuments from India in the said list;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Jantar Mantar, Jaipur was included in the World Heritage List of UNESCO during 34th Session of World Heritage Committee held in Brasilia (Brazil) between 25th July to 3rd August, 2010

(c) to (e) The Government has submitted nomination dossiers of Shantiniketan (West Bengal) under culture category and the Western Ghats under natural category to the World Heritage Centre for their inclusion in the World Heritage List.

Anthropogenic Activities at Kandla Port

2786. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per study conducted by National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, the Anthropogenic activities at Kandla Port are polluting the creek and ultimately affecting the marine sanctuary and National Park;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the National Park and Sanctuary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Delay In Granting Visa to Students

2787. DR. GIRIJA VYAS:

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from foreign students in Indian Embassies/High Commissions during the last three years and the number of foreign students granted visa during the said period;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding inordinate delay in granting student visa and research visa to foreign students; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Requisite information is being collected from Indian Missions/Posts abroad and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

CVC Instructions

2788. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of instructions issued by the Central Vigilance Commission for checking delays in processing CBI applications seeking grant of sanction of prosecution vide Circular No. 22/6/10 dated 23.06.2010;

(b) the details of charge sheets filed against Government officials before the competent Courts after seeking sanction for prosecution under Section 19 of the PC Act, 1988 by the CBI/Police, Ministry/Department-wise during the last two years and the current year;

(c) the details of pending applications under PC Act, 1988 reviewed by CVC, Ministry/Department-wise during the last two years and the current year;

(d) the Ministry/Department-wise details of PC Act cases pending sanction for prosecution as on 30.6.2010; and

(e) the concrete measures taken by CVC to expedite the pending prosecution requests during the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Central Vigilance Commission vide its circular dated 23.6.2010 have basically reiterated the Department of Personnel and Training's guidelines issued vide O.M. No. 399/33/2006-AVD-III dated 6th November, 2006. These OMs provide for a definite time frame at each stage and also provide for fixing responsibilities for deliberate delays.

It is the responsibility of the administrative Ministry to take decision in the matter within prescribed time frame. In the event of any delay, the CVC reviews such cases from time to time.

(b) The total charge sheet filed against Government officials during the last two years and current year i.e. 2008, 2009 and 2010 (upto 30.6.2010) are given below:—

Year	No. of cases Charge sheeted
1	2
2008	586

1	2
2009	645
2010 (upto 30.6.2010)	252
Total	1483

The Ministry/Department-wise list is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) This is an ongoing process. The Commission holds regular review meetings with the Director, CBI at monthly intervals to review the progress of cases where sanction for prosecution is pending with the disciplinary authorities concerned.

(d) As per information provided by the CBI, the Ministry-wise number of PC Act cases pending sanction for prosecution as on 30.6.2010 is at Statement-II.

(e) In order to expedite the pending prosecution requests the Central Vigilance Commission holds meeting with Secretaries of the Government of India departments concerned where CBI investigated cases are pending for sanction for prosecution over four months. It also issues suitable guidelines from time to time to all Ministries/Departments.

Statement-I

Details of Charge Sheet files under PC Act during the year 2008

Ministry/Department	No. of Charge Sheet
1	2
Ministry of Agriculture	1
Ministry of Archeological Survey of India	1
Ministry of Civil Aviation	4

1	2
Ministry of Coal and Mines	29
Ministry of Communication (Department of Posts)	49
Ministry of Consumer Affairs	23
Ministry of Company Affairs	2
Controller of Defence Accounts	2
Ministry of Defence	1
Ministry of Environment	7
Ministry of External Affairs	1
Ministry of Finance (Banking)	4
Ministry of Finance (Custom and Central Excise)	89
Ministry of Finance (Income Tax)	39
Ministry of Finance (Insurance)	18
Ministry of Finance (Revenue and others)	15
Ministry of Food	26
Ministry of Health	2
Ministry of Home Affairs (Delhi Police)	10
Ministry of Human Resources and Development	4
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	4
Ministry of Industry	1
Ministry of Labour	18
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	3

1	2
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	13
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	4
Ministry of Power	3
Ministry of Railways	53
Ministry of Steel	8
Ministry of Textile	1
Ministry of Tourism	1
Ministry of Urban Development	3
Government of NCT, Delhi	66
State Governments	26
Union Territories	11
PSU	26
PSU (others)	0
Total	586

Details of Charge Sheet files under PC Act during the year 2009

Ministry/Department	No. of Charge Sheet
1	2
Ministry of Agriculture	7
Department of Archeological Survey of India	1
Ministry of Civil Aviation	6

1	2	1	2
Ministry of Coal and Mines	22	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	1
Ministry of Communications	44	Ministry of Micro, Small Industry	1
Ministry of Communication (Department of Posts)	18	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	7
Ministry of Company Affairs	1	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	3
Controller of Accounts	1	Ministry of Power	2
Ministry of Defence	11	Ministry of Railways	60
Ministry of Energy	1	Ministry of Science and Technology	1
Ministry of External Affairs	6	Ministry of Social Justice	1
Ministry of Finance (Banking)	138	Ministry of Sports Authority of India	1
Ministry of Finance (Custom and Central Excise)	44	Ministry of Steel	6
Ministry of Finance (Income Tax)	35	Ministry of Textiles	1
Ministry of Finance (Insurance)	28	Ministry of Transport	2
Ministry of Finance (Revenue and others)	29	Ministry of Urban Development	5
Ministry of Food	8	Ministry of Water Resources	4
Ministry of Health	1	Ministry of Youth Affairs	2
Ministry of Home Affairs	5	Government of NCT, Delhi	32
Ministry of Human Resources and Development	4	State Governments	20
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	5	Union Territories	23
Ministry of Industry	2	PSU	22
Ministry of Labour	18	PSU (others)	16
		Total	645

*Details of Charge Sheet files under PC Act
during the year 2010*

Ministry/Department	No. of Charge Sheet
1	2
Ministry of Agriculture	1
Cabinet Secretariat	1
Ministry of Civil Aviation	1
Ministry of Coal and Mines	9
Ministry of Communication	15
Ministry of Communication (Department of Posts)	11
Controller of Accounts	1
Ministry of Company Affairs	1
Ministry of Defence	14
Ministry of Energy	1
Ministry of External Affairs	1
Ministry of Finance (Banking)	59
Ministry of Finance (Custom and Central Excise)	15
Ministry of Finance (Income Tax)	9
Ministry of Finance (Insurance)	6
Ministry of Finance (Revenue and others)	5
Ministry of Food	3

1	2
Ministry of Health	1
Ministry of Human Resources and Development	5
Ministry of Industry	1
Ministry of Labour	3
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	2
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	3
Ministry of Power	1
Ministry of Railways	27
Ministry of Steel	1
Ministry of Space	1
Ministry of Urban Development	2
Government of NCT, Delhi	11
State Governments	14
Union Territories	4
PSU	17
PSU (others)	5
Total	252

Statement-II

Details of Cases Pending Prosecution under 5 PC Act as on 30.06.2010

Sl. No.	Branch	Case No. and date of registration	No. of request	Name of accused persons(s)	Organisation/Department to which belongs	Date since where sanction has been sought
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	ACB Chandigarh	RCCHG2009A 0018 dt. 10.06.09	6	Shri Amin Chand Shri Harjit Singh Shri Gurdarshan Singh Shri Mohan Lal Verma Shri Vinod Kumar Shri Purshotam Kumar	Public Health, UT CHG Public Health, UT CHG Public Health, UT CHG Public Health, UT CHG Public Health, UT CHG Public Health, UT CHG	23.3.2010
2.	ACB Chandigarh	RCCHG2009A 0024 dt. 5.9.2009	1	Shri S.K. Sekhri	Narctoces Control Bureau	30.4.2010
3.	ACB Chandigarh	RCCHG2004A 0023 dt. 28.9.04	1	Shri P.C. Bharwaj	M/o Indian Overseas Affairs (POE)	30.4.2010
4.	ACB Chandigarh	RCCHG2004A 0014 dt. 24.6.04	1	Shri Ranbir Singh	M/o Indian Overseas Affairs (POE)	30.4.2010
5.	ACB Chandigarh	RCCHG2009A 0014 dt. 14.5.09	1	Shri S.K. Aggarwal	BSNL	30.4.2010
6.	ACB Chandigarh	RCCHG2009A 0019 dt. 10.06.09	34	Shri K.K. Sharma, Shri H.L. Saini, Shri Anoop Kumar Sabharwal,	Custom	7.6.2010

Shri B.R. Negi,
Shri Jasbir Singh,
Shri D.D. Sharda,
Shri T.S. Rattan,
Shri Dharam Pal,
Shri Ajit Bhatia,
Shri Surjit Singh,
Shri Boota Singh,
Shri Rajinder Singh,
Shrimati Ranjana Sharma,
Shri Sunil Kumar,
Shri Ashwani Kumar,
Shri Kashmiri Lal,
Shri Sunil Kumar,
Shri S.S. Dhillon,
Shri Vijay Mohan,
Shri Jaswant Singh,
Shri Ashok Kumar,
Shri Narinder Singh,
Shri Surinder Pal,
Shri Satish Chander,
Shri Jagdeep Singh,
Shri Gurmeet Singh,
Shri M.S. Hundal,
Shri Jagiri Lal,
Shri Raj Kumar Patial,
Shri Shiv Kumar Sharma,
Shri A.S. Bawa,
Shri Paramjit Singh Sandhu,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Shri Amarjit Singh, Shri Maninder Pal Singh		
7.	ACB Chandigarh	RCCHG2010A 0003 dt. 17.2.2010	1	Shri Sarat Ram	UT Police	22.6.2010
8.	ACB Chennai	RC-11/09 28.02.2009	5	Abdul Khader, Shri Antony Selvaraj, Shri U. Gunabalan, Shri U. Rajan, Shri Mohan	S. Rly. S. Rly. S. Rly. S. Rly. S. Rly.	31.12.2009 31.12.2009 31.12.2009 31.12.2009 31.12.2009
9.	ACB Chennai	RC-18/09 31.03.2009	4	Dr. Kotteeswara Rao, Shri S.M. Chandrasekar, Shri D. Vanaraja, Shri A. Parani Devakumar	S. Rly. S. Rly. S. Rly. S. Rly.	22.03.2010 22.03.2010 22.03.2010 22.03.2010
10.	ACB Chennai	RC-27/09 30.05.2009	2	Shri R. Selvam, Shri J. Babuji	UT of Puducherry UT of Puducherry	31.03.2010 31.03.2010
11.	ACB Chennai	RC-1/2010 06.01.2010	2	Shri V.S. Sundararajan, Shri Ramani	Customs Customs	31.03.2010 31.03.2010
12.	ACB Chennai	RC-31/2009 09.06.2009	5	Shri B.T. Abdul Rahim, Shri N. Ramachandran, Shri S.M.N. Dominic, Shri S. Maria Ragis, Mohd. Mustafa Kamal	UT of Puducherry UT of Puducherry UT of Puducherry UT of Puducherry UT of Puducherry	31.03.2010 31.03.2010 31.03.2010 31.03.2010 31.03.2010
13.	ACB Chennai	RC-11/2010 24.02.2010	1	Shri Aneetchan	UT of Puducherry	14.05.2010
14.	ACB Chennai	RC-20/09 24.04.2009	1	Smt. Sumathi Ravichandran	Dept. of Posts	14.05.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	ACB Chennai	RC-29/09 31.05.2009	1	Capt. Mishra	Mercantile Marine Dept.	24.05.2010
16.	ACB Chennai	RC-3/09 29.01.2009	1	Dr. V.V. Sairam Babu	Port Health Organisation	08.06.2010
17.	ACB Chennai	RC-5/10 28.01.2010	1	Shri Harpal Singh	Employees State Institution Corporation	15.06.2010
18.	ACB Chennai	RC-15/09 30.03.2009	2	Shri S. Kasimayan, Shri R. Selvaraj	Debt Recovery Tribunal Debt Recovery Tribunal	16.06.2010 16.06.2010
19.	ACB Chennai	RC-4/2009 30.01.2009	2	Shri T. Elangovan, Shrimati Radhika Rani	UIIC Government of Tamil Nadu	18.06.2010 22.06.2010
20.	ACB Chennai	RC-13/2010 24.03.2010	1	Shri Malaimani	UT of Puducherry	23.06.2010
21.	ACB Cochin	RC-17(A)/08-KER dt. 29.8.08	4	Shri R. Balachandran (A1), Shri Shishir Tyagi (A3), Shri M.K. Sasidharan (A5), Shri V. Muraleedharan Nair (A6)	Railway	08.09.2009
22.	ACB Cochin	RC-5(A)/09-KER dt. 29.04.09	2	Shri S. Attakoya, Shri P. Thangakoya	Lakshadweep Public Work Department.	07.10.2009
23.	ACB Cochin	RC-24(A)/08-KER dt. 30.11.09	3	Shishir Tyagi, Shri Balachandran, Shri Muraleedharan Nair	Ministry of Railway	28.11.2008
24.	ACB Cochin	RC-6(A)/09 dt. 15.05.09	1	Shri A. Hamza,	U.T. of Lakshadweep	31.03.2010
25.	ACB Cochin	RC-11(A)/09 dt. 31.08.09	4	Shri Shishir Tyagi (A1), Shri R. Balachandran (A2), Shri M.K Sasidharan (A5), Shri V. Muraleedharan (A6)	Ministry of Railway	31.03.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	ACB Jammu	0042009A0009 dt. 21.08.2009	1	Shri L.A. Kachroo	State Bank of India	23.06.2010
27.	ACB Jammu	0042009A0010 dt. 21.08.2009	1	Shri L.A. Kachroo	State Bank of India	23.06.2010
28.	ACB LKO	RC-0062009A0033	2	Shri Krishna Mohan Tripathi, Shri Ajay Kumar Srivastava	IRCTC, Railway	20.02.2010
29.	ACB LKO	RC-0062008A0026	1	Shri Satyendra Singh Gangwar	Department of Panchayati Raj, U.P. Government	30.03.2010
30.	ACB LKO	RC-0062008A0024	1	Shri Satyendra Singh Gangwar	Department of Panchayati Raj, U.P. Government	31.03.2010
31.	ACB LKO	RC-0062010A0001	2	Shri Indra Deo Singh, Shri Raghvendra Shukla	RPR, Railway	20.05.2010
32.	ACB LKO	RC-0062009A0007	5	Shri Mushtaq Ahmed, Shri Nankoo Ram Yadav, Shri Ram Babu Srivastava, Shri Manoj Pradhan, Shri Ghanshyam Yadav	Social Welfare	29.06.2010
33.	ACB LKO	RC-19/2009 ACB Lucknow dt. 28.5.2009	1	Shri Anil Kumar Aggarwal	Railway	23.09.2009
34.	ACB LKO	RC-23/2007-ACB Lucknow dt. 13.12.2007	1	Shri U.K. Bajpai	United Bank of India	14.12.2009
35.	ACB LKO	RC-8/2007 ACB Lucknow dt. 31.03.2007	1	Shri D.K. Srivastava	Bank of India	28.04.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36.	ACB LKO	RC-22/2008 ACB Lucknow dt. 31.10.2008	1	Shri Tejbhan Singh	Government of UP	09.03.2010
37.	ACB LKO	RC-27/2008 ACB Lucknow dt. 31.10.2008	2	Shri Kaushal Kishore Srivastava, Shri Ramanuj Singh	Government of UP	16.03.2010
38.	ACB LKO	RC-21/2008-ACB LKO dt. 31.10.2008	1	Shri Ramanuj Singh	Government of UP	23.02.2010
39.	ACB Patna	RC-18(A)/09 dt. 23.6.09	1	Dr. Harihar Prasad	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Minister of Sports	15.03.2010
40.	AC-II	RC-2(A)/2009 ACU-IV dt. 20.1.2009	1	Shri P.S. Bose,	CBI/DoPT	28.01.2010
41.	AC-III	RC-2(A)2008-ACU-VII dt. 31.12.2008	6	Shri B. Tewari, Shri K.C. Vyas, Shri J.K. Chauhan, Shrimati Sunita Bajaj, Shri Shiv Kumar Ganga, Shri Pradeep Mujgelwar	CVO KPT, Gandhidham, Gujarat	01.11.2010
42.	AC-III	RC-1(A)/2007-ACU-IX dt. 23.04.2007	1	Shri Rakesh Mohan	Government of NCT, Delhi	30.04.2010
43.	AC-III	RC-3(A)/06/ACU-IX dt. 11.8.2006	1	Shri R.S. Panwar	CBI/DoP&T	27.5.2009
44.	AC-III	RC-3(A)/08/ACU-IX dt. 29.9.2008	1	Shri Sanjiv Kumar	Government of Haryana, Prathmik Shiksha Paryojana Parishad (HPSPP), Chandigarh	31.1.2.009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45.	BBSR	RC-0152009A0005 dt. 23.03.09	1	Shrimati Pragyan Subrat	State Bank of Hyderabad	26.02.2010
46.	BBSR	RC-0152009S0010 dt. 18.05.09	1	Shri F.M. Sehty	Indian Bank	02.04.2010
47.	BBSR	RC-0152010A0001 dt. 04.01.10	2	Shri D.R. Sharma, Shri R.L. Kosariya	Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	16.06.2010
48.	BBSR	RC-0152010A0008 dt. 29.03.10	1	Shri Sridhar Nayak	Employees Provident Fund Organisation	17.06.2010
49.	BFC Delhi	RC-BD12009/E/0008 dt. 08.04.2009	4	Shri R.K. Murgai, Shri Ravi Prakash Mathur, Shri S.K. Sharma, Shri M.C. Sethi	UCO Bank	02.06.2010
50.	Bhopal	RC-0082009A0002	1	Shri Pradeep Singh Jadon	BSNL Ministry of Communication	27.07.2009
51.	Bhopal	RC-0082009A0006	1	Shri R.T. Bains	Ministry of Urban Development/CPWD	10.06.2009
52.	BSF B'lore	RC-5/E/09 dt. 10.06.09	2	Shri Y. Bhanumurthy (A-7), Shri C.N.C. Subramanyam (A-8)	State Bank of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Banking	10.06.2010
53.	BSF B'lore	RC-6/E/09 dt. 10.06.09	2	Shri E.T. Joseph (A-1), Shri C. Suvarna Raj (A-3)	Punjab National Bank, Ministry of Finance, Department of Banking	29.06.2010
54.	Dehradun	RC-0072008A0014 dt, 29.08.2008	10	Shri Sudip Kumar, Shri Narendra Kumar,	BSNL	13.11.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Shri Uday Bhan Shakya, Shri Rajendra Prasad, Shri Raj Narayan Sharma, Shri Ramit Maurya, Shri Vijay Pal, Shri Dev Kumar, Shri Jitender Singh, Shri Sukhvir Singh		
55.	EO-I	RC-1/2009 EOW-II Delhi dt. 22.01.2009	1	M.C. Aggarwal	Union Bank of India	23.06.2010
56.	EO-I	RC-0722009(E)0006 dt. 16.7.2009	2	Prof. H.C. Rai, Shri Sriom Dalal	AICTE D/o Higher Education	21.05.2010
57.	EO-III	RC-4/06/EOU-IX dt. 19.07.08	15	Shri Pradeep Aggarwal, Shri Ram Chander, Shri D.K. Bose, Shri Bhagwan Das Singhal, Shri Rajinder Kumar Saini, Shri Sunil Kumar, Shri R.K. Kasotia, Shri Paramjit Singh Saini, Shri Ram Rattan, Shri Bharat Bhusan, Shri H.S. Teotia, Shrimati Saroj Chadha, Shri Inderjeet Kakar, Shri Appu Kuttan Pillai	National Informatics Centre Customs and Central Excise	23/03/2010 23.03.2010
				23/5/61		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58.	EOW CHN	RC-9/E/2009 dt. 30.06.2009	4	Shri R. Selvaraj, Shri V. Kanagaselvam, Shri K.K. Krishna Murthy, Shri A.N. Venkatesan	Customs and Central Excise	31.05.2010
59.	EOW Mum	RC-4/E/2005-Mumbai dt. 25.06.2005	1	Shri H.R. Shukla	Customs and Central Excise	28.02.2009
60.	Gandhi Nagar	RC-9(A)/2008-GNR dt. 19.06.2008	3	Shri Abdul Rub, the then General Manager, FCI, Regional Office, Ahmedabad Shri P.R. Anil, the then AGM (Contract), FCI, Regional Office, Ahmedabad Shri Shrikant Prasad the then AGM; FCI, Ahmedabad	FCI	30.10.2009
61.	Gandhi Nagar	RC-13(A)/2007-GNR dt. 24.12.2007	1	Shri S.L. Jain, Superintending Engineer, CPWD, Sector-10-A, Gandhinagar	C.P.W.D.	30.04.2010
62.	Gandhi Nagar	RC-17(A)/07-GNR dt. 31.12.2007	1	Shri Harshad R. Hedamba, the then Asst. Manager, Loans, Vijya Bank, Ambavadi Branch, Ahmedabad, Now at Mehsana Branch	Vijya Bank	09.02.2009
63.	Gandhi Nagar	RC-16(A)/2005-GNR dt. 13.09.2005	1	Shri Ramavatar Rampratap Meena	Central Excise	12.09.2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
64.	Gandhi Nagar	RC-23/2008-GNR dt. 06.12.2008	1	Shri Attar Singh	Railway	08.05.2009
65.	Gandhi Nagar	RC-17(A)/2005-GNR dt. 13.09.2005	1	Shri Rajeev Charanjit Raj Nanda	Central Excise	11.02.2007
66.	Goa	RC-1(A)/2008-Goa dt. 25.4.2008	9	Shri Atchut Mukund (A-1) Alornekar, Shri Sunil Pandurang Bharne (A-2), Shri Mortoba Lakhba Sardessai (A-3), Raj Kumar Mathur (A-4), Shri Mukund S. Shinde (A-5), Shri Manoj Kumar (A-6), Shri Atmaram Ghadi (A-7), Shri Virender Kumar (A-12), Shri Ramesh Sitaram Sawant (A-13)	Customs and Central Excise Customs and Central Customs and Central Customs and Central Customs and Central Customs and Central Customs and Central Customs and Central	29.6.2009
67.	Goa	RC-8(A)/2009-Goa dt. 24.12.2009	2	Shri Herculano Rebello, Shri Boddu Venkata Ramana Murthy	Customs and Central Excise Murmugao Goa	14.6.2010
68.	Guwahati	RC-15(A)/2008-GWH dt. 30.10.2008	6	Shri K. Ahmed, Shri Bokul Sharma, Shri N.C. Choudhury, Shri M.C. Sarma, Dr. S.B. Baruah, Shri Prasanta Goswami	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Industries, Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship	24.11.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
69.	Guwahati	RC-1(A)/09-GWH dt. 20.01.2009	2	Shri K.L. Roy, Md. Baharuddin Ahmed	N.F. Rly. Ministry of Railway	06.11.2010
70.	Ghaziabad	RC-1202008A0004 dt. 22.12.2008	14	Shri M.R. Chaudhary, Shri M.C. Singh, Shri A.K. Jain, Shri J.P. Talwalia, Shri Prakash Chand Meena, Shri Gopal Singh, Shri G.S. Teotia, Shri R.K. Chaudhary, Shri Vishpal Singh, Shri Vijender Singh, Shri R.S. Yadav, Shri Subhash Singh, Shri Ramesh Pal, Shri R.K. Sharma	BSNL BSNL	31.03.2010 21.06.2010
71.	Ghaziabad	RC-1(A)/2008-CBI, GZB dt. 1.10.2008	46	Shri Akhilesh Kumar Asthana, Arif Hussain @ Mohmmad Arif, Shri Arun Kumar Mishra, Shri Bhupal Singh, Shri Jagdish Chand, Shri Jitender Kumar Gupta, Shri Mamta Narula Wahi, Shri Nand Kishore, Shri Paras Nath, Shri Radhey Shyam, Shri Rajesh Kumar Tyagi,	Ghaziabad	

Shri Sanjay Pratap Singh,
 Shri Satish Kumar Malik,
 Shri Ajay Kumar
 Allauddin,
 Shri Kalwa Singh,
 Shri Lallan Pandey,
 Shri Manu Dev Sharma,
 Shri Ram Ashish Yadav,
 Shri Shrawan Kumar,
 Shri Vijay Kumar,
 Shri Arvind Kumar Ojha,
 Shri Ashok Kumar,
 Shri Gajender Singh,
 Shri Inder Bahadur Singh,
 Shri Jahangir Mirza,
 Shri Lokesh Kumar Sharma,
 Shri Mahender Singh Yadav,
 Shri Mahipal Singh,
 Shri Mohan Singh Bisht,
 Shri Narender Kumar Singh,
 Shri Narender Singh,
 Shri Naresh Kumar-I,
 Shri Naresh Chand Sharma-III,
 Shri Pawan Kumar,
 Shri Prem Chand,
 Shri Radhey Shyam,
 Shri Rajender Singh @
 Rajender Kumar,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Shri Rajiv Shukla, Shri Ram Bhagwan Sharma, Shri Rama Kant Yadav, Shri Ranvir Singh, Shri Satender Kumar Ahir, Shri Satish Chand, Shri Satyapal Singh, Shri Shankar Lal		
72.	Hyderabad	RC-22(S)/05 dt. 03.08.2005	1	Shri L.V. Subrah – Manyam, IAS (AP:1983)	AP Industrial Infrastructure Corporation, Government of Andhra Pradesh	21.10.2008
73.	Hyderabad	RC-05(A)/09 dt. 30.04.2009	2	Shri I.M. Muni – Swamy (A1), Shri S. Kumar Prasad (A2)	Central Social Welfare Board, Hyderabad	30.06.2010
74.	Jodhpur	RC-09(A)/08 dt. 26.09.2008	2	Shri Om Prakash, Shri Sanjay Joshi	Ministry of Agriculture CWDB Jodhpur	30.03.2010
75.	Jodhpur	RC-14(A)/08 dt. 08.12.2008	1	Shri Om Prakash,	Ministry of Agriculture	31.05.2010
76.	BSF Kol	RC BSK 2008 E 0004 dt. 29.07.2008	2	Shri S.B.S. Prakash Kumar, Shrimati C.V. Ramani	State Bank of India	40003
77.	MDMA Delhi	RC-9 (S)/2006/SCR-III/ MDMA/ND dt. 21.09.2006	1	Shri R.K. Srivastava	Registrar Cooperative Societies, Government of NCT, New Delhi	02.09.2008
78.	Nagpur	RC-15/A/2008 dt. 22.10.2008	1	Shri A.K. Shrivastava	Railway	13.08.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
79.	Nagpur	RC-2/A/2009 dt. 28.02.2009	9	Shri Harshad Datar, Shri G.V. Taori, Shri Navneet Shrivastava, Shri Hemant Pandey, Shri M.K. Singh, Shri Alok L. Kumar, Shri Asit Kumar Nandi, Shri D.M. Bobde, and Shri B.C. Singh	Western Coalfields Ltd.	06.03.2010
80.	Nagpur	RC-8/A/2009 dt. 12.06.2009	1	Shri Pramod Naik	Western Coalfields Ltd.	16.04.2010
81.	ACB Ranchi	RC-07(A)/09-R, dt. 29.06.2009	1	Shiv Kumar Mishra	Department of Steel	29.06.2010
82.	ACB Ranchi	RC-19/2008 ACB Ranchi dt. 27.12.2008	1	Shri Devendra Kumar Singh	PSU	15.12.2009
83.	AHD Ranchi	RC-1/2009 AHD Ranchi dt. 25.02.2009	1	Shri Xavier Toppo	Ministry of Labour	29.04.2010
84.	Pune	RC-5(A)/09-Pune dt. 17.06.2009	2	Shri P.K. Borawkar, Supdt., Shri Dilip H. Utpat	Customs and Central Excise	19.04.2010
85.	Pune	RC-16(A)/2009-Pune dt. 19.12.2009	1	Shri Sunil Kumar	Provident Fund Commissioner	16.04.2010
86.	Pune	RC-12(A)/2009-Pune dt. 06.10.2009	1	Shri N. Srinivas Reddy	Defence	19.04.2010
87.	SCR-III	RC-7(S)/2006/SCR-III/ND dt. 21.09.2006 (Bank Mens CGHS Case)	1	Shri R.K. Srivastava	DoPT	31.12.2007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
88.	SCR-III	RC-11(S)/2006/SCB-II/ND dt. 14.09.2006. (Lok Priya Vihar CGHS Case)	1	Shri R.K. Srivastava	DoPT	04.01.2008
89.	SCR-III	RC-13(S)/2006/SCB-II/ND dt. 14.09.2006. (Gulshan- e-Iqbal CGHS Case)	1	Shri R.K. Srivastava	DoPT	04.01.2008
90.	TVPM	RC-05 (A) 2009 CBI TVPM dt. 31.8.2009	1	Shri P.K. Sanal Kumar	Southern Railways	12.03.2010
91.	Vizag	RC-20(A)/06, dt. 30.11.2006	3	Shri Sakhamuri Krishna Murthy, Shri Pisupati Chandrasekhar, Shri Kanumarthi Venkateswara Rao	Central Excise, Sullurupet, Nellore Distt.	11.11.2008
92.	Vizag	RC-18(A)/07, dt. 14.11.2007	4	Shri Shaik Babji, Shri A.S. Rao, Shri A.S.S.B.B. Bose Babu, Shri Ch. V.S.S. Sai	Union Bank of India, Kakinada and others	06.07.2009
93.	Vizag	RC-9(A)/08, dt. 02.04.2008	1	Shri G.B.S. Prasad	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam	19.10.2009
94.	Vizag	RC-01(A)/09, dt. 05.01.2009	1	Shri R.K. Vazirani,	O/o. Director General Naval Projects, Visakhapatnam	21.04.2010
95.	ACB KOL	RC-03/10 dt. 30.01.2010	1	Shri Rajesh Pratap Singh	SEBI	30.04.2010
96.	ACB KOL	RC-08/10 dt. 29.03.2010	1	Shri Tapan Das	Income Tax, Ministry of Finance	25.06.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
97.	JPR	RC JAI2000 A 0020 dt. 21.10.2000	2	Shri Ravi Shankar Srivastava, Shri K.N. Mathur	Medical (IEC), Government of Raj., MHFW Raj. Housing Board	21.11.2002
98.	JPR	RC JAI 2009 A 0021 dt. 01.09.2009	3	Shri R.K. Meena, Shri R.L. Meena, Shri Promod Dhawal	DPDP DPDO DPDO	
99.	JPR	RC JAI 2009 A 0019 dt. 25.08.2009	9	Shri A.K. Sarhoch, Shri Mithan Lal Yadav, Shri Amar Singh Meena, Shri R.C. Singh, Shri S.K. Sharma, Shri S.D. Yogi, Shri Allaudeen Qureshi, Shri V.K. Dixit, Shri Lekh Raj Singh	HPCL IOCL	30.06.2010
100.	JPR	RC JAI 2009 A 0012 dt. 05.06.2009	2	Shri Jai Shankar, Shri Arvind Singh	Raj Rifales 66 EME	21.06.2010
101.	ACB Delhi	RC-64/2008	2	Shri Anil Sachan, Shri Manish Bhatnagar	CVO, DGW, CPWD, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi	
102.	ACB Delhi	RC-59/2008	2	Shri Sunil Prashar, Shri Ravi Mathur	CVO, DGW, CPWD, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi	
103.	ACB Delhi	RC-60/2008	2	Shri Devesh Chand, Shri S.K. Jain	CVO, DGW, CPWD, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi	
104.	ACB Delhi	RC-61/2008	2	Shri A.K. Saini, Shri C.P. Singh	CVO, DGW, CPWD, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
105.	ACB Delhi	RC-63/2008	2	Shri Anil Kumar Pandey, Shri Anil Sachan	CVO, DGW, CPWD, Room No. A-136, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi	
106.	ACB Delhi	RC-62/2008	2	Shri Anil Kumar Saini, Shri Rakesh Kumar Mittal	CVO, DGW, CPWD, Room No. A-136, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi	
107.	ACB Delhi	RC-18/2009	1	Shri Iqbal Singh	Addl. Secy., GNCT of Delhi, Delhi Sachivalya, Delhi	
108.	ACB Delhi	RC-27/2009	1	Shri Diwan Chand Kanwal	Addl. Commissioner (P&), O/o the Commissioner of Central Excise, Delhi-I, CR Building, I.P. Estate, New Delhi	
109.	ACB Delhi	RC-09/2009	2	Shri C. Perumal, Shri K.S. Badrinathan	Registrar, Supreme Court of India, New Delhi	
110.	ACB Delhi	RC-21/2009	1	Shri Awadhesh Kumar Singh	Principal Secretary, Road Construction Department, Government of Bihar, 2nd Floor, Vishweshraiya Bhawan, Beli Road, Patna	
111.	ACB Delhi	RC-22/2009	2	Shri R.K. Dass, Shri Shiv Lakhan	Commissioner, KVS, 18 Institutional Area, Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg, New Delhi-16	20.05.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
112.	ACB Delhi	RC-41/2009	1	Mohd. Salman Aqel	Director (Vig.), MCD, 16, Rajpur Road, Civil Lines, Delhi	10.06.2010
113.	ACB Delhi	RC-60/2009	1	Shri Vijender Singh	DCP (East), Delhi Police Shalimar Park, Bhola Nath Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi	11.06.2010
114.	ACB Delhi	RC-55/2008	1	Shri Bharam Prakash	CVO, DDA, Vikas Sadan, INA, New Delhi	11.06.2010
115.	ACB Delhi	RC-56/2008	3	Shri K.C. Sood, Shri U.C. Sharma, Shri Jagdish Lal	Chief Controller of Accounts, Principal Account Office, MHA, Room No. 217, North Block, New Delhi	10.06.2010
116.	ACB Delhi	RC-37/2009	2	Dr. S.K. Shakya, Shri Narender Kumar Mehta	Dy. Inspector General (Pers), BSF, Block No. 10, 5th Floor, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi	17.06.2010
117.	ACB Delhi	RC-11/2007	1	Shri T. Dilip Kumar	Jt. Secy and CVO, M/o Health and Family Welfare, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi	30.01.2009
118.	ACB Delhi	RC-4/2009	1	Shri Rakesh Kumar	CVO, DGW, CPWD, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi	19.04.2010
119.	ACB Delhi	RC-38/2009 ACB Delhi dt. 31.07.2009	1	Shri D.D. Gulati	MCD	20.06.2010

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
120.	SCR-I	RC-15(S)/2006-SIU.I DOR 26.10.2006	1	Shri R.K. Srivastava, the then Registrar, Shree Radha Krishna CGHS Case (Now Secretary, Department of Welfare of SC/ST/OBC, Government of NCT, Delhi)	RCS Office, Government of NCT of Delhi, Parliament Street, New Delhi	27.03.2008
121.	SCR-I	RC-3(A)/2005-SCU.I DOR 12.04.2005 DA case against Baldev Singh Sandhu, Income Tax Commissioner, Ahmedabad	1	Shri Baldev Singh Sandhu, Commissioner of Income Tax, Ahmedabad	Income Tax ITAT Deptt. Ahmedabad	13.07.2009
122.	ACB Mum	RC-12(A)/09 dt. 24.02.2009	2	Shri T.V. Mohan, Shri Kesh Kamat	O/o. Co. Circle 10(1)(4), Income Tax, Aaykar Bhavan, Churchgate, Mumbai	11.05.2010
123.	ACB Mum	RC-11(A)/10 dt. 20.03.2010	2	Shri A.S. Gamare, Shri N.B. Agarwal	O/o. DRT-III, Mumbai Bank of Maharashtra, Kopri Colony, Thane	11.06.2010
124.	ACB Mum	RC-42/2009 ACB Mumbai dt. 20.11.2010	1	Shri M. Pratap Meena	Government of UT	14.06.2010
125.	ACB B'lore	RC-18/2008 dt. 4.10.2008	1	Shri G. Brahmaiah	BSNL	22.09.2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
126.	ACB B'lore	RC-12/2009 dt. 09.06.2009	1	Dr. Manjula Rau	NIMHANS, Bangalore	24.06.2010
127.	ACB B'lore	RC-20/2009 dt. 30.11.2009	2	Shri P.N. Shettigar, Shri S. Prasanna	M/s Oriental Insurance Co., Ltd., Jayanagar, Bangalore	24.06.2010
128.	ACB B'lore	RC-09/2009 dt. 30.04.2009	2	Dr. Mohan P. Kalekar, Shri Jayarama Bhima Kamble	MGM Hospital, Nippani, Belgaum	24.06.2010
129.	SCB Kolkata	RC-2/2007 SCB Kolkata dt. 21.06.2007	1	Shri Umesh Chandra Sharma	State Government	16.03.2009
130.	Srinagar	RC-6/2009-ACB Srinagar	2	Shri G.H. Qadir Lone, Siraj-Ud-Din	Department of Posts	23.06.2010
131.	Srinagar	RC-2/2009-ACB Srinagar	2	Shri B.A. Mir, Shri G.H. Hasandar	I&B	25.06.2010
132.	Srinagar	RC-5/2009-ACB Srinagar	2	G.H. Qadir Lone, Siraj-Ud-Din	Department of Posts	30.06.2010
133.	BS&FC Mumbai	RC-9(E)/2008-BS&FC Mumbai dt. 22.09.2008	2	Shri Anand Murthy, Shri K.V. Avdhani	Canara Bank	30.10.2009
134.	Portblair	RC-3/2009-ACB Portblair dt. 27.07.2009	3	Shri Shajan T Oomen, Shri R.K. Dakua, Shri V. Venkat Ramana	Department of Planning	30.06.2010
Total			366			

[English]

Voting Rights to Overseas Indians

2789. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI MILIND DEORA:

SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government plans to grant voting rights to NRI's as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the broad guidelines prepared in this regard;

(c) whether all persons of Indian Origin shall have the Voting Rights even if they have adopted citizenship or sought citizenship in any foreign country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Salient features of the proposal are:—

A Citizen of India—

- who has not acquired a citizenship of any other country; and
- absenting from his place of ordinary residence owing to employment, education or otherwise outside India (whether temporarily or not),

Shall be entitled to get enrolled in the electoral rolls and vote in the constituency of the place of residence which is mentioned in the passport.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Only NRIs with Indian Citizenship are covered under this proposal.

Safeguard for RTI Activists

2790. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite an increase in threats to people using the Right to Information Act for exposing corruption, Central Information Commission (CIC) has admitted that it neither has any mechanism in place nor any guideline to safeguard the interests of such activists;

(b) if so, whether in the absence of guidelines or a clear law, it has left for the Information Commissioner to take up the matter with local police on condition of anonymity;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which law would be considered to protect RTI Activists; and

(d) the number of complaints received by the CIC from RTI activists in this regard and the action taken/being taken in the matter?

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 Chief Information Commissioner has denied making such admission as referred to in part (a) of the Question. However, laws like the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure are in place to deal with the cases of threat including threat to the RTI users/activists.

(d) The Central Information Commission has received at least seven complaints of harassment/threat from RTI Users. The CIC has enquired into these complaints and passed appropriate orders.

Construction of Kitchen Sheds

2791. SHRI PURNMA SI RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds provided by the Government to the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal for the construction of kitchen sheds under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme during each of the last two years;

(b) the number of kitchen sheds required to be constructed from these funds and the number of kitchen sheds actual constructed so far;

(c) the reasons for not constructing the requisite number of kitchen sheds;

(d) whether about 90 per cent schools do not have adequate cooking and serving utensils and gas/smokeless chullahs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of children fell ill and death reported due to serving of unhygienic food through MDM Scheme during last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The details of funds released for construction of kitchen sheds, the number of units sanctioned and the number of units constructed/ in progress in the States of Bihar and West Bengal under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) during 2006-07 to 2009-10 are given as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Kitchen Sheds sanctioned	Central assistance released	No. of Kitchen Sheds constructed/in progress
1.	Bihar	62187	37308.95	36,886 constructed
2.	West Bengal	57069	46588.52	22295 constructed 11324 in progress

(c) The State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal have stated that they were not in a position to get the kitchen sheds constructed with the inadequate Central Assistance of Rs. 60,000/- per unit provided for this purpose.

(d) and (e) Under the MDMS one time Central

Assistance @ Rs. 5000/- per school is given for procurement of kitchen devices which include (i) Cooking devices (stove, chullah etc.), (ii) containers for storage of foodgrains and other ingredients; and (iii) utensils for cooking and serving. The details of availability of kitchen devices and gas/smokeless chullahs are as under:—

State	Total number of schools	Number of schools for which Kitchen devices were sanctioned under the Scheme	Number of schools for which Kitchen devices procured with respect to sanctioned kitchen devices	Number of schools having Gas/ smokeless chullahs
Bihar	92209	86428	67562 (78%)	02 (Gas based)
West Bengal	89914	89914	79559 (88%)	769 (Gas based)

(f) During the year 2009-10, in Bihar 300 children fell ill and 2 children are alleged to have died after taking mid-day-meal. Viscera of these two children have been sent for testing to establish whether they died as a result of consuming mid-day-meal. No case of children falling ill or death is reported from West Bengal.

Promotion of Tamil Language

2792. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Union Government to extend financial assistance to the State Government for promotion of Tamil language;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Border Issues with Neighbouring Countries

2793. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the neighbouring countries are in illegal possession of Indian territory;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Union Government to get the Indian territory back and the success achieved so far as a result thereof;

(d) whether the neighbouring countries are regularly transgressing/infiltrating into Indian territory;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, till date, country-wise and area-wise;

(f) whether India has raised the issue with these countries or at the international level about the transgression; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Pakistan is in illegal occupation of approximately 78,000 sq. kms. of territory in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. China is in illegal occupation of approximately 38,000 sq kms. of territory in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, as well as 5,180 sq. kms. illegally ceded by Pakistan to China. Government does not recognize the illegal occupation of Indian territory by Pakistan and China and has taken this up with both the countries.

(d) to (g) China disputes the International Boundary between India and China. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between the two countries. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including the Joint Working Group, the Expert Group, border personnel meetings, flag meetings and diplomatic channels. Infiltrations are known to take place from Pakistan from time to time. The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain infiltration which includes, inter-alia, strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along International Border/Line of Control. The Government considers the boundary issue to be a bilateral

matter between India and the country concerned. The Government does not encourage discussions on these matters with other countries or by international organizations.

National Council for Teacher Education

2794. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the working of National Council of Teachers Education (NCTE) and its regional centres;
- (b) if so, the outcome of the review, Centre-wise;
- (c) whether any irregularities have been noticed in the funds utilised by the regional centres;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken for proper and effective funding of NCTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government had in May, 2010 constituted a Committee to review the functioning of the Northern Regional Committee (NRC), Jaipur of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE). The Committee has in its Report dated 6th August, 2010 given findings relating to the decision making process by the NRC and the Regional Office, Jaipur with regard to grant of recognition to institutions for the various teacher education courses and has made several recommendations for improving their functioning.

(c) to (e) No irregularities relating to utilization of funds by the Regional offices has come to the notice of the Government.

Reorganisation of UN Bodies

2795. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has mooted any official proposal for the reorganisation of World Bank, IMF, WTO and UNSC;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the proposal;
- (c) whether it is on the agenda of the Government to push for the reorganisation of the above bodies for increased participation of developing countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) India has proposed reform of the UN Security Council (UNSC) through an expansion of its membership from fifteen to twenty-five by adding six permanent and four non-permanent members. A proposal in this regard was tabled by India, along with Brazil, Germany and Japan (together known as the G-4) in the UN General Assembly in July, 2005. India has remained fully engaged, bilaterally as well as in collaboration with the G-4, with other Member States of the UN in pressing for expansion of the UNSC in both permanent and non-permanent categories. With regard to the WTO, India made a submission to the General Council containing proposals on systemic issues in the WTO with a view to improving its functioning and efficiency as a rule based system. Although time constraints prevented its inclusion in the agenda for the Seventh Session of the WTO Ministerial Conference, there was widespread support from WTO members for its inclusion in the outcome document of the Conference. No specific proposal has been made by India in respect of the World Bank and the IMF.

(c) and (d) India is committed to the reform of multilateral institutions, particularly those referred to in the question, through the increased participation of developing countries.

Employment Oriented Education

2796. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing education system does not provide for the development of life skills and attitudes in students but is only concerned with high percentage of marks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for such situation;

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to tackle this issue in future; and

(e) the views of the public, NGOs and experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Keeping in mind that the education system should cater to the needs of the manpower requirement for the economic development of the country, Government has accorded high importance to vocational education and training. While elaborating on the essence and role of Education, the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 (as modified in 1992) has recognized that Education develops manpower for different levels of the economy. The NPE also envisages the introduction of systematic, well-planned and rigorously implemented programmes of vocational education. These elements are meant to develop a healthy attitude amongst students towards work and life, to enhance individual employability, to reduce the mis-match between the demand and supply of skilled manpower, and to provide an alternative for those intending to pursue higher education without particular interest or purpose. The policy envisages that efforts will be made to provide children at the higher secondary level with generic vocational courses which cut across several occupational fields and which are not occupation specific.

Government has already started Technical Quality Improvement Programme to improve quality education and enhance existing capability of the technical institutions to become dynamic, demand-driven, quality conscious, efficient at national and international levels. The proposed

reforms include faculty development, examination reform, curriculum revision, semester system, seminar tutorials, autonomy with the accountability.

Nation-wide scheme of "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics" has also been launched, wherein assistance is being given to the State Governments for starting 1000 new Polytechnics, revamping the Community Polytechnic Scheme and increasing their number to 1000, providing assistance for construction of 500 women hostels and for the upgradation of existing 500 Polytechnics. The UGC also has a scheme of Career Orientation to Education/Career Oriented Programme/Career Oriented Course, with an objective to ensure that graduates who pass out after completing these courses, have knowledge, skills and aptitude for gainful employment.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Vocationalisation of Secondary Education" which was started in 1988, vocational courses are offered at the higher secondary stage to enhance the employability of the students. The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 has recommended work-centred education as an integral part of the school curriculum.

Government has also introduced a scheme of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS). There are 221 JSS in the country and they are expected to act as district level support agencies especially in regard to organization of vocational training and skill development programmes for the neo-literates and other large groups of the continuing education programme. The Jan Shikshan Sansthans offer a large number (371) of vocational training programmes from candle making to computer courses. In the year 2006-07, 17.53 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under various vocational training programmes and other activities.

Sujlam-Suflam Yojana

2797. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has received any proposals from the State Government of Gujarat for clearance to Sujlam-Sufflam Yojana considering its Inter-State aspects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Central Water Commission (CWC) thereon;

(c) whether the clearance from the partner States has been taken by the State Government of Gujarat for the projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No proposal for Sujlam-Sufflam Yojana is received in Central Water Commission for clearance.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Repair and Strengthening of Dams/Canals

2798. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government grants funds to the State Governments for repair and strengthening

of dams, embankments and canals;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds released to the various State Governments for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, project-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Bihar for Kosi and Gandak embankment and Madhya Pradesh for Tawa Dam; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on each of the proposals, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) Projects are also eligible for central assistance subject to fulfillment of criteria prescribed in AIBP guidelines. Details of central assistance released to the ERM projects during 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in Annex-1.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) Receipt of AIBP release proposals and their processing is a continuous process with the Ministry of Water Resources. The proposals which are found to be fulfilling criteria prescribed in the guidelines are recommended for release. The proposals received during 2010-11 are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the project	State	Grant proposed by the State Government (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Malampuzha	Kerala	2.77
2.	Chitturpuza	Kerala	6.505

1	2	3	4
3.	Modernization of Ranbir Canal	Jammu and Kashmir	24.975
4.	Eastern Kosi	Bihar	279
5.	Modernization of new Pratap Canal	Jammu and Kashmir	5.20
6.	Modernization of Lehchura Dam	Uttar Pradesh	30.56
7.	Relining of Rajasthan Feeder	Punjab	95.00
8.	Relining of Sirhind Feeder	Punjab	234.00

Proposal of Eastern Kosi canal is returned to State Government by the Central Water Commission with observations. Proposals for Gandak and Tawa project is not received for funding under AIBP.

Working Group on Water Resources

2799. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group on water resources recommended creation of irrigation potential of 16 hectare (9mha through Major and Medium Projects and 7mha through Minor Projects) in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the projected irrigation potential on yearly basis has been created so far separately by MI and MMI projects;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government for creation of the recommended irrigation potential during the XIth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Working Group on Water Resources

for the XI Five Year Plan (2007-2012) constituted by the Planning Commission, in its report recommended creation of irrigation potential of 16 million hectares (mha) including 9 mha through major and medium irrigation and 7 mha through minor irrigation projects comprising of 1.5 mha through surface water minor irrigation projects, 4.5 mha through ground water schemes and 1.0 mha through restoration of water bodies.

(c) and (d) During the first three years of XI Plan i.e. during the period from 2007-08 to 2009-10, creation of irrigation potential of 5.51 mha has so far been reported by States. State-wise details, including that for Jharkhand, in respect of the irrigation potential created through major and medium irrigation projects and minor irrigation projects during the period from 2007-08 to 2009-10 is annexed as Statement. As per the report of the Planning Commission on Mid-Term Review of XI Plan, the target for creation of irrigation potential during XI Plan has been revised to 9.5 mha.

(e) Water being a State subject, planning and implementation of water resources projects are undertaken by respective State Governments. However, Government of India provides assistance to States under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for early completion of the schemes. Central grant of about Rs. 19,990 crores has been released to States under AIBP during the period from 2007-08 to 2009-10. Further, about Rs. 1,190 crores

has been released to States under AIBP during the current year 2010-11.

Statement

(in thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	States	Irrigation Potential created during first three years i.e. 2007-08 to 2009-10 of the XI Five Year Plan	
		MMI	MI
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	494.576	94.841
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	14.820
3.	Assam	44.908	87.314
4.	Bihar	302.990	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	29.686	90.045
6.	Goa	10.031	0.962
7.	Gujarat	132.572	191.130
8.	Haryana	23.329	14.518
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.145	35.425
10.	Jharkhand	19.020	45.197
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8.493	25.570
12.	Karnataka	166.952	56.140
13.	Kerala	1.606	24.171
14.	Madhya Pradesh	172.328	93.576
15.	Maharashtra	439.000	64.423
16.	Manipur	17.940	2.072

1	2	3	4
17.	Meghalaya	0.000	10.577
18.	Mizoram	0.000	13.527
19.	Nagaland	0.000	12.120
20.	Odisha	145.598	141.706
21.	Punjab	40.467	26.202
22.	Rajasthan	207.490	19.880
23.	Sikkim	0.000	2.791
24.	Tamil Nadu	408.550	364.280
25.	Tripura	4.598	1.590
26.	Uttar Pradesh	285.633	923.311
27.	Uttarakhand	0.226	53.505
28.	West Bengal	18.237	125.882

Rivers Flowing in from Pakistan

2800. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has diverted the course of river Ravi towards India and released surplus water in the river which poses threat of flood and cause permanent land erosion in some areas of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Pakistan is also disposing of hazardous chemicals in rivers flowing towards India which is causing threat to human life and ecology;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on both the aspects alongwith the reaction of Pakistan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) According to Government of Punjab, Pakistan has diverted the flow of rivers Ravi and Ujh by constructing a number of flood protection works namely Jallalia bund opposite village Paharipur, Hajipur Gujran bund opposite Chuntra and Adhian complexes, Bikhochack bund opposite Adhian and Kamlpur Jattan, bund newly constructed in 2003 opposite Rosse complex and Jasur highway bund opposite Dera Baba Nanak complex. It has been further informed that the natural country slope also favours diversion of flow towards Indian sides.

Government of Punjab has further informed about Pakistan releasing water of river Chenab from Merala head into river Ravi and using the stretch of river as carrier channel from Sherpur complex downstream Merala link where it enters into Indian territory and further in a stretch from Kakkar Maj to Ranjan complex where it finally enters Pakistan territory. It is further stated that due to releases through Merala link by Pakistan, counter flood protection works are required to be executed to check erosion on the left side of river Ravi in Indian territory.

(c) and (d) As informed by Government of Punjab, after getting highly polluted with effluents from industries especially tanneries in Pakistan, Kasur Nallah outfalls into Sutlej, enters into Indian territory and reaches upstream of Hussainwala. This water is used through the canal systems from Hussainwala, both for irrigation and drinking water supplies. Further, the test conducted by Punjab Pollution Control Board, Patiala during May and December 2009 reveals that the quality of water is 'unfit for drinking purpose and outdoor bathing', as per pollution norms.

(e) Based on media reports, Indian side raised the issues of pollution of Kasur Nallah with the Pakistan side

in a meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission held in July, 2010. According to Pakistan side, Kasur Nallah does not receive any pollution from the tanneries of the Kasur city because it never enters the city. It was further stated that after the floods in 1955 the route of the Kasur Nallah was diverted and now it outfalls into river Sutlej upstream of Ferozpur Headworks and has a very little part traversing through Pakistan. Based on the information received from Government of Punjab subsequent to the meeting, Pakistan side has again been requested to take up the matter of pollution of Kasur Nallah with the concerned authorities for appropriate action.

[English]

Cases Pending in NCMEI

2801. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various cases pending in the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions;

(b) the time by which these cases are pending, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken and mechanism being worked out to expedite disposal of these cases; and

(d) the landmark cases settled by the Commission so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) During the last 5 years (2005-2010) 8276 matters were registered with National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), out of which 7284 have been disposed of and number of pending matters is only 992. State-wise information is not available.

(c) The number of sittings as well as the number of cases heard by the Commission at each sitting have increased. The NCMEI Act, 2005 is being amended to provide for inter-alia, one additional Member.

(d) Information on significant orders passed by the NCMEI are included in the Annual Reports of the NCMEI, which are laid before the Parliament and are also available on the website (*www.ncmei.gov.in*) of the NCMEI.

Flood from Teesta River in Bihar

2802. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the Teesta River is resulting in flood damage in Kishanganj and Purnea districts of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the State Government of Bihar and Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC), construction of a barrage on the river Teesta for hydel power generation has been done by Government of West Bengal through National Hydro Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) but the escape channel has not been constructed to discharge water after power generation into the Teesta river. The discharge after hydel power generation is being released into the river Donk which has affected the State of Bihar specially the district of Kishanganj and Purnea.

(c) A Comprehensive Scheme namely Mahananda Flood Management Scheme has been formulated by the State Government of Bihar which includes the construction of new embankment on both sides of river Donk. The execution of the scheme will protect the flood damage from Donk river. The approval of Scheme from Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India depends upon submission of the proposal by the State Government to GFCC.

Non-functional Canals

2803. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of old irrigation canals are non-functional in the country;

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

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the water in most of the functioning canals does not reach to the last of the beneficiary;

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

(f) the action taken by the Government on both the aspects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (f) Irrigation being State subject, planning, execution, funding, maintenance of project including providing water for irrigation is within the purview of the respective State Governments. No survey in respect of non-functional canals of major/medium projects is carried out by the Ministry of Water Resources.

In order the water reaches the tail end of the command, it is necessary that canal system carries designed discharge at each of the level such as main canal, branch canal, distributory, minors, sub-minors and outlets right from the start of main canal up to the tail end of the command and cropping pattern as planned in the project report is strictly followed. Normally these aspects are not fully followed by the State Governments resulting in water not reaching last beneficiary.

In order to renovate non-functional canal systems in

major/medium irrigation projects, Union Government provides financial assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) as per guidelines of the programme. As the country is having vast system of canals for irrigation and it is very difficult for State Governments to look after maintenance of canals and distribution of water amongst the farmers as per approved cropping patterns, the State Governments should encourage formation of legalized Water Users Association on all irrigation projects which should look after distribution of irrigation water and maintenance of canal system. This aspect is covered in Command Area Development and Water Management Programme being implemented by the Union Government in various States.

Appointment of Physically Challenged Persons

2804. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received reports regarding delay in appointment of physically challenged persons in the Central Government Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ being taken thereon;

(c) whether as per rule/law, one per cent seat in the IAS is reserved for the visually impaired persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of appointments made in the Physically Handicapped Category into the IAS and other Group 'A' and 'B' services during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) There is a time gap between arising of vacancies, including the vacancies of persons with disabilities, and filling thereof.

(b) Information is not centrally maintained.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) On the basis of Civil Services Examinations for the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, for which service allocation has been completed, 10 persons with disabilities were offered appointment to IAS and recommendations for offering appointment to 45 were made to Cadre Controlling Authorities of other Group 'A' and Group 'B' services.

National Water Body

2805. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kadalundi in Calicut has been declared as a National Water Body;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken necessary safeguards before arriving at the decision; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Kadalundi wetland in Calicut is one of the identified wetland under National Wetland Conservation Programme of the Ministry for conservation and management and included in the list after approval in the meeting of Expert Group on Wetland held on 7th February, 2006. The approval was on the basis of evaluation of the action plan submitted by the State Government for identification of the wetland.

Human Resource Development

2806. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) India's ranking in the world as per the study conducted by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in respect of Human Resource Development as on date;

(b) whether India is lagging behind comparatively in the world in respect of human resource development despite a higher growth rate;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any action plan has been formulated to make India a leading country in this field; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No such study is available with the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It is learnt that World Health Organisation (WHO) does not conduct any studies related to Human Resource Development. It is United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), that publish the Human Development Index (HDI), which looks beyond GDP to a broader definition of well-being. The HDI provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development: living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy), being educated (measured by adult literacy and gross enrolment in education) and having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity, PPP, income). This year's HDI, which refers to 2007, for India is 0.612, which gives the country 134th rank out of 182 countries.

(b) to (e) The Government of India has taken several steps to promote well being of the people and improving standard of living through various development programmes in health, nutrition, education and income generation. The notable example of such interventions are the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act,

etc. The Ministry of HRD has initiated following major steps to improve areas of education:—

1. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 which provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years and the Constitution Eighty-sixth Amendment Act have come into force from 1st April, 2010.
2. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) inter alia, envisages setting up of new secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improvement/strengthening of existing Government secondary schools and appointment of additional teachers to improve Pupil Teachers Ratio (PTR).
3. Saakshar Bharat scheme focuses on women's literacy, especially in rural areas. 80% overall literacy is targeted by the end of the 11th Plan period. The States/UT Governments have been informed that under Saakshar Bharat 70 million non-literates are to be made literate, of which 60 million will be women.
4. Mid-Day-Meal: It involves provision of lunch free of cost to school-children on all working days. The key objectives of the programme are: protecting children from classroom hunger, increasing school enrolment and attendance, improved socialisation among children belonging to all castes, addressing malnutrition, and social empowerment through provision of employment to women.

Vacancies in Central Government

2807. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Training is monitoring the vacancies in the different Ministries of the Central Government so far as the posts

reserved for Scheduled Castes in the Group C and D are concerned;

(b) if so, the details of the vacancies which exist in different Ministries/Departments in Group C and D during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the number of posts filled up during the above period?

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) Information about vacancies is not centrally maintained. However, information about the number of posts filled in the Ministries/Departments including their attached and subordinate offices during the year is collected annually. As per latest information made available by various Ministries/Departments, a total of 5,41,329 posts in Group C and D were filled up by direct recruitment, promotion, deputation/absorption during the period from January, 2005 to December, 2007 of which 1,07,019 were filled by Scheduled Caste candidates.

[Translation]

Social Security of Workers

2808. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any scheme to provide social security-cum-insurance cover to protect the migrant workers from misbehaviour/retrenchment by the placement agencies during their job in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps proposed to be taken by the Government to make the migration process more transparent and legal?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Government introduced a compulsory insurance scheme called Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) in 2003 for the emigrant workers. As of now the scheme provides an insurance cover of Rs. 10 lakh in case of death or permanent disability, medical benefit upto 75,000, legal assistance upto Rs. 30,000, maternity benefit of Rs. 25,000, air passage in case of repatriation due to loss of employment and transportation of mortal remains in case of death.

Further, Government is currently examining the feasibility of setting up a co-contributory Return and Rehabilitation Fund (R&RF) for overseas Indian workers to provide for resettlement on return, old age security and life insurance.

(c) The Ministry is implementing an 'e-Migrate' Project with technical assistance from the National Institute of Smart Government (NISG), Hyderabad, to make emigration a simple, transparent, effective and efficient process. The project is estimated to be completed by end of 2011. To provide information and counseling services to emigrants and to address information asymmetry, the Government has set up an Overseas Workers Resource Center in New Delhi and Migrant Resource Centers in Kochi and Hyderabad.

[English]

Dual Citizenship

2809. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests from various bodies and human rights organisations to allow/give dual citizenship to Hindus and Sikhs living in Pakistan as reported in the media;

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam. No such request has been received.

- (b) and (c) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Impact of Sino-Pak Relations

2810. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether developing friendly relations between Pakistan and China is likely to be conducive to pose a threat to the security of India; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government continuously monitors developments having a bearing on national security and is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard it.

Effects on Governance by RTI

2811. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any adverse effect has been noticed in the performance of the Government offices consequent upon the implementation of the Right to Information Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the corrective measures 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) Do not arise.

[English]

Opening of Kargil-Skardoo Road

2812. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to open Kargil-Skardoo Road between India and Pakistan for improving trade ties;
- (b) if so, the present status thereof;
- (c) whether any fresh initiative has been taken to hold dialogues at Prime Minister level for resolving pending contentious issues, including enduring peace in Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) India has proposed to Pakistan for opening of a road link between Kargil and Skardoo, on a number of occasions. During the meeting between PM and President of Pakistan on September 24, 2008 on the margins of United Nations General Assembly in New York, it was decided that modalities for the opening of the Kargil-Skardoo route would be discussed soon.

- (c) There is no such proposal before Government at present.
- (d) Does not arise.

Central Assistance to Rajasthan

2813. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the additional Central assistance provided to the Government of Rajasthan in addition to the planned outlay for the year 2009-10;

(b) whether the Government has any mechanism for disbursement of this additional funds in the area of agriculture;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of additional funds asked by the Government of Rajasthan for the fiscal improvement; and

(e) the total amount sanctioned/being sanctioned for Rajasthan to improve the fiscal deficit and repayment of various interests?

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 total approved State Plan outlay for the Government of Rajasthan for 2009-10 was Rs. 17,322 crore out of which the approved Central Assistance to the State Plan was Rs. 2,448.66 crore. The Central Assistance comprised of normal Central Assistance of Rs. 484.42 crore, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Externally Aided Projects (EAP) for Rs. 129.50 crore and the other scheme based ACA of Rs. 1,834.74 crore. In the scheme based ACA, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is the main scheme supporting agriculture. Rs. 219.55 crore was approved as ACA under RKVY for Rajasthan for the year 2009-10.

(d) and (e) The Planning commission approves Central Assistance to the State Plan as well as the scheme of financing of the State Plan. The annual borrowing ceiling is fixed by the Ministry of Finance. The State Government receives the share in Central taxes and grants as recommended by the Finance Commission from the

Ministry of Finance. The State Government is responsible for the repayment of loans and interest and for management of fiscal deficit through the State budget.

Capitation Fee and Donation

2814. SHRI P. BALRAM:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) the number of complaints received against schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) demanding capitation fee and donation during each of the last three years and the current year so far, State-wise;

(b) the action taken against the erring schools, State-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to completely stop collection of donations from the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) State-wise details of complaints received by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) against the affiliated schools on demand for capitation fee and donation during the last three years and the current year, and action taken thereon, are annexed as Statement.

(c) The Affiliation Bye-Laws of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) inter-alia, prescribe the following:—

“Fees charges should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the institution. Fees should normally be charged under the heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State/U.T. for schools of different categories. No capitation fee or

voluntary donations for gaining admission in the school or for any other purpose should be charged/collected in the name of the school. In case of such malpractices, the Board may take drastic action leading to disaffiliation of the school."

CBSE has issued circulars from time to time reiterating the above provisions for strict adherence. CBSE takes appropriate action on the complaints and in case of severe violation, drastic action leading to disaffiliation is also possible.

Statement

Details of complaints received against schools regarding charging of donation during the last three years including current year

Year	Nature of Complaints	States Involved	No. of cases	Action Taken
2007	Charging of capitation fee and donation	Uttar Pradesh	06	In respect of 02 schools from U.P. and 01 school of Rajasthan Inquiry Committee was appointed. The Committee did not find any merit in cases of 02 schools of U.P. In 01 case of Rajasthan, affiliation was withdrawn on the ground of various irregularities including charging of donation. In the remaining 10 cases, comments were asked from schools. In 07 cases, the complaints could not be substantiated and in 03 cases of U.P., directions/warnings were issued to schools.
		Jharkhand	01	
		Rajasthan	02	
		Karnataka	01	
		Haryana	01	
		Delhi	01	
2008	Charging of capitation fee and donation	Kerala	02	In 02 cases from Kerala comments were sought from schools out of these 01 case was found unsubstantiated and, in the second case inquiry was conducted and the school has been asked to remove shortcomings. 01 school in Tamil Nadu was directed to stop unauthorized collection of fee.
		Tamil Nadu	01	
2009	Charging of capitation	Karnataka	01	Comments have been asked for from schools.
		Delhi	01	
2010	Charging of capitation fee and donation	Kerala	01	Comments have been asked for from 04 schools and in 01 case of Karnataka, Inquiry Committee has been appointed.
		Karnataka	01	
		Uttar Pradesh	01	
		West Bengal	01	
		Delhi	01	

[Translation]

Non-issuance of Visa by China

2815. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards cases of non-issuance of visa by China to Indians born in Jammu and Kashmir as reported in the media;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Government has seen media reports making suggestions to this effect. India's consistent position that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government.

[English]

Corruption and Bureaucracy

2816. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hong Kong based Political and Economic Risk Consultancy ranked the bureaucracy in India as one of the most corrupt in the world as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details of the report in this regard;

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

(d) the measures taken by the Government to bring reforms in bureaucratic system of the country?

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

Establishment of New Business Schools

2817. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any fresh proposal from any quarter for establishment of new business schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria adopted by the Government for establishing such schools in the country; and

(c) the number of such business schools approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and functioning as on date, State-wise?

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 received 590 proposals for establishment of new Master of Business Administration (MBA) and Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) institutes in the country during the year 2010-11 as follows:—

MBA	:	414
PGDM	:	176

AICTE grants approval for establishment of such institutions in accordance to norms and procedure prescribed in the Approval Process Handbook 2010, which is available on AICTE website www.aicte-india.org.

(c) The State-wise detail of institutes approved by AICTE for running MBA/PGDM programme as on 09.08.2010 is at Statement enclosed.

Statement

Region	State/UTs	MBA	PGDM
1	2	3	4
Central	Madhya Pradesh	86	18
	Chhattisgarh	11	7
	Gujarat	92	15

1	2	3	4
Eastern	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
	Assam	8	1
	Manipur	1	0
	Mizoram	0	0
	Nagaland	0	0
	Tripura	0	0
	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
	Meghalaya	0	0
	Sikkim	1	0
	Odisha	38	20
	Jharkhand	5	4
	West Bengal	33	3
	Northern	Bihar	15
Uttar Pradesh		222	137
Uttarakhand		29	4
North West	Chandigarh	1	1
	Haryana	81	15
	Jammu and Kashmir	9	0
	New Delhi	15	25
	Punjab	72	5
	Rajasthan	74	27
	Himachal Pradesh	10	0
South Central	Andhra Pradesh	323	35

1	2	3	4
Southern	Tamil Nadu	186	8
	Puducherry	1	0
South West	Karnataka	124	25
	Kerala	46	7
Western	Maharashtra	231	73
	Goa	1	1
	Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
Grand total		1715	433

Illegal Trade of Body Parts of Animals

2818. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal trade in animal parts has become a thriving business in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau proposes to take any concrete steps to prevent the illegal trade in animal parts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) Illegal trade of wildlife and its parts and products across the international borders in the North Eastern Region can not be ruled out. However, there are no reports to indicate that such illegal trade has become a thriving business in the North Eastern States. The details

of cases of illegal trade in parts and products of species like Tiger, Pangolin, Porcupine, Deer, Rhino, Serow, Gaur, Red sanders, etc. in or en route to Manipur, which have come to the notice of the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases detected
1.	2008	4
2.	2009	12
3.	2010	7

(c) and (d) The important steps taken by the Wildlife Crime Control Bureau to control illegal trade in animal parts and products include:—

- (i) Illegal wildlife trade has been included as agenda in the Foreign Office consultation processes as well as Home Secretary level talks with Myanmar.
- (ii) Sensitization programmes have been conducted for the officials of Assam Rifles, Border Security Force and Customs during the last three years.

Ban on Construction of Dams

2819. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

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

(a) whether the Government has put a ban on the construction of some of the dams in the country including Maheshwar dam in Madhya Pradesh and thermoelectric project at Raigarh district in Chhattisgarh;

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

(c) whether the environmental impact assessment of the said dams had been conducted;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to lift the ban on construction of the said dams; 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) and (b) The construction work of the Maheshwar Hydrel project in Madhya Pradesh is suspended as the implementation of environmental safeguard measures including R&R was not undertaken pari-passu with the construction work. The work on Loharinag Pala Hydro Electric Project in Uttarakhand has been suspended due to environmental and cultural factors as also the public opposition. No thermal power project in Raigarh district, Chhattisgarh is stopped on environmental grounds.

(c) and (d) The Maheshwar Hydrel Project in Madhya Pradesh was accorded the environmental/clearance in May 1994 based on the Environmental Management Plans submitted by project proponents. The Environment Impact Assessment report for Loharinag-Pala Hydro Electric Project, which contained catchment area treatment plan, health delivery system, biodiversity management, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan etc. was considered by the Expert Appraisal Committee and the environmental clearance was granted in February, 2005.

(e) and (f) The lifting of the suspension order regarding on construction of Maheshwar Hydroelectric projects could be considered on receipt of satisfactory compliance report on R&R and other environmental issues from project proponents. In respect of Loharinag-Pala Hydro Electric Project, a Committee under, the Chairman-

ship of Finance Minister, Government of India is examining the implications of discontinuing the Project.

[English]

Deemed Universities

2820. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) the number of deemed universities recognized during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the criteria for recognizing a university as a deemed university;

(c) whether the approval of the State Government is required for recognizing an institution as deemed university;

(d) if so, whether University Grants Commission (UGC) monitors the academic and financial performance of such deemed universities;

(e) if so, the source of funding for such institutions;

(f) whether the Government gives grants to deemed universities; and

(g) if so, the details of the annual grants given to these institutions during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) From 1.1.2007 till the date of reply, 40 institutions have been declared as institutions deemed to be universities. A State-wise list is indicated below:—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of institutions declared as institutions deemed to be universities				
		2007	2008	2009	2010 (as on date)	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	1	-	4
3.	Gujarat	1	-	-	-	1
4.	Haryana	1	1	1	-	3
5.	Karnataka	1	7	-	-	8
6.	Kerala	-	1	-	-	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	1	-	1
8.	Maharashtra	-	1	-	-	1
9.	Odisha	1	-	-	-	1
10.	Puducherry	-	1	-	-	1
11.	Punjab	1	-	-	-	1
12.	Rajasthan	-	-	1	-	1
13.	Tamil Nadu	2	10	-	-	12
14.	Uttarakhand	1	1	-	-	2
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	-	-	2
16.	New Delhi	-	-	1	-	1
Total		10	25	5	-	40

(b) Institutions for higher education are declared as institutions deemed to be universities by the Central Government, on the recommendation of University Grants Commission (UGC). Hitherto, the eligibility criteria were based on the provisions contained in the UGC Guidelines (2000) for institutions deemed to be universities. However, with the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010 coming into force from 26/5/2010, the

criteria for declaring institutions as institution deemed to be universities are based on the provisions contained in these Regulations, available on the website of the UGC at www.ugc.ac.in/financialsupport/guidelines.html.

(c) No, Madam, it is not mandatory for the Central Government to seek approval of State Governments. In accordance with the UGC (Institutions deemed to be universities) Regulations, 2010, UGC is required to seek

views of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, which in turn are required to furnish their comments within a period of 60 days. If no comments are received within the stipulated period, then it can be presumed that the State/Union Territory have no comments to offer and the Commission can proceed to process the application.

(d) Yes, Madam, UGC is empowered to review the functioning of institutions deemed to be universities

under the Regulations referred to in part (c) of the reply.

(e) to (g) Institutions deemed to be universities are either publicly funded or sponsored/funded by Non-Government societies/trusts. The details of grants given by UGC to the institutions deemed to be universities recognized during the last three years are as given below:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the University	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management (GITAM), Vishakapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	10.49	25.18	2.09
2.	Maharishi Markendswar Education Trust, Ambala City (Haryana)	0.00	2254.79	0.00
3.	Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai (Maharashtra)	0.00	327.15	647.85
4.	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Longowal (Punjab)	0.00	0.00	3-52
5.	Chennai Mathematical Institute, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	0.00	450.00	0.00

Coal Deposits

2821. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

SHRI FRANCISCO SARDINHA:

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of coal deposits currently

being explored by CIL and its subsidiaries in various States/UTs;

(b) whether the Government has estimated the demand of coal by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to meet the demand;

(d) whether the Government is still awarding temporary coal linkage to the companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) During the year 2010-11, several blocks of coal resources are under exploration by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries companies in various States and after conclusion of exploration in these blocks, in different time period, about 22.4 Billion Tonnes of coal resources will be upgraded to proved category. At present, no system of working out the value of coal being explored is in vogue.

(b) and (c) As per the Mid Term Appraisal carried out by the Planning Commission, the total demand of coal in the terminal year of Eleventh Five Year Plan period is estimated as 713.24 Million Tonnes and the supply/production is assessed as 600.02 Million Tonnes. The estimated gap of 113.22 Million Tonnes between the projected demand and domestic supply of coal is proposed to be met through imports by the consumers. Following measures have been taken to increase production and to meet the demand of coal:—

- (i) CIL has been asked to increase production from existing mines and expedite production from new projects.
- (ii) 208 coal blocks have been allotted to different consumers. State and Central Government companies are being allotted coal mining blocks without restriction of captive mining.
- (iii) Exploration for new coal blocks has been expedited.
- (iv) Procedure for project approvals has been streamlined.
- (v) Mechanization/modernization of existing mines.
- (vi) Improvement in equipment utilisation.
- (viii) Increasing productivity in underground and opencast mines.

- (viii) Timely implementation of projects.
- (ix) Exploration capacity of Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited being increased from existing 2 Lakh meters per annum to 4 Lakh meters per annum of drilling by end of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2011-12).
- (d) No, Madam.
- (e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

[Translation]

Emission Cut Plan

2822. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has sent emission cut plan to the UN Framework Convention;
- (b) if so, the details of the plan submitted by India;
- (c) whether the sources leading to emission of green house gases have been identified;
- (d) if so, the quantum of gases emitted by each source; and
- (e) the sectors identified under the emission cut plan and the road map drawn in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Following the Copenhagen Conference on climate change held in December 2009, India has submitted information on its voluntary domestic mitigation objectives to the UNFCCC Secretariat and conveyed that India will endeavor to reduce the emissions intensity of

its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with the 2005 level.

(c) and (d) As per the latest assessment carried out by the Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA), the major source of Green House Gas emissions in India and their quantities for the year 2007 are as follows:—

- Electricity — 719 million tonne of CO₂ eq.
- Transport — 142 million tonne of CO₂ eq.
- Residential — 138 million tonne of CO₂ eq.
- Other Energy — 101 million tonne of CO₂ eq.
- Cement — 130 million tonne of CO₂ eq.
- Iron and Steel — 117 million tonne of CO₂ eq.
- Other Industry — 165 million tonne of CO₂ eq.
- Agriculture — 334 million tonne of CO₂ eq.
- Waste — 58 million tonne of CO₂ eq.

(e) The Planning Commission has set up an Expert Group on Strategy for a Low Carbon development under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kirit Parikh to outline the scope of action for pursuing a low carbon development strategy.

[English]

Expansion of CBSE

2823. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of the CBSE network;

(b) if so, whether this will help the schools in obtaining CBSE affiliation without the concurrence of the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the number of applicants that are likely to be benefited, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has its headquarters in Delhi and has 8 Regional offices at Delhi, Panchkula, Ajmer, Allahabad, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati and Chennai. At present, there is no proposal for opening of any new regional office of the Board. However, the Board grants affiliation to new schools every year to meet the demand subject to fulfillment of conditions of affiliation laid down in the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the CBSE, which include submission of no objection certificate from the State Government concerned.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Self Financing Courses

2824. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has found that Central and State universities are increasingly launching self-financing courses;

(b) if so, whether such courses are recognized by the UGC;

(c) if not, whether UGC has formulated any guidelines in this regard;

(d) if so, whether such guidelines also lay norms for the fee chargeable from the students; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) According to information

furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), Universities are autonomous institutions and can introduce self financing Programmes with the explicit concurrence of their statutory bodies. The nomenclature of any course leading to the award of a degree has to be as per the nomenclature specified by UGC under section 22 of UGC Act, 1956.

Carbon Credits

2825. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether the Government issues carbon credits to industries and other entities;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for issuing such credits alongwith the benefits accrued thereof;

(c) whether India dominates in carbon trading under Clean Development mechanism of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

(d) if so, the percentage share of India in world carbon trade in comparison to other countries alongwith the amount earned by India by selling carbon credits to developed countries, year-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to encourage industries to adopt clean technologies thereby earn more by selling the carbon credits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) Under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), carbon credits are earned by project proponents that develop and implement projects as per CDM modalities and procedures and are registered by the CDM Executive Board. National Governments recommend such CDM projects for registra-

tion with the Executive Board as contribute to sustainable development.

(c) and (d) As on date India has 520 registered CDM projects, out of the total 2313 projects registered by the CDM Executive Board of the UNFCCC. These projects have the potential to generate 43 million Certified Emission Reduction Units (CERs) per annum which amount to approximately 12% of the total annual CERs generated by registered CDM projects globally. As on date 79 million CERs have been issued to Indian projects and assuming a conservative price of \$10 per CER, the value of actual CER issued to Indian projects amounts to US\$ 790 million.

(e) The Government promotes and builds capacity for participation in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) through organisation of various workshops and seminars from time to time in cooperation with industry associations.

[Translation]

Education Projects

2826. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

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

(a) the details of ongoing education projects in the country including Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated/released for these projects during the last three years and the current year; State-wise;

(c) the total expenditure under the said education projects during the above period; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for

effective implementation of education projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) At present, the education projects being implemented are Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Manila Samakhya (MS). The details of amount

allocated/released and expenditure for SSA and MS are annexed as Statement-I and II.

(d) All these education projects are monitored and evaluated in the Ministry at regular intervals through inbuilt mechanism like quarterly progress reports, review meetings, annual financial audits and concurrent reviews for effective implementation.

Statement-I

Grants released and expenditure incurred during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and current year under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08		2007-09		2009-10		2010-11 Released (upto 15.7.2010)
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28100.00	43225.95	71031.78	93526.52	38569.90	72257.36	1600.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11043.55	11039.93	13683.64	16864.67	11427.95	12427.83	0.00
3.	Assam	28903.62	54623.20	42740.91	55426.39	47480.00	50780.61	34954.35
4.	Bihar	135417.64	194222.17	186158.47	209431.20	121739.06	224870.24	119789.63
5.	Chhattisgarh	46787.76	66685.90	51853.86	75100.77	55592.82	96340.63	47863.00
6.	Goa	899.57	1269.76	804.41	1273.85	550.58	0.00	454.00
7.	Gujarat	22658.26	27604.61	25432.47	34076.51	20031.73	40058.48	24116.16
8.	Haryana	14220.00	22988.77	20546.87	29943.19	27600.00	45620.98	17786.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7638.30	10882.92	8552.99	12284.92	8608.00	14610.06	6557.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20063.27	27059.15	20532.59	26622.06	37636.27	22257.61	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	80748.99	80623.91	69041.09	122584.26	70940.22	119946.99	34324.26
12.	Karnataka	40604.78	68739.93	51578.18	89806.77	44220.60	83028.85	31903.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Kerala	8323.42	13890.13	10854.04	17695.88	11989.50	19233.00	7660.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	86769.94	121186.62	85569.35	153094.30	113249.00	194011.77	106783.00
15.	Maharashtra	45729.96	76383.12	67386.02	98285.15	56432.00	107883.64	50537.00
16.	Manipur	1850.95	2086.24	321.21	782.48	1500.00	0.00	4912.00
17.	Meghalaya	9359.63	10854.02	9440.36	10794.75	9383.00	12093.67	11040.90
18.	Mizoram	4212.02	4718.29	5112.59	2127.34	6617.75	8254.45	4453.13
19.	Nagaland	4596.00	4576.17	2867.87	3203.96	4913.00	5439.51	0.00
20.	Odisha	62853.68	80401.37	49080.90	84525.30	63061.60	112011.89	43177.85
21.	Punjab	10493.88	12705.46	13808.10	26102.20	20044.00	36772.00	13003.15
22.	Rajasthan	101307.20	134401.35	108326.80	162651.25	127124.00	199893.55	78933.29
23.	Sikkim	1036.25	895.76	1075.31	1890.20	1736.00	2040.90	2969.19
24.	Tamil Nadu	53125.09	60672.13	45414.47	84456.89	48366.00	78267.24	35784.34
25.	Tripura	4178.49	4294.16	6464.12	6937.00	7473.00	9196.44	4669.35
26.	Uttar Pradesh	204758.00	294482.00	212884.89	331477.00	196011.90	335048.80	136262.88
27.	Uttarakhand	13162.80	18572.09	11444.45	22072.55	16006.29	27187.03	11234.58
28.	West Bengal	90571.68	101725.21	65169.37	124384.20	104142.00	162540.01	88564.17
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	187.10	261.62	780.54	1128.42	412.44	0.00	207.78
30.	Chandigarh	934.95	1314.98	820.52	1062.58	1100.72	2063.43	1093.20
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	418.54	287.19	104.63	622.73	350.18	631.10	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu		130.91	0.00	139.06	169.00	324.15	129.15
33.	Delhi	1671.55	2973.37	1529.01	3905.77	3088.62	3684.61	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep		112.33	70.00	230.42	143.80	245.51	127.39
35.	Puducherry	577.07	666.52	638.59	1142.82	669.96	1124.64	335.38
Total		1143203.94	1556557.24	1261120.41	1905652.36	1278107.89	2100146.98	935626.08

Statement-II**Expenditure and Releases during 2007-08 to 2010-11 under Manila Samakhya Programme**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of MS State	2007-08		2007-09		2009-10		2010-11 (upto 9th August, 2010) Release
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.00	5.00	4.85	4.85	5.22	5.22	3.62
2.	Assam	3.50	3.50	3.42	3.42	4.8	4.8	1.51
3.	Bihar	5.00	5.00	3.47	3.47	5.44	5.44	1.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.15	0.15	0.22	0.22	1.00	1.00	-
5.	Jharkhand	1.05	1.05	4.25	4.25	3.11	3.11	1.00
6.	Gujarat	2.30	2.30	1.75	1.75	2.50	2.50	1.01
7.	Karnataka	5.50	5.50	5.77	5.77	4.53	4.53	3.48
8.	Kerala	0.50	0.50	1.53	1.53	2.11	2.11	1.48
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7.35	7.35	8.55	8.55	8.54	8.54	4.10
10.	Uttarakhand	3.35	3.35	3.70	3.70	4.50	4.50	2.50
11.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	0.15	0.15	-	-	-
Total		33.70	33.70	37.66	37.66	41.75	41.75	19.70

*[English]***Infrastructure Projects in NER**

2827. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major infrastructure projects under implementation in North Eastern Region including Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) the present status of these projects, State-wise; and

(c) the cost escalation due to delay in the completion of these projects, project-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) As on 1st May, 2010, there are 49 projects costing Rs. 150 crores and above in Central Sector on the Monitor of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in the North Eastern Region. The details of these projects, State-wise with their costs, completion dates, cost and time overruns are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*List of ongoing Projects in N.E. Region***Assam**

(Cost in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Project Name	DOA	DOC Original	DOC Anticipated	Cost Original	Cost Anticipated	Cost Overrun (%)	Time Overrun in Months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Assam Renewal Project for Group A	March-09	March-13	March-13	2465.15	2378.86	-86.29	0
2.	Assam Telecom Circle, Phase-VI, 2G & 3G	June-07	Jan.-09	Jan.-10	336.81	336.81	0.00	12
3.	Bijni to Assam/West Bengal Border (NH-31C) (2) (NHAI)	Dec.-03	June-08	Dec.-11	237.80	237.80	0.00	42
4.	Bijni to Assam/West Bengal Border (NH-31C) (1) (NHAI)	Dec.-03	June-08	Dec.-11	195.00	195.00	0.00	42
5.	Bijni to Assam/West Bengal Border Phase-II, Km. 30.00 to 0.00, NH-31C	Dec.-03	June-05	Dec.-10	230.00	230.00	0.00	66
6.	Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project	Jan.-08	July-11	March-12	4375.35	4375.35	0.00	8
7.	Brahmaputra Bridge at Bogibil and Link Lines, NEFR	April-96	April-08	March-14	1000.00	3087.44	2087.44	71
8.	Brahmaputra Bridge, NH No. 31	Dec.-03	April-10	Dec.-12	217.61	217.61	0.00	32
9.	Dakoba to Nagaon (NH-36)(NHAI)	Dec.-03	June-08	Oct.-11	225.00	225.00	0.00	40
10.	Dharamtul to Sonapur (AS-19)	Dec.-03	June-08	Dec.-11	200.00	200.00	0.00	42
11.	Dharamtul to Sonapur, Km. 205-183 (AS-20)	Dec.-03	May-08	June-11	160.00	160.00	0.00	37
12.	Guwahati to Nalbari (AS-5)	Dec.-03	April-08	March-12	198.16	198.16	0.00	47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Guwahati to Naibari (AS-4)	Dec.-03	April-08	March-12	175.96	175.96	0.00	47
14.	Harangajo to Maibang (AS-23), Km. 126.450 to Km. 140.700	Dec.-03	Feb.-09	March-11	280.00	280.00	0.00	25
15.	Harangajo to Maibang, NH-54	Dec.-03	July-09	Dec.-12	196.00	196.00	0.00	41
16.	Harangajo to Maibang, Km. 164.08-190.587 NH-54	Dec.-03	Sep.-07	Dec.-12	212.00	212.00	0.00	63
17.	IOR Geleki (ONGCL)	Sep.-01	March-07	March-11	390.09	1200.00	809.91	48
18.	IOR Lakwa — Lakhmani (ONGCL)	Sep.-01	March-07	March-11	345.10	600.00	254.90	48
19.	IOR, Rudrasagar (ONGCL)	Sep.-01	March-06	March-11	113.90	219.22	105.32	60
20.	Lanka to Daboka (NH-54) (NHAI)	Dec.-03	June-08	Aug.-10	225.00	225.00	0.00	26
21.	Maibang to Lunding (AS-24), Km. 111.000 to Km. 126.450	Dec.-03	Nov.-08	Dec.-10	155.04	155.04	0.00	25
22.	Maibang to Lunding (AS-25), Km. 83.400 to Km. 111.000	Dec.-03	April-09	Dec.-10	199.81	199.81	0.00	20
23.	Maibang to Lunding (AS-26), Km. 60.500 to Km. 83.400, NH-54	Dec.-03	Nov.-08	Dec.-10	167.64	167.64	0.00	25
24.	Maibang to Lunding (AS-27), Km. 40.000 to Km. 60.500	Dec.-03	April-09	April-11	200.00	200.00	0.00	24
25.	MSQ Improvement Project	April-08	Dec.-09	July-10	293.60	293.60	0.00	7
26.	MSQ Upgradation Project at Digboi Refinery	April-08	Feb.-10	June-10	356.00	300.00	-56.00	4
27.	MSQ Upgradation Project at Guwahati Refinery	April-08	Feb.-10	June-10	372.00	325.00	-47.00	4
28.	Nagaon Bypass (NH-37) (NHAI)	Dec.-03	June-08	March-10	230.00	230.00	0.00	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29.	Nagaon to Dharamtul (AS-2)	Dec.-03	June-08	Dec.-11	264.72	264.72	0.00	42
30.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-7)	Dec.-03	April-08	Dec.-11	208.00	208.00	0.00	44
31.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-6)	Dec.-03	June-08	March-11	225.00	225.00	0.00	33
32.	Nalbari to Bijni (AS-8)	Dec.-03	June-08	Jan.-11	200.00	200.00	0.00	31
33.	New B.G. Line from Azara to Byrnihat	Sep.-06		March-14	200.00	546.47	346.47	0
34.	Pagladiya Dam Project	Jan.-01	Dec.-07	Dec.-12	542.90	1187.00	644.10	60
35.	Restoration with Gauge Conversion of Silighat Town	April-93	Dec.-09	0/0	100.41	949.22	848.81	0
36.	Silchar-Udarband (Phase-II) HN-54, Km. 309 to Km. 275	Dec.-03	Sep.-07	March-11	157.47	154.57	-2.90	42
37.	Sonapur to Guwahati (AS-3)	Dec.-03	March-08	March-11	245.00	245.00	0.00	36
Total					15896.52	20801.28	30.86	
Arunachal Pradesh								
1.	Construction of New Line from Harmati-Iltanagar/ Narhariagun	Sept.-96		March-14	156.00	531.81	375.81	0
2.	Kameng Hydroelectric Project (NEEPCO)	Dec.-04	May-13	May-13	2496.90	3253.22	756.32	0
3.	Lower Subansiri H.E.P (NHPC)	Sep.-03	Sep.-10	Dec.-12	6285.33	6285.33	0.00	27
Total					8938.23	10070.36	12.67	
Manipur								
1.	Loktak D/S HEP (NHPC)	12/1999	6/2006	0/0	578.62	578.62	0.00	0
Total					578.62	578.62	0.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Meghalaya								
1.	North East Indira Gandhi Institute of Health and MS	5/1986	3/1999	0/0	71.18	443.15	371.97	0
Total					71.18	443.15	522.57	
Mizoram								
1.	Bhairabi Sairong	April-08	April-14	March-14	619.34	619.34	0.00	-1
2.	Tuirial HE Project (NEEPCO)	July-98	July-06	March-10	368.72	877.06	508.34	44
Total					988.06	1496.40	51.45	
Sikkim								
1.	C/o new Airport-SH: E/W in cutting and filling geogrid reinforced retaining wall at Pakyong (Sikkim) A	Jan.-09	Jan.-11	0/0	264.29	264.29	0.00	0
2.	Sevok Rangpo	April-08	Dec.-15	Dec.-15	1339.48	1339.48	0.00	0
Total					1603.77	1603.77	0.00	
Tripura								
1.	Agartala Sabroom	April-08	March-14	March-14	813.34	813.34	0.00	0
2.	Tripura Gas Based Power Project	July-09	Jan.-12	Jan.-12	421.01	623.44	202.43	0
3.	Upgradation of Konaban GGS and Pipeline Grid Project, Tripura	July-08	Aug.-12	Aug.-12	288.04	288.04	0.00	0
Total					1522.39	1724.82	13.29	

[Translation]

Diplomatic Relations

2828. DR. SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries in the world having no diplomatic relations with India;

(b) the names of those countries and the reasons for not having relations with them;

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government for forgoing friendly relations with those countries; and

(d) the extent of success achieved by the Government from the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) One (1).

(b) Niue.

(c) and (d) Both countries have expressed willingness to establish diplomatic relations. The next step will be to hold discussions on this matter at an early date.

[English]

Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreements

2829. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement for civil nuclear cooperation signed by India with Canada would effectively end the controversy over the CIRUS reactor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India is in an advanced stage of discussions regarding Civil Nuclear Cooperation with South Korea;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the views of the various nations with whom India has entered into Nuclear Cooperation agreements on the need of a nuclear liability regime in India?

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 Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Canada signed an agreement for Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy on 27 June, 2010. This will facilitate civil nuclear cooperation between the two countries. The Agreement has not yet entered into force. The Government has decided to shut down the CIRUS reactor permanently by the end of 2010.

(c) and (d) In the India-Republic of Korea Joint Statement: Towards a Strategic Partnership issued on 25 January, 2010, H.E. Mr. Lee Myung-bak, President of the Republic of Korea (ROK) and Prime Minister of India agreed to facilitate development of a framework for bilateral civil nuclear cooperation.

Negotiations were held between India and ROK on 6-7 July, 2010 in Mumbai on finalization of an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) on civil nuclear cooperation.

(e) The expectations of nuclear suppliers from France, Russia, USA and other countries are for an adequate liability regime in India covering bilateral nuclear cooperation. Our civil nuclear cooperation agreements with countries like Russia and France have specific provisions relating to civil nuclear liability.

Regional Centre of IGNTU

2830. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Odisha for setting up of a regional Centre of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the said 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) to (c) Yes, Madam, a proposal for setting up of a Regional Centre of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) in Kandhamal district of Odisha has been received from the State Government, IGNTU being autonomous, decision in regard to setting up its regional centers are within the purview of the University, subject to availability of resources.

Setting up of Model Degree Colleges

2831. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) the names of the States which have submitted the proposals to the Union Government in regard to setting up of model degree colleges;

(b) the action taken by the Government on these proposals alongwith the present status thereof, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in approving the proposals; and

(d) the funds allocated so far to the States for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), proposals have received from 8 States. On the scrutiny of the proposals, certain shortcomings were observed by UGC, which have been referred to the relevant States/Universities. Details are given in the Statement.

(d) UGC has allocated an amount of Rs. 100 crore for this Scheme during XIth Plan.

Statement

Status of the proposals received under the scheme setting up Model Degree Colleges in identified Educationally Backward districts

Sl. No.	State	Name of the University	Name of the Colleges and identified District	Status of implementation	Status of the proposal
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Karnataka	Mangalore University	(1) Government First Grade College, Kaniyoor Puttur, Distt. Dakshina Kannada	Established on 30.06.2009	Proposal has been approved.
2.	Punjab	Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar	(1) Mithra College of Arts, Science and Commerce Distt. Kapurthala	Yet to be established	Approval in principal already conveyed, DPR, certificate regarding location, letter of affiliation of courses and justification of each non-recurring item have been called for on 08.07.2010.
			(2) Chung College of Arts, Science and Commerce Distt. Tarn Taran	Yet to be established	
			(3) Narot, Jaimal Singh College of Arts, Science and Commerce Distt. Gurdaspur	Yet to be established	
		Punjab University, Chandigarh	(1) University College, Nihal Singh Wala, Distt. Moga	Not mentioned	Approval in principal already conveyed. DPR, certificate regarding location, letter of affiliation of courses, date of establishment of college and justification of each non-recurring item have been called for on 08.07.2010
			(2) University College, Blachaur, Distt. Nawanshahr (Shaheed Bhagat Singh)	Not mentioned	
			(3) University College, Sikhwala, Distt. Muktsar	Not mentioned	
			(4) Government College, Guru Har Sahai, Distt. Ferozpur	Not mentioned	

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Punjabi University, Patiala	(1) Government College, Sardoolgarh, District, Mansa	Yet to be established	Approval in principal already conveyed. DPR, certificate regarding location, letter of affiliation of courses and justification of each non-recurring item have been called for on 08.07.2010.
			(2) Government College, Chunni Kalan, Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib	Yet to be established	
			(3) University College, Jaitu, Distt. Faridkot	Yet to be established	
			(4) University College, Chudda, Distt. Bathinda	Yet to be established	
			(5) University College, Dhilwan, Distt. Barnala	Yet to be established	
			(6) University College, Ghannaur, Distt. Patiala	Yet to be established	
3.	Gujarat	Hernchandracharya North Gujarat University	(1) Government Arts and Com- merce College - Tharad (Distt. Banaskantha)	Established on 15.06.2009	DPR, certificate regarding loca- tion, letter of affiliation of courses and details of recurring expen- diture called for on 13.07.2010.
		Bhavnagar University	(2) Government Arts College - Talaja (Distt. Bhavnagar)	-do-	
		K.S.K.V. Kachchh University	(3) Government Science College - Mandvi (Distt. Bhuj-Kachchh)	-do-	
		Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	(4) Government Science College - Jhalod (Distt. Dahod)	-do-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Tamil Nadu	Bharathidasan University	(1) Degree College, Azhiyanilai Distt. Pudukkottai	Not mentioned	Proposal in the prescribed format alongwith DPR, requisite certificates and undertaking alongwith budget estimates have been called for on 24.05.2010.
		Madurai Kamaraj University	(2) Model Degree College, Distt. Theni	Yet to be established	Proposal in the prescribed format alongwith DPR, requisite certificates and undertaking alongwith budget estimates have been called for on 30.06.2010.
		Periyar University	(3) Periyar University Arts and Science College, Pennagaram Distt. Dharampuri	Not mentioned	Proposal in the prescribed format alongwith DPR, requisite certificates and undertaking alongwith budget estimates have been called for on 02.07.2010.
		Thiruvalluvar University	(4) Thiruvalluvar University College of Arts and Science, Thennangur Village, Thiruvannamalai Distt.	June, 2010	DPR, certificate regarding location, letter of affiliation of courses and details of recurring expenditure called for.
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Silvassa (U.T.)	(Gujarat University)	(1) Arts and Commerce and Science College in the U.T. of Dadra and Nagar Haveli – Silvassa	Not mentioned	Proposal in prescribed proforma called for on 24.05.2010.
6.	Karela	Kannur University	Model College, Nileshwaram, Distt., Kasaragod	June, 2010	DPR, certificate regarding location, letter of affiliation of courses and details of recurring expenditure called for.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal University	(1) Government Degree College, Shillai (Distt. Sirmaur)	05.09.2005	
			(2) Government Degree College, Tissa, Distt. Chamba	July, 2006	
			(3) Thakur Sen Negi Government Degree College, Reckong PEO, Kinnaur	16.08.1994	
			(4) Government College, Kum Kum Seri Distt. Lahul Spiti (H.P.)		These proposals could not be considered as Colleges have been established before 1st January, 2008, as per guidelines.
8.	Haryana	M.D. University	(1) Government College Sector-9, Gurgaon	23.07.2003	
			(2) Government College, Narnaul, Railway Road, Distt., Mahendergarh, Haryana	30.04.1954	
			(3) HLG Government College, Tauru Distt. (Mewat)	14.07.1989	
			(4) Government College, for Women, Narnaul	01.08.1988	
		Kurukshetra University	(1) K.T. Government College, Ratia, Distt. (Fatehabad) Haryana, Sardool Garh Road	July, 1999	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			(2) Rajiv Gandhi, Government College, Saha Distt., Ambala	16.04.2006	These proposals could not be considered as Colleges have been established before 1st January, 2008, as per guidelines.
			(3) Government College, Julana, Distt. Jind	July, 2007	
			(4) Priyadarshni Indira Gandhi College for Women, Jind	14.10.2005	
			(5) Government College, Chhachhrauli, Distt. Yamuna Nagar	03.07.2008	The proposal could not be considered as the Concerned College is not situated in educationally backward District.

Meeting of National Development Council

2832. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the National Development Council was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issue of left wing extremism and development in tribal areas also came for discussion in the meeting;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the resolution which was passed in the meeting of the National Development Council in this regard;

(f) whether additional financial assistance has been sought by several States during the meeting;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the various suggestions given for tackling problem of price rise, agricultural development and Naxalism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The 55th Meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) meeting was held on 24 July, 2010, in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The NDC discussed and approved the Mid-Term Appraisal of the 11th Five Year Plan. The meeting also discussed issues which inter-alia included — (i) Restoring dynamism in agriculture, (ii) Management of water resources, (iii) Challenges of urbanization, (iv) Problems of the power sector, and (v) Development of Tribal Areas. The need for paying special attention to address the problems of marginalised section of the country, many of which are

affected by Left Wing Extremism was considered and Planning Commission was entrusted with the responsibility of designing a holistic development programme specifically for these areas.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. State/UT representatives among others suggested for relaxation in FRBM conditionally allowing enhanced borrowing limits for States with better repayment capacity; support towards implementation of RTE Act obligations; special assistance for the development of Left Wing Extremism affected districts; special assistance for strengthening security environment; special grant for infrastructure development; enhanced royalty to States for coal and oil mining; grant in lieu of contribution to ecological equilibrium and maintaining forest cover etc.

(h) The following suggestions were made for tackling the problems of Price Rise, Agriculture Development and Naxalism:—

(i) Strengthening public distribution system and not increasing the petroleum product prices.

(ii) Adoption of improved cultivation practices, improved extension, modernisation of agricultural market, development of distribution network and better access to credit for agricultural development.

(iii) Ensuring improved standards in governance, giving people a sense of participation and empowerment, effective implementation of the Forest Rights Act and Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) and additional resources for development/special programmes for these areas.

Renovation of Mosques/Temples/Churches

2833. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of ancient temples/mosques/churches in the country are in dilapidated condition and need urgent renovation/repair;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their names and location, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken by the Archaeological Survey of India to renovate/repair or beautify them;

(d) the details of funds allocated in this regard during the last two years and the current year; and

(e) the steps taken by the ASI to ensure protection of our historical monuments including ancient temples, mosques and churches?

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) No, Madam The protected monuments under A chaeological Survey of India (ASI) including temples/mosques/churches are in a good State of preservation.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The protected monuments are under the regular care of the ASI and conservation work on them is attended to continuously. The details of expenditure incurred during the last two years and allocation for the current financial year are as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Years	Expenditure	Allocation
1.	2008-09	13498.60	—
2.	2009-10	15300.43	—
3.	2010-11	—	13590.00

(e) Every year the conservation programme for

repairs and maintenance of protected monuments is reviewed wherein the completed works are dropped and new works are incorporated depending upon the need of repairs at different sites and availability of resources. In addition to departmental staff for watch and ward, outsourced security system has also been engaged at important sites for proper safety and security of the protected monuments.

[Translation]

Nalanda as an Educational Hub

2834. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any initiative to develop Nalanda as an educational hub;

(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) A Bill, namely, "the Nalanda University Bill, 2010" has been approved by the Government for introduction in the Parliament. The Bill is being piloted by the Ministry of External Affairs. The proposed Bill aims at revival of the Nalanda University as a 21st century learning institution linking South and East Asia and its development as place for meeting of minds from the national and international arenas, to carry out research that would link philosophy to science, technology, economy and spirituality and integrate both ancient and modern thinking.

The Government of Bihar has issued a Notification transferring the Nalanda University established under the University of Nalanda Act, 2007 to the Central Government for setting up of the Nalanda University. There is no Central Scheme under XIth Plan for developing specific sites as educational hubs.

[English]

Launch of PSLV

Lack of Basic Facilities

2835. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

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

- (a) whether some of the engineering colleges do not have the basic facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Union Government has issued any directions to the State Governments to ensure compliance of the basic facilities in engineering colleges in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) All the existing Engineering Colleges approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) are required to have the basic infrastructure, faculty etc. as per the norms prescribed by the AICTE from time to time. AICTE have been asking the institutions to provide the information in respect of basic infrastructure and faculty etc. through a self-disclosure mechanism. The information so received through self-disclosure with effect from the Academic year 2010-11, is placed in public domain on the AICTE website. If the Council receives any complaint with respect to the availability of the infrastructure in the existing institutions, it ascertains the same through surprise visits by a Committee of the experts and takes necessary action as per the findings mentioned in the report of the visiting team.

2836. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country has successfully launched PSLV rocket recently;
- (b) if so, the successes achieved thereon including the satellites launched through the rocket and their features and the applications;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to publicise widely this achievement internationally so as to attract more countries/organisations to launch their satellites through PSLV; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) On July 12, 2010, ISRO successfully launched Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C15) from Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) SHAR, Sriharikota. It carried a total of five satellites, namely (i) CARTOSAT-2B, an advanced high resolution remote sensing satellite belonging to India, meant for village level resource assessment and mapping (ii) STUDSAT, a pico satellite belonging to Indian Engineering Colleges, meant for educational and technology demonstration purposes (iii) ALSAT-2A, a micro satellite from Algerian space agency, for earth observation purposes (iv) and (v) NLS 6.1 and NLS-6.2 nano satellites, both built by Canada for scientific research purposes.

(c) and (d) PSLV has been used for launching 25 satellites for international commercial customers. PSLV

already has good standing in the international market. In the coming years, many more international customer satellite launches are envisaged on-board PSLV.

[Translation]

Exemption in Fees

2837. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students belonging to SCs/STs Below Poverty Line (BPL) families studying in Government as well as private engineering colleges in the country are exempted from paying fee;

(b) if not, whether the Government is likely to take any measures for total fee exemption for the said students;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to issue similar directives to the State Governments in this regard so as to enable the children of all poor and destitute families to get quality education; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has laid down a scheme known as "Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme" for sons and daughters of parents having annual income of less than Rs. 2.5 lakhs per annum from all sources. All approved institutions offering undergraduate and diploma programmes are eligible for this scheme. This scheme is compulsory for Government and Government aided institutions and voluntary in nature for other institutions. Under the scheme, upto 10 per cent of sanctioned intake per course shall be available for these admissions and the students admitted under this category are fully exempted for paying the tuitions fee.

[English]

Water Harvesting in University of Assam

2838. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has released funds for water harvesting in the University Campus of the Assam University, Silchar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said University has utilized the funds for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has allocated Rs. 100.00 lakhs in July, 2006 and Rs. 20.00 lakhs in May 2009 for water harvesting facilities to Assam University during the Xth and XIth Plan periods under its General Development Scheme.

(c) to (e) Out of the grant of Rs. 100.00 lakhs released to University during X Plan, the University has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 41.79 lakhs.

[Translation]

Failure of Talks

2839. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent Indo-Pak talks proved to be a failure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the lack of coordination between his Ministry, Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Defence was one of the reasons for the failures;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the other reasons for failure of talks;

(e) the facts in regard to the contradictory statements made by the Foreign Ministers of India and Pakistan after the meeting was held recently in Islamabad;

(f) whether any breach of diplomatic etiquette was observed during the said talks; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (g) External Affairs Minister (EAM) met the Foreign Minister of Pakistan (PFM) on July 15, 2010 in Islamabad. The Ministers reviewed the current State of bilateral relations and discussed steps to promote trust and confidence. EAM conveyed that the fulfilment, in letter and spirit, of the solemn commitment given by the leaders of Pakistan, at the highest level, of not allowing territory under Pakistan's control to be used for any terrorist activity directed against India, would be the biggest confidence building measure. EAM called for credible and firm action against terrorists groups and their leaders, like the Jamaat-ud-Daawa and Hafiz Saeed, who continue to incite violence against India.

PFM assured EAM that the Government of Pakistan will do everything in its power to fulfill the commitment given by Pakistan of not allowing its territory to be used for terrorism against India. PFM assured that the investigation in the Mumbai terrorist attack case, taking into account the additional information obtained from the recent interrogation of David Coleman Headley and provided by Home Minister during his visit to Pakistan

in June, 2010, would be pursued vigorously to unravel the full conspiracy and bring all the perpetrators of that heinous crime to justice.

The detailed and frank discussions held during the visit enabled both the countries to develop a better understanding of each others' position and point of view on various issues. Despite differences of opinion on the way forward on a few issues, there was a broad understanding on a number of other issues. PFM accepted EAM's invitation to visit Delhi at a suitable date to be decided through diplomatic channels.

All the concerned Ministries of the Government of India work closely in a coordinated manner on such critical matters. The mandate for Foreign Minister level talks with Pakistan on July 15, 2010 was approved in the meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Security held before the visit of the External Affairs Minister to Pakistan.

Promotion of Sanskrit Language

2840. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds proposed to be given to the Government Sanskrit institutes as grants for promotion of Sanskrit language and improvement of the methods of teaching;

(b) the number of Acharya and Teachers proposed to be trained to teach Sanskrit through Sanskrit during the said period; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for further propagation of Sanskrit language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, a deemed University established under the Auspices of the Ministry, has its 10 constituent Campuses and it also extends financial assistance to the tune of 95% on

recurring and 75% non-recurring approved items of expenditure to 25 Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Adarsh Shodha Sansthan recognized under the scheme. All these units are engaged in the propagation of Sanskrit language and improvement of teaching methods. Proposed budget for the Sansthan alongwith above units is Rs. 40.00 crores under Plan and Rs. 31.72 crores under Non-Plan for the year 2010-11.

(b) The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan undertakes pre-service teacher's training and teacher educator training every year. During the session 2010-2011, number of pre-service trainees is 800 and teacher educator is 50.

(c) Besides, regular research and teaching activities in the constituent campuses, affiliated institutions and Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Adarsh Shodha Sansthans, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has undertaken the following schemes for propagation of Sanskrit language viz. (i) Financial Assistance to Voluntary Sanskrit Organizations, Institutions and Pathshalas for Promotion of Sanskrit; (ii) All India Sanskrit Elocution Contest; (iii) Shastra Chudamani Scheme; (iv) Vocational Training Scheme; (v) Scheme of Production of Sanskrit Literature; (vi) Scheme of Purchase of Books; (vii) Scheme for Financial Assistance to Institutions Recognized as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Shodha Sansthan; and (viii) Scheme for the Award of Research and Post Matric Scholarship.

Encouragement to Young Scientists

2841. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government for encouragement and promotion of young scientists for carrying advance research for development of new technologies;

(b) whether the Government has organized/proposed to organize some competitions to identify such talent; and

(c) 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) to (c) Developing and nurturing of human resources in Science and Technology has always been on top of the Government's agenda. A number of schemes have been instituted by the Government for encouraging Young Scientists, and also for talented students. These are as follows:—

- (i) INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research) — The programme has one component SHE (Scholarship for Higher Education) for supporting top ranking students at 10+2 level for higher education in science stream. In addition INSPIRE Fellowships are provided to top rankers for pursuing PhD.
- (ii) Swarna Jayanti Fellowships — given to outstanding young scientists' upto age of 40 years to pursue leadership in basic research.
- (iii) Fast Track Scheme for Young Scientist — provides support in a project mode with provision for salary for self.
- (iv) Better Opportunities for Young Scientists in an Chosen Areas of Science and Technology (BOYSCAST) — for getting training abroad in advance areas of S&T.
- (v) Shyama Prasad Mookerjee Fellowships and KS Krishnan Fellowships.
- (vi) Ramanujam Fellowships and Ramalingaswamy Fellowships — for attracting young achievers abroad, back to India

- (vii) CSIR programme on Youth for leadership in Science (CPYLS) and Biotechnology Post Doctoral Research Associateship and Overseas Fellowships and Diamond Jubilee Research Interns Award Scheme.

Apart from these schemes, there are schemes launched by the Government to identify talented students through various competitive examinations and by evaluating the candidates for their creative talent. These schemes include the following:—

- (i) National Eligibility Test (NET) conducted by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for providing research fellowships
- (ii) INSPIRE (Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research) — A new initiative by the Government to encourage students. One component of the scheme provides Scholarships for Higher Education (SHE) the top 1% of all boards across the country through for pursuing basic science.
- (iii) Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana (KVPY) and National Science Olympiad Programme aim to select students to pursue higher education in basic sciences and participate in International Science Olympiads.

SC/ST/OBC Posts Lying Vacant

2842. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes posts are lying vacant in Central Ministries/Departments and their attached offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Ministries/Departments

and attached Offices-wise, during the last two years and the current year, till date; and

(c) the progress made by the Government in filling these vacant posts through special recruitment drives?

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) Information is not centrally maintained.

(c) A Special Recruitment Drive was launched on 19.11.2008 to fill up backlog reserved vacancies of SC, ST and OBC categories. As per information received from various Ministries/Departments upto 06.08.2010, number of backlog reserved vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs were 26,565; 25,649 and 21,143 respectively, of which 12,045; 2,799 and 3,876 respectively have been filled.

Inspection of Passport Offices

2843. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government inspects the passport offices regularly;

(b) if so, the details of the inspection conducted last time and the outcome thereof;

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government on the basis of the outcome; and

(d) the success achieved as a result thereof?

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

(b) and (c) A list of passport offices inspected during

2006-2010 is enclosed as Statement. After each inspection, a list of shortcomings noticed was sent to the concerned Passport Office with instructions to take prompt remedial steps.

(d) Passport Offices have taken suitable follow up action on inspection reports for better operational efficiency to improve the service by clearing pendency and bottlenecks in specific areas of work.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Passport Office	Dates of Inspection
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	29 March 2006, 11 July 06, 7 November 2006, 6-7 October 2008
2.	Amritsar*	17-18 April 2010
3.	Bangalore	26-27 November 2007, 18-19 November 08
4.	Bareilly	30 June 06, 20 July 06, 26th October 2007, 19 December 08
5.	Bhopal	08.12.06, 28 February, 1 March 2007, 28-29 January 2008, 14 November 08, 28th May 2010
6.	Bhubaneswar	30 January 01 February 06, 01 March 2006, 2-14 October 2006, 26-28 February, 08, 4-5 May 2009
7.	Chandigarh	27 February 06; 7th June 2007, 09-10 November 06
8.	Chennai	27-28 September 06, 18 October 06, 31st August 2007, 26-28 May 2009, 25th September 2009
9.	Cochin	30 March 06, 27-28 December 2007, 25th September 2009
10.	Coimbatore*	13th March 2009
11.	Dehradun*	—
12.	Delhi	29 March 06, 13 June 2006, 18th May 2007
13.	Ghaziabad	19 January 06, 20 June 06, 27.09.2007, 19 December 08, 13th May 2010
14.	Guwahati	20-21 March 06, 21-23 May 2008
15.	Hyderabad	23-24 January 2006, 19-21 November 2008
16.	Jaipur	30 January, 1 February, 2006, 08 December, 06, 13-14 February 07, 26th December 2008

1	2	3
17.	Jalandhar	23-24 February 2006, 03 May 06, 16-17 Nov. 06, 24-25 July 08, 04-05 September 08, 20 October 08
18.	Jammu	26th June 2008
19.	Kolkata	24-25 January 2007, 27-28th August 2008
20.	Kozhikode	22-23 December 2008
21.	Lucknow	4-5 January 06, 07-08 April 06, 19-20 April 2006, 30th October 2007, 21-23 August, 2008
22.	Madurai**	23-24 July 2008, 15-16 February 2010
23.	Malappuram***	31 December, 1st January, 2008
24.	Mumbai	21st September, 2007, 30-31st July 2008
25.	Nagpur	17 November 06, 19-20 February 2009
26.	Panaji	29-30 November 2007
27.	Patna	28-29 June 06, 9th October 2007, 26-27 June 08
28.	Pune	30 November 06, 27th September 2007
29.	Raipur**	20-21 February 08, 6th March 2009
30.	Ranchi	26-27 June 06, 19th July 2007, 13th February 09
31.	Shimla**	24 March, 08
32.	Srinagar	17-18 July 2006, 28th February to 2nd March 2009
33.	Surat	12-13 July 06, 04-05 September 08
34.	Thane	30-31 January 2008, 18.3.2008
35.	Trichy	13-15 February, 2006, 25-26 September, 06, 02 January, 08
36.	Thriuvananthapuram	10-11 January 2006, 18-20 September, 2008, 24-25th November 2009, 17 February 2010
37.	Visakhapatnam	8-9 May 2006, 19th December 2007, 26th December 08

*Opened in 2008, **Opened in 2007, ***Opened in 2006

[English]

National Academic Depository

2844. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up National Academic Depository (NAD) to create data base of all academic records;

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposed NAD is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to set up a national data base of academic qualifications in an electronic format by an identified registered depository. It is expected to provide immense benefit to institutions, students and alumni, and employers by enabling online access of academic qualifications, eliminating the need for persons to approach educational institutions for obtaining transcripts or for verification and reducing the need for institutions to preserve records in physical form related to academic performance of students for a number of years. The system could also eliminate fraudulent practices such as forgoing of certificates and mark-sheets by facilitating online verification.

(c) At present there is only an in-principle decision to have such a depository.

Task Force for Shortage of Teachers

2845. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) whether the Task Force, constituted by the Government under the Chairmanship of Prof. Sanjay Dhande to suggest remedial measures to met the estimated shortfall in quality faculty, has given its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Task Force is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. A Task Force under 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. Terms of reference is as below:—

(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 an 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.

(c) The Task Force was required to submit its report within four months. But the said Committee has

requested to extend the tenure of the Committee upto 31.12.2010.

Extinction of Languages

2846. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the UNESCO has warned India that about 190 languages are on the verge of extinction;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any measures to save these endangered languages of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The 'UNESCO Atlas of World's Languages in Danger', which according to UNESCO is a 'living' database being corrected constantly on the basis of user feedback and screening of specialists, has listed 196 languages for India, whose degree of endangerment varies from 'Vulnerable' to 'Extinct' as follows:—

Vulnerable Languages	:	84
Definitely Endangered Languages	:	62
Severely Endangered Languages	:	06
Critically Endangered Languages	:	35
Extinct Languages (since the 1950s)	:	09
Total	:	196

However, not all these languages listed in the UNESCO's Atlas are recognised as languages in the Census of India Report, 2001. The degree of endangerment, as can be seen, varies from language to language. Therefore, it would not be correct to say that 190 languages are on the verge of extinction.

(c) to (e) The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government, has documented/digitally recorded many of these languages. Moreover, it has implemented various programmes on data collection, description, documentation, and material production in a number of these languages in which NGOs are also involved. It has also produced dictionaries, grammars, primers, etc. in some of these languages.

Conservation of Dolphin

2847. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the population of Dolphin is decreasing in various rivers including Chambal of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has any schemes for the conservation of Dolphin;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the funds provided under these schemes to various States during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) has reported that there has been a decline in the Gangetic Dolphin population. Further, the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have reported that no population estimates of Dolphins have been carried

out in their States, while, Madhya Pradesh has reported that as per the census carried out during the last three years, there has been slight decrease in the Dolphin population in the Chambal river of Madhya Pradesh. The main reasons attributed for decline in population of the species are poaching, habitat degradation, heavy siltation, construction of barrages causing physical barriers to this migratory species, toxic contaminants and entrapment of dolphins in fishing gear.

(c) and (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', Gangetic Dolphin has been identified as one of the endangered

species for undertaking the recovery programmes. With a view to focus on the necessity of conservation of Gangetic River Dolphins, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified this species as the National Aquatic Animal.

(e) Though no specific allocation for conservation of Dolphins has been made to the State/Union Territory Governments. So far, the details of funds provided to the range States of Dolphin, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' during the last three years, including the current year, for conservation of wildlife, is at Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats' for conservation of wildlife

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	Assam	81.78	161.095	114.79	—
2.	Bihar	4.00	37.558	42.29	—
3.	Jharkhand	98.13	99.753	80.267	31.995
4.	Madhya Pradesh	800.92	613.34	541.98	264.62
5.	Punjab	0.00	40.29	36.26	—
6.	Rajasthan	347.24	414.58	496.746	186.29
7.	Uttar Pradesh	332.36	307.173	274.45	144.24
8.	West Bengal	356.22	345.78	381.318	—
Total		2020.65	2019.569	1968.101	627.145

Technologies for Extraction of Coal

2848. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating

developing new technologies for extracting the valuable coal reserves/deposits in the NO-GO areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the technology of underground coal

gasification is worth attempting with due precautions in such areas so as to recover the valuable coal resources; 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) to (d) Government has taken steps to develop new technologies like Underground Coal Gasification (UCG) in India for which guidelines have been issued for conducting the operation and allotment of blocks. Prima facie UCG technology can be adopted for extracting energy from coal which is not mineable through conventional methods.

Newsprint Consignment of Nepal

2849. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been allegations by leading Nepalese dailies that India is holding back newsprint consignments at Kolkata Port for a long time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been unusual delay in conducting investigations and releasing the consignments for onward transit to Kathmandu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. On 23 June, 2010, Nepalese publications and audio visual channels belonging to a media group started airing news alleging that Indian custom authorities were holding shipments of newsprint of the media group at the Kolkata port.

(c) and (d) No. Does not arise.

[Translation]

Funds to NGOs

2850. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes under which Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are provided grants for development of Science and Technology;

(b) the names of the NGOs alongwith the funds granted to each of them during the last three years and the current year, Scheme/Project-wise;

(c) whether the functioning of these NGOs has been monitored; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against those NGOs whose functioning has been found unsatisfactory?

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 following schemes provide grant to NGO's to promote location specific appropriate technologies for empowering people and improving the quality of life:—

(i) Science and Technology for Women,

(ii) Science and Society Programme (SSP), Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan for the Development of Scheduled Caste Population (SCSP), Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP),

(iii) Programmes of National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC), National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board (NSTEDB) and

Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS) of the Department of Science and Technology,

- (iv) Women Biotechnology Programme and scheme for Rural Areas and SC/ST Population of Department of Biotechnology and
- (v) Technology Development and Utilization Programme for Women (TDUPW) of Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the house.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The output-based performance of the project(s) sanctioned to NGOs is monitored during the project implementation cycle through assessment by a group of experts in either a group monitoring workshop or by a Task force/Expert committee constituted for the purpose. In some case, field visits to project sites are carried out by experts. NGOs being provided core grant by DST are monitored periodically through on-site performance evaluation. The monitoring committee(s)/Task force (s) has not reported any adverse comments regarding functioning of any NGO.

Indians In Kyrgystan

2851. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that Indians are not safe in Kyrgystan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the Kyrgystan Government to ensure safety and security of Indians residing in that country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Kyrgystan Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Indian nationals in Kyrgystan are safe for the present since the security situation there remains calm. Some ethnic violence erupted in Kyrgystan in June 2010. Several thousand young persons confronted each other in the southern city of Osh with sticks, steel rods and guns. In the course of the next few days the violence spread to the adjoining areas of Kara-suu and Jalal-Abad.

(c) Our Embassy in Bishkek in coordination with local authorities safely evacuated 105 Indian nationals, mostly students, from the troubled cities of Osh and Jalal-Abad in the southern part of Kyrgystan, to Bishkek, the capital. There was no casualty or injury to any Indian during the rescue operation.

(d) In keeping with our policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, no formal demarche was made on this situation to the Kyrgyz Government, since there was no casualty/injury to any Indian national. However, the entire evacuation operation was completed successfully with cooperation and coordination with the local authorities.

[English]

Sustainable Coastal Zone Management

2852. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

- (a) whether the National Centre for sustainable Coastal Zone Management (CZM) was launched with the support of consortium of 11 institutions to focus on capacity building and research CZM at Chennai;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has decided to invest Rs. 166 crore to create the consortium;
- (c) if so, whether this would have an outreach

component to coastal communities and link up with such institutions around the world;

(d) if so, whether the three integrated CZM projects were also being launched in West Bengal, Odisha and Gujarat;

(e) whether National Centre for Sustainable CZM was being created to provide scientific and technical inputs to Government policies on issues relating to CZM; 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 Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) with a budget of Rs. 166 crores has been established at Anna University, Chennai under the World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project. The NCSCM and 11 identified research institutions in various coastal States in the country would undertake research and developmental studies.

(c) The mandate of NCSCM also includes, socio-economic studies of the coastal communities and provision of linkages with other institutions working in the coastal zone management area elsewhere in the world.

(d) The World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project includes a State component which are implemented in three States, namely, Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal.

(e) and (f) One of the activities of the NCSCM is to study and provide scientific and socio-economic inputs to various stakeholders; including the Government for policy formulation and effective management of coastal areas.

[Translation]

Anti-India Activities

2853. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held any dialogue with Bangladesh and Nepal in regard to anti-India elements in these countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the talks and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Issue of anti-India activities has been periodically taken up with the Government of Bangladesh, at various levels including at the highest level. During the visit of Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to India in January 2010, both sides underscored the need for the two countries to actively cooperative security issues and reiterated the assurance that the territory of either would not be allowed for activities inimical to the other and resolved not to allow their respective territory to be used for training, sanctuary and other operations by domestic or foreign terrorist militant and insurgent organizations and their operatives. Three security related agreements were also signed between the two sides during the visit.

Security related issues including anti-India activities and other related matters are also discussed with Nepal at bilateral mechanisms, including the annual Home Secretary level talks and the Joint Working Group on Border Management. The last Home Secretary level talks took place in November, 2009 in Kathmandu.

Both the Government of Bangladesh and Nepal have assured us at the highest level that they will not allow their territories to be used for any activity against India.

[English]

India-Korea Nuclear Deal

2854. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and South Korea have decided

to hold negotiations with regard to the export of nuclear power plants to India by South Korea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India and South Korea also agreed to hold bilateral talks to increase trade between the two countries;

(d) if so, the extent to which further increase in trade is expected as against the existing trend; and

(e) the details of the main items of export/import between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The Government of India and the Republic of Korea have held discussions on bilateral civil nuclear cooperation and these discussions are ongoing.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at present for holding bilateral talks between India and Republic of Korea to increase trade between the two countries. However, as a result of Implementation of Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between India and the Republic of Korea, which came into force from 1st January, 2010, the bilateral trade is likely to increase considerably. In the India-Republic of Korea Joint Statement issued on 25 January, 2010 during the Republic of Korea President's visit to India, the two Governments agreed to set a target of US\$ 30 billion for bilateral trade to be achieved by 2014.

(e) The principal commodities of export to ROK are petroleum (crude and products); cotton yam, fabrics and products; gems and jewellery; machinery and instruments; ferro alloys; non-ferrous metals; inorganic/organic/agro chemicals; aluminum (other than products); oil meals; as well as primary and semi-finished iron and steel. Principal commodities of import from ROK are iron and steel; electronic goods; petroleum (crude and products); machinery and professional instruments (except electronic); transport equipments; plastic materials; project goods; organic chemicals; non-ferrous metals;

manufactures of metals; other commodities; synthetic and reclaimed rubber; machine tool; and newsprint.

[Translation]

Hindus Maltreated In Pakistan

2855. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Hindus are being treated unfairly in Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the matter was raised with the Government of Pakistan during his recent visit;

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of the Pakistani Government thereto;

(d) whether the Hindus and Sikhs living in Pakistan want to settle in India due to harassment being meted out to them;

(e) if so, whether the Government has received any applications in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) Government has seen media reports of unfair treatment to citizens of Pakistan belonging to minority groups, including Hindus.

It has also seen reports that some citizens of Pakistan belonging to minority groups, especially Hindus and Sikhs, have expressed their desire to settle in India. It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens. However, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government has taken up this matter with the Government

of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

Nalanda Open University

2856. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to shift the headquarter of the Nalanda Open University from Patna to Nalanda; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Government of Bihar, the Section 3(1) of Nalanda Open University Act, 1965 provides for its Headquarters at Nalanda. The Government of Bihar has accordingly directed the University to shift its Headquarter to Nalanda as soon as possible. The University is in the process of undertaking the land acquisition and building necessary infrastructure. However, pending such infrastructure the Government of Bihar has directed the University to shift its Headquarter at Nalanda by hiring a suitable rental accommodation.

[English]

Forest Management

2857. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed an agreement with Japanese Bank of International Co-operation for a project entitled 'Capacity Development for Forest Management and Training of Personnel';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives of this project and the States included under this project;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to release funds during the current financial year for this project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The total cost of the project is Rs. 225.00 crore and duration of project is five years and three months. The main objective of the project is improvement of infrastructure, course curriculum and teaching methodologies in the State Forest Training Institutes meant for training of Forest Guards and Foresters. In the project, there are ten States i.e. Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Mizoram are kept as Buffer States. The State of Sikkim has been deleted as a separate project including the components of the project is funded by Japanese Bank of International Co-operation and consent of buffer States has been sought.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Budget provision of Rs. 34.90 crore is made in the current financial year.

[Translation]

Reservations in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2858. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the various types of reservations presently in practice in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs);

(b) whether the present system adversely affects the existing strength of the students;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the KVs have also proposed to set up exclusive schools for disabled at various regions in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for setting up of the same; and

(f) the time by which the said schools are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) For Kendriya Vidyalayas in civil sector (except those meant for para military forces), the percentages of reservation of seats for SC/ST are equal to the percentage of SC/ST population in the State subject to the minimum of 15% for SC and 7.5% for ST and limited to 50% overall. 3% seats are horizontally reserved for physically challenged children.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

[English]

Implications of Genetic Engineering

2859. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the implications of genetic engineering on agriculture and animal husbandry;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to look at its adverse consequences;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action 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) Genetic Engineering has enormous potential to supplement conventional methods of breeding crops to enhance their productivity. The genetic engineering can contribute to reducing crop losses due to various biotic and abiotic stresses, developing crops for herbicide tolerance, delayed ripening for longer self-life, heterosis breeding for higher yield and efficient use of inputs like insecticides for sustainable agriculture and environment. It also has potential to enhance nutritive value of food crops. In the area of Animal Husbandry, genetic engineering can help in introduction of new characteristics in existing genotype and to develop transgenic farm animals resistant to diseases and with better growth and productivity.

(b) to (d) The Government is following a policy of case by case study for assessment of genetically engineered crops. In view of various concerns related to the safety, efficacy and agronomic performance of transgenic crops, extensive evaluation is carried out before any genetically engineered plant is approved for commercial cultivation. This includes generation of relevant biosafety information and its elaborate analysis to ensure food, feed and environmental safety. The environmental safety assessment includes studies on pollen escape, out-crossing, aggressiveness and weediness, effect of the gene on non-target organisms, presence of protein in soil and its effect on soil micro-flora, confirmation of the absence of terminator gene and baseline susceptibility studies. The food and feed safety studies include assessment on composition analysis, allergenicity and toxicological studies and feeding studies on fish, chicken,

cows and buffaloes. In case, the transgenic crop is not found suitable for release in the environment or human consumption, the product is rejected during the trial stage itself. A final view on the commercialization of genetically engineered plants is taken only if there is a clear economic and technical justification for release of the product. Bt. cotton is the only genetically engineered crop approved for commercial cultivation in India. However, several genetically engineered crops developed by public as well as private institutions are under various stages of biosafety testing and field evaluations in confined conditions.

[Translation]

Navigation System

2860. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to develop its own navigation system with the objective of becoming self-reliant in technical know-how;

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

(c) the details of the funds allocated for the purpose so far; and

(d) the foreign organisations with which the Government has made or considering to have agreements for the said purpose?

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

(b) Indian Space Research Organisation is developing its own navigation system called Indian Regional

Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS). The IRNSS will have a constellation of 7 satellites and complementary ground infrastructure. The IRNSS system is planned to be made operational by end of 2014.

(c) Government has approved the IRNSS project at a total cost of Rs. 1420.00 crores in May, 2006 for both space and ground infrastructure.

(d) There are no plans to have agreements with foreign organizations for IRNSS.

[English]

Use of EDUSAT In Education

2861. SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to make optimum utilisation of EDUSAT in quality improvement of 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) In order to make optimum utilisation of EDUSAT in improvement of education, with the help of Indian Space Research Organisation [ISRO], national level organizations/institutions like Indira Gandhi National Open University [IGNOU], University Grants Commission [UGC], National Council for Educational Research and Training [NCERT], and other institutions including those of States/UTs have been using the EDUSAT. So far as efforts for improvement of education through EDUSAT is concerned, as reported by IGNOU, in IGNOU alone the EDUSAT channel has been used extensively for relaying live and recorded tele-conferencing sessions for the benefit of its students, distance learners of National Board of Examination [NBE] etc. and during the period from January, 2006 to January, 2010, IGNOU's utilisation of EDUSAT network has been for 5113 hours.

Review of NAPCC

2862. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the working of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC);

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes more schemes under NAPCC like Public health, education and disaster management;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(e) whether there is any provision under the Plan for socio-economic auditing of adaptation schemes; 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 Ministry has reviewed the progress of preparation and finalization of the eight National Missions envisaged under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The National Missions are institutionalized by the respective Nodal Ministries. The Prime Minister's Council has approved National Solar Mission and National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency. The National Mission on Water, Sustainable Habitat, National Mission on Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem and National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change were considered and approved in principle by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change. The National Mission on Green India and Agriculture are in various stages of finalization.

(c) to (f) The National Action Plan also envisages Other Initiatives aimed at enhancing mitigation and adaptation. These include Greenhouse Gas mitigation in power generation, renewable energy technologies, disaster management, protection of coastal area and human

health. The Action Plan envisages effective disaster management strategies that include mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into infrastructure project design, strengthening communication networks and disaster management facilities at all levels. The programme on health comprises of two components, namely provision of enhanced public health care services and assessment of increased burden of disease due to climate change. As such, there is no provision for Socio-economic auditing of adaptation schemes under the Plan.

Improvement in Education

2863. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

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

(a) whether the National Policy on Education accords priority for improvement of the standard of education at all levels for children living in rural and urban areas;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Policy of Education, 1986 (as modified in 1992) lays special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalize educational opportunities by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied equality so far.

Education as a subject on the Concurrent List is the shared responsibility of both Central and State Governments. The responsibility of school education lies primarily with the State Governments. The University Grants Commission (UGC), a statutory organization is responsible for co-ordination, determination and maintenance of standards in University Education. All India Council for

Technical Education (AICTE) another statutory organization is vested with statutory authority for planning, formulation and maintenance of norms and standards, quality assurance through accreditation, funding in priority areas, monitoring and evaluation, maintaining parity of certification and awards and ensuring coordinated and integrated development and management of technical education in the country. The National Council for Teacher Education is another statutory body which is responsible for achieving the planned and coordinated development of teacher education system throughout the country and for regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards of teacher education.

Under DISE (District Information System of Education) School report cards are available which contain data on various aspects of all the schools in the country which is used in planning process of SSA and provide progress on school facilities, etc. No individual school-wise evaluation of schools is done centrally.

In the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), this Ministry maintains association with professional bodies like National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) who provide various educational inputs including data on learning achievements, advise for curriculum reforms as per National Curriculum Framework, 2005. NUEPA maintains a data base on elementary education covering various facets of elementary education which is used in planning of SSA Programme. At the State level, academic resource support is provided through State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs).

Nalanda University Bill

2864. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revive the

ancient Nalanda University in Bihar as a global centre of learning;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of streams of subjects to be taught;

(d) the funding pattern for the University and the total expenditure to be incurred on the setting up of the University;

(e) the significance of the revival of the University; and

(f) the contributions made by 16-East Asian Nations in the revival of the University?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) The University of Nalanda is proposed to be established under the aegis of the East Asia Summit (EAS), as a regional initiative. Government of India constituted a Nalanda Mentor Group (NMG) in 2007, under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amartya Sen to examine the framework of international cooperation, and proposed structure of partnership, which would govern the establishment of this University as an international centre of education. The NMG also has representatives from Singapore, China, Japan and Thailand. The NMG has met six times. The last meeting was held in New Delhi on 2-3 August, 2010.

India has initiated steps to introduce the Nalanda University Bill, 2010 in the Parliament. An endowment Fund has been allocated by India in the form of a special grant for the commencement of activities and till such time the Nalanda University becomes sustainable on its own.

The Government of Bihar has acquired about 500 acres of land at Rajgir (in the vicinity of the original Nalanda University of the yore) and transferred the same to the Centre for the establishment of the Nalanda University.

The University shall have the following schools of education upon its establishment:—

1. Buddhist Studies, Philosophy and Comparative Religions;
2. Historical Studies;
3. International Relations and Peace Studies;
4. Business Management in relation to Public Policy and Development Studies;
5. Languages and Literature; and
6. Ecology and Environmental Studies.

The University shall have any other school or schools as may be prescribed by the Statute.

Govt is prepared to provide funds for the smooth establishment and maintenance of the University. Private donations, international contributions from other foreign Governments and member countries of EAS are expected on voluntary basis.

The Nalanda University is planned to be as in times past, a great seat of learning, scholarship, philosophy and statecraft. As such it will make contribution to the development and progress of the entire region in the vicinity of the University.

The university is being established as a regional initiative under the aegis of EAS. At the EAS Summit held in Thailand on 24-25 October 2009, the EAS member countries issued a Joint Press Statement which, *inter-alia*, supported the establishment of the Nalanda University as a non-state, non-profit, secular and self-governing international institution with a continental focus that will bring together the brightest and the most dedicated students from all countries of Asia. As regards funding, positive indications have been received from countries like Singapore, Thailand and Australia in the project. The Singapore Foreign Minister during his recent visit to India from August 1-4, 2010 announced that the Buddhist organizations in Singapore have offered funds amounting to around US\$ 4-5 million for building a library at the proposed Nalanda University.

[Translation]

Nano Satellite by MIT Bangalore

2865. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some students of Meenakshi Institute of Technology (MIT), Bangalore have invented low cost nano satellite which was sent in space through PSLV-C15;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of persons/agencies who extended their helping hands to the students in their project alongwith the source of funds mobilised; and

(c) the details of the present policy of the Government to encourage students in the field of space science?

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) STUDSAT, a pico satellite, was developed by a consortium of seven engineering colleges from Bangalore and Hyderabad utilizing their own funds. The consortium of project was co-ordinated by Nitte Meenakshi Institute of Technology, Bangalore. ISRO had extended the support to the student project through participation in design reviews, providing for test facilities, supply of ejection mechanism, launch etc.

(c) ISRO is encouraging and supporting many more academic institutions in the country to take up the development of nano satellites. Many more launches of nano satellites belonging to Indian Engineering Colleges and Universities are envisaged in the coming years.

[English]

Idol Stolen

2866. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ceased large number of idols worth several crores of rupees as per the estimates of ASI;

(b) if so, the details of the last three years;

(c) whether there are also reports of stolen idols during the above period;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the valuable idols from being stolen?

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. Law Enforcing Agencies such as Police and CBI have seized a number of idols/antiquities/artifacts during the past years. The Archaeological Survey of India has not estimated the value of the seized objects.

(b) Details are given at Statement-I.

(c) Nine cases of thefts (14 sculptures) have been reported from different States.

(d) Details of the thefts are given at Statement-II. However, the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has not estimated the value of the objects,

(e) To ensure protection of the ancient sculptures and artifacts in Centrally protected monuments, sites and museums, watch and ward staff have been deployed. Their strength has been supplemented by deployment of private security guards, State Police guards and Central Industrial Security Force.

Statement-I

Statement giving details of the Sculpture in Stone/Metal seized by CBI in last three year is as under

Year	No. of Sculpture in Stone/ Metal seized
2007	14 (Fourteen)
2008	01 (One)
2009	52 (Fifty Two)

Statement-II

Statement giving details of theft of antiquities from Monuments/Sites maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India during last three years

2007

Sl. No.	State	Name of Monument/ Sites and District	Description of object	date of theft	Action taken	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
1.	Himachal Pradesh	A Miniature stone Siva Temple (Jagat Sukh) Distt. Kullu	Four loose sculptures	9.12.2007 and 10.12.2007	F.I.R. lodged	Not Recovered

1	2	3	4	5	6	
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Tapsimath Bilhari Distt. Katni	1. Buddha sitting in bhumispars mudra 2. Buddha sculpture sitting in dhyamudra on a lotus. 3. Female deity Tara in sitting position	20-21/1/07	F.I.R. lodged	Not Recovered Not recovered Not recovered
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Dudhai monument, Distt. Lalitpur	Stone sculpture of a male figure (Varah)	5.2.2007	F.I.R. lodged	Not recovered
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidheshwar Temple, Nemawar Distt. Devan (M.P.)	A documented sculpture	30.11.2007 and 1.12.2007	F.I.R. lodged	Not recovered
5.	Tamil Nadu	Siva Temple Ammankurichi Distt. Pudukottai	Ganesha stone sculpture	10.11.2007	F.I.R. lodged	Not recovered
2008						
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Ancient Siva Temple, Fatehgarh, Distt. Baramulla	A piece of sculpture (Gadhadara Figurine)	12.4.2008 and 13.4.2008	F.I.R. lodged	Not recovered
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Sculpture of Shiva, Khajuraho, Distt. Chhattarpur	One undocumented sculpture	13.07.2008	F.I.R. lodged	Not recovered
2009						
1.	Rajasthan	Ruins of Temples (Gargach Temple) Atru. District Baran	Theft of one sculpture from Ruins of Temples Atru. District Baran. In the night of 22 and 23.04.2009		F.I.R lodged	Not recovered
2.	Rajasthan	Ruins of Temples (Gargach Temple) Atru. District Baran	Theft of one stone sculpture of standing couple. In the night of 18 and 19th September, 2009		F.I.R lodged	Not recovered

2010 (So far)

Nil

Failure of Satellites

2867. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian space mission is facing recurring failure of satellites due to power supply glitches;

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

(c) the details of the Indian satellites that have been abandoned due to the above problem 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 MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) The power supply glitches have not resulted in total failure of satellites, except for one satellite, namely, INSAT-2D in 1997. This failure of INSAT-2D was attributed to a phenomena called 'Arc tracking' in the power harness, with Teflon insulation initiated by Electrostatic Discharges.

The Chandrayaan-1 satellite had suffered partial failure of certain components related to power supply, eventually leading to termination of the mission on August 29, 2009, after 312 days in orbit.

On July 07, 2010, the INSAT-4B satellite suffered an anomaly in its power supply from one of the two solar arrays, leading to switching off of about 50% of the transponders on the satellite.

(c) No Indian satellite has been abandoned due to the above problem during the last three years.

Complaints against Sterlite

2868. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government gave environment clearance to the Sterlite Industries to double its capacity without undertaking any public hearing as is the rule; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) The environmental clearance for expansion of Copper Smelter Plant for Phase-II at SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu by M/s Sterlite Industries (India) Limited was accorded on 1st January, 2009 as per the procedure laid in the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006. As per this notification, the projects or activities located within the industrial estates do not require public hearing.

[Translation]

Sale of Coal

2869. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA: SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported widely that Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL) Singrauli has been selling high quality coal to various consumers at a price lower than stipulated price causing loss to the company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered into this irregularity;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Coal India Limited has reported that Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Singrauli is not aware of any such report of sale of high quality coal to various consumers at a price lower than the stipulated price causing loss to the company.

(b) to (e) Does not arise in view of reply given in respect of part (a) of this question.

[English]

**Senior Secondary Schools in
Lakshadweep**

2870. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Government Senior Secondary Schools functioning in Lakshadweep;
- (b) the number of permanent and contractual teachers working in these schools;
- (c) whether there is any shortage of the teachers;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The UT Administration of Lakshadweep has informed that there are 10 Government senior secondary schools functioning in Lakshadweep.

(b) 67 permanent and 94 contractual teachers are working in these schools.

(c) to (e) Pending the recruitment of regular teachers,

contract teachers are appointed in school to ensure that studies are not affected.

[Translation]

Foreign Assistance for Afforestation

2871. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the afforestation programmes are being undertaken in various States/UTs with funds from foreign banks;

(b) if so, the details of such programmes, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the funds received from these banks and utilised during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Afforestation is one of the components in externally aided projects under implementation in various States with assistance from external donor agencies like the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), World Bank (WB), etc. At present, nine State Sector forestry projects with an investment of about Rs. 4,615 crores are under implementation in nine States and one Central Sector Project on Capacity building in Forestry Sector with an outlay of Rs. 225 crores is under implementation. The projects in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have been concluded on 31st July 2009, 31st March 2010 and 31st July 2010 respectively. The details of the ongoing projects, including those concluded in 2010, are given at Statement-I.

(c) The eligible portion of the expenditure, incurred by the State Governments under these projects, is reimbursed by the funding agency. The details of reimbursements in the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 project-wise and State-wise are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Implementing Agency/State	Cost (in Rs. crores)	Funding Agency	Components	Project Period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh Community Forests Management Project	Andhra Pradesh	653.97	World Bank	(i) Livelihood Promotion (ii) Forest Management (iii) Institutional Strengthening (iv) Project Management Support, etc.	2002-03 to Sept. 2009 (extended upto 31st March, 2010)
2.	Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project	Rajasthan	442	JICA	(i) Plantation (ii) Joint Forest Management Consolidation Activities (iii) Biodiversity Conservation (iv) Equipment and Monitoring Facilities etc. (v) Research, Extension and Training Activities	2003-04 to 2007-08 (extended upto 31st July, 2010)
3.	Integrated Natural Resources Management and Poverty Reduction Project in Haryana	Haryana	286.01	JICA	(i) Soil and Water Conservation (ii) Plantation model and nursery development (iii) Poverty reduction and institution building (iv) Technical assistance (v) Supporting activities (vi) Administration Staff	2004-05 to 2010-11
4.	Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project Phase-II	Tamil Nadu	567	JICA	(i) Integrated Watershed Development	2005-06 to 2012-13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(ii) Integrated Tribal Development (iii) Forestry Extension (iv) Urban Forestry (v) Capacity Building Research Support (vi) Human Resources Development (vii) Establishment of Modern Nurseries (viii) Improving the infrastructural facilities (ix) Administration (x) Monitoring and Evaluation	
5.	Karnataka Sustainable Forests Management and Bio-diversity Conservation	Karnataka	745	JICA	(i) Afforestation (ii) Income Generation Activities for Poverty Alleviation (iii) Biodiversity Conservation (iv) Provision of Basic Infrastructure Support for Field work (v) Supporting Activities for Forest Management (Research and Training, Consultancy, and Enhancement of Geographic Information System (GIS) and Management Information System (MIS)	2005-06 to 2012-13
6.	Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project	Odisha	660	JICA	(i) Protection and Conservation of Biodiversity of forests	2006-07 to 2012-13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Improving productivity of natural forests. (iii) Providing livelihood options for the people (Support to VSS) (iv) Eco-development and ecotourism activities (v) Catering to commercial and industrial demands (vi) Capacity building of the Forest Department 	
7.	Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project	Himachal Pradesh	162	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Afforestation (ii) Civil Work for Soil and River Management (iii) Soil Protection and Land Reclamation (iv) Livelihood Improvement (v) Institutional Development 	2006-07 to 2013-14
8.	Tripura Forest Environmental and Poverty Alleviation Project	Tripura	460	JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rehabilitation of degraded land (ii) Rehabilitation of degraded and available non-forest land (iii) Farm forestry in Private holding (iv) Eco-Development (v) Service Support (vi) Rehabilitation of families engaged in shifting cultivation 	2007-08 to 2014-15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					(vii) Interface forestry Development (viii) Supporting Works.	
9.	Gujarat Forestry Development Project Phase-II	Gujarat	830	JICA	(i) Preparatory works (ii) Departmental Forest Development and Management (iii) JFM Forest Development and Management (iv) Social Forestry Development and Management (v) Forest Research (vi) Communication and Publication (vii) Wildlife Conservation and Management (viii) Monitoring and Evaluation (ix) Phase-out works (x) Consulting Services (including price and physical cont.)	2007-08 to 2015-16
10.	Uttar Pradesh Participatory forest Management and Poverty Alleviation Project	Uttar Pradesh	575	JICA	(i) Plantations, regeneration of forests, etc. (ii) Institutional Strengthening of PMU/DMUs/FMUs (iii) Rehabilitation of Forest Training Institute at Lucknow (iv) Communication and Publication (v) Monitoring and Evaluation (vi) Physical Contingency (vii) Consulting Services	2008-09 to 2015-16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Capacity Development for Forest Management and Training of Personnel	Central Sector Project	235	JICA	(i) To improve training environment for frontline staff through the rehabilitation of States (ii) Forests Training Institutes and through capacity building of frontline forestry staff putting emphasis on Joint Forests Management (JFM) thereby strengthening human resource (iii) Development for sustainable forest management	2008-09 to 2013-14 (5 years and 3 months)
12.	Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project	Sikkim	330	JICA	(i) Forest and biodiversity conservation (ii) Eco tourism (iii) Joint Forests Management (iv) Supporting Activities (v) Consulting Services	2010-11 to 2019-20
Total			5936			

Statement-II

Title of the Project	Name of the State	Reimbursed Amount (Rs. crores)		
		FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Pradesh Community Forest Management Project (WB)	Andhra Pradesh	62.77	55.45	22.13
Rajasthan Forestry and Biodiversity Project	Rajasthan	62.90	16.20	10.10
Haryana Natural Resource Management and Poverty Reduction Project	Haryana	89.45	63.05	20.85
Tamil Nadu Afforestation Project (Phase-II)	Tamil Nadu	111.70	105.60	41.90
Karnataka Forest Management and Biodiversity Conservation Project	Karnataka	125.60	119.85	129.20
Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project	Odisha	49.90	75.80	98.15
Swan River Integrated Watershed Management Project	Himachal Pradesh	7.20	12.10	21.75
Tripura Forest Environmental Improvement Project	Tripura	1.25	27.55	32.65
Gujarat Forestry Development Project (Phase-II)	Gujarat	0.00	56.60	71.80
Uttar Pradesh Participatory Forest Management Project	Uttar Pradesh	—	0.45	7.60
Sikkim Biodiversity Conservation and Forest Management Project	Sikkim	—	—	—
Capacity Development for Forest Management and Training of Personnel Project	Central Sector	—	0.00	0.00
Punjab Afforestation Project (Phase-II)	Punjab	19.75	19.85	16.90

[English]

Performance of Urdu Schools

2872. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite poor maintenance and non-

availability of teachers, urdu medium schools in the country in CBSE results, have recorded impressive results in the year 2010;

(b) if so, the pass percentage of Urdu medium schools under CBSE in 10th and 12th standard during 2010;

(c) whether it is a fact that CBSE published sample

papers and other information on its websites only in Hindi or English;

(d) if so, whether CBSE proposes to publish the sample papers in Urdu to help the students of Urdu medium; 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) There are 31 schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) offering subjects in the Urdu Medium. The pass percentages of these schools in 10th and 12th Class Examinations during 2010 were 82.70% and 84.29% respectively.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) CBSE has a proposal to host the previous years question papers in Urdu medium on its website.

Establishment of IIT and IITA

2873. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) and Indian Institutes of Information Technology Academy (IITA) under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) in the State of Gujarat is under the active consideration of the Government;

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

(c) the time by which the institutes are likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) There is no proposal as of

now to set up new IIIT or IIIT Academy under PPP in the State of Gujarat. However, a proposal to set up 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode is under consideration of the Government. This Ministry is in the process of obtaining necessary approvals of EFC/Cabinet for setting up of new IIITs. The locations and other details of the new IIITs will depend upon the scheme finally approved.

Construction of Buildings for SIET

2874. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for the construction of buildings for State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET) in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. This Ministry has received a proposal dated 15th June, 2010 for financial assistance of Rs. 21.70 crore for construction of office building-cum-ICT training centre for the State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET), Thiruvananthapuram.

(c) and (d) As per the guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Information and Communication Technology in Schools", financial assistance is not available for construction of new buildings for SIETs.

[Translation]

Return of Vacant Land

2875. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land lying vacant after the full utilization of the land acquired by South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) and Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) as on 31.03.2010;

(b) the area of land, out of the said land, acquired from farmers and the forest department;

(c) the reasons for keeping the land vacant by the two companies; and

(d) the details of the action taken under the policies and provisions for returning the land to the concerned agencies/individuals or for alternate meaningful use of this land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited has informed that land has been acquired as per the requirement of its subsidiaries for the mining projects. However, 224.21 hectares and 85.11 hectares of mined out land belonging to SECL and MCL respectively are now vacant. Out of 224.21 hectares in SECL, land acquired from Government is 33.53 hectares and out of 85.11 hectares in MCL land acquired from Government is 83.49 hectares. Remaining land of 190.68 hectares and 1.62 hectares is tenancy land.

(c) and (d) The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 under which most of the land is acquired, is silent regarding return of mined out/vacant land. In view of this. Government is in the process of framing a policy for return of such land in consultation with Ministry of Law.

[English]

**Specialised Vocational Training and
Corporate Institutes**

2876. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take steps to encourage investments in specialized vocational training and corporate institutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to facilitate easier availability of education loan for professional streams of higher education;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry. Ministry of Labour and Employment encourages investments in Industrial Training Institutes meant to impart vocational training.

(d) to (f) A new Central Scheme has already been launched to provide full interest subsidy during the period of moratorium on educational loans under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) for students with parental income of less than Rs. 4.5 lakh annually for pursuing professional education at recognized institutions.

National Parks and Sanctuaries

2877. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the national parks and sanctuaries located in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether some of them have been ranked as the best;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any steps have been taken to declare some more national parks as the best and also to develop them as a model parks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) There are 661 Protected Areas in the country covering around 4.8% of the geographical area. There are 100 National Parks, 514 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 43 Conservation Reserves and 4 Community Reserves in the country. State-wise details are placed at Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) For Evaluation of the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has constituted 5 Regional Expert Committees controlled by the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. As per their evaluation carried out so far, nine National Parks and Sanctuaries have been adjudged as 'Very Good'. These are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	National Park/Sanctuaries
1	Assam	Pabitora Wildlife Sanctuary, Orang (Rajiv Gandhi) National Park
2.	Goa	Mollem National Park
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Great Himalayan National Park
4.	Kerala	Eravikulam National Park
5.	Manipur	Keibul-Lamjao National Park
6.	Rajasthan	Keoladeo Ghana National Park
7.	West Bengal	Gorumara National Park, Singalila National Park

(d) and (e) The evaluation of Protected Areas is an ongoing process that is conducted on a regular basis. The ranking of the National Parks and Sanctuaries are done only after completion of the evaluation processes. Whereas all efforts are need to strengthen the management of the Protected Areas, there is no such proposal to develop them as Nodal Parks.

Statement

State-wise details of the Protected Area Network of the country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of National Parks	No. of Wildlife Sanctuaries	No. of Conservation Reserves	No. of Community Reserves
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	22	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	11	0	0
3.	Assam	5	18	0	0
4.	Bihar	1	13	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	11	0	0
6.	Goa	1	6	0	0
7.	Gujarat	4	22	0	0
8.	Haryana	3	7	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	32	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	15	34	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	11	0	0
12.	Karnataka	5	21	2	1
13.	Kerala	6	15	0	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9	25	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	6	35	1	0
16.	Manipur	2	5	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	3	0	0
18.	Mizoram	2	7	0	0
19.	Nagaland	1	3	0	0
20.	Odisha	2	18	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	12	0	2
22.	Rajasthan	5	23	1	0
23.	Sikkim	1	7	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	21	1	0
25.	Tripura	2	4	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1	23	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	6	6	2	0
28.	West Bengal	5	15	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	9	96	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	2	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	2	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Total		100	514	43	4

Travel on Fake Passport

2878. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of passengers of ill fated flight of Air India Express at Mangalore were travelling on forged documents/passports;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the factual position in this regard; and

(c) the preventive measures taken to avoid use of fake passports in future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) No. However, there were news reports immediately after the air crash that several passengers had travelled on forged/fake passports. Such reports possibly emanated due to non-availability of passport details of several passengers in the online data base of the Passport Information Services on Net (PISON)

which maintains data of passports issued by our Missions abroad since 2008 only. On verification, all these passports have been confirmed as genuine.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Admission

2879. SHRI ARJUN RAY:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the financial irregularities, high handed approach in admissions and other irregularities commuted by the private schools, particularly in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken action against any such schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Education is a concurrent subject and a majority of the schools come within the purview of the State Governments. Government of NCT Delhi has informed that it has received some complaints about financial and other irregularities committed by private schools in Delhi. The issues raised in these complaints include charging of exorbitant tuition fee, non-implementation of 6 Pay Commission recommendations, non-payment of retirement benefits, denial of admission under economically weaker sections quota and disciplinary action including termination of service.

(c) and (d) In case of complaints, Government of NCT Delhi inquires into the complaint, issues show cause notice to the concerned school, directs schools to rectify the deficiencies, and in case of non-compliance, derecognizes the concerned school. During 2009-10, 2 schools in Delhi have been derecognized based on such complaints.

Cases of Disciplinary Action

2880. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in case of difference of opinion between Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Disciplinary Authority in regard to cases of disciplinary action against officers of All India Services and Group-A Central Civil Services, the matter is placed for the consideration of PMO;

(b) if so, the details of cases submitted to the PMO during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the action taken on these cases and the no. of cases pending so far; and

(d) the extent to which CVC's cases have been disposed of?

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 details of cases of difference of opinion are as under:—

Year	No. of Disagreement cases disposed
2007-2008	25
2008-2009	42
2009-2010	27
2010 (Upto July, 2010)	13

(c) and (d) The final decision for imposition of a penalty vests with the Disciplinary Authority concerned. However, cases of difference of opinion between the disciplinary authority and the CVC in disciplinary matters related to officers of All India Services and all Group A Central Civil Services including those under the Ministry of Railways are required to be submitted to the Prime Minister for resolution. The decision taken in the matter is conveyed to the Disciplinary Authority for further action under the relevant disciplinary rules.

This is an ongoing process. However, presently, 5 cases of difference of opinion between the CVC and the Disciplinary Authority are under process.

Utilisation Certificate

2881. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains worth crores of rupees meant for Mid-Day-Meal Scheme rotted due to poor storage in the States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh during 2003-08;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments are not submitting the utilisation certificates for the foodgrains received by them for Mid-Day-Meal Scheme to the Government;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the foodgrains are not diverted/misutilised;

(e) whether uncooked food is being distributed to children;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the corrective measures taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No instance of foodgrains rotting due to poor storage has come to notice in Madhya Pradesh. The Government of Bihar has reported a few cases of rotten foodgrains mainly due to the poor quality of foodgrains provided by Food Corporation of India (FCI)/ State Food Corporation (SFC).

(c) and (d) State Governments of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have been sending foodgrain utilization regularly since financial year 2007-08. The unspent balance of foodgrain at the end of the financial year is adjusted in the foodgrain allocation of the next financial year. In the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) guideline there is an elaborate mechanism for effective monitoring at all levels, right from school to National level. In Bihar 667.88 quintal of wheat was diverted in five blocks of Buxer district for flood relief work during 2003-04. Out of 667.88 quintals

of wheat, 119 quintals of wheat has already been recouped. Order has also been issued to recoup the rice for the value equal to remaining 548.88 quintal of wheat. No such case has been reported from Madhya Pradesh.

(e) to (g) Only hot cooked meal is served under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. No case of distribution of uncooked food has come to the notice of the Government in respect of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

Poisonous Gas Leak

2882. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of leak of poisonous gases in recent past in crowded areas in metropolitan cities has come to the notice of the Government especially in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the company;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate an effective policy to prevent the recurrence of such incidents in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) There was an incident of chlorine gas leakage in Mumbai Port Trust on 14.07.2010. As per information provided by the Mumbai Port Trust, a total of 100 empty cylinders and 5 cylinders with chlorine were stored in the Hazardous Goods Storage facility at Haji Bandar, Mumbai Port. One of the cylinders developed a leak in the early morning on 14.07.2010 and chlorine dissipated into the atmosphere affecting more than 100 persons living close to the port area. Action to seal/neutralize the leaking cylinder was completed by the noon of 14th July, 2010. The Ministry of Shipping has directed Mumbai Port Trust

to conduct an enquiry into the incident and has constituted a Committee to look into the circumstances leading to the gas leakage. The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has issued directions to the Mumbai Port Trust under section 31A of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 read with Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2008 to take immediate remedial measure to identify such types of unclaimed consignments; dispose of chlorine cylinders in a scientific manner under the supervision of experts and take adequate measures so that such incidents should not happen again. The import and storage of gas cylinder is covered under the Gas Cylinder Rules, 2004 being enforced by the Petroleum Explosives Safety Organization under the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of Carbide Victims

2883. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved a package of Rs. 982.75 crore for the second phase of rehabilitation in the area near the Union Carbide Corporation situated in Bhopal; and

(b) 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 GoM (Group of Ministers) which had been constituted to examine all the issues relating to Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster and to make appropriate recommendations regarding relief and rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Victims and their families, recommended, after taking into account the views of the Planning Commission, a Plan of Action amounting to Rs. 272.75 crore, which was approved by the Cabinet. The details of this are given as below:—

Sl. No.	Programme	Approved by Cabinet on 24.06.2010 (Rs. in crore)
1.	Medical Rehabilitation	33.55
2.	Economic Rehabilitation	104.00
3.	Social Rehabilitation	85.20
4.	Environmental Rehabilitation	50.00 (Providing safe drinking water purification of contaminated groundwater and from other sources)
Total		272.75

[English]

National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme

2884. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to wind up the corpus of Rs. 1000 crore under the 'National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship' scheme;

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

(c) the details of alternative arrangements made by the Government to fund the scholarship and related expenditure under the said scheme; and

(d) the number of students so far benefited under the scheme?

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

(b) The National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship scheme initially envisaged creation of a corpus of Rs. 3000 crore over a 4 year period. The yield from the corpus was to be utilised for payment of scholarships every year in the secondary and higher secondary stage. After the first tranche of corpus was created, there was a drastic fall in interest rate. Since the yield from the corpus at the new interest rate would not have been adequate for the purpose of the scheme, it was decided in May, 2010 to wind up the existing corpus of Rs. 1000 crore and to make annual budget provision to meet each year's requirement.

(c) A budget provision of Rs. 90.50 crore has been made for the year 2010-11 to fund the scholarships and related expenditure.

(d) For the year 2008-09, 54564 students of class IX of 33 States/UTs were selected. For the year 2009-10, 24521 students of 27 States/UTs were selected.

Agreements with LIC and SBI

2885. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India and State Bank of India (SBI) have agreed to share the database of its policy holders with the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for this move;

(c) the mutual gain to these three authorities by this venture;

(d) as registrar, the role that would be rendered by the LIC and SBI in the entire scheme; and

(e) the extent to which UIDAI is likely to be assisted by the tie-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India on 9.6.2010 and with the State Bank of India (SBI) on 2.7.2010 to enable them to act as Registrars. Both LIC and SBI would enroll residents into the UID system. The MoU does not entail sharing of database by the two organizations with UIDAI. Both the organizations may, however, use their respective database for enrolling residents into the UID system.

(c) to (e) The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identification numbers to all the residents. UIDAI proposes to collect demographic and biometric attributes of residents through various agencies of the Central and the State/UT Governments and others who, in the normal course of their activities, interact with the residents. These entities are described as "Registrars" for the UIDAI. As Registrars, LIC would use the UID numbers to accurately identify policy holders and beneficiaries and to have uniform standards and processes for verification and identification of its beneficiaries. SBI also proposes to use the UID numbers to accurately identify its customers.

[Translation]

Indiscriminate use of Ground Water

2886. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRI K.R.G. REDDY:

SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ground water is being used indiscriminately for commercial purposes resulting in lowering of water level;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the norms laid down by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) in this regard and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against those who have violated these norms;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact a Central Legislation for prevention of over-extraction of ground water and imposition of cess on use of electricity for extracting ground water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken for the management of ground water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has reported that decline in ground water levels in an area is a cumulative effect of ground water withdrawal for all purposes including domestic, industrial as well as agricultural sectors. As per assessment carried out by CGWB in association with the State Ground Water Departments, the share of agriculture in total ground water used in the country is 92%. Remaining 8% is used in domestic and industrial sectors.

The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) is regulating withdrawal of ground water by new industries/projects in over-exploited, critical and semi-critical areas. The CGWA has issued guidelines for withdrawal of ground water in these areas and requested the State Governments to implement these guidelines. They have 'notified' 43 areas for regulation of ground water development and decentralized their regulatory powers to district level authorities for grant of permission for extraction of ground water for drinking and domestic use in these areas. Complaints of violations of norms in notified areas are referred to the Authorised officers for taking actions under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, the Ministry of Water Resources has circulated a Model Bill on Regulation and Control of the Development and Management of Ground Water to the States/Union Territories for enactment of suitable legislation on the lines of the Model Bill. The ground water legislation has been enacted by 11 States/Union Territories viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Puducherry, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. 18 States/UTs are in the process of enactment of legislation. Remaining States/UTs have also been requested to enact similar legislation.

[English]

Optimum Utilisation of Water

2887. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the total utilizable water availability in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, separately both surface and ground water sources, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government for optimum utilization of surface/river water for drinking and irrigation purposes alongwith the legal provisions stipulated in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enforce water auditing in domestic and agricultural use; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Total Water availability in the country has been estimated to be about 1869 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM). However, in view of hydrological features and due to topographical constraints, the utilizable water has been assessed as 1123 BCM which includes 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water.

(b) A statement indicating the State-wise availability of ground water resources is given at Statement-I. The utilizable surface water resources has been assessed basin-wise and the details are at Statement-II.

(c) The subject related to water is included in the List-II of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India at Entry 17 as "Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power subject to provisions of entry 56 of List-I". Entry 56 of List-I (Union List) of the Seventh Schedule is : "Regulation and development of Inter-State rivers and river valleys to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest".

Several measures for development and management of water resources are undertaken by the respective States Governments, which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices etc. State Governments conceive, plan and implement projects for development and utilisation of both surface and ground water resources for various purposes. Government of India is providing central assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programmes (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM); Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies etc. The Government of India also encourages rainwater harvesting and recharge to groundwater for conservation of water.

Due emphasis has been laid on non-conventional methods for utilization of water such as through inter-basin transfer, artificial recharge to ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting including roof top rainwater harvesting with a view to further increase the utilizable water resources.

(d) and (e) Central Water Commission has prepared a "General Guidelines for Water Audit and Water Conservation for Domestic, Irrigation and Industrial Purposes". The guidelines broadly cover various steps of water audit including water supply usage study, process study, system audit, discharge analysis and water audit report. Aspects related to irrigation, domestic and industrial usages of water have been covered in the report. The guidelines have been circulated to the States. Government of Maharashtra has initiated the process of water auditing in the irrigation sector. Further, promotion of mandatory water audit including those for drinking water purposes has been included as an important strategy in the draft mission document for National Water Mission.

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

1	2	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	14.93
6.	Delhi	0.30
7.	Goa	0.28
8.	Gujarat	15.81
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.	Odisha	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

1	2	3
28.	Uttarakhand	2.27
29.	West Bengal	30.36
Total States		432.42
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
Total UTs		0.597
Grand Total		433.02

Statement-II*River Basin-wise Average Annual Water Availability*

[In Billion Cubic Meter (BCM)]

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

1	2	3
3.	Godavari	76.3
4.	Krishna	58
5.	Cauvery	19
6.	Pennar	6.86
7.	East Flowing Rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	13.11
8.	East Flowing Rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari	16.73
9.	Mahanadi	49.99
10.	Brahmani and Baitarni	18.3
11.	Subarnrekha	6.81
12.	Sabarmati	1.93
13.	Mahi	3.1
14.	West Flowing Rivers of Kutchh, Saurashtra including Luni	14.98
15.	Narmada	34.5
16.	Tapi	14.5
17.	West Flowing Rivers from Tapi to Tadri	36.21
18.	West Flowing Rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	-
19.	Area of Inland Drainage in Rajasthan Desert	-
20.	Minor River Basins Draining into Bangladesh and Myanmar	-
Total (National)		690.32

Technology for Reducing Carbon Emission

2888. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) enjoins upon the developed countries to provide the finance and transfer of technology to developing countries to enable them to respond to climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the developed countries like United States of America (USA) and others have enacted or propose to enact legislations contrary to the UNFCCC charter, where under companies have been prevented from sale of technology and equipment which reduces carbon emission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) The Article 4.7 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) enjoins upon the developed countries to provide finance and transfer of technology to developing countries to enable them to respond to climate change.

(c) The American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009 has a provision that US shall export clean technology and funding only to those developing countries who have ratified an international treaty and undertaken nationally appropriate mitigation activities that achieves substantial green house gas reduction. However, this bill is yet to be passed by the House of Senate.

(d) During Climate change negotiations, India has argued that the developed countries should refrain from unilateral actions in the name of climate change that would affect international trade adversely and act as barrier to import of goods and services from developing countries.

Development of Port in Bangladesh

2889. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China proposes to develop sea-port in Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the strategic implications as a result thereof from India's point of view; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government has seen media reports stating that China has proposed to give assistance to Bangladesh for building a sea-port in Chittagong.

(c) Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[Translation]

Violation of RTE Act

2890. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) the number of cases relating to violation of RTE Act, 2009 reported from each State/UT;

(b) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up

a help line for the benefit of parents and students with regard to the implementation of the above Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has informed that it has received 59 complaints relating to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The RTE Act provides that the NCPCR and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) shall examine and review the safeguards for rights provided under the RTE Act, inquire into complaints relating to rights of the child under the Act and take necessary steps in accordance with the provisions of Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act.

(c) and (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2010 inter-alia provides for setting up a child helpline by the NCPCR to register complaints relating to rights of the child under the RTE Act.

[English]

Rome Conference on Green House Gases

2891. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a meeting of Major Economies Forum held in Rome in June, 2010, the issue of accountability regime in efforts to reduce emissions of green house gases was discussed;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the countries which participated in the meeting;

(c) the details of other issues discussed and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether India made it clear in the meeting that industrialized countries must be held accountable for their emission reduction targets and the transfer of finance and technology to developing countries; and

(e) if so, the views of other countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (e) In the meeting of the Major Economies Forum held in Rome on June 30th and July 1st 2010, co-hosted by US and Italy, the issues relating to climate change mitigation, measurement, report and verification (MRV) of commitments and actions of countries, fast start funds for climate and expected outcomes at the Conference of Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC scheduled at Cancun later this year were discussed.

Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, EU Commission, EU Presidency, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Denmark, United Nations, Bangladesh, Barbados, Ethiopia, Singapore and UAE participated in the meeting.

During the discussion on mitigation commitments and actions of various countries and their transparency, India stressed that commitments and actions for emissions reduction of all developed countries including the United States and the Parties to Kyoto Protocol must be comparable in nature and bound by strong accounting rules for measurement, report and verification. India further stressed that a multilateral anchor should prepare and implement the guidelines for consultation and analysis of mitigation actions of developing countries.

Amongst other issues discussed in the meeting were the measures needed to facilitate early flow of fast start funds to small and least developed countries, the nature and legal form of outcomes at Cancun, equity in relation to the 2 degree long-term goal, and the implementation of the Global Partnership for Technology Action Plans launched by the Major Economies Forum. India stressed the implementation and fulfillment of obligations of developed countries in accordance with the principles and provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol.

[Translation]

Supply of Coal for Power Generation

2892. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of coal demanded and supplied to each of the electricity generating company in the country by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries during the last three years including the rates at which it was supplied and the market rates at that time;
- (b) whether coal was supplied to such companies as per the Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) signed between these electricity generating companies and CIL during the above period;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government has decided to increase coal supply to these companies; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure that the coal companies supply adequate quantity of coal to these power generating 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) During the process of formulation of Annual Plan, Ministry of Coal/Planning Commission assess the overall coal demand of the country, sector-wise and such demand is not assessed electricity generating company-wise. Based on such assessed demand, company-wise coal supply plan is formulated for various sectors, including power utilities. The details of Subsidiary-wise dispatch to Power Utilities against target finalized in Supply Plan as part of Annual Plan for the last three years, is furnished below:—

Dispatch performance to Power Utilities from Coal India Limited sources

Coal company	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	Target	Dispatch	% materialisation	Target	Dispatch	% materialisation	Target	Dispatch	% materialisation
ECL	26.85	21.95	82	26.50	23.69	89	26.00	25.21	97
BCCL	14.13	16.86	119	14.20	16.96	119	17.56	16.89	96
CCL	27.78	27.44	99	29.80	28.89	97	31.80	28.10	88
NCL	51.92	53.13	102	54.08	58.05	107	58.80	61.06	104
WCL	33.83	36.10	107	34.15	34.96	102	34.83	34.48	99
SECL	63.90	66.71	104	67.00	73.24	109	73.40	74.20	101
MCL	59.18	57.42	97	65.48	59.81	91	69.12	57.97	84
NEC	0.73	0.42	57	0.20	0.21	103	0.20	0.10	48
CIL Total	278.32	280.03	101	291.41	295.81	102	311.71	298.01	96

While supplies from Coal India Limited (CIL)'s coal companies to the electricity generating companies was in terms of prices notified by CIL, a quantity of 4.02 million tonnes of coal was supplied by Eastern Coalfields Limited under negotiated prices from certain identified mines for a few power utilities of NTPC Limited, Damodar Valley Corporation, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Durgapur Projects Limited and West Bengal Power Development Corporation Limited. The details of market rates of coal are not available with Coal India Limited.

(b) and (c) Coal supplies have been effected in terms of quarterly allocation granted by Standing Linkage Committee (Short-term) in 2007-08 and 2008-09. As per New Coal Distribution Policy notified by Government of India in October, 2007, coal is to be supplied under Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) for consumers. Coal supply to power utilities commenced under Fuel Supply Agreement from April, 2009 based on the Annual Contract Quantity (ACQ) decided by Central Electricity Authority totaling 306 million tonnes for Thermal Power Plants existing as on 31.3.2009.

(d) and (e) The planned coal supplies by Coal India Limited, during 2010-11 to the regulated power utilities, has been increased to 335 million tonnes as against the actual coal supplies of 298.01 million tonnes during 2009-10. For the year 2010-11, as against the estimated coal requirement of 434 MT projected by the Central Electricity Authority for the power plants, the availability of indigenous coal, based on production by Government coal companies and captive mines, has been estimated at 388 MT, leaving a shortfall of 46 MT. To bridge this gap, power utilities have been advised by the Ministry of Power to import 35 MT of coal. An inter-Ministerial Sub-group under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Coal closely monitors and Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat, periodically reviews the position of supply of coal to power utilities and suggest appropriate corrective measures, wherever required, for maintaining coal supplies to power utilities. Through appropriate plant specific

measures, the power utilities are now carrying coal stocks of about 11.31 million tonnes, which is equivalent to 12 days coal stock.

Forest Cover

2893. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
 SHRI B. MAHTAB:
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
 DR. SANJAY SINGH:
 SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
 SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
 SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:
 SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
 SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
 SHRI RAJAJAH SIRICILLA:
 SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

- (a) whether the temperatures during the summer months in the recent past have recorded an all time high due to decrease in forest cover;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the decrease in forest cover has been very alarming in several States/UTs during the last three years;
- (d) if so, the extent of decrease reported in each of the last three years in the States/UTs including the present forest cover State/UT-wise;

(e) the details of proposals submitted by the States/UTs for increasing forest cover;

(f) the details of proposals approved by the Government, State/UTs-wise alongwith funds allocated for the purpose; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the forest cover in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) As per the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) the average monthly mean/temperature rise (°C) with respect to 1971-2000 over the country as a whole during the recent years (2001-2010) for summer months are as follows:—

Year	March	April	May
2001	0.6107	0.0729	0.6586
2002	0.9942	0.8556	0.8058
2003	0.4047	0.8145	0.6162
2004	2.0069	0.9254	-0.0245
2005	0.8414	0.1686	0.183
2006	0.5272	0.3927	0.5268
2007	0.183	1.1337	0.669
2008	0.9696	0.0599	0.2058
2009	1.1776	0.8662	0.5787
2010	2.2736	2.0255	1.167

The temperature variability is a combination of natural and anthropogenic causes and not limited to change of forest cover.

(c) As per the latest forest cover assessment made by Forest Research Institute, (FSI) based on interpreta-

tions of satellite data, there has been a net increase of 728 square kilometers over the previous assessment. Some States/Union Territories (UTs) have shown a net increase in forest cover where as some States/Union Territories have shown a net decrease in forest cover and some have shown no net change.

(d) As per the FSI, the State/UTs-wise forest cover changes are given at Statement-I.

(e) and (f) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is implementing National Afforestation Programme (NAP) Scheme for regeneration of degraded forest and adjoining areas in the country. The scheme is being implemented through a decentralized mechanism of State Forest Development Agency (SFDA) at the State Level, Forest Development Agency (FDA) at Forest Division Level and Joint Forest Division Committees (JFMCs) at Village Level. As on 31.03.2010, 800 FDA Projects have been approved in 28 States in the Country to treat an area of 1.69 mha through 42535 JFMCs since inception of the Scheme in 2002. The details of number of projects approved and funds released under the NAP Scheme since inception of the scheme are given in Statement-II.

(g) The following steps have been taken to promote afforestation/re-plantation that would, inter-alia, improve the forest cover in the country:—

- A National Mission for Green India has been mooted under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. The Mission under formulation aims to double the target area to be taken up under afforestation/eco-restoration in India in the next 10 years, taking the total area to be afforested/eco-restored to 20 million hectare.
- The 13th 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 plantation is a permissible activity under a number of schemes of other Ministries of Government of India, notably Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Agriculture.

Statement-I

Forest cover in States/UTs in India in 'ISFR 2009'

(area in km²)

States/UTs	Geographical Area	Forest cover	Change in forest cover over the previous Assessment (2005)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	275,069	45,102	-129
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	67,353	-119
Assam	78,438	27,692	-66
Bihar	94,163	6,804	-3
Chhattisgarh	135,191	55,870	-59
Delhi	1,483	177	0
Goa	3,702	2,151	-5
Gujarat	196,022	14,620	16
Haryana	44,212	1,594	-10
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	14,668	2
Jammu and Kashmir	222,236	22,686	-3
Jharkhand	79,714	22,894	172

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	191,791	36,190	-10
Kerala	38,863	17,324	40
Madhya Pradesh	308,245	77,700	-39
Maharashtra	307,713	50,650	-11
Manipur	22,327	17,280	328
Meghalaya	22,429	17,321	116
Mizoram	21,081	19,240	640
Nagaland	16,579	13,464	-201
Odisha	155,707	48,855	100
Punjab	50,362	1,664	4
Rajasthan	342,239	16,036	24
Sikkim	7,096	3,357	0
Tamil Nadu	130,058	23,338	24
Tripura	10,486	8,073	-100
Uttar Pradesh	240,928	14,341	-5
Uttarakhand	53,483	24,495	2
West Bengal	88,752	12,994	24
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	6,662	-1
Chandigarh	114	17	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	211	-5
Daman and Diu	112	6	0
Lakshadweep	32	26	0
Puducherry	480	44	2
Grand Total	3,287,263	690,899	728

Statement-II

State-wise No. of FDA project approved and fund released under NAP Scheme (2002 to 2009-10)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of FDA Projects/ Proposals sanctioned	Total Releases (in Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47	84.67
2.	Chhattisgarh	32	158.51
3.	Gujarat	25	127.38
4.	Haryana	19	102.22
5.	Himachal Pradesh	30	58.73
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	31	55.28
7.	Karnataka	45	157.84
8.	Madhya Pradesh	55	142.98
9.	Maharashtra	48	134.69
10.	Odisha	46	105.99
11.	Punjab	15	21.91
12.	Rajasthan	33	49.46
13.	Tamil Nadu	32	101.73
14.	Uttar Pradesh	69	193.23
15.	Uttarakhand	38	72.34
16.	Goa	3	0.64
17.	Jharkhand	34	118.09
18.	Bihar	10	34.12

1	2	3	4
19.	Kerala	27	45.58
20.	West Bengal	20	46.16
Total (Other States)		659	1811.57
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	25.69
22.	Assam	30	65.51
23.	Manipur	16	54.80
24.	Nagaland	19	62.78
25.	Sikkim	8	54.60
26.	Tripura	13	29.79
27.	Mizoram	24	106.70
28.	Meghalaya	8	25.91
Total (NE States)		141	425.79
Total		800	2237.36

[English]

Clearance to MGNREGA Projects

2894. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several projects under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) are pending for want of environment and forestry clearance;

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

(c) whether the Government has constituted any independent body exclusively for clearing of these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and other steps taken for early clearance of these pending projects;

(e) whether the Government has any authority to check that the forests and biodiversity is not spoiled during the implementation of MGNREGA projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) As per records maintained in the ministry of Environment and Forests, no projects are pending under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for want of environment and forestry clearance.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, the Central Government has not constituted any independent body exclusively for clearing of MGNREGA projects. However, the Central Government has taken steps for speedy disposal of proposals by making provisions of general approval for diversion of forest land upto 1 ha. for developmental purposes. The Central Government has delegated powers to its Regional Offices, located at Chandigarh, Lucknow, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Shillong, and Bangalore, to decide proposals involving less than 5 ha. of forest land except for mining and de-reservation. Proposals involving forest land upto 40 ha. are processed by the concerned Regional Office through the State Advisory Group. Only proposals involving more than 40 ha. are processed in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(e) and (f) The Central Government from time to time issues guidelines/directions to the State Governments and project proponents to minimize felling of trees while implementing various developmental projects besides planting of more trees. Further, stipulations prescribed in the approval orders to mitigate adverse impact of diversion of forest land are monitored by the State as well as Central Government.

[Translation]

Agreement between America and India

2895. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently, an agreement has been signed between India and the United States of America to prepare a joint mechanism to deal with terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the date of signing of agreement;

(c) the role to be played by India and America under the said agreement;

(d) whether the said agreement is likely to strengthen the Indian defence mechanism against possible terrorist attacks; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) The Governments of India and the United States cooperate in the field of counter terrorism and related areas through the framework of the bilateral Joint Working Group on Counter Terrorism which was established in 2000 and has held eleven meetings so far. To further enhance their cooperation in counter terrorism, which is an important element of their bilateral strategic partnership, the two Governments signed the US-India Counter Terrorism Cooperation Initiative on 23rd July 2010 in New Delhi. This Agreement was signed by the Union Home Secretary on behalf of the Government of India and US Ambassador to India on behalf of the United States. The Initiative lists various sectors of cooperation and reaffirms the intention of both Governments to promote greater mutual understanding and cooperation to combat terrorism.

[English]

Committee for Quality Teachers

2896. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
Khatgaonkar:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has set up a Committee to attract quality teachers to the higher education sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) the time by which the said committee is likely to submit its report;

(d) whether the Union Government has also decided to set up a Research Park in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) A Task Force on faculty shortage and design of Performance Appraisal System has been constituted by the Government on 14th September, 2009 with the following terms of reference:—

- (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. The composition of Task Force is as follows:—

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

Further, in the 6th meeting of Round Table on Higher Education, a Committee has been constituted to suggest strategy for making teaching an attractive career option consisting of following Members of the Round Table:—

- (1) Dr. Samil K. Brahmachari
- (2) Dr. Sandeep Bhattacharjee
- (3) Shri Rajiv Ratna Shah
- (4) Shri Rajendra Pawar
- (5) Dr. Sunil Maheswari – coordinator

(c) The Task Force was required to submit its report within four months. But the said Committee has

requested to extend the tenure of the Committee upto 31.12.2010.

(d) to (f) In the 6th meeting of Round Table on Higher Education, it was decided that Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) would prepare a detailed road — map for setting up of Research and Technology Park in the country.

New Programmes for SC/ST/OBC Students

2897. SHRI P. BALRAM:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI RAJAIHA SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is launching new programmes for the benefit of the SC/ST/OBC and minority communities students in the country especially the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated in this regard and spent so far, State-wise during the Eleventh Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the University's programmes on offer, including new programmes, are available to everybody, irrespective of the caste/creed/class/sex, etc. There is also no specific provision for the State of Andhra Pradesh. However, special provisions exists for reservations in seats for the persons belonging to the SC/ST/OBC/PH categories as per the Government of India policies in respect of the programmes where there is a restriction on the number of seats.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Allocation of Coal Blocks

2898. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether several instances of irregularities/corruption have been reported in the allocation of coal blocks to private companies during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been initiated against the officials found guilty during the above period; 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) to (d) Allocation of coal blocks to private companies are recommended by an Inter-Ministerial and Inter-Governmental body called the Screening Committee. Based on the recommendations of the Screening Committee, Ministry of Coal allocates coal blocks.

Complaints regarding allocation of coal blocks from various quarters are received from time to time. The complaints received are examined on merit and facts. So far none of the complaints received has led to the conclusion of involvement of any Government official.

[English]

Climate Change

2899. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether changes in weather/climate pattern is the result of the global warming;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the regions in the country affected because of climate change;
- (c) whether the Government has instituted any scientific study in this regard;
- (d) if so, the outcome of such a study; and
- (e) the action plan of the Government to address this issue?

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) There is no conclusive evidence to attribute all observed weather and climate variability to the increased concentrations of Green House Gases (GHGs) and associated global warming and their projections to the future. However, gradual increasing trend in respect of surface temperature (maximum and minimum) across the globe is found to be in line with the rise of GHGs over the recent decades.

Daily mean temperature over the country is found to be increasing more or less at the same rate as the global mean (0.52°C since 1901). Spatial pattern of trends in the mean annual temperature shows significant positive (increasing) trend over most parts of the country except over parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Bihar, where significant negative (decreasing) trends were observed.

- (c) Yes, Madam.
- (d) The major findings of various studies are:—
- (i). The south-west monsoon rainfall over the country has decreased by nearly 4.7% during

the period 1965-2006 as compared to the earlier period (1931-1964).

- (ii) Heavy rain events (>10 cm/day) over central India are increasing at about 1%/year while weak and moderate events (1-5 cm/day) are decreasing at about the same rate over the past 50 years.
- (iii) No significant long-term trends are reported in the frequencies of large-scale droughts or floods in the summer monsoon season.
- (e) The Government has undertaken the following steps to understand the phenomenon of Climate Change:—
- (i) **Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change** has been constituted to coordinate national action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change.
- (ii) **A National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)** was released by the Prime Minister on 30th June 2008. Under the **National Action Plan on Climate Change**, it is proposed to establish a permanent institutional mechanism that will play a development and coordination role. NAPCC outlines eight missions in specific areas of Solar Energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change.
- (iii) **Expert Committee on Climate Change Impacts, which is headed by the Principal Scientific Advisor** to the Government of India has been constituted.
- (iv) Launched a high-priority Programme to address the Science issues of Global and Regional Climate Change with a well equipped state-of-the-art Center for Climate Change Research

(CCCR) at Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), Pune for inter-disciplinary research and training in the area of science of climate change. Prioritized R&D efforts are initiated to comprehensively understand the causes for the aforementioned changes in the southwest monsoon rainfall and to improve the rainfall predictions in all time scales.

Vulnerable Areas of Coastal Regions

2900. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) the details of the coastal areas of the country which have been included in mapping of vulnerable areas of Indian coastal region, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has consulted/proposes to consult the coastal communities of the country before finalising the 'hazard line' project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) Under the World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project one of the components' is hazard-mapping of the coastal areas of the entire mainland of the country.

(b) to (d) The environmental and social assessment report prepared for this Project, which included the hazard mapping component, was put on the website of the Ministry on 28.11.2009 inviting comments from various stakeholders. Further, an advertisement in the national newspapers was also published on 28.11.2009 inviting comments from the public on the World Bank assisted Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project.

[Translation]

Pending Projects

2901. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments had received plan funds from the Union Government in time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of central projects lying pending due to non-availability of Central assistance alongwith the names of States thereof; and

(d) the steps being 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) The plan funds for Central Assistance to State Plan and for Centrally Sponsored Schemes are released to the States/UTs based on the guidelines of each scheme. These guidelines inter alia include regular submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) and proposals from the State/UT Governments in conformity with the guidelines. The release is made by the Ministry of Finance and other Ministries/Departments concerned of the Union Government. In some cases, releases are made through the consolidated fund of the State and in other cases, the Central releases are made by the Ministries/Departments to the State Governments societies/bodies/special impose vehicles. Within the States/UTs concerned, the State/UT Governments and their bodies/societies release the funds to the implementing agencies of the concerned schemes. The State/UT Governments also need to release State's share for the scheme as per the relevant pattern of sharing. The Central Ministries/Departments endeavor to make timely releases of Plan funds.

[English]

Enhancing MPLADs Funds

2902. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) the total amount of funds provided under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme since its inception;

(b) whether on receiving representations from 108 Parliamentarians, his Ministry has sought PMO's intervention for enhancing the annual allocation of the MPLADs Funds from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 5 crore; and

(c) 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) As on 31.7.2010, an amount of Rs. 21657.25 crores has been released by the Government of India under the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. No reply has been received from the Prime Minister's Office so far.

Income of North Eastern States

2903. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita income of the Eight North Eastern States during the last two years and the current-year, State-wise;

(b) the details of steps taken by the Government to increase the GDP growth in various States in North

Eastern Region during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the extent to which the Government initiatives have helped in increasing the GDP of North Eastern States especially Arunachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As per the latest available information, the details of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and per capita income (at 1999-2000 prices) for the North East States, for the period 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the Statement-I and II. Details of 2009-10 and 2010-11 are not yet finalised by CSO.

(b) and (c) The growth process of the North Eastern Region (NER) had been slow for the reasons like difficult terrain, transport and communication bottlenecks, natural calamities, etc. Recognizing the need for special attention for faster growth of the region the States of NER have been categorized as Special Category States for liberal plan funding. Substantial amount of Plan assistance have been provided to the States of NER during the 10th Five Year Plan and the first four years of the 11th Five Year Plan. As a special initiative for the development of the NER, it is mandatory to earmark at least 10% of the Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of the Central Ministries/Departments for development programmes in the region. Further, for speedy development of infrastructure, the States of NER are accessing funds from the Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), created out of the unspent balance of 10% budgetary allocation of the Ministries/Departments. For improving the connectivity (road, rail and air-connectivity) the concerned Central Ministries/Departments have also taken up special programmes in the region. All these initiatives of the government are gradually helping in creating an environment for rapid growth of the NER.

Statement-I*Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (1999-2000) Prices in North-Eastern States*

Sl. No.	States	GSDP (in Rs. crores)		% growth over previous year	
		2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2860	3028	6.36	5.87
2.	Assam	50222	53319	5.73	6.17
3.	Manipur	4573	4899	6.77	7.13
4.	Meghalaya	5971	6459	8.41	8.17
5.	Mizoram	2344	2495	5.54	6.44
6.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	Sikkim	1626	1756	7.40	8.00
8.	Tripura	8350	NA	4.13	NA
All India		3129717	3339375	9.01	6.70

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), data as on 12.04.2010.

Statement-II

*Per capita Income at Constant (1999-2000)
Prices in North-Eastern States*

(in Rs.)

Sl. No.	States	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	21582	22475
2.	Assam	15526	16272
3.	Manipur	15667	16508

1	2	3	4
4.	Meghalaya	21597	23069
5.	Mizoram	19750	20483
6.	Nagaland	NA	NA
7.	Sikkim	23684	25257
8.	Tripura	22493	NA
All India		24295	25494

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), data as on 12.04.2010.

[Translation]

Coking and Non-coking Coal

2904. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state the quantum of coking and non-coking coal produced during

the 2009-10 in the country, subsidiary-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): The coking and non-coking coal production of subsidiaries of Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited during 2009-10 are given below:—

(In Million Tonnes)

Subsidiary Cos.	Coking Coal	Non-coking coal	Total
Eastern Coalfields-Ltd.	0.06	30.00	30.06
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	19.16	8.35	27.51
Central Coalfields Ltd.	16.21	30.87	47.08
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	0.00	67.67	67.67
Western Coalfields Ltd.	0.55	45.19	45.74
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	0.15	107.86	108.01
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	0.00	104.08	104.08
North Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	0.00	1.11	1.11
Coal India Ltd.	36.13	395.13	431.26
Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	—	50.425	50.425

[English]

Voting in UNO

2905. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times over the past one year, India has had to vote on issues either in the U.N. General Assembly or its other instrumentalities since 2009 to till date;

(b) the details of the issues in a tabular form on which India was called upon to vote in the UNGA or its instrumentalities and the manner in which it voted;

(c) the details of P-5 voted on these issues;

(d) the details of the process of deciding as to how India votes on a particular issue along with the details of the authority responsible for finally deciding the matter;

(e) whether the permanent representatives of India in the U.N. both in New York, Geneva or to other multilateral bodies have flexibility or discretion in deciding into voting preference on a particular issue; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) (a) and (b) Details of India's vote on resolutions in the UN General Assembly and its six Main Committees during the period from January 2009 to 5 August, 2010.

are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Details of votes by the five Permanent members (P-5) of the UNSC are also indicated in the Statement enclosed.

(d) to (f) India's vote on a particular issue is decided by the Ministry of External Affairs in consultation with the relevant Ministries and Departments of the Government of India, and after taking into account the recommendations of the Permanent Representatives of India to the UN.

Statement

Sl.No.	Forum	Page No.
1.	UN General Assembly	2-13
2.	First Committee (Disarmament and International Security Committee)	14-16
3.	Second Committee (Economic and Financial Committee)	17-18
4.	Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee)	19-22
5.	Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization Committee)	23-25
6.	Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary Committee)	26
7.	Sixth Committee (Legal Committee)	26

List of voted Resolutions in UNGA (January, 2009 — August 5, 2010)

No. of such resolutions: 69

Sl. No.	Resolution No.	Meeting Record/ Date/Press Release/Vote	Topic
1	2	3	4
1.	A/RES/63/307	A/63/PV.104 9 Sept. 2009 GA/10853 48-19-78 India: N China: A	Status of internally displaced persons and refugees from Abkhazia, Georgia and the Tskhinvali region/South Ossetia, Georgia

1	2	3	4
		France: Y Russia: N UK: Y US: Y	
2.	A/RES/63/298	A/63/PV.93 30 June, 2009 GA/10841 134-2-0 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Financing of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
3.	A/RES/64/292	A/64/PV.108 28 July, 2010 GA/10967 122-0-41 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: A US: A	The human right to water and sanitation
4.	A/RES/64/254	A/64/PV.72 26 February, 2010 GA/10917 98-7-31 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: A UK: Y US: N	Follow-up to the report of the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict (II)

1	2	3	4
5.	A/RES/64/238	A/64/PV.68 (Resumption-1) 24 December, 2009 GA/10909 86-23-39 India: N China: N France: Y Russia: N UK: Y US: Y	Situation of human rights in Myanmar
6.	A/RES/64/209	A/64/PV.66 21 December, 2009 GA/10907 124-0-50 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: A US: A	Towards a New International Economic Order
7.	A/RES/64/197	A/64/PV.66 21 December, 2009 GA/10907 146-1-32 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK.: Y US: Y	Agricultural technology for development
8.	A/RES/64/195	A/64/PV.66 21 December, 2009 GA/10907 164-8-7 India: Y	Oil slick on Lebanese shores

1	2	3	4
		China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	
9.	A/RES/64/189	A/64/PV.66 21 December, 2009 GA/10907 124-3-51 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: A US: N	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
10.	A/RES/64/188	A/64/PV.66 21 December, 2009 GA/10907 122-47-8 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: A UK: N US: N	International trade and development
11.	A/RES/64/185	A/64/PV.66 21 December, 2009 GA/10907 165-8-7 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

1	2	3	4
12. A/RES/64/176	A/64/PV.65 18 December, 2009 GA/10905 74-49-59 India: N China: N France: Y Russia: N UK: Y US: Y	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	
13. A/RES/64/175	A/64/PV.65 18 December, 2009 GA/10905 99-20-63 India: A China: N France: Y Russia: N UK: Y US: Y	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	
14. A/RES/64/174	A/64/PV.65 18 December, 2009 GA/10905 126-52-5 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: N US: N	Human rights and cultural diversity	
15. A/RES/64/173	A/64/PV.65 18 December, 2009 GA/10905 131-53-2 India: Y China: Y	Promotion of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies	

1	2	3	4
		France: N Russia: Y UK: N US: N	
16.	A/RES/64/172	A/64/PV.65 18 December, 2009 GA/10905 133-23-30 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: N US: N	The right to development
17.	A/RES/64/170	A/64/PV.65 18 December, 2009 GA/10905 132-54-0 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: N US: N	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures
18.	A/RES/64/160	A/64/PV.65 18 December, 2009 GA/10905 129-54-3 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: N US: N	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights
19.	A/RES/64/157	A/64/PV.65 18 December, 2009	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

1	2	3	4
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GA/10905

127-54-5

India: Y

China: Y

France: N

Russia: Y

UK: N

US: N

20. A/RES/64/156

A/64/PV.65

Combating defamation of religions

18 December, 2009

GA/10905

80-61-42

India: A

China: Y

France: N

Russia: Y

UK: N

US: N

21. A/RES/64/152

A/64/PV.65

International Covenants on Human Rights

18 December, 2009

GA/10905

185-0-0

India: Y

China: Y

France: Y

Russia: Y

UK: Y

US: Y

22. A/RES/64/151

A/64/PV.65

Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights
and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-
determination

18 December, 2009

GA/10905

126-53-4

India: Y

China: Y

France: N

Russia: Y

UK: N

US: N

1	2	3	4
23.	A/RES/64/150	<p>A/64/PV.65 18 December, 2009 GA/10905 176-6-3 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N</p>	The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination
24.	A/RES/64/148	<p>A/64/PV.65 18 December, 2009 GA/10905 128-13-43 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: A US: N</p>	Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
25.	A/RES/64/147	<p>A/64/PV.65 18 December, 2009 GA/10905 127-1-54 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: A US: N</p>	Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance
26.	A/RES/64/106	<p>A/64/PV.62 10 December, 2009 GA/10902 172-3-2 India: Y China: Y France: A</p>	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1	2	3	4
		Russia: Y UK: N US: N	
27.	A/RES/64/105	A/64/PV.62 10 December, 2009 GA/10902 173-3-1 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: N US: N	Dissemination of information on decolonization
28.	A/RES/64/99	A/64/PV.62 10 December, 2009 GA/10902 123-0-53 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: A UK: A US: A	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
29.	A/RES/64/98	A/64/PV.62 10 December, 2009 GA/10902 173-2-2 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: A US: N	Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories
30.	A/RES/64/97	A/64/PV.62 10 December, 2009 GA/10902 171-0-4	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations

1	2	3	4
		India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: A US: A	
31.	A/RES/64/95	A/64/PV.62 10 December, 2009 GA/10902 166-1-11 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: A	The occupied Syrian Golan
32.	A/RES/64/94	A/64/PV.62 10 December, 2009 GA/10902 162-9-5 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem
33.	A/RES/64/93	A/64/PV.62 10 December, 2009 GA/10902 167-7-3 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan

1	2	3	4
34.	A/RES/64/92	A/64/PV.62 10 December, 2009 GA/10902 168-6-4 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August, 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories
35.	A/RES/64/91	A/64/PV.62 10 December, 2009 GA/10902 92-9-74 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: A UK: A US: N	Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
36.	A/RES/64/90	A/64/PV.62 10 December, 2009 GA/10902 168-6-3 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues
37.	A/RES/64/89	A/64/PV.62 10 Dec. 2009 GA/10902 167-6-4 India: Y China: Y	Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

1	2	3	4
		France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	
38.	A/RES/64/88	A/64/PV.62 10 December, 2009 GA/10902 166-7-4 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Persons displaced as a result of the June, 1967 and subsequent hostilities
39.	A/RES/64/87	A/64/PV.62 10 December, 2009 GA/10902 168-1-7 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: A	Assistance to Palestine refugees
40.	A/RES/64/71	A/64/PV.57 4 December, 2009 GA/10899 120-1-3 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: Y	Oceans and the law of the sea
41.	A/RES/64/69	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

1	2	3	4
		GA/10898 175-1-3 India: A China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: Y	
42.	A/RES/64/66	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 167-6-6 India: A China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East
43.	A/RES/64/59	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 116-50-12 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: A UK: N US: N	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons
44.	A/RES/64/57	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 169-5-5 India: N China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: A US: N	Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments

1	2	3	4
45.	A/RES/64/56	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 160-0-18 India: A China: Y France: Y Russia: A UK: Y US: A	Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction
46.	A/RES/64/55	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 124-31-21 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: N UK: N US: N	Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons
47.	A/RES/64/54	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 153-0-23 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: Y	Transparency in armaments
48.	A/RES/64/53	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 111-45-19 India: A China: Y France: N	Nuclear disarmament

1	2	3	4
		Russia: A UK: N US: N	
49.	A/RES/64/52	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 166-3-6 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: A UK: A US: A	Second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia
50.	A/RES/64/50	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 180-0-0 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: Y	The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects
51.	A/RES/64/48	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 151-1-20 India: A China: A France: Y Russia: A UK: Y US: Y	The arms trade treaty
52.	A/RES/64/47	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 171-2-8	Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons

1	2	3	4
		India: N China: A France: A Russia: Y UK: Y US: Y	
53.	A/RES/64/44	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 170-3-6 India: A China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: N US: N	Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas
54.	A/RES/64/42	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 174-1-2 India: N China: Y France: Y Russia: A UK: Y US: Y	Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels
55.	A/RES/64/39	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 174-0-6 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: Y US: A	Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)

1	2	3	4
56.	A/RES/64/37	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 115-50-14 India: Y China: A France: N Russia: A UK: N US: N	Reducing nuclear danger
57.	A/RES/64/34	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 122-5-49 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: N US: N	Promotion of multilateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation
58.	A/RES/64/31	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 109-56-10 India: A China: A France: N Russia: N UK: N US: N	Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
59.	A/RES/64/28	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 176-0-2 India: Y China: Y	Prevention of an arms race in outer space

1	2	3	4
		France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: A	
60.	A/RES/64/27	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 118-0-58 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: A UK: A US: A	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
61.	A/RES/64/23	A/64/PV.55 2 December, 2009 GA/10898 128-3-45 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: N US: N	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace
62.	A/RES/64/21	A/64/PV.54 2 December, 2009 GA/10896 116-7-51 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: A US: N	The Syrian Golan

1	2	3	4
63.	A/RES/64/20	A/64/PV.54 2 December, 2009 GA/10896 163-7-5 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Jerusalem
64.	A/RES/64/19	A/64/PV.54 2 December, 2009 GA/10896 164-7-4 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine
65.	A/RES/64/18	A/64/PV.54 2 December, 2009 GA/10896 162-8-5 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat
66.	A/RES/64/17	A/64/PV.54 2 December, 2009 GA/10896 112-9-54 India: Y China: Y	Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

1	2	3	4
		France: A Russia: A UK: A US: N	
67.	A/RES/64/16	A/64/PV.54 2 December, 2009 GA/10896 109-8-55 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: A UK: A US: N	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
68.	A/RES/64/10	A/64/PV.39 5 November, 2009 GA/10883 114-18-44 India Y China: Y France: A Russia: A UK: A US: N	Follow-up to the report of the United Nations Fact Finding Mission on the Gaza Conflict
69.	A/RES/64/6	A/64/PV.27 28 October, 2009 GA/10877 187-3-2 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

List of voted Resolutions in First Committee (January, 2009 — August, 2010)

No. of such resolutions: 21

Sl. No.	Resolution No.	Vote	Topic
1	2	3	4
1.	A/C.1/64/L.47/REV.1	175-1-3 India: A China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: Y	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
2.	A/C.1/64/L.4	164-5-6 India: A China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East
3.	A/C.1/64/L.20	116-50-11 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: A UK: N US: N	Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons
4.	A/C.1/64/L.54	165-5-4 India: N China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: A US: N	Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments
5.	A/C.1/64/L.53	158-0-18 India: A China: Y	Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on their Destruction

1	2	3	4
		France: Y Russia: A UK: Y US: A	
6.	A/C.1/64/L.51	126-29-22 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: N UK: N US: N	Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons
7.	A/C.1/64/L.50	150-0-22 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: Y	Transparency in armaments
8.	A/C.1/64/L.48	112-43-21 India: A China: Y France: N Russia: A UK: N US: N	Nuclear disarmament
9.	A/C.1/64/L.46/REV.1	159-0-6 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: A UK: A US: A	Second Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia
10.	A/C.1/64/L.42/REV.1	179-0-0 India: Y China: Y	The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects

1	2	3	4
		France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: Y	
11.	A/C.1/64/L.38/REV.1	153-1-19 India: A China: A France: Y Russia: A UK: Y US: Y	The arms trade treaty
12.	A/C.1/64/L.36	161-2-8 India: N China: A France: A Russia: Y UK: Y US: Y	Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons
13.	A/C.1/64/L.29	168-3-5 India: A China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: N US: N	Nuclear-weapon-free southern hemisphere and adjacent areas
14.	A/C.1/64/L.29	173-1-2 India: N China: Y France: Y Russia: A UK: Y US: Y	Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels
15.	A/C.1/64/L.23	172-0-5 India: Y China: Y	

1	2	3	4
		France: A Russia: Y UK: Y US: A	Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone (Bangkok Treaty)
16.	A/C.1/64/L.18	113-50-15 India: Y China: A France: N Russia: A UK: N US: N	Reducing nuclear danger
17.	A/C.1/64/L.13	126-5-49 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: N US: N	Promotion of multi-lateralism in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation
18.	A/C.1/64/L.6	105-56-12 India: A China: A France: N Russia: N UK: N US: N	Follow-up to nuclear disarmament obligations agreed to at the 1995 and 2000 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
19.	A/C.1/64/L.25	176-0-2 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: A	Prevention of an arms race in outer space
20.	A/C.1/64/L.24	119-0-58 India: Y China: Y France: A	Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

1	2	3	4
		Russia: A UK: A US: A	
21.	A/C.1/64/L.8	128-3-44 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: N US: N.	Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

List of voted resolutions in Second Committee (January, 2009 — 5 August, 2010)

Total of such resolutions: 6

Sl. No.	Date	Name of the resolution	Vote
1	2	3	4
1.	12 November, 2009	Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources	152-9-3 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N
2	17 November, 2009	International Trade and Development	113-47-6 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: A UK: N US: N
3.	30 November, 2009	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries	108-2-53 India: Y China: Y France: A

1	2	3	4
			Russia: Y UK: A US: N
4.	4 November, 2009	Oil slick on Lebanese shores	154-8-3 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N
5.	4 November, 2009	Agricultural technology for development	131-0-37 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: Y
6.	2 November, 2009	Towards a New International Economic Order	108-0-52 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: A US: A

List of voted resolutions in Third Committee (January, 2009 — 5 August, 2010)

No. of such resolutions: 17

Sl. No.	Date	Name of the resolution	Vote
1	2	3	4
1.	A/C.3/64/L.22	International Covenants on Human Rights	Adopted, 42nd mtg, 12 Nov. as orally revised and amended vote: 111-0-66 India: Y

1	2	3	4
			China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: Y
2.	A/C.3/64/L.27	Combating defamation of religions	Adopted, 42nd mtg, 12 Nov. as orally revised vote: 81-55-43 India: A China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: N US: N
3.	A/C.3/64/L.28	Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order	Adopted, 43rd mtg, 19 Nov. vote: 121-54-5 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: N US: N
4.	A/C.3/64/L.31	Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights	Adopted, 42nd mtg, 12 Nov. vote: 125-54-3 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: N US: N
5.	A/C.3/64/L.35	Situation of human rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Adopted, 44th mtg, 19 Nov. vote: 97-19-65 India: A China: N France: Y Russia: N UK: Y US: Y

1	2	3	4
6.	A/C.3/64/L.36*	Situation of human rights in Myanmar	Adopted, 44th mtg, 19 Nov. vote: 92-26-65 India: N China: N France: Y Russia: N UK: Y US: Y
7.	A/C.3/64/L.37	Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran	Adopted, 45th mtg, 20 Nov. vote: 74-48-59 India: N China: N France: Y Russia: N UK: Y US: Y
8.	A/C.3/64/L.43/Rev.1	Protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism	Adopted 47th mtg, 24 Nov. as orally revised and amended vote: 181-0-1 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US : Y
9.	A/C.3/64/L.45	Human rights and unilateral coercive measures	Adopted, 42nd mtg, 12 Nov. vote: 128-52-0 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: N US N

1	2	3	4
10. A/C.3/64/L.47	The right to development		Adopted, 44th mtg, 19 Nov. vote: 130-22-30 India: Y China:-Y France: A Russia: Y UK: N US: N
11. A/C.3/64/L.48	Promotion of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies		Adopted as revised, 42nd mtg, 12 Nov. vote: 125-51-3 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: N US: N
12. A/C.3/64/L.49	Human rights and cultural diversity		Adopted 47th mtg, 24 Nov. as orally revised vote: 125-50-4 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: N US: N
13. A/C.3/64/L.53	Inadmissibility of certain practices that contribute to fuelling contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance		Adopted, 43rd mtg, 19 Nov. as orally revised vote: 124-1-55 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: A US: N

1	2	3	4
14. A/C.3/64/L.54/Rev.1	Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action	Adopted 47th mtg, 24 Nov. vote: 122-13-45 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: A US: N	
15. A/C.3/64/L.55	Adoption of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference (draft decision)	Adopted, as further orally rev. 46th mtg, 23 Nov. vote: 163-5-9 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	
16. A/C.3/64/L.56	The right of the Palestinian people to self-determination	Adopted, 41st mtg, 12 Nov. vote: 171-6-5 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	
17. A/C.3/64/L.57	Use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination	Adopted, 43rd mtg, 19 Nov. as orally revised vote: 122-53-5 India: Y China: Y France: N Russia: Y UK: N US: N	

List of voted Resolutions in the Fourth Committee (January, 2009 — August, 2010)

No. of such resolutions: 14

Sl. No.	Resolution No.	Vote	Topic
1	2	3	4
1.	A/64/406, draft res. V	165-1-10 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: A UK: Y US: A	The occupied Syrian Golan
2.	A/64/406, draft res. IV	160-9-5 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem
3.	A/64/406, draft res. III	166-7-2 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Israeli settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the occupied Syrian Golan
4.	A/64/406, draft res. II	166-6-3 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August, 1949, to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories

1	2	3	4
5.	A/64/406, draft res. I	92-9-72 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: A UK: A US: N	Work of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories
6.	A/64/405, draft res. IV	169-6-2 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Palestine refugees' properties and their revenues
7.	A/64/405, draft res. III	167-6-3 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
8.	A/64/405, draft res. II	167-7-3 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N	Persons Displaced as a result of the June, 1967 and Subsequent Hostilities
9.	A/64/405, draft res. I	169-1-7 India: Y China: Y France: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: A	Assistance to Palestine Refugees

1	2	3	4
10.	A/64/413, draft res. VI	98-0-50 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: A UK: A US: A	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations
11.	A/64/413, draft res. V	150-3-1 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: N US: N	Dissemination of information on decolonization
12.	A/64/411	98-0-50 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: A UK: A US: A	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.
13.	A/64/410	146-2-2 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: A US: N	Economic and other activities which affect the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories
14.	A/64/409	140-0-4 India: Y China: Y France: A Russia: Y UK: A US: A	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

*List of voted resolutions in Fifth Committee (January, 2009 — 5 August, 2010)***No. of such resolutions: 1**

Sl. No.	Resolution	Title	Vote
1.	A/C.5/64/L.40	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	24 June, 2010 131-02-01 China: Y France: Y India: Y Russia: Y UK: Y US: N

Sixth Committee (January, 2009 — 5 August, 2010)

All resolutions in the Sixth Committee were adopted without a vote.

Teacher-Student Ratio

2906. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. J.A.K. Tareen regarding teacher-student ratio and to reduce the work load of the teachers;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accepted and implemented these recommendations; and

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

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

(b) to (d) According to information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), UGC had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. J.A.K. Tareen on the norms for teacher to student ratio for various disciplines/programmes and teaching to non-teaching ratio in Central Universities, UGC maintained Deemed to be Universities. The recommendations of the Committee are as under:—

1. Teacher to Student Ratio—

PG Programme

(i)	For Science Programme	1:10
(ii)	For Humanities/Social Sciences	1:15
(iii)	Commerce and Management	1:15
(iv)	Media and Mass Communication	1:10

UG Programme

(i)	Social Sciences	1:30
(ii)	Sciences	1:25

- (iii) B.Ed. As per NCTE norms
- (iv) Media and Mass Communication 1:15

2. Teacher to Non-Teaching Ratio:-

- 1:1.1 Non-Teaching (Ministerial)
- 1:0.40 Non-Teaching (Technical)
- 1:1.30 for affiliating University (Ministerial)

The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration with UGC.

[Translation]

Increase in Cremation Fees

2907. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that British Government has increased the cremation fees considerably for the persons belonging to the Hindu, Sikh and Jain communities in Leicester which has displeased the Indian community;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has taken up or proposes to take up this issue with the British Government;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As reported by the mission in London, the Leicester City Council has proposed an increase in the cremation fee in their budget presentation in early 2010. The Indian Community in Leicester has

submitted petition to the concerned authorities opposing the proposed increase in the cremation fee. The matter is under examination of the city council and final decision in the matter has yet to be taken.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

Launch of RH 200 Rockets

2908. SHRI RAMKISHUN:

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has successfully launched RH 200 rocket whose components were invented and manufactured by the students of Vellore Institute of Technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such inventions by the students are likely to be launched by ISRO in future; and

(d) if so, the purpose for which these inventions can be used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) On July 7, 2010, RH-200 sounding rocket of ISRO was successfully launched, with payloads jointly developed by ISRO and Vellore Institute of Technology University.

(c) and (d) ISRO is looking into the feasibility of such launches in the future. It would provide scientific research opportunity to the student community and also encourage space science activity in the country.

[English]

Recruitment for Overseas Jobs

2909. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of people going abroad for job is increasing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of people recruited for job in foreign countries during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Indian workers emigrate for seeking employment in all categories of work ranging from low skilled to high skilled professional jobs. Data is available only for Emigration Check Required (ECR) category of workers going abroad. This category include those workers who have not passed class ten and are emigrating to 17 notified countries. The number of such workers, emigrated to ECR countries during the last three years is given below:—

Sl.No.	Year	No. of workers
1.	2007	809453
2.	2008	848601
3.	2009	610272
4.	2010 (upto 30.06.2010)	293809

The available data shows a slight increase in the number of emigrants during 2008 and a decline in the number of emigrants during the year 2009. The decline in the number of emigrant workers during the year 2009

may be attributed to the global economic slow down during 2008-09.

[Translation]

Lift/Pump Irrigation Projects

2910. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government grants funds to the State Governments for construction of lift canals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds granted to various State Governments for the purpose during the last three years and the current-year;
- (c) whether the Government has received proposals for construction of lift/pump canals from the State Governments;
- (d) if so, the project-wise proposals received from the various State Governments including the Amrahat canal and Pump canal on river Betwa; and
- (e) the action taken by the Union Government thereon, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Lift irrigation projects are eligible for central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) if they are otherwise eligible for funding under AIBP. Details of central assistance released to the major/medium lift irrigation projects during 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No proposal for 2010-11 for lift canal is received so far for funding under AIBP.

(d) No proposal for funding under AIBP is received for Amrahat canal and Pump canal on river Betwa.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement*Central Assistance released to Major/Medium lift irrigation projects under the AIBP*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project	Amount (Rs. in crore)				Grand Total (1996-97 to 2010-11)
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major/Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects						
Andhra Pradesh						
1.	Tadipudi LIS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		48.2200
2.	Pushkara LIS	13.9692	0.0000	0.0000		47.0847
3.	Ali Sagar LIS	2.8700	0.0000	0.0000		16.3700
4.	J. Chokkarao LIS	405.0000	0.0000	180.0000		883.1300
5.	A.R. Guthpa LIS	6.5500	0.0000	0.0000		17.5000
6.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	233.1400	269.8700	662.6610		1165.6710
(Andhra Pradesh)-Total		661.5292	269.8700	842.6610		2177.9757
Assam						
7.	Hawaipur LIS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		4.9650
8.	Rupahi LIS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.6550
9.	Burhi Dihang LIS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		4.2240
(Assam)-Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	9.8440
Haryana						
10.	JLN LIS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		12.0000
(Haryana)-Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		12.0000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Himachal Pradesh						
11.	Changer Lift	23.4000	24.3000	0.0000		51.5675
(Himachal Pradesh)-Total		23.4000	24.3000	0.0000		51.5675
Jammu and Kashmir						
12.	Marwal Lift	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.3000
13.	Lethpora Lift	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		3.3161
14.	Koil Lift	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.5000
15.	Rajpora Lift	12.8600	17.5422	0.0000		45.6362
16.	Tral Lift	12.5400	12.2103	0.0000		44.6971
17.	Rafiabad Lift Irrigation	10.5400	9.9157	0.0000	2.3372	35.3227
(Jammu and Kashmir)-Total		35.9400	39.6682	0.0000	2.3372	129.7721
Karnataka						
18.	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	0.0000		58.6400		58.6400
19.	Guddada Malapura LIS	0.0000		32.4000		32.4000
				0.0000		0.0000
(Karnataka)-Total		0.0000	0.0000	91.0400		91.0400
Madhya Pradesh						
20.	Punasa Lift Irrigation Project		48.6000	227.6370		276.2370
(Madhya Pradesh)-Total		0.0000	48.6000	227.6370		276.2370
Maharashtra						
21.	Vishnupuri	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		5.4145
22.	Tajanpore LIS	0.0000	3.9300	0.0000		6.4300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Krishna-Koyna Lift Irrigation			111.9200		111.9200
	(Maharashtra)-Total	0.0000	3.9300	111,9200	0.0000	123.7645
Uttar Pradesh						
24.	Gyanpur Pump Canal	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		30.9000
25.	Jarauli Pump Canal	0.5900	0.0000	0.0000		7.0710
	(Uttar Pradesh)-Total	0.5900	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	37.9710

LIS: Lift Irrigation Scheme.

Fishermen in Pak Jails

October 2003.

2911. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(c) At present, 582 Indian fishermen and 445 boats are in captivity of Pakistan.

(a) the number of Indian fishermen and fishing boats detained by various agencies of Pakistan during the last one year and the current year, till date, year-wise;

(d) Government of India has been consistently taking up the issue of Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails with the Government of Pakistan at all appropriate levels. The matter was raised with Pakistan at the talks between Foreign Secretaries on 25th February, 2010 in New Delhi and 24th June, 2010, during Home Minister's meeting in Islamabad on 25th June 2010 and during Foreign Minister level talks in Islamabad on 15th July, 2010. Further, an India-Pak Judicial Committee on Prisoners consisting of four retired judges from each side has been set upto recommend steps for humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners of the respective countries in each other's jails. The committee has so far had three meetings and has given several recommendations.

(b) the number of fishermen and boats released by them during the above period, year-wise;

(c) the number of fishermen and fishing boats in the captivity of Pakistan, as on date; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to get the fishermen and their boats released from Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA) detained 274 Indian fishermen and 50 boats in 2009. This year, 48 Indian fishermen and 11 boats have been detained till date by Pakistan.

Selection of Pilgrims for Haj

2912. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

(b) Pakistan released 100 Indian fishermen in 2009 while no Indian fisherman has so far been released this year. No boat has been released by Pakistan since

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether selection of pilgrims from various States for Haj pilgrimage during the current year has been made by the Government;

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

(c) the steps being taken to assist the poor people who are facing financial problems to afford the high cost of pilgrimage?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The selection of pilgrims from various States for the Haj pilgrimage for the year 2010 has been conducted by the Haj Committee of India through the computerized draw of lots in May, 2010.

(b) The quota allotted to the States is based on the percentage of Muslim population as per 2001 census. Details of the State-wise Quota may be seen at the Statement enclosed.

(c) For those pilgrims choosing to go through the Haj Committee of India, Government makes arrangements to facilitate travel, accommodation as well as other logistical support.

Statement-I

State-wise Distribution of Quota for Haj 2010

Sl. No.	State	Muslim Population	Final Quota
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	29,265	119
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6,986,856	6027
3.	Assam	8,413,252	4220
4.	Bihar	13,722,048	6268
5.	Chandigarh	35,548	43

1	2	3	4
6.	Chhattisgarh	409,615	353
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	6,524	15
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	12,281	54
9.	Delhi (NCT)	1,623,520	1401
10.	Goa	92,210	341
11.	Gujarat	4,592,854	3963
12.	Haryana	1,222,916	1055
13.	Himachal Pradesh	119,512	187
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,793,240	5861
15.	Jharkhand	3,731,308	2896
16.	Karnataka	6,463,127	5576
17.	Kerala	7,863,842	6784
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	57,903	50
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3,841,449	3314
20.	Maharashtra	10,270,485	8861
21.	Manipur	190,939	354
22.	Odisha	761,985	657
23.	Puducherry	59,358	321
24.	Punjab	382,045	330
25.	Rajasthan	4,788,227	4131
26.	Tamil Nadu	3,470,647	2994
27.	Tripura	254,442	108
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30,740,158	26519

1	2	3	4
29. Uttarakhand		1,012,141	873
30. West Bengal		20,240,543	10325
Total		138,188,240	104,000

[English]

Welfare Fund for Workers

2913. SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up a welfare fund for overseas stranded workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of stranded workers at present in foreign countries, particularly in Gulf countries; and

(d) the number of stranded workers require immediate rehabilitation, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government of India has set up an Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) to provide 'on-site' welfare services and assistance to stranded/destitute Indians abroad. The ICWF is funded through budgetary support from MOIA, levy of a nominal surcharge on consular services and voluntary contributions from the Indian community. The welfare services provided include food, shelter, air passage and emergency medical treatment to stranded/ destitute Indians on a means tested basis. ICWF is being operated by the heads of Indian missions in 42 Countries. The list of these Countries is enclosed at Statement.

(c) and (d) About 199 Indian workers are awaiting repatriation in Qatar and 1 in Malaysia. No worker is

stranded in Kuwait at present. No data is available in respect of other Countries.

Statement

List of countries where ICWF operationalised

1. United Arab Emirates (UAE)
2. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA)
3. Qatar
4. Oman
5. Kuwait
6. Bahrain
7. Malaysia
8. Libya
9. Jordan
10. Yemen
11. Sudan
12. Afghanistan
13. Indonesia
14. Syria
15. Lebanon
16. Thailand
17. Iraq
18. Maldives
19. Australia
20. Canada
21. Mauritius
22. Singapore

23. South Africa
24. Trinidad and Tobago
25. UK
26. USA
27. Fiji
28. Reunion Island
29. Guadeloupe/St. Martinique
30. France
31. Germany
32. Guyana
33. Israel
34. Italy
35. Jamaica
36. Kenya
37. Netherlands
38. New Zealand
39. Philippines
40. Portugal
41. Suriname
42. Tanzania

[Translation]

Ancient Heritage Items Auctioned

2914. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government had made any efforts

to stop the auction of the 12 rare paintings of Gurudev Ravindra Nath Tagore in London; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) There is no legal provision to stop such auctions.

Research Institutes

2915. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has established a number of Institutes for Advance Research and Development in Life Science and Biotechnology;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the research work undertaken by each of the Institutes; and

- (d) the funds allocated by the Government to these Institutes during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Violation of Rules

2916. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several NGOs have urged the Government to look into the cases of violation of rules while giving environmental clearances;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ensure transparency in the environmental clearance process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) Representations from NGOs are received from time to time regarding various issues covered in scooping, non-adherence to procedure or time limit in the conduct of Public Hearing in case of project proposals and non-compliance of conditions of earlier Environmental Clearance (EC) granted to specific projects.

(c) and (d) A number of measures have been introduced to ensure transparency in the EC process. These include the following:—

- (i) A time limit has been stipulated on the various steps of the EC process under the EIA Notification 2006.
- (ii) Process of conduct of Public Hearing has been further elaborated and streamlined in the amendment to EIA Notification 2009 dated 01.12.2009.
- (iii) A number of Administrative Instructions have been brought out from time to time on various issues of the EC process. These have also been uploaded on the MOEF website.
- (iv) The status of various stages before grant of EC is regularly updated on the Ministry's website.
- (v) EIA Sector specific manuals have also been prepared on various sectors annexed to the

EIA Notification 2006 to address the requirements of various stakeholders and to further streamline the EC process.

Ragging in Educational Institutions

2917. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) whether the instances of ragging in the educational institutions are on the rise;

(b) if so, the number of instances of ragging reported during the year 2010, State-wise;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has recently issued any direction to check ragging in the educational institutions;

(d) if so, the measures taken by the UGC to comply with the directions of the Supreme Court; and

(e) the final outcome of the Raghavan Committee appointed to oversee the implementation of regulation to check ragging in educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As no information on incidents of ragging was being maintained centrally prior to the launch of the National Anti-Ragging Helpline on 20th June, 2009 under the "UGC regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009", it is not possible to confirm any trend of a rise in the number of incidents. Based on information obtained from the National Anti Ragging Helpline established by the University Grants Commission (UGC), 447 complaints on ragging have been registered through Helpline till 09.08.2010 (Statement enclosed).

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The University Grants Commission has notified, on 17th June, 2009, its regulation namely "The UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009". The regulations require higher educational institutions to take effective steps in order to sensitize students on the dehumanizing effects of ragging and generate awareness among all stakeholders regarding the penal laws applicable to incidents of ragging.

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 (Tamil,

Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi, Marathi, Oriya, Assamese, Gujarathi and Bengali) to begin with, for helping victims of ragging, besides facilitating effective action in respect of such incidents. This is being further strengthened by creating a web enabled portal for monitoring appropriate data bases and online interactive facilities.

(e) The 'Raghavan' Committee which submitted the report was entrusted with the responsibility to monitor the implementation of its recommendations also. So far, eleven meetings of the Monitoring Committee have been held and reports were forwarded to the Hon'ble Supreme Court through Solicitor General of India (SG).

Statement

Sl. No	Count of Profession State	Profession				Grand Total
		Engineering College	General College	Medical College	Vocational College or Polytechnic	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	5	—	—	11
2.	Assam	1	—	2	—	3
3.	Bihar	5	6	1	—	12
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	—	—	6
5.	Delhi	—	17	—	2	19
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—	1	1
7.	Haryana	6	5	1	1	13
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—	1	—	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	9	—	1	17
10	Jharkhand	4	1	3	1	9
11.	Karnataka	9	3	6	3	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Kerala	6	7	—	—	13
13.	Madhya Pradesh	19	15	5	14	53
14.	Maharashtra	6	2	2	4	14
15.	Manipur	—	—	—	1	1
16.	Odisha	44	2	—	—	46
17.	Puducherry	—	1	—	1	2
18.	Punjab	13	2	1	—	16
19.	Rajasthan	14	6	3	1	24
20.	Sikkim	—	1	2	—	3
21.	Tamil Nadu	20	1	2	—	23
22.	Uttar Pradesh	41	33	7	1	82
23.	Uttarakhand	1	1	—	—	2
24.	West Bengal	35	12	1	6	54
Grand Total		241	132	37	37	447

[Translation]

Clearance to Irrigation Projects

2918. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

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

(a) whether several irrigation projects are pending for environmental and forestry clearance in the country including those in naxal affected areas of Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for early clearance of these projects;

(d) whether the Government has recently rejected some of the irrigation projects;

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

(f) whether the Government proposes to give relaxation to the States where forest cover is more than 33%; and

(g) 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) A total of 207 irrigation project proposals are pending, 3 for environmental clearance and 204 involving clearance for diversion of forest land. While no irrigation project of Madhya Pradesh is pending for environmental clearance, 30 irrigation projects of the State are pending clearance for diversion of forest land,

(b) The projects are pending mainly due to non-submission of requisite information by the project proponents/State Governments. The State-wise break-up of pending irrigation projects for environment clearance and clearance for diversion of forest land is Statement.

(c) All possible measures are taken to clear the proposals for diversion of forest land as expeditiously as

possible. As per the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, the decision on proposal for environmental clearances are taken within 105 days from the receipt of the complete information.

(d) and (e) No irrigation project has been rejected for environmental clearance. A proposal seeking diversion of 181.12 ha. forest land for construction of Pendhari Nalla Project in Nagpur District of Maharashtra has been rejected by the Central Government as the forest area required for execution of the said project has good forest cover and also is an ideal habitat for wildlife.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise, in view of the reply to part (f) above.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Environmental Clearance	Clearance for Diversion of Forest land	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	20	20
2.	Bihar	—	1	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	—	23	23
4.	Gujarat	—	12	12
5.	Haryana	—	11	11
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	4	4
7.	Jharkhand	—	5	5
8.	Karnataka	—	7	7
9.	Kerala	—	1	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—	30	30
11.	Maharashtra	2	52	54

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Odisha	-	5	5
13.	Punjab	-	1	1
14.	Rajasthan	-	16	16
15.	Tamil Nadu	-	1	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	9	9
17.	Uttarakhand	1	4	5
18.	West Bengal	-	2	2
Total		3	204	207

[English]

Sanskrit-English Dictionary

2919. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Sanskrit to English dictionary project, undertaken by the Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune is still stuck in the first alphabet as reported in the media;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any measures to speed up the completion of the said project;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the total funds allocated to the project till date and the total projected cost of the Dictionary being prepared by the said institute; and

(f) the time by which the said Dictionary is likely to be published?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Encyclopedic Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles' is a project initiated by the Deccan College, Pune. The Dictionary is based on an entire reading of the original texts and a fresh extraction of the material from 1500 books. Many eminent scholars have contributed to preparation of a Scriptorum which houses 90 lakh slips. So far, 8 lakh slips/data references have been edited and published in the form of Dictionary articles. Still, 82 lakh slips/data references remain to be edited and published. Deccan College, Pune has so far published upto volume 9, Part-I in 25 bindings. The last entry in the last binding ends with the word "अपवर्ग" which is the first alphabet in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken a number of measures to speed up the completion of the said Project. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has been monitoring the progress of the Project. The Government has also approved appointment of editorial staff of the Project on contractual basis for speeding up the work.

(e) The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS) has been releasing annual grant for the Project from the year 1991-1992. Since 1991-1992 upto 2009-2010, a total amount of Rs. 560.91 lakh has been released by RSKS. Total estimated cost of Project is to be Rs. 2500 lakh.

(f) The project envisages completion in a period of 50 more years.

Indians in Chinese Jail

2920. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 20 Indian traders held by the Chinese authorities in the southern port city of Shenzhen on charges of diamond smuggling six months ago, are still languishing in Jail;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether under the Chinese law, those charged with economic crimes can be held indefinitely for trial and punished upto fifteen years imprisonment;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to get them released at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Twenty one Indian nationals were arrested in January, 2010 and one in April, 2010 by the Anti-Smuggling Bureau of the Shenzhen Customs under the Criminal Procedure Law of the Peoples' Republic of China for illegal transportation of diamonds from Hong Kong to Shenzhen. The matter is currently being investigated. At the conclusion of the investigation, the prosecution would prepare the case for trial in court.

(e) The Consulate General of India, Guangzhou was provided consular access to the detainees on 13-14 January, 29 January, 4 February and 16 July, 2010. The Consulate General is in constant contact with the

law firm which has been arranged to provide legal assistance to the Indian nationals. The detainees are being provided Indian vegetarian food, allowed religious books, given English newspapers and magazines. In response to the continuous efforts of the Consulate General of India, Guangzhou, the Shenzhen authorities allowed the family members of the detainees to visit them on 7-9 April, 2010 and again on 19-21 July, 2010.

[Translation]

Youth Parliament Competitions

2921. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Youth Parliament Competitions organized during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the benefits of such programmes/competitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Youth Parliament Competition in selected schools in Delhi, Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and Universities/Colleges are organized by the Ministry. The details of the competition held during last three years and current year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Years	Delhi Schools	Kendriya Vidyalaya	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	Universities/Colleges
1.	2007-08	33	90	64	36
2.	2008-09	33	90	64	—
3.	2009-10	32	90	64	—
4.	2010-11	18	—	—	—

Details of Youth Parliament Competition held during

the last three year in States/UTs are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Name of States who organized Youth Parliament Competition
1.	2007-08	1. Delhi 2. Haryana 3. Karnataka 4. Madhya Pradesh 5. Mizoram
2.	2008-09	1. Assam 2. Delhi 3. Haryana 4. Karnataka
3.	2009-10	1. Assam 2. Delhi 3. Haryana 4. Karnataka 5. Uttarakhand 6. West Bengal
4.	2010-11	1. Delhi, (As on 9.08.2010, 18 competitions have been held so far)

(b) With a view to strengthen the roots of democracy, inculcate healthy habits of discipline, tolerance of views of others and to enable the student community to have better awareness about the working of Parliament, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of India, have been holding Youth Parliament Competitions since 1966. The benefit of the scheme is the growing awareness of Parliamentary procedure and practice, democratic

values among younger generation.

[English]

Waste Management

2922. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the European Union is providing technical expertise to the Government as it drafts a policy framework for waste management;

(b) if so, whether EU cooperation in the waste management project has a key component on e-waste management for policy development and remedial measures for contaminated sites;

(c) if so, whether this would be done through a suitable adoption of the EU policy and regulations to the Indian situation;

(d) if so, whether in this connection, a study tour by officials to Europe was also proposed;

(e) if so, the decision reached in this regard;

(f) whether there is a need to propagate education to bring about greater awareness on the benefits of segregation and waste management, especially in schools; and

(g) if so, the extent to which EU has already prepared a plan for India in regard to e-waste management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) to (g) The EU-India Joint Action Plan Support Facility (APSF) is a project aiming to promote dialogue between India and Europe on sustainable development and share lessons on managing the environment. As per the work plan, two workshops, one each on management of e-

waste and the other on remediation of contaminated sites have been organized in February, 2010 at New Delhi. During workshops, the Indian and European experts deliberated on issues relating to improvement of management of e-waste and remedial measures for contaminated sites.

Based on suggestions of some of the State Pollution Control Boards, a study tour has been proposed in order to gain experience of e-waste recycling practices adopted in Europe. As there is no provision in the APSF for financial assistance for study tour, it has been conveyed to the State Governments that they will have to bear the expenses for participation.

The Ministry provides financial assistance for creation of awareness about the regulatory provisions on waste management. Further, the Ministry provides financial assistance under a national programme (National Green Corps) to sensitise school children about the environment related issues.

[Translation]

Monuments and Artifacts

2923. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the monuments and artifacts of archaeological importance are not being maintained properly as a result of which the condition of the said monuments is worsening and artifacts are being stolen;
- (b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (c) the total number of archaeological monuments surveyed and artifacts stolen during the last three years and the current year;
- (d) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

- (e) the outcome of the said action?

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) No, Madam. All the monuments and attracts under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are being maintained properly and are in a good State of preservation.

- (c) Nine cases of thefts (14 sculptures) have been reported from different States, during the last three years.

(d) and (e) F.I.Rs. have been lodged against all the theft cases. However, there has not been any recovery, as yet.

[English]

IPI Gas Pipeline

2924. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of India-Pakistan-Iran Gas Pipeline Project;
- (b) whether India has expressed its concerns over the cost and security of the Project;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reactions of the other stakeholders thereto;
- (d) whether Iran and Pakistan have signed the contract on the said gas pipeline;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether any fresh initiatives have been taken either by Iran or India to hold technical talks in this regard; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof including India's reservations in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) India has been involved in discussions on the IPI pipeline project. Among the issues that have been focused upon relating to the pipeline project are those relating to pricing, transit fee and transportation tariff, point of delivery, project structure and security of the pipeline. Such multilateral projects involve protracted discussions, as all the aspects have to be carefully examined and deliberated upon to the satisfaction of the participating countries to protect each country's interests and to avoid any problems in the future in the successful operation of the Project.

(d) and (e) We have seen media reports to the effect that Iran and Pakistan signed on March 16, 2010 in Istanbul, Turkey the Heads of Agreement (HoA) and Operational Agreement that would pave way for construction of a gas pipeline from Iran to Pakistan. Under the agreement, Iran is to supply 750 million cubic feet gas per day from its South Pars field to Pakistan for 25 years beginning 2015. Subsequently, officials of both countries signed the sovereign guarantee agreement on May 28, 2010 in Islamabad. Media reports further indicated that the Heads of Agreement contained provision for transporting Indian gas volume through the Pakistani territory if and when India decides to join the project. According to the reports, Pakistan will have the right to charge transit fee in return for safe transit of Indian gas volume.

(f) and (g) India and Iran have agreed for an early meeting of the India-Iran bilateral Joint Working Group on Oil and Gas, which discusses bilateral cooperation in the energy sector, including the IPI Gas pipeline project.

Schemes under ICCR

2925. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of schemes are being

implemented by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) to improve cultural relations with other countries;

(b) if so, the details of the said schemes;

(c) the details of annual requirements of funds for the implementation of the said schemes;

(d) whether misuse of funds by ICCR has come to the notice of the Government;

(e) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations is implementing its mandate of enhancing India's cultural profile abroad through the Indian Missions and its Indian Cultural Centres abroad and its Centres in India, which implement ICCR programmes. Apart from the regular exchange of performing troupes with other countries, the Council also carries out several activities including setting up Chairs on Indian Studies in foreign Universities; mounting of exhibitions of Indian works of art and photographs abroad; grant of around 3000 scholarships annually to foreign students to study in India; a Distinguished Visitors Programme under which the Council sponsors and hosts the visits to India of well-known foreign cultural and academic personalities; and outgoing visits by distinguished academicians and cultural personalities abroad. The Council also conducts classes in Yoga, music, dance and Indian languages.

Under the 6-Point Expansion Plan of ICCR, more Cultural Centres are being established to achieve a wider global presence. Other measures include: setting up of more Chairs on Indian Studies, organization of Festivals of India in other countries, organization of seminars and

conferences on Indology and India-related contemporary issues, grant of 3-12 months duration Fellowships to established foreign academics and cultural personalities to work on India-related projects, support for NGOs and cultural institutions working to promote Indian culture abroad etc.

(c) The Council was granted Rs. 139 crores in Financial Year 2009-10, and Rs. 150 crores at the BE stage in Financial Year 2010-11, for carrying out its activities.

(d) and (e) No instance of misuse of funds by the ICCR has come to the Government's notice.

(f) Does not arise.

Pak PM Statement on Kashmir

2926. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan's Prime Minister has equated Palestine to Kashmir as reported in the Media; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government has seen media reports that Prime Minister of Pakistan during a meeting with the Palestinian President in Feb 2010 said that people of Palestine and Kashmir are fighting for their right of self-determination and Pakistan remains committed to peaceful settlement of all issues-be it the Palestine or Kashmir-through peaceful means and dialogue.

The entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India by virtue of its accession to India in 1947. The Government is committed to resolving all issues with Pakistan through peaceful negotiations and bilateral dialogue.

[Translation]

New Courses by CBSE

2927. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is likely to introduce three new courses for the students of 11th standard during the ongoing session;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives thereof;

(c) whether these courses are likely to facilitate students in getting employment comfortably; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced the following new courses for class XI students from the academic session 2010-11:—

(i) Mass Media Studies and Media Production;

(ii) Food Production;

(iii) Food and Beverage Services; and

(iv) Geospatial Technology.

For class XI students from the academic Session 2010-11 in its affiliated schools.

(b) These vocational courses have been launched in collaboration with reputed institutions to develop the employable skills among the students.

(c) These new vocational courses have been designed in consultation with professionals in the concerned field to meet the demand for skilled manpower in the sectors of Mass Media, Hospitality and Tourism,

and Geospatial technology. Completion of these courses is expected to facilitate students to get employment in the relevant sectors.

(d) Mass media studies and media production is one such field which is attracting a lot of young people these days because it has to offer such interesting career options in the fields, like various kinds of media — newspapers, magazines, radio, television, advertisements, public relations etc. Though its presence has been there since long but it is only in recent times that it has been able to earn due recognition. Similarly, Geospatial Technology, being an emerging Sector, number of Career opportunities are available in GIS, GPS, CAD, Remote Sensing Industries.

[English]

Network on Climate Change Assessment

2928. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has set up an Indian Network on Climate Change Assessment (INCCA);
- (b) if so, the aims and objectives of such network;
- (c) the details of organisational nature of INCCA; and
- (d) the funds earmarked for the said network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA) was launched by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in October 2009. It is a network based programme. The aim and objective of the INCCA is to undertake climate change assessment in the Indian context in key sectors of economy inter-alia; Impact assessment at national level on water resources,

agriculture, forests, energy, coastal zone and human health; integrated impacts and vulnerability assessment; and developing adaptation frameworks;

(c) and (d) A network of 127 institutions countrywide belonging to University, Research and Development Institutions, autonomous organization of the Government, Non-Government organization, and private institution are contributing to the assessment of climate change. No specific funds have been earmarked for this network.

Desalination of Plants by NIOT

2929. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has identified sites in Lakshadweep for setting up of desalination plants by National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, Island-wise with capacity including Agatti;
- (c) the funds allocated for the purpose, Island-wise; and
- (d) the time by which all the Islands of Lakshadweep are likely to be covered by NIOT?

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. The Government has identified a total of 9 locations in the islands of Lakshadweep, for setting of desalination Plants by National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), an autonomous body of the Ministry of Earth Sciences. This desalination technology has been indigenously designed, developed and demonstrated for conversion of

sea water into potable water based on Low Temperature Thermal Desalination System (LTTD). So far one plant was commissioned in Kavaratti, Lakshadweep in May 2005. The work has been underway for setting up 3 more LTTD desalination plants one each in Agatti, Minicoy and Andrott. The remaining 5 islands viz., Chetlat, Kadmat, Kiltan, Kalpeni, and Amini will be taken up after successful commissioning of the first set of 3 plants through public-private partnership. The production capacity of freshwater for each of the proposed plant is one lakh litre per day.

(c) The funds to a tune of Rs. 26.60 crores have been allocated for 3 islands (Agatti, Minicoy and Andrott) whereas an allocation of Rs 32.68 crores has been made for the remaining 5 islands (Chetlat, Kadmat, Kiltan, Kalpeni, and Amini).

(d) The time frame for completion of two plants viz., Agatti and Minicoy would be May 2011. The remaining six islands are targeted by the end of current Five Year Plan (March, 2012).

Forest Clearance to Morga-II

2930. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chhattisgarh Government has requested the Union Government for forest clearance for Morga-II Coal Block allocated to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDCL);

(b) if so, whether the forest clearance has been accorded;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the clearance is likely to be given?

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

RAMESH): (a) to (d) A proposal for undertaking prospecting in the Morga-II coal block, allocated by the Central Ministry of Coal to Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited (GMDC), was received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh on 25.11.2009. As the coal block falls in Hasdeo-Arand coalfield, which is categorized as Category 'A' area as per the joint exercise undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Ministry of Coal, the State Government was conveyed the inability of the Central Government to accord permission for prospecting of coal in this coal block in light of decision taken by the Central Government in such cases.

Fellowship to Researchers

2931. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to offer fellowship to researchers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of institutions covered under the scheme;

(d) whether there is any proposal to extend the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. According to information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), the UGC has started following fellowship schemes for M. Phil/Ph.D scholars in Central Universities during XIth Plan, who are not in receipt of any fellowship from any other source:—

- (i) Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences.
- (ii) Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) in Engineering and Technology

The details of fellowship amount are as under:—

- (i) Fellowship for fulltime Ph.D. Rs. 5,000/- P.M.
- (ii) Fellowship for fulltime M.Phil Rs. 3,000/- P.M.
- (iii) Contingency Rs. 10,000/- per annum for science subject and Rs. 8,000/- per annum for Humanities and Social Science.

The UGC has allocated an amount of Rs. 268.35 crores during XI Plan under this scheme to 23 Central Universities.

(d) to (f) This is a continuous scheme.

[Translation]

Establishment of IITs

2932. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
 DR. SHASHI THAROOR:
 SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
 SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
 SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and other premier national institutes of excellence are providing quality technical education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set more IITs during the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans;

(d) if so, the present status regarding setting up of these IITs;

(e) the total number of seats in the existing IITs of the country at present, IIT-wise stream/discipline-wise;

(f) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of seats in specific categories in IITs; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. These Institutions form a very important segment among the Premier Technical Institution in the county to promote Quality Technical Education and Research. Considering their role in providing high quality technical manpower for regional and national requirements, these institutions have been given the status of "Institutions of National Importance."

(c) and (d) Government has set up eight new IITs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh during the XI Five Year Plan. At present, there is no proposal to establish IITs during the remaining period of XI Five Year Plan. XII Five Year Plan has not been finalised.

(e) The details of course-wise seats in existing IITs are at Statement.

(f) and (g) Number of seats in IITs are decided by the IITs themselves.

Statement

Course	IIT						
	Bombay B	Delhi D	Guwahati W	Kanpur K	Kharagpur G	Madras M	Roorkee R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Four-Year B.Tech. Courses

1. Aerospace Engineering	B001 31+17+10+3 GE(1)			K001 19+10+6+3 GE(1)	G001 16+9+5+2 SC(1)	M001 19+10+5+3 GE(1)	
2. Agricultural and Food Engineering					G002 17+9+5+3 OBC(1)		
3. Biological Sciences and Bioengineering				K003 20+11+6+3 SC(1)			
4. Biotechnology			W004 27+14+8+4 CBC(1) GE(1)			M004 23+12+7+4 GE(1)	R004 24+13+7+4 GE(1)
5. Biotechnology and Biochemical Engineering					G005 14+7+4+2 ST(1)		
6. Ceramic Engineering							
7. Chemical Engineering	B007 37+20+11+5 GE(1) OBC(1)	D007 36+20+11+4 GE(1) ST(1)	W007 31+16+9+5 GE(1) SC(1)	K007 31+16+9+5 GE(1) OBC(1)	G007 26+14+8+4 GE(1)	M007 37+20+11+5 GE(1) OBC(1)	R007 28+15+8+4 GE(1) SC(1)
8. Chemical Science and Technology			W008 19+11+5+3 GE(1)				
9. Civil Engineering	B009 59+31+18+9 GE(2) OBC(1)	D009 55+30+16+8 GE(2) SC(1)	W009 34+18+10+5 GE(1) OBC(1)	K009 41+22+12+6 GE(1) OBC(1)	G009 31+17+9+5 GE(1) OBC(1)	M009 31+17+10+5 GE(1) SC(1)	R009 60+33+17+9 GE(1) OBC(1) SC(1)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Computer Science and Engineering	B010 44+23+13+7 GE(1) OBC(1)	D010 32+17+9+5 GE(1) OBC(1)	W010 37+20+11+5 GE(1) ST(1)	K010 26+14+8+4 GE(1)	G010 28+15+8+4 GE(1)	M010 15+8+5+2 OBC(1)	R010 24+13+7+4 GE(1)
11. Electrical Engineering	B011 30+16+9+5 GE(1) ST(1)	D011 32+17+9+5 GE(1) SC(1)		K011 50+27+15+7 GE(1) OBC(1) SC(1)	G011 28+15+8+4 GE(1)	M011 25+13+7+4 GE(1)	R011 60+33+17+9 GE(1) SC(1) ST(1)
12. Electrical Engineering (Power)		D012 16+9+5+2 OBC(1)					
13. Electronics Engineering							
14. Electronics and Communication Engineering			W014 03+18+10+5 GE(1) OBC(1)				R014 28+15+8+4 GE(1)
15. Electronics and Electrical Communication Engineering					G015 31+17+9+5 GE(1) SC(1)		
16. Electronics and Electrical Engineering			W016 20+11+6+3 GE(1)				
17. Engineering Physics	B017 15+8+5+2 GE(1)	D017 32+17+9+5 GE(1) OBC(1)	W017 19+10+6+3 GE(1)			M017 15+8+5+2 GE(1)	
18. Environmental Engineering							
19. Industrial Engineering					G019 15+8+4+2 OBC(1)		
20. Instrumentation Engineering					G020 16+9+5+2 ST(1)		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Manufacturing Science and Engineering					G021 15+8+4+2 GE(1)		
22. Materials and Metallurgical Engineering				K022 47+25+14+7 GE(1) OBC(1) SC(1)			
Metallurgical and Materials Engineering					G022 22+12+7+3 OBC(1)	M022 18+10+5+3 GE(1)	R022 48+26+14+7 GE(1) OBC(1) ST(1)
23. Mathematics and Computing			W023 19+10+6+3 OBC(1)				
24. Mechanical Engineering	B024 47+25+14+7 GE(1) OBC(1) SC(1)	D024 62+28+16+8 GE(2) OBC(1)	W024 37+20+11+5 GE(1) SC(1)	K024 37+20+11+5 SC(1)	G024 34+18+10+5 GE(1) OBC(1)	M024 38+20+11+6 GE(1) SC(1)	R024 40+21+12+6 GE(1) OBC(1)
25. Metallurgical Engineering							
26. Metallurgical Engineering and Materials Science	B026 34+18+10+5 GE(1) ST(1)						
27. Mineral Engineering							
28. Mining Engineering**					G028 20+11+6+3 GE(1)		
29. Mining Machinery Engineering**							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30. Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering						M030 18+10+5+3 GE(1) SC(1)	
31. Ocean Engineering and Naval Architecture					G031 17+9+5+2 OBC(1)		
32. Petroleum Engineering**							
33. Production and Industrial Engineering		D033 24+13+7+4 OBC(1)					R033 24+13+7+4 GE(1)
34. Pulp and Paper Engineering							R034 54+29+16+9 GE(1) OBC(1) SC(1)
35. Textile Technology		D035 47+25+14+7 GE(2) OBC(1)					
Four-year B. Pharmaceutics Course							
36. Pharmaceutics							
Four-year B. Design Course							
37. Design**					W037 21+11+6+3 OBC(1) SC(1)		
Five-year B. Architecture Course							
38. Architecture**					G038 25+13+8+4 OBC(1)		R038 40+21+12+6 GE(1) OBC(1)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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Five-year M. Pharmaceutics Dual Degree Course

39. Pharmaceutics

Five-year M.Sc. Integrated Course

40. Applied Geology

G040
18+10+6+3
GE(1)

41. Applied Mathematics

R041
16+8+5+2
OBC(1)

42. Applied Physics

43. Chemistry

B043
16+9+5+2
GE(1)

K043
14+8+4+2
OBC(1)

G043
17+9+5+3
SC(1)

R043
16+8+5+2
GE(1)

44. Economics

K044
19+10+6+3
SC(1)

G044
22+12+7+3
ST(1)

45. Exploration Geophysics

G045
17+9+5+3
GE(1)

46. Mathematics and
Computing

G046
24+13+7+4
GE(1)

47. Mathematics and
Scientific Computing

K047
25+13+7+4
OBC(1)

48. Physics

K048
14+8+4+2
GE(1)

G048
18+10+5+3
SC(1)

R048
16+8+5+2
GE(1)

Five-year B.S. and M.S. Dual Degree Course

49. Physics

M049
5+3+1+1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Five-year M.Sc. Tech. Integrated Course							
50. Applied Geology**							
51. Applied Geophysics							
Five-year M.Tech. Integrated Course							
52. Geological Technology							R052 16+8+5+2 OBC(1)
53. Geophysical Technology							R053 16+8+5+2 GE(1)
54. Engineering Physics							
Five-year M.Tech. Integrated Course							
55. Industrial Chemistry							
56. Mathematics and Computing		D056 24+13+7+4 GE(1)					
Five-year M.Tech. Integrated Course							
57. Polymer Science and Technology							R057 16+8+5+2 OBC(1)
Five-year M.Tech. Dual Degree Course							
58. Aerospace Engineering				K068 5+3+1+1	G058 10+5+3+1 GE(1)	M058 7+4+1+1	
59. Aerospace Engg. with M.Tech. in Applied Mechanics with specializations in Biomedical Engineering						M059 4+2+1+1	
60. Agricultural and Food Engineering with M. Tech. in any of the listed specializations*					G060 7+9+5+3 GE(1)		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
61. Biochemical Engineering								
62. Biochemical Engineering and Biotechnology			D062 24+13+7+4 GE(1) SC(1)					
63. Bioengineering with M.Tech. in Biomedical Technology								
64. Biotechnology							M064 12+6+4+2 OBC(1)	
65. Biotechnology and Biochemical Engineering						G065 13+7+4+2 SC(1)		
66. Ceramic Engineering								
67. Chemical Engineering		B069 26+14+7+4 GE(1)	D067 26+14+9+3 OBC(1) ST(1)		K067 8+4+2+1 GE(1)	G067 14+7+4+2 OBC(1)	M067 9+5+3+1 GE(1)	
68. Chemical Engineering with M.Tech. in Hydrocarbon Engineering								R068 13+7+4+2 GE(1)
70. Civil Engineering					K070 12+6+4+2 GE(1)			
71. Civil Engineering with M.Tech. in Applied Mechanics in any of the listed specialization							M071 4+2+1+0	
72. Civil Engineering with M.Tech. in Infrastructural Civil Engineering							M072 7+4+2+1 OBC(1)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
73. Civil Engineering with M.Tech. in Structural Engineering							
74. Civil Engineering with M.Tech. in any of the listed specialization*					G074 11+6+3+2 GE(1)	M074 7+4+2+1	
75. Computer Science and Engineering		D075 16+9+5+2 SC(1)		K075 20+11+6+3 GE(1)	G075 20+11+6+3 OBC(1)	M075 13+7+4+2 ST(1)	
76. Computer Science and Engineering with M.Tech. in Information Technology							R076 13+7+4+2 GE(1)
77. Electrical Engineering				K077 16+9+5+2 OBC(1)			
78. Electrical Engineering with M.Tech. in Applied Mechanics with specialization in Biomedical Engineering						M078 4+2+1+0	
79. Electrical Engineering with M.Tech. in Communications and Signal Processing	B079 16+9+4+3 SC(1)						
80. Electrical Engineering with M.Tech. in Communication Engg.						M080 12+7+3+2 GE(1)	
81. Electrical Engineering with M.Tech. in Information and Communication Technology		D081 13+7+4+2 GE(1)					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
90. Engineering Design with M.Tech. in Automotive Engineering#						M090 22+11+7+3 OBC(1)	
91. Engineering Design with M.Tech. in Biomedical Design#						M091 7+4+2+1	
92. Engineering Physics with M.Tech. in Engineering Physics with specialization in Nano Science	B092 6+3+2+1						
93. Industrial Engineering with M.Tech. in Industrial Engineering and Management					G093 14+7+4+2 SC(1)		
94. Manufacturing Science and Engineering with M.Tech. in Industrial Engineering and Management					G094 10+5+3+1 GE(1)		
95. Material Science and Technology							
96. Mechanical Engineering				K096 13+7+4+2 GE(1)			
97. Mechanical Engineering with M.Tech. in Computer Aided Design and Automation	B097 12+6+3+2 GE(1)						
98. Mechanical Engineering with M.Tech. in Computer Integrated Manufacturing (CIM)	B098 11+6+3+2 SC(1)						

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
99. Mechanical Engineering with M.Tech. in Energy Technology							M099 12+7+4+1 GE(1)	
100. Mechanical Engineering with M.Tech. in Intelligent Manufacturing							M100 12+6+4+2 SC(1)	
101. Mechanical Engineering with M.Tech. in Product Design							M101 12+6+4+2 GE(1)	
102. Mechanical Engineering with M.Tech. in any of the listed specializations*						G102 24+13+7+4 GE(1)		
103. Metallurgical Engineering								
104. Metallurgical Engineering and Materials Science with M.Tech. in Ceramics and Composites		B104 15+8+5+2 ST(1)						
105. Metallurgical Engineering and Materials Science with M.Tech. in Metallurgical Process Engineering		B105 14+7+4+2 ST(1)						
Metallurgical and Materials Engineering							M105 7+3+2+1 ST(1)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
106.	Metallurgical and Materials Engineering with M.Tech. in Metallurgical and Materials Engineering					G106 10+5+3+1 GE(1)	
107.	Mineral Engineering with M.Tech. in Material Technology						
108.	Mineral Engineering with M.Tech. in Mineral Resource Management						
109.	Mining Engineering** Mining Engineering with M.Tech. in Mining Engineering**					G109 10+5+3+1 GE(1)	
110.	Mining Engineering with MBA**						
111.	Mining Engineering with M.Tech. in Safety Engineering and Disaster Management in Mines**					G111 9+5+3+1 GE(1)	
112.	Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering						M112 5+3+2+0
113.	Naval Architecture and Ocean Engineering with M.Tech. in Applied Mechanics in any of the listed specializations						M113 4+2+1+1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
114. Ocean Engineering aid Naval Architecture						G114 11+5+4+2 OBC(1)		
115. Petroleum Engineering with M.Tech. in Petroleum Management**								
116. Process Engineering with MBA								R116 16+8+5+2 GE(1)
Total: GE+OBC+ SC+ST	444+237+ 133+66	429+231+ 126+65	297+159+ 88+44	417+224+ 124+62	677+362+ 201+101	423+226+ 126+63	585+311+ 173+86	
Total PD: GE+ OBC+SC+ST (Total PD)	13+5+3+5 (26)	13+7+4+2 (26)	9+5+3+1 (18)	11+7+5-0 (23)	20+11+6+3 (40)	13+6+4+2 (25)	18+9+4+2 (33)	
Total: All Categories	880	851	588	827	1341	838	1155	

Course	IIT								
	Bhubaneswar	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Indore	Mandi HP	Patna	Rajasthan	Ropar	
	A	N	H	E	C	P	J	U	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Four-Year B.Tech. Courses

7. Chemical Engineering		N007 20+11+6+3 GE(1) SC(1)							
9. Civil Engineering	A009 20+11+6+3 GE(1)								
10. Computer Science and Engineering			H010 20+11+6+3 GE(1)	E010 20+11+6+3 GE(1) OBC(1)	C010 20+11+6+3 GE(1)	P010 20+11+6+3 OBC(1)	J010 20+11+6+3 GE(1)	U010 20+11+6+3 GE(1)	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11. Electrical Engineering	A011 20+11+6+3 OBC(1)	N011 20+11+6+3 GE(1)	H011 20+11+6+3 ST(1)	OBC(1)	E011 20+11+6+3 GE(1)	C011 20+11+6+3 OBC(1)	P011 20+11+6+3 GE(1)	J011 20+11+6+3 OBC(1)	U011 20+11+6+3 GE(1)
24. Mechanical Engineering	A024 20+11+6+3 GE(1)	N024 20+11+6+3 OBC(1)	H024 20+11+6+3 GE(1)		E024 20+11+6+3	C024 20+11+6+3 GE(1)	P024 20+11+6+3 GE(1)	J024 20+11+6+3 GE(1)	U024 20+11+6+3 OBC(1)
Total: GE+OBC+SC+ST	60+33+18+9	60+33+18+9	60+33+18+9	60+33+18+9	60+33+18+9	60+33+18+9	60+33+18+9	60+33+18+9	60+33+18+9
Total PD: GE+OBC+SC+ST	2+1+0+0 (3)	2+1+1+1 (4)	2+1+0+0 (3)	2+1+0+0 (5)	2+1+0+0 (3)	2+1+0+0 (3)	2+1+0+0 (3)	2+1+0+0 (3)	2+1+0+0 (3)
Total: All Categories	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120

[English]

Measure of Rainfall

2933. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has measured the monthly rainfall in the country including western parts of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan during the current year;

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

(c) the total rainfall recorded in the country in each State including Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan during the last one year;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study on forecast for the coming monsoon season for UP and Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the details and 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 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) Detailed account of recorded rainfall in the country including Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan during the current year is presented in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Detailed State-wise account of total rainfall recorded during 2009 and during 2010 till 4th August, 2010 is presented in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) No specific study is carried out in respect of forecasting rainfall for Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. However, India Meteorological Department (IMD) carries out seasonal forecast assessment of monsoon rainfall only for the country as a whole and separately for the 4-homogeneous regions viz. North West India; Peninsular India; Central India; East and North East India. As per the assessment for the monsoon-2010 goes, North West India, that comprises States of Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Union Territory of Chandigarh, Uttarakhand and Delhi, is expected to 2% above normal rainfall. As against the forecast, cumulative rainfall figures till 9th August 2010 in respect of North West India stands close to the normal rainfall (0% departure).

Statement-I*State-wise monthly Rainfall Distribution (MM) for the current year*

Sl. No.	States	January-2010			February-2010			March-2010		
		Actual	Normal	Departure	Actual	Normal	Departure	Actual	Normal	Departure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	98.2	56.1	75%	5.8	29.0	-80%	0.4	20.5	-98%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	49.0	-99%	10.0	88.9	-89%	143.6	164.4	-13%
3.	Assam	0.3	18.8	-99%	4.3	27.9	-85%	94.9	79.1	20%
4.	Meghalaya	0.0	13.9	-100%	0.3	20.8	-99%	187.2	98.1	91%
5.	Nagaland	1.3	15.8	-91%	8.5	25.0	-66%	22.7	65.6	-65%
6.	Manipur	2.1	14.6	-85%	7.0	29.4	-76%	17.6	84.8	-79%
7.	Mizoram	0.1	14.7	-99%	15.8	24.4	-35%	96.6	71.0	36%
8.	Tripura	0.0	11.8	-100%	11.7	27.2	-57%	98.8	81.0	22%
9.	Sikkim	5.7	45.3	-87%	18.0	81.0	-78%	186.7	152.7	22%
10.	West Bengal	2.0	12.7	-85%	11.5	17.4	-34%	11.0	26.5	-59%
11.	Odisha	9.9	12.1	-18%	2.4	19.8	-88%	6.0	24.9	-76%
12.	Jharkhand	0.2	16.6	-99%	1.9	11.7	-84%	2.7	19.4	-86%
13.	Bihar	0.7	18.2	-96%	2.1	20.3	-90%	0.2	11.0	-98%
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3.0	19.6	-85%	13.1	14.9	-12%	0.2	10.3	-98%
	West Uttar Pradesh	3.0	20.1	-85%	13.3	16.1	-17%	0.4	10.9	-96%
15.	Uttarakhand	8.7	60.0	-85%	53.1	55.8	-5%	4.3	58.6	-93%
16.	Haryana	4.8	19.8	-76%	10.2	15.8	-35%	0.6	13.0	-95%

April-2010			May-2010			June-2001			July-2010		
Actual	Normal	Departure	Actual	Normal	Departure	Actual	Normal	Departure	Actual	Normal	Departure
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
12.7	77.5	-84%	310.7	374.7	-17%	435.0	461.8	-6%	522.1	400.2	30%
245.8	259.3	-5%	273.8	271.5	1%	387.4	476.2	-19%	389.0	523.5	-26%
357.1	186.0	92%	332.7	339.4	-2%	444.6	429.6	3%	326.8	416.8	-22%
724.2	270.8	167%	485.0	618.7	-22%	858.8	1155.9	-26%	476.2	1101.1	-57%
50.9	149.6	-66%	103.1	227.7	-55%	305.6	381.0	-20%	401.4	426.4	-6%
248.4	145.3	71%	222.2	218.2	2%	429.4	486.3	-12%	131.7	512.8	-74%
197.7	171.8	15%	308.0	302.5	2%	417.3	471.2	-11%	247.4	388.1	-36%
228.2	229.6	-1%	456.8	365.5	25%	498.9	464.1	8%	169.4	382.2	-56%
359.4	213.8	68%	363.1	346.3	5%	540.3	550.5	-2%	544.8	528.5	3%
44.9	57.8	-22%	167.1	125.9	33%	287.9	296.1	-3%	323.6	394.6	-18%
9.6	36.5	-74%	91.9	60.0	53%	154.6	206.9	-25%	316.2	346.1	-9%
12.9	21.3	-39%	38.6	45.4	-15%	102.9	187.0	-45%	168.8	333.7	49%
3.4	18.2	-82%	84.7	52.9	60%	109.1	169.8	-36%	283.7	339.0	-16%
0.2	5.5	-97%	14.3	15.4	-7%	22.4	89.8	-75%	250.4	291.9	-14%
0.3	4.8	-94%	8.7	12.4	-30%	12.1	68.3	-82%	272.4	267.2	2%
12.9	35.0	-63%	60.4	61.1	-1%	113.4	163.1	-30%	548.1	420.2	30%
0.2	6.9	-98%	2.0	13.2	-85%	19.6	41.1	-52%	175.2	167.9	4%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Chandigarh (UT)	8.8	45.2	-81%	16.0	39.2	-59%	0.0	34.2	-100%
18.	Delhi	4.5	19.9	-77%	18.8	18.6	1%	1.4	15.5	-91%
19.	Punjab	2.7	27.3	-90%	12.3	23.8	-49%	0.5	26.2	-98%
20.	Himachal Pradesh	18.2	99.9	-82%	85.6	92.2	-7%	31.8	114.6	-72%
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.6	105.9	-68%	154.1	128.2	20%	41.0	161.6	-75%
22.	Rajasthan	1.4	5.0	-73%	1.4	4.6	-70%	0.2	3.8	-94%
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1.7	17.5	-90%	6.3	11.7	-46%	0.8	8.7	-90%
24.	Gujarat	5.3	12.9	-59%	2.8	14.4	-81%	0.0	1.3	-100%
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman (UTs)	0.2	1.1	-85%	0.0	0.9	-100%	0.0	0.0	-100%
26.	Diu (UT)	0.0	0.1	-100%	0.0	0.3	-100%	0.0	0.3	-100%
27.	Goa	0.0	0.1	-100%	0.0	0.5	-100%	0.0	0.3	-100%
28.	Maharashtra	10.4	1.1	845%	0.0	0.1	-100%	6.9	6.5	7%
29.	Chhattisgarh	8.6	5.3	64%	6.5	4.3	42%	1.9	15.5	-88%
30.	Andhra Pradesh	12.0	5.0	142%	3.9	6.2	-37%	1.5	10.0	-85%
31.	Tamil Nadu	11.2	20.9	-46%	0.1	14.2	-99%	2.1	19.4	-89%
32.	Puducherry (UT)	46.7	39.3	19%	0.0	35.3	-100%	0.0	23.6	-100%
33.	Karnataka	9.3	1.9	382%	1.5	2.8	-46%	5.6	7.4	-24%
34.	Kerala	18.4	11.3	63%	1.0	163	-94%	31.9	37.9	-16%
35.	Lakshadweep (UT)	18.8	20.4	-8%	0.0	165	-100%	1.2	12.5	-90%

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3.7	15.0	-75%	8.2	30.9	-73%	166.2	120.3	38%	373.4	283.0	32%
1.9	12.7	-85%	15.9	20.8	-23%	11.1	59.9	-81%	195.2	234.7	-17%
0.3	12.1	-98%	3.5	15.4	-77%	34.5	40.8	-15%	207.8	186.3	12%
47.2	66.3	-29%	79.4	65.7	21%	126.0	89.9	40%	269.0	288.2	-7%
86.3	94.7	-9%	167.6	73.4	128%	90.9	57.7	58%	232.9	190.0	23%
0.4	3.0	-87%	1.1	10.3	-89%	39.1	42.1	-7%	163.3	155.4	5%
0.2	3.9	-96%	1.6	7.6	-79%	55.1	123.2	-55%	307.9	332.5	-7%
0.0	1.2	-100%	0.0	3.9	-99%	67.0	98.6	-32%	377.7	265.4	42%
0.0	0.0	-100%	0.0	7.4	-100%	238.1	375.6	-37%	890.4	873.0	2%
0.0	0.6	-100%	0.0	1.8	-100%	73.7	137.7	-46%	773.8	250.0	210%
7.4	8.4	-12%	57.0	89.9	-37%	784.1	890.2	-12%	1351.0	1003.8	35%
2.2	7.8	-72%	2.9	21.1	-86%	204.3	197.9	3%	450.2	341.0	32%
4.7	15.8	-70%	5.7	20.4	-72%	89.6	187.9	-52%	395.5	393.8	0%
15.4	18.8	-18%	96.6	45.5	112%	112.4	104.9	7%	292.8	177.4	65%
21.5	42.8	-50%	100.7	67.8	48%	79.5	42.1	89%	90.3	71.0	27%
0.6	11.3	-95%	101.2	30.5	232%	219.6	35.1	525%	27.9	79.1	-65%
52.9	35.0	51%	95.4	85.1	12%	188.6	194.7	-3%	308.3	281.1	10%
140.3	121.7	15%	189.8	269.4	-30%	669.5	678.7	-1%	632.0	756.2	-16%
35.7	43.0	-17%	79.1	178.2	-56%	320.2	325.6	-2%	338.5	282.3	20%

Statement-II*State-wise monthly Rainfall Distribution (MM) for the current year*

Sl. No.	States	Period: 01.01.2009-31.12.2009			Period: 01.01.2010-04.08.2010		
		Actual	Normal	Departure	Actual	Normal	Departure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	2614.5	3001.8	-13%	1068.8	906.1	18%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2163.2	2935.9	-26%	931.3	1048.8	-11%
3.	Assam	1681.1	2255.8	-25%	811.3	889.4	-9%
4.	Meghalaya	4254.6	7281.3	-42%	1346.6	2378.6	-43%
5.	Nagaland	1057.0	1910.8	-45%	744.9	855.6	-13%
6.	Manipur	1008.1	1370.7	-26%	577.7	1067.2	-46%
7.	Mizoram	1667.3	2178.2	-23%	745.6	905.3	-18%
8.	Tripura	2076.1	2400.3	-14%	740.2	890.9	-17%
9.	Sikkim	2291.2	3090.5	-26%	1124.9	1149.3	-2%
10.	West Bengal	1548.4	1734.5	-11%	652.4	744.4	-12%
11.	Odisha	1397.7	1472.5	-5%	512.1	609.8	-16%
12.	Jharkhand	993.6	1230.8	-19%	309.2	570.8	-46%
13.	Bihar	1061.1	1320.1	-20%	412.9	550.4	-25%
14.	Uttar Pradesh	610.2	979.4	-38%	301.1	421.2	-29%
15.	Uttarakhand	1076.0	1582.6	-32%	713.1	645.1	11%
16.	Haryana	369.5	558.6	-34%	214.1	233.2	-8%
17.	Chandigarh (UT)	873.9	1077.7	-19%	596.7	449.9	33%
18.	Delhi	560.0	794.0	-29%	238.7	333.8	-28%
19.	Punjab	403.9	648.8	-38%	248.7	254.9	-2%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Himachal Pradesh	805.6	1323.8	-39%	444.3	420.0	6%
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	872.7	1246.0	-30%	354.9	279.4	27%
22.	Rajasthan	293.0	460.9	-36%	254.2	216.0	18%
23.	Madhya Pradesh	846.9	1093.7	-23%	427.4	505.2	-15%
24.	Gujarat	859.7	1368.4	-37%	586.9	392.0	50%
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman (UTs)	626.9	716.4	-12%	1365.5	1356.7	1%
26.	Diu (UT)	2097.5	2212.8	-5%	952.9	415.7	129%
27.	Goa	907.6	625.0	45%	2285.1	2009.0	14%
28.	Maharashtra	3329.0	3045.2	9%	708.3	583.9	21%
29.	Chhattisgarh	1017.0	1147.1	-11%	528.2	642.3	-18%
30.	Andhra Pradesh	694.3	900.9	-23%	412.6	303.7	36%
31.	Tamil Nadu	931.9	909.6	2%	171.7	121.4	41%
32.	Puducherry (UT)	1583.9	1363.2	16%	248.8	125.2	99%
33.	Karnataka	1349.9	1145.8	18%	525.6	508.5	3%
34.	Kerala	2816.0	3097.5	-9%	1362.5	1503.0	-9%
35.	Lakshadweep (UT)	1572.5	1584.7	-1%	686.7	634.3	8%
Country as a whole		953.7	1196.5	-20%	485.0	494.1	-2

[Translation]

Mid Term Review of Eleventh Plan

2934. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various issues taken up for consideration during the Mid-term review meeting of Eleventh Plan held recently;

(b) the details of sector-wise targets and the achievements discussed during the deliberation and the new targets fixed for various sectors alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard;

(c) the details of participants in the said meeting;

(d) whether the States representatives in the meeting have requested for allocation of additional funds for development of various sectors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the 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) The 55th Meeting of the National Development Council held on 24 July, 2010 discussed the Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. In addition, the meeting also discussed the issues concerning (i) restoring dynamism in agriculture, (ii) management of water resources, (iii) challenges of urbanization, (iv) problems of the power sector, and (v) development of Tribal Areas. The MTA gives a comprehensive view of various sectors suggesting mid-course corrections.

(c) The meeting was Chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister and attended by the Union Cabinet Ministers including Ministers with Independent Charge, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Chief Ministers and Minister Members of State delegations, Members of the Planning Commission and officials of Central and State/UT Governments.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. State/UT representatives among others, suggested for relaxation in Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) conditionality allowing enhanced borrowing limits for States with better repayment capacity; support towards implementation of Right to Education (RTE) Act obligations; special assistance for the development of Left Wing Extremism affected districts; special assistance for strengthening security environment; special grant for infrastructure development; enhanced royalty to States for coal and oil mining; grant in lieu of contribution to ecological equilibrium and maintaining forest cover etc. The Government has taken note of the suggestions made by State/UT representatives.

Mid-Day-Meal Schemes

2935. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of students not availing the mid-day-meals at some places because of caste factor have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other complaints received by the Government regarding Mid-Day-Meal Scheme; 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 overall responsibility to implement all the aspects of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, as and when any complaint comes to the notice of the Central Government, the concerned State Government/UT Administration is asked to enquire 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. The following cases of caste bias have come to the notice of the Government:—

- (i) **Uttar Pradesh:** Two press reports about caste bias against Dalit cooks were got enquired by the Government. In one case an FIR was lodged against one person and disciplinary proceeding was initiated against the Assistant Teacher for provoking casteism. In other case the State Government reported that the matter was amicably resolved in the village and Dalit cook was reappointed.
- (ii) **Odisha:** A Press report indicated that the Village Education Committee members ordered the Dalit cooks to stop work in a district of

Odisha. The State Government has informed that after enquiry a case was registered against one of the guardians responsible for this in the nearby Police Station.

- (iii) **Gujarat:** A press clipping was received regarding serving of poor quality of food to lower caste children. On enquiry by the State Government the press report has been found baseless.
- (iv) **Madhya Pradesh:** A press report indicated that Dalit Students are being discriminated while serving mid-day-meal. Enquiry has been got conducted by the State Government and the press report was found baseless. Besides attention of State Government was also drawn to a report of Monitoring Institution regarding gender/caste discrimination for appropriate remedial action.

Provision of Roads and Rest-Houses

2936. SHRI ARJUN RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to provide roads and rest-houses in the reserved forest areas of the country to attract foreign tourists and use the revenue earned therefrom for forest development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) No, Madam. No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry. There is a felt need to enhance the extent of forest areas, including the reserved forests, in the country. Further, there is also need to protect the forests by reducing biotic pressure on them. Providing roads and rest-houses in the reserved forest areas of the country may lead to unlimited and

uncontrolled biotic pressure which may eventually cause degradation of the forests.

Coal in Forest Areas

2937. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 35 per cent of coal mines in the country are in dense forest areas;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any policy regarding excavation in these mines;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the estimated quantum of coal reserves in the said coal mines, Company-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (e) No such study have been conducted and as such no policy has been framed or any related details are available.

[English]

Civil Services Survey

2938. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the first Government-Commissioned Civil Services Survey has revealed that out of three among top officers in India's Civil Services has at some point considered quitting his/her job, as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons stated in the survey by the Civil Servants for choosing such option;

(c) the other major findings of the survey;

(d) the reaction of the Government to the findings of the survey; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government in the light of the findings of the survey?

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 Civil Services Survey, 2010 has indicated that about 33% of the respondents had considered resigning from the services at some time or the other in their career mainly because of better opportunities outside Government, disappointment about lack of recognition, etc.

(c) The survey has indicated that 85% of the respondents feel that they have enjoyed their work in the Civil Services and are proud of being in the Services. It also comes out from the Report that postings and transfers, performance appraisal, opportunities for deputation, timely promotions and corruption rank high among the concerns of civil servants.

(d) and (e) Copies of the Survey have been sent to the concerned Cadre Controlling Authorities and States for follow up action as needed. Amongst the measures being considered are formulating a Bill captioned "Civil Services Standards, and Accountability Bill, 2010", reviewing All India Services Rules and Performance Appraisal Report, introducing reforms in civil services examinations, prescribing definite time limit for suspension/disciplinary cases and streamlining pay rules.

[Translation]

Decline in Standard of Higher Education

2939. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether the Standard of a large number of colleges and universities in the country is quite low; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Improvement of quality in higher education is a continuous process. A substantial increase in Plan allocation has been made in the Eleventh Plan aiming at improvement of quality through increased allocation for improvement of infrastructure in the existing higher and technical educational institutions and by way of setting up of new quality institutions such as Central Universities in uncovered States, establishment of Innovation Universities aiming at world class standards, quality institutions such as Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, Indian Institutes of Information Technology, Schools for Planning and Architecture, establishment of 50 centres for training and research in frontier areas of Science and Technology etc.

[English]

Nationalisation of Rivers

2940. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to nationalize rivers to solve the Inter-State disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the rivers identified for this purpose;

(c) the present status of the proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to nationalize rivers to solve the inter-State disputes. The Government has already enacted Inter State Water Disputes Act in 1956 for adjudication of water disputes and amended the same in 2002 for time bound adjudication of the disputes and the Act is now called Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of above.

Allocation of Funds for TEQIP

2941. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala to include the Engineering College of Kannur in the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the allocation of funds for the purpose; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The proposals received from State Government are evaluated and considered by the Committees constituted for this purpose which has yet to meet. Based on their recommendation, funds will be allocated to the institutes.

[Translation]

Conversion of Forest Villages

2942. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of forest villages in the country including Madhya Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to convert these forest villages into revenue villages including Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the time by which these forest villages will be notified as revenue villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) State-wise number of forest villages in the country is annexed as a Statement.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has, so far, received 73 proposal, each for multiple number of villages, from 6 States in the country, including 39 proposal from the Madhya Pradesh, to obtain prior approval of the Central Government, in accordance with Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for de-reservation of 2,70,965.67 ha. forest land for conversion of forest villages into revenue villages.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests, so far, has accorded in-principal approval of the Central Government for diversion of 40,986.807 ha. forest land, including 30,113.21 ha. forest land in Madhya Pradesh, to convert 511 forest villages, including 315 villages in Madhya Pradesh, into revenue villages.

As the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has restrained the Ministry of Environment and Forests from de-reservation of forest land, the concerned State/UT Governments are required first to approach the Hon'ble Supreme Court to obtain its permission to de-reserve the concerned forest land for conversion of forest villages into revenue villages.

Keeping in view the fact that conversion of forest villages into revenue village inter-alia requires permission of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, it may not be feasible at this stage, to predict the time by which conversion of all the forest villages in the country into revenue villages will be completed.

Statement

State-wise Number of Forest Villages

Sl. No.	State	Number of Forest Villages
1.	Assam	499
2.	Chhattisgarh	425
3.	Gujarat	199
4.	Jharkhand	24
5.	Meghalaya	23
6.	Madhya Pradesh	893
7.	Maharashtra	73*
8.	Mizoram	85
9.	Odisha	20
10.	Tripura	62
11.	Uttarakhand	61**
12.	Uttar Pradesh	13
13.	West Bengal	170
14.	Remaining All Other States	Nil
Total		2547

*Including 22 villages gone under submergence of Sardar Sarovar Project.

**Habitations in the form of *Goth, Khattas, Taungiya Villages etc.* in the State of Uttarakhand which are generally understood as Forest Villages.

[English]

UID Second Phase

2943. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee on Unique Identification Authority of India related issues (CC-UIDAI) has approved the commencement of Phase-II of the scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the targets fixed by the Government for Phase-II of the scheme and the time by which it is likely to commence;

(d) the agencies from which UIDAI would collect information regarding Indian citizens;

(e) whether issuing of special identity cards to under privileged sections of the society is also one of the objectives of the project so that benefits of the Government schemes reaches equally to all; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Phase-II of the programme includes issue of unique identification number (AADHAAR) to residents through multiple Registrars. The process of enrolment leading to the issue of unique identification (AADHAAR) is expected to commence from August 2010 onwards. The target for enrolment during Phase-II till March, 2011 is 10 crore. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has set a target of enrolling 60 crore residents in 4 years.

(d) The UIDAI proposes to collect the demographic and biometric attributes of residents through various agencies of the Central and the State/UT Governments and others who, in normal course of their activities, interact with the residents. These entities are described as "Registrars" of the UIDAI. MoUs have been signed with 30 numbers of States and UTs, 8 numbers of Banks and LIC, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and National Coalition of Organisations for Security of Migrant Workers (NCOSMW) a consortium of civil society organizations to implement the UID programme in collaboration with all the stakeholders.

(e) and (f) UIDAI will issue a unique identification number and not a card. Inclusion of the under privileged sections of the society who are unable to share the benefits of developmental programmes and welfare schemes, for want of identity documents, is one of the prime objectives of the programme. The collaboration with State/UT Governments and Central Ministries running the developmental programmes is meant to ensure that the benefits of programmes reach the intended beneficiaries.

Extension Centre of IIM

2944. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Government of Odisha to open an extension centre of Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kolkata at Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the full-fledged IIM is likely to be set up in the State of Odisha?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During XIth Five Year Plan, seven (7) new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) at Shillong (Meghalaya), Rohtak (Haryana), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Uttarakhand (Kashipur) and Rajasthan (Udaipur) have been set up. At present, there is no proposal of Government of India to establish more IIMs in the country.

[Translation]

Ambassadors in Foreign Countries

2945. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian Ambassadors working in foreign countries as on date, category-wise and country-wise;

(b) the number of posts of Ambassadors lying vacant country-wise and by when these posts are likely to be filled up and since when these are lying vacant;

(c) the number of Ambassadors belonging to Indian Foreign Service and Indian Administrative Service; and

(d) the number of those Ambassadors who have been inducted into service from private sector and they do not belong to any specific Government service?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) The total number of Indian Ambassadors/ High Commissioners working in different foreign countries, as on date is 126. The information is detailed in the attached as a Statement.

(b) Nine — These posts are likely to be filled up shortly. Position detailed in the attached as Statement.

- (i) Cuba since 27.03.2010; (vii) Niger — First Resident Ambassador;
- (ii) Greece since 02.03.10; (viii) Sweden since 01.07.2010; and
- (iii) Guatemala — First Resident Ambassador; (ix) Tajikistan since 18.07.2010.
- (iv) Iraq since 24.12.04; (c) 119 belong to Indian Foreign Service and
- (v) Italy since 18.03.2010; 2 belong to Indian Administrative Service.
- (vi) Namibia since 23.06.2010; (d) Total: 5.

Statement

List of Indian Ambassadors and High Commissioners in different Foreign Countries - as of date

Sl. No.	Country	Station	Name	Designation	Category (Grade in IFS)
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Special Missions:					
1.	Switzerland	Geneva [PMI]	A. Gopinathan	Ambassador/PR to the UN	II
2.		Geneva [PMI]	Hamid Ali Rao	Ambassador/PR to the COD	III
3.		Geneva [PMI]	U.S. Bhatia [IAS]	Ambassador/PR to the WTO	I
4.	USA	New York [PMI]	Hardeep Singh Puri	Ambassador/PR to the UN	I
5.		New York [PMI]	Manjeev Singh Puri	Ambassador/DPR to the UN	III
6.	France	Paris [PDI]	Vinay Sheel Oberoi [IAS]	Ambassador/PR to PDI	
B. Other Missions:					
7.	Afghanistan	Kabul	Gautam Mukhopadhaya	Ambassador	III
8.	Algeria	Algiers	Kuldeep Singh Bhardwaj	Ambassador	III
9.	Angola	Luanda	Ajjampur Rangaiah Ghanashyam	Ambassador	III
10.	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Rengaraj Viswanathan	Ambassador	II
11.	Armenia	Yerevan	Achal Kumar Malhotra	Ambassador	III

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12.	Australia	Canberra	Sujatha Singh [Ms.]	High Commissioner	I
13.	Austria	Vienna	Dinkar Khullar	Ambassador	II
14.	Azerbaijan	Baku	Debnath Shaw	Ambassador	III
15.	Bahrain	Bahrain	George Joseph [Dr.]	Ambassador	II
16.	Bangladesh	Dhaka	Rajeet Mitter	High Commissioner	II
17.	Belarus	Minsk	Ramesh Chander	Ambassador	III
18.	Belgium	Brussels	Jaimini Bhagwati [Dr.]	Ambassador	I
19.	Bhutan	Thimphu	Pavan K. Varma	Ambassador	I
20.	Botswana	Gaborone	Madhava Chandra	High Commissioner	III
21.	Brazil	Brasilia	Bellur Shamarao Prakash	Ambassador	I
22.	Brunei Darussalam	Bander Seri Begawan	Riewad V. Warjri	High Commissioner	II
23.	Bulgaria	Sofia	Divyabh Manchanda	Ambassador	II
24.	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Rajesh Kumar Sachdeva	Ambassador	III
25.	Canada	Ottawa	S.M. Gavai	High Commissioner	I
26.	Chile	Santiago	Pradeep Kumar Kapur	Ambassador	III
27.	China	Beijing	Subrahmanyam Jaishankar [Dr.]	Ambassador	II
28.	Colombia	Bogota	Deepak Kishinchand Bhojwani	Ambassador	II
29.	Congo [Democratic Rep.]	Kinshasa	Devendra Nath Srivastava	Ambassador	III
30.	Cote D'Ivoire [Ivory Coast]	Abidjan	Shamma Jain [Ms.]	Ambassador	III
31.	Croatia	Zagreb	Pradeep Singh	Ambassador	III
32.	Cuba	Havana [Vacant]	Deepak Kishinchand Bhojwani	Ambassador-designate	II

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33.	Cyprus	Nicosia	Ashok Kumar	High Commissioner	I
34.	Czech Republic	Prague	Dinkar Prakash Srivastava	Ambassador	II
35.	Denmark	Copenhagen	Yogesh Kumar Gupta	Ambassador	I
36.	Egypt	Cairo	Ramachandran Swaminathan	Ambassador	III
37.	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Bhagwant Singh Bishnoi	Ambassador	III
38.	Fiji	Suva	Prabhakara Jha [Prof.]	High Commissioner	I
39.	Finland	Helsinki	Om Prakash	Ambassador	II
40.	France	Paris	Ranjan Mathai	Ambassador	I
41.	Germany	Berlin	Sudhir Vyas	Ambassador	II
42.	Ghana	Accra	Ruchi Ghanashyam [Ms.]	High Commissioner	III
43.	Greece	Athens [Vacant]	Tsewang Topden	Ambassador-designate	II
44.	Guatemala	Guatemala City [Vacant]	Praveen Verma	Ambassador-designate/1st Resident Ambassador	III
		Guatemala City	Achal Kumar Sharma	Cd'A a.i.	
45.	Guyana	Georgetown	Subit Kumar Mandal	High Commissioner	I
46.	Hungary	Budapest	Gauri Shankar Gupta	Ambassador	III
47.	Iceland	Reykjavik	S. Swaminathan	Ambassador/1st Resident Ambassador	III
48.	Indonesia	Jakarta	Biren Nanda	Ambassador	II
49.	Iran	Tehran	Sanjay Singh	Ambassador	I
50.	Iraq	Baghdad	Vacant	Ambassador	
		Baghdad	Abdul Majid Padar	Cd'A a.i.	
51.	Ireland	Dublin	P.S. Raghavan	Ambassador	II
52.	Israel	Tel Aviv	Navtej Singh Sarna	Ambassador	III

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53.	Italy	Rome	Vacant	Ambassador	
54.	Jamaica	Kingston	Mohinder Singh Grover	High Commissioner	III
55.	Japan	Tokyo	Hemant Krishan Singh	Ambassador	I
56.	Jordan	Amman	Radha Ranjan Dash	Ambassador	III
57.	Kazakhstan	Astana	Ashok Sajjanhar	Ambassador	II
58.	Kenya	Nairobi	Sibabrata Tripathi	High Commissioner	II
59.	Korea [Democratic People's Rep]	Pyongyang	Pratap Singh	Ambassador	III
60.	Korea [Rep. of]	Seoul	Skand Ranjan Tayal	Ambassador	I
61.	Kuwait	Kuwait	Ajai Malhotra	Ambassador	II
62.	Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Jyoti Swarup Pande	Ambassador	II
63.	Lao [People's Democratic Rep.]	Vientiane	Jitendra Nath Misra [Dr.]	Ambassador	III
64.	Lebanon	Beirut	Ravi Thapar	Ambassador	III
65.	Libya	Tripoli	M. Manimekalai [Ms.]	Ambassador	III
66.	Madagascar	Antananarivo	Azad Singh Toor	Ambassador	III
67.	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Vijay Keshav Gokhale	High Commissioner	III
68.	Maldives	Male	Dnyaneshwar Manohar Mulay	High Commissioner	III
69.	Mali	Bamako	K. Joseph Francis	Ambassador/1st Resident Ambassador	III
70.	Mauritius	Port Louis	Madhusudan Ganapathi	High Commissioner	I
71.	Mexico	Mexico D.F.	Dinesh Kumar Jain	Ambassador	I
72.	Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	Satbir Singh	Ambassador	III

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73.	Morocco	Rabat	B.B. Tyagi	Ambassador	III
74.	Mozambique	Maputo	Dr. Ashok Kumar Amrohi	High Commissioner	III
75.	Myanmar	Yangon	Villur Sundararajan Seshadri [Dr.]	Ambassador	II
76.	Namibia	Windhoek	Vacant	High Commissioner	
77.	Nepal	Kathmandu	Rakesh Kumar Sood	Ambassador	I
78.	Netherlands	The Hague	Bhaswati Mukherjee [Ms.]	Ambassador	I
79.	New Zealand	Wellington	[Admiral Retd.] Sureesh Mehta	High Commissioner	I
80.	Niger	Niamey [Vacant]	Yogendra Pratap Singh	Ambassador-designate [1st Resident Ambassador-]	III
		Niamey	Munipati Samuel	Charge d'Affaires	
81.	Nigeria	Abuja	Mahesh Kumar Sachdev	High Commissioner	II
82.	Norway	Oslo	Banbit Anthony Roy	Ambassador	I
83.	Oman	Muscat	Anil Wadhwa	Ambassador	II
84.	Pakistan	Islamabad	Sharat Sabharwal	High Commissioner	I
85.	Panama	Panama City	Vishnu Namdeo Hade	Ambassador	III
86.	Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Satya P. Mann	High Commissioner	III
87.	Peru	Lima	Appunni Ramesh	Ambassador	III
88.	Philippines	Manila	Yogendra Kumar	Ambassador	II
89.	Poland	Warsaw	Deepak Vohra	Ambassador	I
90.	Portugal	Lisbon	Primrose Sharma [Ms.]	Ambassador	I
91.	Qatar	Doha	Deepa G. Wadhwa [Ms.]	Ambassador	III
92.	Romania	Bucharest	Debashish Chakravarti	Ambassador	II

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93.	Russian Federation	Moscow	Prabhat Prakash Shukla	Ambassador	I
94.	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Talmiz Ahmad	Ambassador	I
95.	Senegal	Dakar	Nagesh Rao Parthasarathi	Ambassador	III
96.	Serbia	Belgrade	Nengcha Lhouvum Mukhopadhaya [Ms.]	Ambassador	III
97.	Seychelles	Victoria	Asit Kumar Nag	High Commissioner	III
98.	Singapore	Singapore	Shri T.C.A. Raghavan [Dr.]	High Commissioner	III
99.	Slovak [Rep.]	Bratislava	Homai Saha [Ms]	Ambassador	II
100.	Slovenia [Rep. of]	Ljubljana	Jayakar Jerome	Ambassador	II
101.	South Africa	Pretoria	Virendra Gupta	High Commissioner	II
102.	Spain	Madrid	Sujata Mehta [Ms.]	Ambassador	III
103.	Sri Lanka	Colombo	Ashok Kumar Kantha	High Commissioner	II
104.	Sudan	Khartoum	Avanindra Kumar Pandey	Ambassador	I
105.	Suriname	Paramaribo	Kanwal Jit Singh Sodhi	Ambassador	III
106.	Sweden	Stockholm [Vacant]	Ashok Sajjanhar	Ambassador-designate	II
107.	Switzerland	Berne	Chitra Narayanan [Ms]	Ambassador	II
108.	Syria	Damascus	V.P. Haran	Ambassador	III
109.	Tajikistan	Dushanbe [Vacant]	Asith Kumar Bhattacharjee	Ambassador-designate	III
110.	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	Kocheril Velayudhan Bhagirath	High Commissioner	III
111.	Thailand	Bangkok	Pinak Ranjan Chakravarty	Ambassador	II
112.	Trinidad and Tobago	Port of Spain	Malay Mishra	High Commissioner	II

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113.	Tunisia	Tunis	Parampreet Singh Randhawa	Ambassador	II
114.	Turkey	Ankara	Raminder Singh Jassal	Ambassador	I
115.	Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	Mohammed Afzal	Ambassador	I
116.	Uganda	Kampala	Niraj Srivastava	High Commissioner	III
117.	Ukraine	Kyiv	Debabrata Saha	Ambassador	II
118.	United Arab Rep.	Abu Dhabi	M.K. Lokesh	Ambassador	II
119.	United Kingdom	London	Nalin Surie	High Commissioner	I
120.	United States of America	Washington DC	Meera Shankar [Ms.]	Ambassador	I
121.	Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Syed Manal Shah Alquadri [Prof. (Dr.)]	Ambassador	II
122.	Venezuela	Caracas	M. Lal Dingliana	Ambassador	I
123.	Vietnam	Hanoi	Ranjit Rae	Ambassador	III
124.	Yemen	Sana'a	Praveen Verma	Ambassador	III
125.	Zambia	Lusaka	Ashok Kumar	High Commissioner	III
126.	Zimbabwe	Harare	V. Ashok	Ambassador	III

Disruption in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

2946. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) has been disrupted due to reported shortage of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any dispute over any payment between the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) and the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution which has affected the MDMS;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the broad details of other disputes involved in the matter;

(e) the total amount due for payment by Ministry

of HRD to FCI under the scheme as on date and the total quantity of foodgrains it procures from FCI per year, foodgrain-wise; and

(f) the remedial steps taken by the Government to resolve the disputes and to implement the scheme in an effective way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Government had allocated foodgrains to the States/UTs on 5.3.2010 for the first two quarters from April to September, 2010. Due to insistence of the Department of Food and Public Distribution for pre-payment of cost of foodgrains, there was some delay on part of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in intimating the State-wise allocation of foodgrains to its field units. Consequently, some States like Rajasthan; West Bengal, Jharkhand and Punjab pointed out shortage of foodgrains for implementing the scheme. Inter-ministerial consultations were held to resolve the issue. On the direction of Department of Food and Public Distribution, the FCI directed its regional offices on 12.4.2010 and 31.5.2010 to release the foodgrains on post-payment basis for the first quarter (April-June, 2010) and second quarter (July-September, 2010) respectively as per the allocation made by this Ministry. All the States/UTs have been advised by this Ministry vide letters dated 13.4.2010 and 1.6.2010 to lift foodgrains from the FCI.

(e) and (f) An amount of Rs. 125.95 crore is to be paid to the FCI for the foodgrains supplied to States/UTs upto financial year 2009-10 under the MDM Scheme. The quantity of foodgrains to be procured from FCI under the Scheme is determined by the number of children and number of working days approved by the Programme Approval Board for Mid Day Meal Scheme (PAB-MDM) for States/UTs every year. Actual procurement is done after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous year. Procurement of foodgrains from FCI for last three years is given below:—

(Figures in lakh MTs)

Year	PAB-MDM approval for procurement of foodgrains from FCI		
	Wheat	Rice	Total
2007-08	3.89	14.54	18.43
2008-09	4.31	15.97	20.28
2009-10	4.47	19.41	23.88

It is the endeavour of the Government to make regular payment to FCI for, foodgrains supplied, under Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. Sometimes delay in payment takes place due to some discrepancy in the information received from the FCI and the States/UTs.

Charges for Photo Copy of RTI Information

2947. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) GSR336 dated 16.09.2005, Rs. 2/- for each page in A-4 or A-3 size paper is to be charged for obtaining information under RTI Act, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 50 paise or to a maximum of Re. 1/- is charged for a photocopy in the open market;

(d) if so, the reasons for charging Rs. 2/- per page as photocopy charges under RTI Act, 2005; and

(e) the steps taken to reduce the charges accordingly?

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 The fee is prescribed for providing information which is Rs. 2/- for each page (A-4 or A-3 size paper) created or copied.

(c) The information is not maintained.

(d) The prescribed fee is for providing information which includes photocopying charges and is reasonable.

(e) Does not arise.

Visa Problems for Technicians

2948. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has come across complaints on the difficulties faced by some energy firms in India in getting visas for their foreign technicians and experts from the Indian Missions abroad as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether suitable instructions would be given to the Indian missions abroad in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Indian Missions/Posts abroad are regularly instructed to grant visas to foreign nationals expeditiously in accordance with the Visa Policy of the Government.

Engineering and Polytechnic Institutions

2949. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of basic requirements laid down by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for according recognition to engineering and polytechnic educational institutions in the country;

(b) whether the initiatives taken by AICTE to reduce the imbalance between engineering and polytechnic education has been successful;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether AICTE has allowed any State for a second shift in their engineering colleges; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Approval Process Handbook of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), available on its website at www.aicte-india.org, provides the details of basic infrastructure, faculty and other facilities required for establishment of new engineering and polytechnic educational institutions for receiving approval of AICTE.

(b) and (c) The AICTE has decided to allow existing engineering and technology institutes to start Diploma Programme in the field of engineering and technology in the second shift to increase the enrolment, subject to fulfilment of norms and standards given in Approval Process Handbook, 2010 of AICTE. Also, the Council has allowed, separate Diploma Programme in the second shift in existing Degree Level Technical Institutions subject to fulfilment of norms and standards, prescribed in Approval Process Handbook, 2010 of AICTE.

(d) and (e) The AICTE has granted approval to 483 existing institutes to start engineering programme in second shift for Academic year 2010-11. The details of institutions accorded approval to run second shift in engineering in existing engineering colleges is at Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Number of institutes	Number of seats in 2nd shift
1.	Andhra Pradesh	185	18870
2.	Bihar	1	60
3.	Chandigarh	1	120
4.	Chhattisgarh	12	1116
5.	Delhi	16	1950
6.	Gujarat	24	1560
7.	Haryana	16	1692
8.	Jharkhand	3	120
9.	Karnataka	20	1925
10.	Kerala	2	60
11.	Maharashtra	86	7284
12.	Odisha	26	2598
13.	Punjab	14	1272
14.	Rajasthan	32	3912
15.	Uttar Pradesh	32	2928
16.	Uttarakhand	5	394
17.	West Bengal	8	726
Total		483	46587

Conference on Water Sector

2950. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Principal Secretaries/ Secretaries of States and UTs for the development and management of water sector was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government on the suggestions/decisions arrived at the conference;

(d) whether the Union Government has issued directions/instructions for better management and supply of water; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The annual conference of Principal Secretaries/Secretaries (Irrigation and Water Resources and Command Area Development Departments) of the States/Union Territories was held on 14.07.2010 to discuss the progress in respect of ongoing schemes/programmes on National Water Mission, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM), Flood Management Programme (FMP), Ground Water Development and Management, Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies and Externally Aided Projects (EAD). During the meeting, strategies for efficient and timely implementation of the projects were discussed.

The main suggestions raised during the conference and instructions given to States/UTs were as below:—

- To increase the water use efficiency by 20%. Necessary steps have to be taken by States/ UTs to achieve the goal.
- All proposals for release of 1st and 2nd installments on central assistance under NWM, AIBP, CADWM, FMP, RRR of water are to be submitted well in time to ensure the achievement of physical targets.

- The State Governments have been requested to expedite submission of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of each Command Area Development Projects of a State, to enhance budget provision in State Plan and also to constitute a State level Monitoring Committee to monitor the progress of the for Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) programme.
- States may initiate action for speedy implementation of Scheme of Dug well Recharge to ground water.
- Integrated Ground Water Management Programme needs to combine augmentation of ground water resources in over-exploited and critical areas and ground water development in safe areas having good ground water potential
- The States/UTs have been advised to make efforts to improve the slow progress of Hydrology Project Phase-II being implemented in 13 States and 8 central agencies.

The Principal Secretaries/Secretaries of the States have assured full cooperation and appropriate follow-up actions on the above mentioned issues.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Water Resources continues to make every effort for the successful implementation of the Government's policy on the management and supply of water by holding consultations, meetings and issuing suitable directions/instructions to all the States/UTs from time to time. The response from the States/UTs have always been quite positive.

[Translation]

Online Pollution Monitoring Systems

2951. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

- whether the Government proposes to introduce online pollution monitoring system for industries all over the country;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the steps taken by the Government for effective implementation of the online pollution monitoring system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):
(a) to (c) The Central Government has undertaken the task of introduction of online air pollution (emission) monitoring system for industries in select areas through a collaborative approach between the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the concerned industries. Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has initiated a project on such an online pollution monitoring in the Critically Polluted Area of Manali. Online monitoring is a supplement to the inspection based system of compliance and enforcement.

[English]

Construction of New Museums

2952. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted any proposal to the Union Government in the current financial year for the protected monuments and construction of new museums in the State especially in Western and Eastern U.P.;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the amount of funds proposed to be allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The entire expenditure on conservation, protection and maintenance of centrally protected monuments, and establishment and running of its site-museums is incurred by the Archeological Survey of India (ASI) through its own budgetary allocation. There is presently no scheme for providing financial assistance to State Governments for preservation of monuments protected by them.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted a proposal for construction of person alia museum — Kalka Bindadin Ki Dyodhi, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. Since the proposal submitted by the Government of UP did not contain some mandatory documents, they have been asked to complete the documentation. However, an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs has been recommended by the expert committee for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for this project.

[Translation]

Laptop for College Students and Teachers

2953. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide a laptop/Table PC at subsidised rates to the college students and teachers in the country particularly in the State of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the cost of the laptop/Table PC;

(c) the details of eligibility of students to be benefited from the said scheme alongwith the estimated number of beneficiaries;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to provide the same facility to the students of Higher Secondary Schools; and

(e) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented in the country?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) Under the Scheme of ICT in Schools, funds are released for provision of 10 PCs to Government and Government aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

Shortage of Teachers

2954. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government schools in the country continue to face the problem of shortage of teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the grant of child care leave to female teachers in the Government schools has aggravated the problem; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Against a total number of 12.82 lakh posts of teachers sanctioned under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the States and

Union Territories till 2009-10, 10.30 lakh posts of teachers have been filled up.

The status of number of teachers in Central Government schools is given as under:—

Central Government	Posts Sanctioned	in Position	Vacant
Kendriya Vidyalayas	40549	36855	3694
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas	12917	11111	1806

(c) and (d) The service conditions of teachers appointed in State/UTs under SSA are regulated by rules and regulations of respective State Government/UT.

For the vacancies arising in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas on account of female teachers proceeding on child care leave, the teachers are appointed on contract/part time basis.

[English]

Russian Inputs on Terror

2955. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
Khatgaonkar:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Russian Ambassador to India, around 40 terror camps are still active in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas and are looking to target India's interest in Afghanistan;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Government is aware of media reports about the interview of the Russian Ambassador to India H.E. Mr. Alexander M. Kadakin, wherein he has reportedly mentioned about 40 terror camps being active in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas. Government cooperates on counter-terrorism measures with partner countries, including Russia, and shares relevant information with them. Government continuously monitors all developments in this regard and remains committed to safeguarding and strengthening India's security.

Centre for Climate Change

2956. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal from the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhubaneswar to establish a centre for climate change (ICC) to impart teaching on land, water, air, environment and further research on the subject;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action plan of the said centre to develop the project on a fast track basis;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to set up such centres in other areas 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) No, Madam. The Ministry has received no such proposal as yet.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Regional Centres of Sahitya Academy

2957. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Sahitya Academy has opened regional centres in several States to run its activities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether no regional centre of the academy has been opened in any Hindi speaking State so far;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to open new regional centres of the Academy;
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Sahitya Akademi, having its head office at New Delhi, has three regional offices at Kolkata, Mumbai and Bangalore. The Akademi also has a sub-office at Chennai, a North-East Centre for Oral Literature at Agartala, a Sales Unit at Puducherry and a Project Office in Thiruvananthapuram.

The Head Office of the Akademi at New Delhi handles all languages of the Northern region, including Hindi.

- (e) No, Madam.
- (f) Does not arise.
- (g) As of now the existing centres/offices of the Akademi are able to cope up with the work.

Shortcomings in SSA

2958. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures taken for overcoming the shortcomings in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme;

- (b) whether the quality of teaching under SSA is sub-standard and the same needs improvement;
- (c) if so, the steps taken to improve the standard of teaching;
- (d) the details of measures taken to improve the Pupil-Teacher ratio to achieve the objectives of SSA; and
- (e) the details of the findings of the independent study commissioned for assessing the present status of school dropouts and the action taken thereon by the Government?

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) conducts National Learners' Achievement Survey for classes 3, 5 and 8 periodically. Till now two rounds of achievement surveys have been conducted. The surveys reveal modest improvements in the learning level. As per Selected Educational Statistics 2007-08, drop out rate at elementary level has declined from 54.80 (2001-02) to 43.03 (2007-08). Under SSA, several steps have been taken to improve the standard of teaching and reduce dropouts. These include, inter-alia, recruitment of 10.30 lakh additional teachers to improve Pupil-Teacher Ratio, regular In-service Training of Teachers, distribution of Free Textbooks for children in Primary and Upper Primary classes, Learning Enhancement Programmes for Mathematics and Language, School and Teacher grants, Academic support to Primary and Upper Primary schools through Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs) etc. The States have also been advised to initiate the revision of their curriculum framework in accordance with the guiding principles of National Curriculum Framework-2005. 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 provisions for SC and ST children. The Mid-Day-Meal programme also complements the strategy to reduce drop-outs.

Ban on Tourists in Tiger Reserves

2959. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has banned tourists from visiting the core regions of tiger reserves;

(b) if so, whether the Travel Operators have stated that wildlife tourism on the contrary was saving the forests and tigers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review the said ban; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Advisories have been issued to States for regulating tourist visitation in tiger reserves vis-à-vis the carrying capacity, to avoid disturbance to wild animals. As per the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, the core areas are required to be kept as inviolate for the purposes of tiger conservation.

(b) and (c) No such report has been received.

(d) and (e) Question do not arise.

[Translation]

National Testing Authority

2960. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up

a National Testing Authority for admission to under graduate courses;

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

(c) whether the State Governments are likely to set up State testing agencies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government so far to bring an uniform policy in the country in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) While there is no decision in this regard, a 'draft' concept Note has been prepared for consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders.

[English]

Clearance to Coal Projects

2961. SHRI PURNMA SI RAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of large number of coal projects have been delayed for want of environmental clearance;

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

(c) the affect of the delay in clearance from forest and environment on the coal production;

(d) whether the Ministry has taken up the matter with the concerned State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, 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) No, Madam. However, 63 projects of Coal India Limited (CIL) are awaiting Environmental Clearance at different levels.

(c) The production envisaged from the projects awaiting forestry clearance is about 181.79 Million Tonnes and from the projects awaiting environment clearance is 135 Million Tonnes in the terminal year i.e. 2011-12 of the XI Five Year Plan. Further delay in forest and environment clearance for these projects will have an adverse impact on the future coal production.

(d) and (e) Getting Environmental Clearance is a continuous and ongoing process and issues related to delays are addressed by the coal companies with the concerned authorities. Ministry of Coal has also taken up the matter with the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the State Governments whenever required.

Online Admission of IIT Students

2962. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints about the unsafe system of online admission of IIT students;

(b) if so, the nature of drawback in the system;

(c) whether this has been voiced by IIT faculty members also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) There are no on-line admissions in the IIT — Joint Entrance Examination (IIT-JEE). However, in the IIT-JEE 2010, the qualified candidates were given an option to fill their choices on-line for admission to courses. As per information given by the Joint Admission Board (JAB), some candidates

had inadvertently frozen their choices on-line without following the instructions correctly. They were, however, allowed to submit their choices in hard copy.

[Translation]

Cooked Food to Students under MDMS

2963. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court of India has issued a directive in November, 2004 to provide cooked meal to each student of Government schools in all the States and Union Territories under the Mid-day-Meal Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Vide order dated 18.11.2004 passed in WP (C) 196/2001, the Supreme Court of India directed that every child eligible for cooked meal under the Mid-day-Meal Scheme in all States and Union Territories, shall be provided with the said meal immediately and, in any case, not later than the month of January, 2005. It was also clarified that it would not be open to the State Governments/Union Territories to delay the implementation of the Scheme beyond January, 2005 on the ground that the necessary assistance has not been released by the Central Government. The Scheme should be implemented forthwith and cooking costs can be claimed from the Central Government in terms of its letter dated 6th October, 2004, which, in fact, requires those Governments to use available resources and recover it later from the Central Government.

(c) At present, the MDMS covers children studying in classes I-VIII in Government, Local body, Government

aided and National Child Labour Project (NCLP) schools, and Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres including Madarsas/Maqtabs supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) all over the country. Under the MDM Scheme, the Government provides Central Assistance under following components:—

- (i) Foodgrain (wheat/rice) @ 100 gram and 150 gram per child per school day at Primary stage and Upper Primary stage respectively.
- (ii) Cooking cost, which includes the cost of pulses, vegetables, oils, spices and fuel @ Rs. 2.69 per child per day for primary and @ Rs. 4.03 per child per day for upper primary children from 1.4.2010.
- (iii) Honorarium to Cook-cum-helpers @ Rs. 1000/- per month.
- (iv) Cost of construction of kitchen-cum-store at the State Schedule of Rates and the prescribed plinth area norm.
- (v) Kitchen devices @ Rs. 5000/- per school.
- (vi) Transportation assistance in the 11 Special Category States (viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Tripura) at par with the Public Distribution System and in other States/UTs @ Rs. 750/- MT.
- (vii) Assistance for Monitoring, Management and Evaluation (MME) of the Scheme @ 2% of the total assistance for (a) foodgrain, (b) transportation cost and (c) cooking cost (including honorarium to cooks-cum-helpers).

The expenditure on cooking, honorarium to cook-cum-helper and construction of kitchen-cum-store is shared between the Central Government and North-Eastern

Region States on 90:10 basis and between other States/UTs on 75:25 basis.

Fulfilment of Social Commitment

2964. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Undertakings and other agencies under the administrative control his Ministry have utilized funds for social commitments;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds spent therefrom so far, scheme/project-wise?

(c) the manner in which the funds are spent; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for proper utilisation of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA) (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Out of all the Undertakings and Organizations under the administrative control of this Ministry, only one Undertaking, namely, WAPCOS Ltd. has utilized the funds for Social Commitments under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). CSR was started in WAPCOS Ltd. from 2008-09 and Rs. 20.25 lakh has been utilized by the Company for this purpose so far. The various activities undertaken are indicated in the Statement.

(d) Guidelines for proper utilization of funds under CSR have been issued by the Government vide Department of Public Enterprise's Office Memorandum dated 9.4.2010. These guidelines prescribe the concept, planning, implementation, research, documentation, advocacy, promotion and development, funding, monitoring etc. for carrying out the activities of CSR.

Statement**Commitments by WAPCOS Ltd. under Corporate Social Responsibility**

Year	Place	Activity	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)
2008-09	Delhi	The services of Experts were provided for Water Quality Mission.	3.94
	Hyderabad	Contribution for promoting Rural Development Management Education.	4.00
2009-10	Coimbatore	Workshop on "Water Management and Conservation".	2.08
	Delhi	Contribution to cater to higher education in villages and spreading awareness of the computer operations.	2.00
	Delhi	The services of Experts provided for Water Quality Mission under CSR.	3.53
	Delhi	(i) National Capacity Building Programme in Water Sector.	
		(ii) Internal Conference on "Brain Storming of Innovative Ancient Techniques in resolving the current crisis of Soil, Water and Environment".	
		(iii) Technical Session on "Corporate Social Responsibility".	4.70
Total			20.25

[English]

Proposal for Irrigation

2965. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Haryana has submitted any proposal for irrigation projects in Bhiwani and Mahendergarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No Proposal of any new major/medium project benefiting Bhiwani and Mahendergarh is received in Central Water Commission for appraisal.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Rights of Publishers and Music Companies

2966. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

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

(a) whether European Union (EU), in copyright portion, is asking for an extension of the rights of publishers and music/film companies;

(b) if so, whether the Government is of the opinion that these need careful examination to ensure that we are not giving away public rights to satisfy big EU copyright holding media companies; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Indian Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

District Level Schemes

2967. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government carry out any activity on development of Science and Technology at district level;

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

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, the Union Government provides financial assistance for development of Science and Technology to States through State Science and Technology Programme. Under this programme, financial assistance is provided for setting up/strengthening of State Science and Technology Councils and to carry out and promote activities related to location specific need based research and development; pilot scale science and technology demonstration projects and studies/surveys on specific topics of relevance to the State etc. including the projects at District Level.

Vacant Posts of Surveyor General

2968. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Survey or General is vacant in Survey of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts?

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) and (c) No eligible candidate was available for appointment by promotion or on deputation. Therefore, Government decided to make the appointment through direct recruitment. Now Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has carried out the interview and recommended a candidate for the post of Surveyor General and proposal for his appointment has been sent to Appointments Committee of the Cabinet for approval. At present, the charge of the post of Surveyor General of India is being held by Secretary, Department of Science and Technology.

Literacy Rate

2969. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI GADHVI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) the literacy rate in the country compared to the literacy rate of neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan;

(b) whether the literacy amongst the students in the country a markedly increased during the last decade after successful implementation of various comprehensive educational programmes in various States;

(c) if so, the extent of increase in literacy rate in each State/UT during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to have educational exchange programme with neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The literacy rate in the country as compared to the literacy rate of neighbouring countries is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Country	Literacy Rate in percentage (Age group 15 years and above) (2000-2007)
1.	India	66
2.	Bangladesh	53
3.	Bhutan	53
4.	Nepal	57
5.	Pakistan	54
6.	Sri Lanka	91

Source: UNESCO's EFA GLOBAL MONITORING REPORT, 2010

(b) To impart functional literacy to non-literates in the age group of 15-35 years, the National Literacy Mission was launched in 1988 and it continued through the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans. Because of efforts made under the Mission as well as other educational programmes of the Government, the literacy rate in the country registered a marked increase from 52.21% in 1991 to 64.84% in 2001.

(c) The literacy rate in India is collected decennially and not annually. A Statement giving State/UT-wise literacy rate, as per the 1991 and 2001 Census, and the increase therein is annexed.

(d) There is no educational exchange programme with neighbouring countries.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Literacy Rate as per Census 1991	Literacy Rate as per Census 2001	Increase in Literacy rate between 1991 and 2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.08	60.47	16.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.59	54.34	12.75
3.	Assam	52.89	63.25	10.36
4.	Bihar	37.49	47.00	9.51
5.	Chhattisgarh	42.91	64.66	21.75
6.	Delhi	75.29	81.67	6.38
7.	Goa	75.51	82.01	6.50
8.	Gujarat	61.29	69.14	7.85
9.	Haryana	55.85	67.91	12.06
10.	Himachal Pradesh	63.86	76.48	12.62
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	55.52	NA
12.	Jharkhand	41.39	53.56	12.17
13.	Karnataka	56.04	66.64	10.60
14.	Kerala	89.81	90.86	1.05
15.	Madhya Pradesh	44.67	63.74	19.07
16.	Maharashtra	64.87	76.88	12.01
17.	Manipur	59.89	70.53	10.64
18.	Meghalaya	49.10	62.56	13.46
19.	Mizoram	82.26	88.80	6.54
20.	Nagaland	61.65	66.59	4.94

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Odisha	49.09	63.08	13.99
22.	Punjab	58.51	69.65	11.14
23.	Rajasthan	38.55	60.41	21.86
24.	Sikkim	56.94	68.81	11.87
25.	Tamil Nadu	62.68	73.45	10.77
26.	Tripura	60.44	73.19	12.75
27.	Uttarakhand	57.75	71.62	13.87
28.	Uttar Pradesh	40.71	56.27	15.56
29.	West Bengal	57.70	68.64	10.94
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	73.02	81.30	8.28
31.	Chandigarh	77.81	81.94	4.13
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	40.71	57.63	16.92
33.	Daman and Diu	71.20	78.18	6.98
34.	Lakshadweep	81.78	86.66	4.88
35.	Puducherry	74.74	81.24	6.50
	All India	52.21	64.84	12.63

[English]

**MoU between Gujarat and Maharashtra
on River Links**

2970. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for two river interlinking projects has been signed between the State Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the clearance from the Union Government has also been taken in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal links was signed among the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Chief Minister of Maharashtra and the Union Minister for Water Resources on 3.05.2010 in the presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

As per the MoU, the Maharashtra State Government will get the benefits through the Damanganga — Pinjal Link Project by way of augmentation of water supply to meet the domestic water requirement of Mumbai city, while Government of Gujarat will be free to utilize remaining water spilled from Bhugad and Khargihill dams. The issue of water sharing, quantum of diversion in link canal, exploring the possibilities of hydropower generation in Damanganga basin, extending the link to Tansa reservoir etc., raised by States will be addressed during the preparation of the DPR.

The Gujarat State will get the benefits of Par — Tapi — Narmada link Project through en-route irrigation from the link canal and also in the drought-prone Saurashtra and Kutch region by way of substitution. The issue of utilization of water by Maharashtra State in their territory by lifting water over the western divide will also be examined during the preparation of DPR.

Open Bidding of Coal Blocks

2971. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal industry is moving towards a big reform and is readying to usher-in an open bidding regime;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is likely to bring a legislation for appointment of a Regulator to open up coal mining to private players without restriction of captive end use; and

(d) if so, the details 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) With a view to bringing in greater transparency and objectivity in the process of allocation of coal blocks, the Mines and

Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008 which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 17.10.2008, seeks to adopt auctioning of coal and lignite blocks for captive use through competitive bidding as the selection process in lieu of dispensation through the Screening Committee route.

(c) and (d) Government proposes to set up an independent regulator for coal sector, which would require appropriate legislation to be passed by the Parliament. Appointment of an independent regulator for coal sector would result in more optimal development and conservation of coal resources, more effective regulation, adoption of best mining practices, rational pricing, better distribution, evolution of a more competitive market and would also help in creating a level playing field for new entrants in the coal sector.

The Central Government also decided to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973, to allow Indian companies, both in the public and private sector, to mine coal in the country without the existing restriction of captive mining and to be engaged in exploration of coal in the country. Accordingly a Bill, namely the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Amendment Bill, 2000, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24.04.2000. The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee, which has already submitted its report. Due to concerns voiced by the trade unions, the Bill could not be moved in the Parliament so far.

Now the Government has constituted a new Group of Ministers (GoM) in August, 2009, to examine the matter further.

Funds for Prevention of Pollution in Ground Water

2972. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance is provided by the Union Government to the State Governments for combating ground water pollution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds granted to various States 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) and (b) "Water" being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to take steps to combat ground water pollution. The Ministry of Water Resources does not provide financial assistance to the States for tackling ground water quality problems. However, the Union Government has taken following measures and provided assistance to mitigate the problem of ground water pollution:—

- (i) Drilling arsenic free wells by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in the arsenic affected areas and providing technical guidance for clearing of source of drinking water in arsenic affected areas.
- (ii) Organisation of mass awareness programmes in ground water quality affected areas.
- (iii) Providing financial and technical assistance by the Union Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water Supply) through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) to supplement the efforts of the States for provision of safe drinking water to the rural population as per the stipulated norms. Under NRDWP, the States are competent to plan, sanction and implement rural water supply schemes. Under the programme to address the water quality problem, 20% of the annual NRDWP funds will be allocated for tackling water quality problems to enable rural communities to have access to potable drinking water.
- (iv) To ensure safe drinking water supply to all the urban population of the country, the Ministry of Urban Development has launched two new programmes, viz. Jawaharlal Nehru National

Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

- (v) Directions issued by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to limit the discharge of effluents within the stipulated standards and setting up of network of water quality monitoring stations and common effluent treatment plants.

Design/Architecture Aptitude Test

2973. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

- (a) whether Joint Admission Board (JAB) cancelled the allotment of seats to some candidates who have cleared the design/architecture aptitude test;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of these students; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government against the persons responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) As per the information of the Joint Admission Board (JAB), some candidates who did not qualify in the Architecture/Design aptitude test were inadvertently allotted B.Arch and B.Des courses in the Joint Entrance Examination (IIT-JEE) 2010. This has been rectified by the JAB and most of the affected candidates have been allotted seats based on their original choice sheet and seat availability.

GROYNE along Sea Coast

2974. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to construct 'GROYNE' along the sea coast in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu; and
- (c) the steps taken and the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) As per the information available with Central Water Commission, the State Government of Tamil Nadu had submitted a project proposal comprising of 32 Groynes for construction under External Assistance Project; out of which, seven works were proposed in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. The proposal was examined by CWC and comments sent in October 2008. Further, the Government of Puducherry has envisaged construction of five Groynes along the sea coast. The State Government of Kerala has also envisaged construction of 21 Groynes under special grant-in-aid of Rs. 175 crore to the State for Coastal Zone Management sanctioned by the 12th Finance Commission.

(c) No other funds have been allocated for the aforesaid works during the last three years and the current year.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

2975. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects in the country are being developed without the necessary clearance and approval of the Union Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not according approval to these projects; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) As per report of the Working Group on Water Resources for Eleventh Five Year Plan constituted by the Planning Commission, 90 major, 136 medium and 74 Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) projects totaling to 300 projects were likely to spill over from Tenth to Eleventh Five Year Plan.

In order to expedite techno-economic clearances to the projects, the Ministry of Water Resources has considerably increased the frequency of holding meeting of the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects. It is for the State Governments to comply with observations of the Central Appraising Agencies and obtain required mandatory clearances and submit the same to the Central Water Commission so that project proposal could be put up to the said Advisory Committee for considering techno-economic clearance.

Coal Blocks under Joint Venture

2976. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that coal blocks allocated to Central/State Governments or their PSUs for captive end use are being operated through so called Joint Ventures (JV) with private coal mine operators holding majority share in the JV;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a clear cut violation of the Terms and Conditions of the allocation of coal blocks;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to cancel such coal block(s);
- (e) whether the Government proposes to amend the rules in this regard to legitimate allotment of such coal block(s); and
- (f) 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) Coal blocks are allocated to Central/State Public Sector Undertakings under the captive dispensation through Screening Committee route for captive use for the approved end-use plants in pursuance of Section 3 (3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. As per the existing guidelines, allocatee companies are eligible through a gazette notification under Section 3 (3)(a)(iii)(4) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 to engage a mining company to mine the coal on behalf the allocatee company and hand over the mined coal exclusively to the allocatee company for captive use for the approved end-use plant of the allocatee.

(b) The names of coal block allottee PSUs who have been allocated coal blocks and who have formed joint ventures for mining of the said coal blocks, covered by the Gazette Notifications under Section 3(3)(a)(iii)(4) of the Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, 1973 are given below:—

1. M/s Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. with M/s Karnataka EMTA Coal Mines Ltd.
2. M/s Punjab State Electricity Board with M/s Punjab EMTA Coal Mines Ltd.
3. M/s West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd. with M/s Bengal EMTA Coal Mines Ltd.
4. M/s Damodar Valley Corporation with M/s DVC EMTA Coal Mines Ltd.
5. M/s Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Ltd. with M/s TVNL EMTA Coal Mines Ltd.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply given at (c) above.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply given at (e) above.

International Schools

2977. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) the number of schools having international affiliations, State-wise and foreign affiliating body-wise;

(b) whether these affiliations are given through Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the deciding authority of its syllabus and teachers;

(d) whether complaints have been received against them and if so, the nature of complaints; and

(e) the action taken by the Government on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) According to the website of the University of Cambridge International Examinations, there are 241 schools in India affiliated to Cambridge International Examination (CIE). The State-wise break-up is annexed as Statement. As per the website of the International Baccalaureate Organisation, 72 schools in India offer IB programmes. However, the State-wise break-up is not provided in the web-site.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) International Boards follow their own syllabi and teacher qualifications.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement*State-wise number of International School in India*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Schools Affiliated to CIE
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Assam	—
3.	Bihar	—
4.	Gujarat	25
5.	Haryana	14
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—
8.	Karnataka	28
9.	Kerala	6
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3
11.	Maharashtra	81
12.	Chandigarh	1
13.	Goa	4
14.	Jharkhand	1
15.	Delhi (NCR)	7
16.	Odisha	2
17.	Punjab	6
18.	Rajasthan	6
19.	Sikkim	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	20

1	2	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6
22.	Uttarakhand	6
23.	West Bengal	10
Total		241

Transport of Coal

2978. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahanadi Coalfields Limited has been often encouraging movement of coal by rail racks even for short distances viz. within 100 Kms.;

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

(c) whether this has led to substantial hardship in the livelihood of road transport companies operating in Talchar coalfield area;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited has reported that Mahanadi Coalfields Limited is neither encouraging nor discouraging movement of coal by rail within short distances. The mode of movement for lifting of coal from the collieries is decided by the consumers/buyers.

(c) No, Madam, since in addition to movement of coal by Rail, substantial quantity of coal is being taken by consumers/buyers by road. The quantum of coal supplied by road from Talcher coalfield during 2008-09

and 2009-10 was 9.3 million tonnes and 10.7 million tonnes respectively.

(e) and (e) Does not arise in view of reply given in respect of parts (c) and (d) of the question.

Central Administrative Tribunal

2979. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) has recently emphasized the need for doing away with the powers of the High Courts to review the orders of the Tribunals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has considered the ruling of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in L. Chandra Kumar case in 1997 which had defeated the very purpose for which the Administrative Tribunal Act was brought into force;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government considering the fact that Central Administrative Tribunal Act was enacted to provide inexpensive and speedy justice to Central Government employees, consider to bring an appropriate bill before the Parliament for doing away with the powers of the High Court to review order of the Central Administrative Tribunal; and

(f) if not, the reasons 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.

Chairman CAT vide his letter dated 14.09.2009 has endorsed the views of the Law Commission of India given in its Report No. 215 on the subject.

(c) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court were examined to see whether a review be filed or an amendment be made in the Constitution to restore the position as it existed prior to the judgment in L. Chandra Kumar's case. However, this was not found to be legally tenable.

Nuclear Security Summit

2980. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether looking to play a proactive role at the US-sponsored Nuclear Security Summit in Washington on April 12-13, India has offered to set up the first ever international centre on nuclear security in India;

(b) if so, whether this decision has received a positive response;

(c) if so, whether this will form one of the key outcome of the summit;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether India has offered to fully fund and set up this centre of excellence;

(f) if so, the time by which the centre is likely to be set up; and

(g) the amount spent so far 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) Prime Minister

announced on 13 April, 2010 at the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington, that India will establish a Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership. The Centre will be owned and managed by the Government. It will be open to international participation through academic exchanges, training and research and development efforts. The Centre is aimed at strengthening India's cooperation with the international community in the areas of advanced nuclear energy systems, nuclear security, radiological safety, and radiation technology applications in areas such as health, food and industry. There was positive response to this initiative at the Nuclear Security Summit.

(e) to (g) A phased approach will be followed for setting up of the Centre and no expenditure has so far been incurred on the Centre.

[Translation]

3G and Wi-Fi Services to Students

2981. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has provided 3G and Wi-Fi Broadband services to the students of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to provide the same facility to other universities in the country; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said facility is likely to be provided to other universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the University has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

with the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) wherein a Closed User Group (CUG) facility with 3G connectivity and Wi-Fi Broadband services to the University staff and students would allow them to access research based resources through the JNU LAN and general browsing through their own access points. The users (students and staff) would pay for their access through a discounted plan with a provision for periodic review.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. The University Grants Commission, however, under the scheme of establishing/upgrading computer centers in the University, provides financial assistance to Universities to set up a computer centre as a central facility for the growth and development of teaching, research and other related activities.

[English]

Leakage of Information

2982. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken to prevent leakage/ theft of sensitive and crucial document and information related to security of the country from Indian missions abroad; and

(b) the details of the steps taken to monitor statistical data of visa stickers and passports from the missions abroad to avoid misuse?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Procedures already exist and are implemented for the security and custody of sensitive and crucial documents and information related to security of the country in all Indian Missions abroad. These are supported by constant vigil and monitoring.

(b) There are standing instructions from the Ministry to the Missions/Posts abroad for periodic physical verification and stocktaking of all travel documents including passports and visa stickers, in order to ensure their safety and accountability. In the event of any loss

of blank travel documents, all Passport Issuing, and Immigration authorities are notified immediately.

[Translation]

National Level Committee for MDMS

2983. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a National Level Committee to examine extension of Mid Day Meal Scheme to cover students studying in privately managed unaided schools in tribal areas including unaided minority institutions in the country;

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

(c) whether the said Committee has completed their study and submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made therein and the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:—

- (i) to examine the suggestions with regard to coverage of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme to students studying in privately managed unaided schools with focus on Tribal areas and minorities;
- (ii) to estimate financial and other implications of such coverage/extension; and
- (iii) to ascertain whether State Governments/UT Administrations are agreeable to the extension of MDM Scheme to privately managed unaided recognized schools and share the cost.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The question does not arise.

Bio-Medical Waste

2984. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any notice in regard to the spreading of air pollution through the existing disposal system of bio-medical waste by the incinerators has been served on the Union Government and the Central Pollution Control Board on April 15, 2005 by the Supreme Court of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps aimed at checking disposal of bio-medical waste through the existing system have been taken by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):

(a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court had issued notice on April 15, 2005 to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 160 of 2005, in the matter of Common Cause versus Union of India and others. It was alleged by the Petitioner that disposal of bio-medical waste by incineration is causing serious environmental problems. It was prayed that the Union of India and the CPCB may be directed to stop giving permissions for installation of incinerators and also to stop operation of the existing incinerators for treatment of Bio-Medical Waste. The Petitioner also prayed for recognition and encouragement of new technologies for disposal of the bio-medical and other wastes, particularly the "non-burn" technologies.

The above-mentioned Writ Petition has been disposed of on 22.10.2008. The Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the incinerators for disposal of Bio-Medical Waste

treatment are installed on the basis of procedure prescribed under the Bio-Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 and that the Petitioner had not produced any scientific material or research results to show that the existing incinerators were causing serious environmental pollution as alleged in the petition.

(c) and (d) The Government of India had notified the Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998 (BMW Rules), under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, for safe disposal of bio-medical wastes whereby standards for emissions and operational standards for incinerators have been laid down. The State Pollution Control Board/Pollution Control Committee of Union Territory (SPCB/PCC) is the Prescribed Authority for implementing various provisions of Bio-medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998.

The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has prepared and circulated to all State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) the guidelines on "Design and Construction of Bio-medical Waste Incinerators" in order to help them comply with the standards stipulated in the BMW Rules. A check list for verification of compliance by CBMWTDFs was also prepared and circulated to all SPCBs/PCCs for implementation. The CPCB carries out random stack emission monitoring and directions under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 are issued for violation of provisions of BMW Rules.

Environmental Pollution

2985. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the religious tourism in famous Gangotri, Yamunotri, Badrinath and Kedarnath in Uttarakhand is causing large scale disaster to the ecology of this region;

(b) if so, the extent of damage to ecology in the above regions; and

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken to save this ecologically fragile areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) It is a fact that, religious tourism poses threat to ecology and environment. However, no large scale disaster to ecology has been reported.

(c) (i) Several initiatives to protect the ecology, which includes threat due to religious tourism, have been taken. The initiatives/steps under **National Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem** under National Action Plan on Climate Change and **Himalayan Sustainable Development Forum** (HSDF) under the Shimla Declaration adopted during the Himalayan Chief Ministers' Conclave held at Shimla on October 29-30, 2009 address the problem of unregulated tourism and pilgrimage along with other environmental issues.

(ii) Guidelines have been formulated to enable regulated entry into higher regions of Gangotri.

(iii) Forest Department, Uttarakhand has restricted the entry of tourists visiting from Gangotri to Gaumukh to a maximum of 150 persons per day.

(iv) Campaigns for collection of plastics and polythene bags have been launched from time to time.

12.00 hrs.

RE: FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE VICTIMS OF CLOUDBURST AT LEH, JAMMU AND KASHMIR FROM MP LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT FUND

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam Speaker, yesterday on behalf

of the House you made a reference to the untold misery that was heaped upon the people of Leh as a result of the cloudburst there and you empathized with the families on behalf of the House and the Nation as such. In response to that, I would take this opportunity to suggest that out of the MP Local Area Development Fund, each one of us donates at least Rs. 20 lakh for that. Though no amount of financial assistance would be adequate to compensate them for the human loss that they have suffered, a minimum of Rs. 20 lakh we all can contribute to that. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, you may kindly mention the Members in a letter from your side. Giving the details of that could be enough.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):
I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Environment (Protection) Third (Amendment) Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 485(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 2010, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2819/15/10]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Almora, for the year 2008-2009.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2820/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, 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 Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, 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 2821/15/10]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

versions) by the Government of the working of the Nava Nalanda Mahavihara, Nalanda, 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 2822/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur, 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 2823/15/10]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, 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 2824/15/10]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2007-2008.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, 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 Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, 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 2825/15/10]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Agartala, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Agartala, for the year 2007-2008.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2826/15/10]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Raipur, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Raipur, for the year 2007-2008.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2827/15/10]

- (11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2828/15/10]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 2009, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 2009, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th August, 2010, with the following amendments:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixtieth" the word "Sixty-first" be substituted.

Clause-1

2. That at page 1, line 2, for the figure "2009" the figure "2010" be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Jharkhand Appropriation Bill, 2010, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th August, 2010 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to State that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table the Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 2010, as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments on the 10th August, 2010.

12.02¼ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

9th Report

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): I beg to present the Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology on "Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-seventh Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on – Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)".

12.02½ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE**

(i) 46th Report

[English]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran): I beg to lay on the Table the Forty-sixth Report of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

(ii) Evidence

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (Paschim Champaran): I beg to lay on the Table the Evidence tendered before the Committee on the Indian Medicine Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of the recommendations
contained in the 30th Report of the Standing
Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances,
Law and Justice on "Constraints being
faced by Kendriya Bhandar", pertaining
to the Ministry of Personnel, Public
Grievances and Pensions***

[English]

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, with your permission I beg to lay a Statement on the Table of the House which indicates the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 30th Report of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on "Constraints being faced by Kendriya Bhandar" pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

12.03½ hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 928
DATED 25.11.2009 REGARDING
EDUCATION CESS ALONGWITH THE
REASONS FOR DELAY****

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2829/15/10.

**Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2830/15/10.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, with your permission, I would beg to lay on the Table of the House a statement correcting the reply given on the 25th November, 2009 to the Unstarred Question No. 928 by Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal

regarding Education Cess, along with the reasons or delay in correcting the reply.

"The details of Education Cess collected by the Government during last three years are given below:—

Amount (Rs. in crores)

Year	Primary Education Cess		Secondary and Higher Education Cess		Total Education Cess	
	On Direct Taxes	On Indirect Taxes	On Direct Taxes	On Indirect Taxes	On Direct Taxes	On Indirect Taxes
2006-07	4395.23	5568	—	—	4395.23	5568
2007-08*	5977.86	6210	2978.90	2895	8956.76	9105
2008-09	6652.30	6171	3200.92	2659	9853.22	8830
2009-10 (Budget Estimates)	7400.00	5560	3700.00	2780	11100.00	8340

Education Cess is not a part of the net proceeds of the divisible pool of sharable taxes based on constitutional provisions and as per the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission. The proceeds of 2% Education Cess for primary education credited into a non-lapsable fund called Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) are utilized exclusively for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) Scheme. Expenditure on SSA and MDM Scheme is incurred from PSK after the funds provided by way of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) are fully utilized. No specified allocation is made separately to States/UTs against the amount collected through Education Cess. Assistance under PSK is released to States/UTs as per the schematic pattern and budgetary allocation for SSA and MDM Scheme. Regarding 1% additional cess for Secondary and Higher Education, only Gross Budgetary Support is provided to Department of Higher Education (HE) to meet its budgetary requirement and no separate

allocation is made from the funds generated from this 1% additional cess."

The Correcting Statement has been necessitated due to inadvertent error in the answer of Unstarred Question No. 928 dated 25th November, 2009.

Reasons for Delay. The correcting reply could not be carried out during the previous session due to late receipt of complete reply from the concerned departments.

The error is regretted.

12.04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS —
(RAILWAYS), 2010-11

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
RAILWAYS (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Sir, on behalf of

*Secondary and Higher Education Cess was introduced w.e.f. 1.4.2007.

[Shri K.H. Muniyappa]

Kumari Mamata Banerjee, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 2010-11.

12.04½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today who are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within twenty minutes. Only those matters will be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

- (i) **Need to review the New Exploration Licensing Policy and bring the functioning of Production Sharing Contract (PSC) under the control of CAG to check the possibility of irregularities in accounting**

[Translation]

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, UP): The oil and Natural Gas conserved by Nature is a national Treasure. More than 100 crore Indians of this country are actually entitled to reap the benefits of this national treasure.

Under the New Exploration Licensing Policy formulated by the Government in the year 2008, it has not been made mandatory to get the audit of expenditure in Production Sharing Contracts (PSC) done by a constitutional Body (CAG).

Under the New Exploration Licensing Policy, the Government has so far entered into 85 production sharing

contracts (PSC) with the Private Companies for the exploration of Petroleum and Natural Gas. The amount utilized in the expenditure of these Production Sharing Contracts has crossed lakhs of crore in rupee terms.

Not bringing the expenditure account of this Production Sharing Contract related to National assets under the audit purview of the constitutional body of CAG gives rise to the possibility of huge irregularities of lakhs of crore of rupees in these contracts.

I would urge the Government to take necessary steps to mandatorily bring the audit of the production sharing contract under the purview of the constitutional body of CAG by amending the provisions in this regard so as to let the National assets of this country serve the interest of crores of citizens of this country in place of the private companies under the conception of Government's Transparent Policy.

- (ii) **Need to declare Kalagarh as a Revenue region of Uttarakhand and transfer the land of Kalagarh region from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to the Department of Irrigation, Uttarakhand**

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the Kalagarh region. The Kalagarh region has been developed during the decade of 1960 under the Ramganga River Project. At present, this region lie extended under the Sneh Patty of Dugadda block of Kotdwar tehsil under the Pauri District. Approximately, 4-5 thousand population of this region has its representation in the Vidhan Sabha Constituency of Kotdwar and the Lok Sabha Constituency of Garhwal.

The main problem with Kalagarh region is that it is neither in the rural revenue records of the district of Pauri Garhwal nor it has become the party of any municipality/ town. In the year 1961, the Government of Uttar Pradesh had transferred app. 22235 acres of land from the Forest Development to the Irrigation Department under certain

*Treated as Laid on the Table.

condition on a 99 years lease for approving the construction of Ramganga Project in Kalagarh region out of the said 22235 acres of land transferred by the Forest Department to Irrigation department, app. 20122 acres of land is meant for water bodies, app. 1259 acres of land for offices, roads etc. and 855 acres of land for colonies, hostel, office, Kutcha and Pucca bazaar, school, college, hospital, treasury, bank, post office, clubs, stores, workshop, police station, bore wells, helipads i.e. complete township. Out of the 855 acres of land sanctioned for township, the irrigation department of Uttar Pradesh has communicated the need to retain app. 37 acres of land out of the same. The 448 acres of land out of the remaining 491 acres of land has gone back to the forest department. The remaining 43 acres of land remains to be returned back. But the Kalagarh residents are objecting to the same because the colony for Kalagarh residents, houses for the personnel of Government of Uttarakhand, schools, hospital and markets are to be constructed on the land. In fact, now Uttarakhand State has come into existence and the lease of this land holds upto 2060 and therefore, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has no right to return it back to the Forest department.

The objection of the residents of Kalagarh region is valid and this is a wrong decision of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to return this land back to Forest Department. I would like to request the Union Government to direct the State Government to convert the Kalagarh region from forest village to revenue village and returns this land to the Irrigation Department of Uttarakhand Government, So that the houses, schools, hospital and market can be constructed for the development of the residents there.

- (iii) **Need to constitute a Board to ensure checking of soil erosion in various districts along the rivers Ganga and Bhagirathi in West Bengal**

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): The

districts in West Bengal along the banks of river Ganga/ Bhagirathi have been under constant threat of erosion. Many a historical places are also becoming vulnerable due to the perpetual erosion.

Central Government in the current year's budget took a serious note on this problem and announced the same in the budget document. The State Government does not have the requisite infrastructure even to execute the anti-erosion works as it is a stupendous job involving men and money.

But the situation does not permit any delay. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to constitute one board as similar as Baharamputra so that the anti-erosion works could be done in a dedicated manner.

- (iv) **Need to adopt a uniform procedure by University Grants Commission for admission of students in colleges of Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): 22 crore children go to schools in various States of the country for getting education out of which only 40% children pass the 12th class. As per the Government figures, only crore 40 lakh children are able to reach the college level education. The Union Human Resource Development Minister had said a few days back that 30% children in the country will reach university level by the year 2020 whereas presently only 12.4% children are studying at college and university level. As per one report, presently there are 500 universities and 25,000 colleges in the country, whereas 800 university and 40 to 45 thousand degree colleges are required to be opened up for providing college level education to 4 crore 60 lakh children. Today, there is a need to provide national vocational education and job oriented opportunities in the country. Only 107 seats are available in a college recognized by the Gorakhpur University of Uttar Pradesh for which courses are being conducted, whereas, other universities of the State like Kanpur University has 560 seats, Lucknow

[Shri Jagdambika Pal]

University has 420 seats, Poorvanchal University has 360 seats and Awadh University has 360 seats. In this regard, the University Grants Commission should take a decision of bringing uniformity in allocation of seats to each university by removing the difference in the above mentioned seats. This decision of UGC will provide more opportunities for admission of the students in all the universities of the county and bring uniformity.

(v) Need to take steps to make the river Yamuna pollution free

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Common wealth games are scheduled to be held in the national capital Delhi this year due to which a large number of foreign tourists are supposed to visit Delhi. But the condition of the river Yamuna crossing through the national capital Delhi is worse. Billions of rupees have been spent on cleaning of the Yamuna but it is still polluted. Seventy per cent of pollution in the Yamuna comes from the national capital whereas thirty per cent of pollution in this river comes from other cities through which it passes. The fact is that the Yamuna has become so polluted in a range of 22 kilometres from Wazirabad to Okhla barrage in Delhi that it has become a drain in this area. Seventeen big drains fall into the Yamuna. Out of these drains Najafgarh and Shahdara drains are the most polluting drains.

As per the report of the Central Pollution Control Board due to constant rise in pollution in the Yamuna the Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) in the Yamuna is 41 milligram per litre at present whereas according to the laid down standard in this regard the BOD should not be more than 3 milligram per litre. Similarly the total number of coliforms polluting the Yamuna should be less than 5000 in 100-millilitre water. As a result the pollution has been rising and the quantity of oxygen has been decreasing in the Yamuna.

I request the Union Government to take necessary steps to make the Yamuna river passing through Delhi, pollution free keeping in view the Common wealth games scheduled to be held in Delhi.

(vi) Need to take steps for proper storage of foodgrains in the country

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI (Jaipur): have come to know from the reports published that the foodgrains are not stored properly or there has been negligence in this work in North India. Our foodgrains are lying under open sky at several places. More than half of these foodgrains will rot and will not be fit even for consumption of the animals. It has been found that water bottles have been kept in godowns and the foodgrains are rotting outside at several places. Strict action should be taken against the officers and the institutions doing such things so as to check these things in future.

I would like to give some suggestions in this regard. Foodgrains should be kept in polythene bags in place of jute bags so that they are not rotten by moisture. More pucca godowns should be constructed so that there is no problem of storage. If there is shortage of godowns then private godowns should be taken on rent. The Government agencies should try their best to ensure that not a single bag of foodgrains is kept under open sky so as to prevent there from getting rotten. If there is surplus quantum of foodgrains we should not hesitate in distributing those foodgrains among the poor.

(vii) Need to make the B.S.N.L landline service more attractive for the customers with a view to check the decline in the number of B.S.N.L landline users

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): There has been considerable progress in information technology sector all over the world but still landline phone has its importance. Today private companies are competing with the public sector company B.S.N.L in information technology sector but B.S.N.L has been taking it negligently. The call rate

of mobile phones has been reduced considerably on account of competition in mobile sector in the country and mobile phone has expanded its reach in the rural as well as urban sector. Even common man has access to mobile. But the call rate of landline phones has not been reduced till date. The private companies in this sector are eating away the business share of B.S.N.L by providing landline phones with cheaper call rates. B.S.N.L made a nominal cut in the charges for landline users in the rural areas but in the cities and metropolitan cities the charges are 120/- rupees with 50 free calls and 165/- rupees per month respectively. Any other concession is not being provided but taxes being added to it. Today the importance of telecommunication means has increased. There is need to reduce the STD call rates in all the cities for making calls anywhere in the country but B.S.N.L has not reduced the said call rates. In August, 2008 a plan was introduced in the rural areas offering 20/- rupees monthly charges or 250/- rupees one time for two years and STD calls at one rupee per call. If B.S.N.L wants to have its complete sway in telecom sector, it will have to become more competitive. B.S.N.L needs to do away the difference between the rural and urban areas, introduce uniform call rates in all the areas and provide more and more concessions to landline users for regaining the landline users. I would like to request the Minister of Information and Technology, through you, to take immediate action in this regard.

(viii) Need to release funds for construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in Madhya Pradesh and also accord approval to the proposals sent by the State Government

Shri Ganesh Singh (Satna): I would like to draw attention of the union ministry of Rural development to the fact that the construction work of 15000 kilometres long roads is going on in Madhya Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) but no funds have been allocated by the Union Government since October, 2009. Not only this but the proposals relating to construction of roads submitted by the State Government

for approval have been returned without giving any reasons. I would like to know as to why it has been done so. Madhya Pradesh is one of those leading States in the country where Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is being implemented properly. On one hand the Union Government claims that 20 kilometre long road is constructed everyday while on the other hand funds are not being provided for construction of roads.

I would like to urge the Government of India to release the outstanding amount of funds for construction of roads in Madhya Pradesh and to approve the proposals submitted in this regard.

(ix) Need to enact a legislation for proper disposal and recycling of electronic wastes in the country

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mehsana): Environment is being affected by illegal disposal and recycling of electronic wastes in the country. There is no foolproof system for disposal of e-waste in India. Some traders dismantle the electronic equipments and take out existing elements out of them. The workers engaged in the said recycling wear neither gloves nor a mask. In this kind of disposal hazardous chemical elements get mixed into soil, which is affecting the trees, plants, creatures and human beings. Hazardous chemical elements affect groundwater also. Nobody is ignorant of the effects of e-waste but there is no law in our country either to check illegal disposal of e-waste or to prevent the import of e-waste from foreign countries. The Delhites are still suffering from the recent outcome of cobalt e-waste. The good as well as bad effects of information technology may be seen.

I would like to urge the Government to take concrete steps for the disposal of e-waste.

(x) Need to restart the Jodhpur Mail from Delhi to Jodhpur via Churu-Ratangarh in Rajasthan

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): The demand for restarting the Jodhpur Mail from Delhi to Jodhpur via Churu-Ratangarh in Rajasthan is being made for long time.

[Shri Ram Singh Kaswan]

The said train was discontinued fifteen years ago due to gauge conversion. The said train was considered to be the best train of the Northern Railways. Now the work of gauge conversion has been completed. The goods trains are plying on this route. The entire system for operation of trains is ready. The announcement for introduction of a new passenger train from Rewari to Degana and running Delhi Sarai Rohilla to Sadulpur express train six days in stead of three days a week was made in the previous rail budget. These trains should be introduced immediately and Sadulpur express should be run daily.

I request the Government to introduce the Jodhpur Mail from Delhi to Jodhpur immediately which has been discontinued for the last fifteen years. If it is not possible at present then the announcement for introducing the said train should be made in the next rail budget so as to meet the requirements of this area.

[English]

(xi) Need to take steps to check corporal punishment in Schools

SHRI AMBICA BANERJEE (Howrah): Even after the ruling given by the Apex Court on corporal punishment to school children, the country is continuing to adhere to the philosophy of spare the rod and spoil the child.

I would like to mention that such action reflects a perverse streak among certain educators. The problem is symptomatic of virulent mindset within the education system that sees believers in corporal punishment as a legitimate mean to discipline students and build character.

So far, there have been hundreds of cases across the country where children have sustained severe physical injuries by corporal punishment and in many cases it has led to deaths.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to prevent such atrocities on school children and the perpetrators

should quickly be brought to book through specific laws to erase this blot on our education system.

(xii) Need to provide assistance to the people affected by severe erosion caused by various rivers in North Bengal

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguri): A large number of rivers originating from the Himalayas and Bhutan Hills pass through the districts of North Bengal specially Jalpaiguri, part of Cooch Behar and Siliguri. The people living along both sides of these rivers like Teesta, Kaljani, Torsa, Mohananda, Raidak are affected due to erosion caused by rivers. A large number of people of these districts namely Vivekananda pally colony near Jalpaiguri town, areas in and around Siliguri, Apalchand village in Changmari mopuza in Jalpaiguri district, Mekliganj, Magumari and Kuchlibari in the district of Cooch Behar are the worst affected victims of heavy erosion of soil due to current of these rivers. Some of the villages have also been completely washed away. The State Government are trying their best with their limited sources to check the onslaught but of no use. It has now become imperative on the part of the Government of India to take a note of the situation and takes some effective measures before the situation goes out of control.

(xiii) Need to allocate funds for repair and maintenance of Tindivanam-Krishnagiri NH-66 in Tamil Nadu

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): In my Krishnagiri district, Tamil Nadu, number of Highways are passing through. Out of which Tindivanam-Krishnagiri — NH-66 (200 kms.) is an important NH project. This highway was earlier maintained by the State Government and later it was upgraded as National Highway (NH-66). This highway connects important places viz., Thiruvannamali Temple — Where tourists from all parts of the country visit throughout the year, JIPMER Hospital and Arvindo Ashram (Union Territory of Puducherry) — where people from within and the outside country visit for medical treatment and darshan. This NH-66 is in a very dilapidated condition and there

are pot-holes at many places. As there is huge traffic on this road, often vehicles get damaged. The Government of India has identified this project for upgradation at a cost of Rs. 700 crore. However, till date, there seems to be no progress on this project.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to take up the Upgradation of Tindivanam- Krishnagiri — NH-66 (200 Kms.) on priority basis and allocate necessary funds for the same at the earliest.

(xiv) Need to ensure strict implementation of existing laws to curb female foeticide in country to bring the female sex ratio at par with male

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): A UNICEF report mentions that close to 50 million girls are missing because of the systematic gender discrimination cause female foeticide. Though the practice of female foeticide has been made difficult by the Indian State, the non-registered medical practitioners have made it possible for the typical patriarchal family to have access to illegal abortion services. According to another study over 2000 unborn girls are illegally aborted every day in India. Prosperous States like Punjab and Haryana are leading in such Cases as far as their sex ratios are concerned. It's not uncommon for these States to register a sex ratio of as low as 800 girls per 1000 boys. In this context, I request the Government to ensure that there is strict implementation of existing legislations, which were passed to curb the heinous crime of female foeticide. There should also be a regular assessment of indicators of status of women in society, such as sex ratio, female mortality, female literacy, female participation in the workforce etc. by the Government or a Government sponsored agency.

(xv) Need to direct the leading TV Networks to provide their pay channels for running cable TV-multiple system operators in Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu

SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Television play impor-

tant role in the modern world. Now a days, the programme shown on television display vulgarity. This should be regulated immediately.

The pay channels like Star, Sony, Sun, Vijay, ESPN, Raj and KTV are not providing their channels to the Cable TV-MSO in Tamil Nadu. So the private MSO's are avoiding moving to court since they are unable to find justice by competing with those big channels. For example 'Tiruppur Cable Vision' running cable TV-MSO in my Tiruppur constituency has made several requests from the above pay channels to provide the connection. But till now there is no response from them.

Hence, I request the Government to intervene in the matter and to direct the above said TV networks to provide their pay channels to Tiruppur Cable Vision.

(xvi) Need to provide funds from Central Road Fund for repair and maintenance of various roads in Tenkasi Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Rajapalam Municipal town in my Tenkasi Lok Sabha constituency is situated at 560 Km. on the Chennai-Kollam National Highway No. 208. This emerging agro-industrial town has cotton textile mills, power looms, handloom units and bandaging cloth manufacturing units. Sugar cane, paddy, cotton, mango, coconut and several fruits and foodgrains are grown in the surrounding areas and are transported from Rajapalam Municipal Town. There are many industrial units in the neighbourhood like Sethur, Chettianpathi, Thalavacupuram, Chathirapatti. These places are connected to both the National Highways and State Highways. But still many of the roads need attention. Hence, I urge upon the centre to release necessary funds from the Central Road Fund for repair and maintenance of the following roads:—

1. Pugalenthi road.
2. Madasamy road.
3. Manikathankulam road.

[Shri P. Lingam]

4. Alaguthaakulam road.
5. T.P. Mills road.
6. Malaiyadipatti 60 road.
7. Malaiyadipatti 40 road.
8. Alaga Puri road.
9. Railway Feeder road.
10. Kamarajar Nagar road.
11. Singaraja Kottai Big Street.
12. Bye pass road to New Bus Stand.
13. Thiruvalluvar Nagar Main road.

(xvii) Need to expedite construction work of ROB at Pandavapura railway station in Mandya Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Railways, through you Madam, towards the very slow pace of construction work of a ROB near Pandavapura Railway Station in my Mandya Parliamentary Constituency in Karnataka.

The construction work of this ROB was started about 8 years back. About 50% of the work has been completed in first four years. But after that no work has been progressed in the last four years. There are huge traffic congestions on this route. The people are facing great difficulties in crossing the railway line as the gates are frequently closed due to train movements. The Hon'ble Minister of State for Railways had also visited this site about 8 to 10 months ago and assured that the work on this flyover would be taken on war-footing basis. But, even after his assurance, no work has been started so far. This is one of the most important proposals in

respect of my Parliamentary Constituency, Mandya, Karnataka.

Keeping in view of the above, I urge upon the Railway Minister to issue necessary instructions to the Railway authorities concerned for early completion of this ROB for the benefit of the people of my Constituency, Mandya, Karnataka.

(xviii) Need to extend hassle free loan facility to Small and Marginal farmers in Siwan Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar through Kisan Credit Card

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): The Government of India has introduced Kisan credit card facility for providing funds to the farmers, protecting them against exploitation of the money-lenders and helping them in getting the required material on time for increasing the production of the foodgrains. In my Parliamentary constituency Siwan district the farmers are getting financial support through kisan credit card but no system is in place for funding. The farmers have to go to banks for several times and to fulfil several difficult formalities for getting loan through kisan credit cards. The small and marginal farmers have not got kisan credit cards and even after getting the said cards they have not been able to get loans from the banks. Further the kisan credit cardholders do not get the premium of agriculture crop insurance scheme on time due to which the farmers have to face a lot of difficulties in procuring the required seeds, fertilizers and other materials for agricultural work.

Hence I would like to request the Union government to review the works related to kisan credit cards and the loans to be provided through those cards and to put in place an effective system so as to benefit the farmers.

12.05 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Re: Bhopal gas tragedy

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, today with extreme sorrow, I am here to discuss this extremely painful incident. I wanted that this discussion should have been held under the Rule 184 and thereafter a strong resolution should have been passed. However, I was told that it was agreed in the Business Advisory Committee to hold the discussion under Rule 193. I have changed my notice in view of that agreement and I am now discussing it under Rule 193.

Sir, the last quarter of the year 1984 is known for three major tragedies in the country. On 31st October i.e. the last day of the month, the then Prime Minister of India Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated and the following day in the first week of November, thousands of Sikh brethren were torched alive. The following month, on the intervening night of 2nd and 3 December, thousands of Bhopal residents died due to leakage of a poisonous gas. Three different reasons can be attributed to these three tragedies. The first tragedy was the height of treachery. The second one i.e. the carnage of Sikhs, was the height of cruelty and the third one i.e. the leakage of lethal gas in Bhopal, was the height of negligence.

Sir, a photo exhibition at Jantar Mantar in Delhi recently displayed the scare of this tragedy. I went there myself. The photographs exhibited there narrated the magnitude and horror of the tragedy. The photographs made the 25-year-old tragedy vivid. I do not know how many of us have seen that photograph exhibition, but that exhibition is a living reminder of the tragedy, which befell in Bhopal 25 years back. Recently, a programme was telecast on TV regarding Bhopal gas tragedy in which the victims were giving their statements. I would like to quote

one of the victims before the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, whose words I would never forget. She said that that day humanity and motherhood were killed in Bhopal. People were worried only to save themselves. Mothers were running abandoning their children and children were running abandoning their aged parents. Her second sentence was that death appeared to be solace that day. Since the gas caused unbearable burning sensation in people's lungs and eyes, they were squirming hopelessly. That is why if such a person died, it spontaneously came out from the mouth that God, had given them salvation. People raised their hands in prayer to the Lord to give death and salvation to them also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to tell you this death did not strike Bhopal suddenly. It did not drop from the heaven all of a sudden. This death had repeatedly knocked at the door of the factory and raised the alarm continuously for three years that I am at our door, send me back if you can and I would strike thousands if I were allowed to enter. Death was continuously ringing the bells and raised alarms about its approaching steps. This noise was heard by the residents, workers' organizations, journalists and they repeatedly tried to make the people in power and the factory owner hear it. However, I have to admit it regretfully that the administration ignored it for greed of money and the politicians ignored the knock of death under the intoxication of power.

I have a copy of Jansatta newspaper. There is a big article in this paper. A renowned journalist Shri Rajkumar Keswani wrote in the paper dated 16th June, 1984. The Bhopal gas tragedy occurred in the intervening night of 2nd and 3rd December 1984. While Rajkumar Keswani wrote the article captioned 'Bhopal sitting on volcano' (Bhopal Jwalamukhi ke muhane par) five and a half months before the incident. I cannot readout the entire article for it is big, however, I would like to quote the relevant portion riveting the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

{Shrimati Sushma Swaraj}

Mr. Deputy Speaker, referring to an incident of 1982, Rajkumar Keswani on 16th June, 1984 writes in Jansatta:—

"When 5 October, 1982, Tuesday, gradually enveloped itself in the dark and made way for Wednesday, suddenly the fillings connecting the pipelines burst with an explosion as soon as the valve was opened by the operator Wadekar working in the MIC plant and the poisonous methyl gas spewed out like lava. The workers in the plant started running outside to save their lives and the ominous siren started raising alarm about the disaster. Four people of the plant were seriously wounded and several people received grievous injuries due to stampede in the accident and some of them fell seriously ill." The next line further needs your attention — "The year 1983 also elapsed witnessing two such incidents" Incident of the year 1982 was reported. He further wrote—

"That the year 1983 also elapsed witnessing two such incidents. God knows what does the year 1984 have in store."

Rajkumar Keswani wrote this on 16th June, 1984 that God knows what did the year 1984 had in store. Mr. Deputy Speaker, this sentence betrays apprehensions and prophecy too. Through this, I wish to drive home the point that these incidents, which had been occurring in the plant for the last three years, were not checked. Thus it is a case of industrial criminal negligence. Such negligence, if checked, could have averted the tragedy. However, these accidents were allowed to happen for greed of saving money and no preemptive measures were taken.

I would like to tell a little bit history of this factory. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Union Carbide Corporation set up this plant of Union Carbide of India Limited in 1969 in Bhopal. This plant manufactured pesticides. M.I.C. gas was used in it, which was not produced here, it was imported from

the U.S. In 1970, this company made an application to procure license for producing methyl isocyanides in the country. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs, the application lay there for 5 years from 1970, however, during the regime in the year 1975, there was neither appeal, nor argument, nor advocate. When the democratic rights of the citizens were seized, when emergency was invoked in the country during that period, this company was given the license to produce MIC in October 1975. I would like to say that the dance of death put its first step in Bhopal that day when this company was given license to produce MIC by the Union Government. MIC gas is not an ordinary poisonous gas, it is highly poisonous. Mr. Deputy Speaker, MIC gas was used during Second World War, this gas was used by Hitler in gas chambers, this gas was prohibited under General convention. The factory producing this gas has to comply with certain rules of caution. Such a factory should have been set up at least 20-25 km. outside the peripheries of the city. However, this company was set up at a place having high density of population, housing big colonies around it. All the rules were violated. As per the rules, this gas is not stored in huge tanks. It is put in small tanks which are half filled because if water drops in those tanks and the gas starts boiling, the half empty tank should give space to the gas not allowing it to spill outside. Empty tanks are placed beside those tanks. In case the gas begins to boil it should be filled in the empty tanks kept aside. The temperature is set a 0° to 15° there. The design of the company overlooked all these caution rules. And this is not my statement, several investigating agencies were sent to the company after this accident. The CBI has filed a charge sheet on the basis of its investigation. That charge sheet is a part of the order of the CJM on the basis of which the verdict of 7th June has been given. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is a lawyer; I would like to quote the portion in which the negligence were enumerated in the charge sheet.

[English]

Mr. Home Minister I would like to draw your attention

to what the CJM says according to the charge sheet and I would quote:

"The procedure for storage of MIC has been given at page 7. MIC should be stored in underground tanks of stainless steel type 304 and 316 for safety reasons. The size of the tank should be kept twice to the volume required for storage. As an alternative an empty tank should be kept available at all the times.

Now, the CSIR Report reveals that the main *causa causan* for the incident were:

- The needless storage of large quantity of MIC in large tanks like tank number 610.
- Insufficient caution in design.
- Choice of material.
- Other alarming instruments.
- Inadequate control on system of storage
- and on quality of stored material and as well as necessary facilities for quick effective disposal of material which led to the incident."

There is one more thing, Mr. Home Minister:

"More so on the date of incident, refrigeration system was not working. The flare tower was also out of order. VGS was incapable of neutralizing the large quantity of MIC. The MIC which is highly dangerous and toxic poison and stored in large quantity was an act of omission on the part of the accused person and no step was taken by the then authorities, namely, Shri Warren Anderson, the Chairman, Union Carbide Corporation, USA."

[Translation]

This is the case of negligence, which I have put before you. This is the charge sheet on the basis of which he said that the accident had taken place. That is why I said

that it was not an ordinary accident, it was not a case of accident only, it was a case of massacre. You are aware of English law. This is a case of corporate man slaughter. This is the only language, which that American company will understand. This is the case of corporate man slaughter. Only for earning profit and saving money, taking human life of Indians as cheap, this accident was allowed to take place. This accident did not take place itself, it was made to happen, it happened due to carelessness. This is my first allegation.

Sir, after that starts such a story that will give you goose bumps when you have it. Thousands of people died. When people cremated their loved ones, relatives, a legal battle was started. Several organizations of gas victims were formed, they filed cases in different courts at different places. Cases were filed in Jabalpur, Bhopal and Delhi. When different types of cases kicked off at different places then it appeared to the Government of India that it would not be right if people fight so many cases individually. Then it decided to take all the rights to fight cases by enacting an Act and to fight cases on behalf of the victims. With this view an Act namely 'Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster Processing of Claims Act, 1985' was passed. This Act was unanimously passed by the Parliament and all the rights were taken by the Government of India. The Section 3 of this Act provides that [English] The Central Government shall and shall have... [Translation] you are a legal expert and know when anything is to be emphasized it is repeated.

[English]

"The Central Government shall and shall have the exclusive right to represent and act in place of whether within or outside India every person who has made or is entitled to make a claim for all purposes connected with such claim in the same manner and to the same effect as such person."

[Translation]

In this way the Central Government asked them to forfeit all the rights in its favour. Nobody other than the

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Government will fight, this case on behalf of each person who have filed the case. People thought that nothing could be better than this, no help would be more productive than this one. How can a man fight against a multinational company single handedly, which has so much money, resources and infrastructure? But, if Government of India will fight this case on our behalf, then this multinational company may prove a small one. The Government of India has so many resources that it will be able to take that company to task and justice will be done to us. Such was the belief of Bhopal gas victims.

The gas victims got this Bill passed with such faith. The Parliament entrusted all the rights of the gas victims to the Government, unanimously. But after that what happened. You will be surprised to know it when I tell you. This Act was enacted after four years in 1985. The gas victims had put their faith in the Government. Prior to that they had made a claim of 1113 (19860, in that claim they had demanded compensation of three billion dollar i.e. Rs. 3900 crore as compensation). In 1989, the Government of India concluded an out of court settlement with Union Carbide Corporation. The case was not decided on the basis of merit in the court but the representatives of Government of India and Union Carbide of India Ltd. concluded a settlement and absolved the said company of all their liabilities and responsibilities for just Rs. 615 crore. You will be surprised. I get disturbed whenever I read this agreement. On 14th February this agreement was signed. On 15th February an order was issued and after that a term of settlement was formulated. What is this term of settlement? This is in English so first of all, I shall read out in English and after that I explain it in Hindi.

[English]

"This settlement shall finally dispose of all past, present and future claims, causes of action, civil and criminal proceedings of any nature whatsoever wherever pending by all Indian citizens and of public

and private entities with respect to the past present and future dates, personal injuries, health effects, compensation, losses, damages and civil and criminal complaints of any nature whatsoever against the Union Carbide Corporation...."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Who was the Prime Minister at that time? ...*(Interruptions)* Shri V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Please do not tell me. You will be exposed. ...*(Interruptions)* Who was the Prime Minister on 14th February, 1989, I do not need to tell this to Narayan Sami Ji. Don't ask such questions in which you yourself will be entrapped. ...*(Interruptions)* Listen.

[English]

"Union Carbide India Limited, Union Carbide Eastern and all of their subsidiaries and affiliates as well as each of their present and former Directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, attorneys, advocates and solicitors arising out of, relating to or connected with the claims, causes of action and proceedings against each other. All such claims and causes of action whether within or outside India, all Indian citizens public or private entities are hereby extinguished including, without limitation, each of the claims filed or to be filed under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster registration and processing of claims 1985 and all such civil proceedings in India are hereby transferred to this court and are dismissed without prejudice and all such criminal proceedings including contempt proceedings stands quashed and accused deemed to be acquitted upon full payment and in accordance with the court's direction. The undertaking given by UCC pursuant to the order dated 30th November, 1986 in the district court of Bhopal stands discharged and all orders passed in suit

no. 113 of 1986 and or any revision therefrom also stands discharged.”

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this agreement was in English, so the English knowing people must have understood it. But I want to explain it through this House to the entire nation the meaning of this agreement, in Hindi. It means that the representatives of Union Carbide paid Rs. 615/- crore to the Government of India and told the gas victims Take this amount of Rs. 615/- crore and go away and out of the courts proceedings also. All our present, past and future liabilities have come to an end from today onwards, all the civil and criminal cases field against us have come to an end from now onwards. We are free from today. You cannot file any case against any of our present or prospective employee or officer in any court. You can do nothing, we have signed an agreement with your leaders.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, throwing two drafts of a total value of Rs. 615/- crore of which one draft was of 420 million American dollar and second was of Rs. 68 crore Indian currency, making mockery of our judicial process, flaunting their power and making contemptuous gesture the representatives of Union Carbide came out. Outside people from the gas victims' organization were present. They started shouting slogans. The relatives of the dead started crying. Then some people from Government of India came out and started telling them that it was good that they got something otherwise they might not have got anything. When they were telling these things to them some lines of a poet was coming to my mind i.e.

“Tu idhar udhar ki baat na kar, yeh bata ki karawan
kyon loota, Hamein rahjano se gila nahin, teri rahbari
ka sawal hai.”

What type of complain should we make, as they were businessmen. They had come here to do trading. Why should they pay us? But what was done by the persons

who were made leaders, who had been given all the rights under the Act of 1985, and whom people had trusted. What did they do? They absolved them from all the civil and criminal cases and all the liabilities by taking just Rs. 615/- crore instead of the original claim of Rs. 3900/- crore. Perhaps some people were thinking that an amount of Rs. 615/- crore was a very good amount in the year 1989; why are you saying that it was really a big amount? But, I want to tell you that it was not a big amount because Rs. 615/- crore was to be distributed among so many people. About 10 lakh people had made claims and this amount of Rs. 615/- was distributed among more than five and half lakh people. Each of them got just two thousand, three thousand or five thousand rupees each. I am not making a statement about the number of claims and about the money distributed among the people.

[English]

“A total of 10,29,517 claim cases were filed and the Office of the Welfare Commissioner, after adjudication, awarded compensation in 5,74,376 cases.”

[Translation]

The claims of 5,74,376 persons were found valid. It is possible that some of the valid claims might have been left out. But the number of claims found valid by the Welfare Commissioner, Bhopal is 5,74,376. Please tell me the worth of Rupees 615 for them. I became more sad, when I asked them and someone replied that the crores deceased got two installments of 25-25 thousand each.

Some people got five thousand rupees while others got ten thousand rupees because what else can be distributed out of rupees 615 crores? Rupee is not like a rubber which can be stretched. Now, I would talk about the things which took place later. Whatever the Government did there was alright, but when it created controversy a new order came from CJM. The matter came to light once again and this issue became prominent in newspapers and magazines, articles, programmes were

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started on TV channels in this regard, then the Present Government constituted a group of Ministers. The GOM of the present Government decided that they would give ten lakh rupees to the deceased minus whatever they had got. We will give that amount to those who are totally disabled. That is what they decided. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it pains me to tell you that while answering the question the Government stated on the first age that 5,74,376 claims were valid, an annexure was attached regarding the same because a part of the question also pertained to the fact that a GOM has been constituted, so what is its recommendation and what it has decided? The Government has given the GOM's recommendations in respect of the same question serial No. 70 which I would like to quote—

[English]

“Compensation to the following categories of claims of victims and the families may be enhanced as under: Death — 5,295; permanent disability — 3,199; cancer cases about 2,000; total renal failure about 1,000; temporary disability — 33,672.”

[Translation]

I have added these figures which comes to 45,166. I would like to ask the Home Minister hat he was in the GOM. In part — 1 of the question, you say that 5,74,376 claims of the gas affected people were found to be valid but when your GOM sits, it makes provision for only 45,166 people. If you are giving this amount for 45,166 people, it will actually get distributed among 5,74,376 persons as a result of which some people will get one thousand rupees, someone will get two thousand rupees and others will get three thousand rupees only. The Government has considered 5295 persons as dead but actually 15,342 people have died. This has been agreed to by the welfare Commissioner. You will say that we have taken the figures from Bhopal. Those 5,295 people died on the spot but some others died in

2-3 days, some others after 5 and 10 days and others within a year but they died due to the same gas which had affected them. Will you not bring them in the category of “deceased people”? I have the Bhopal figures with me in which they have said that — “15,342 people were found dead.” Here also, the claims for 22 thousand deceased people had come but they found only 15,342 people dead. I would like to tell you that when after 25 years, You are making a provision in this regard and have constituted a GOM for the same and reopened the matter again, then at least work towards making a provision for all 5,74,376 deceased people in respect of which the claims were found valid. So far as, the compensation of a sum of lakh rupees is concerned, at least consider it to be distributed among 15,342 people in place of 5,295 people who have been found dead by the welfare Commissioner. Don't confuse it by considering as to who died on that day, after 6 months or after one year. If Bhopal Gas Tragedy is the reason for the deaths, then my demand to you would be to make a provision for the same.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I want to say something else. The Government of India is providing this money on its part. It is written in the GOM's report that the Government of India is giving enhanced compensation on its part. I would like to ask as to whether the Government of India generate money?

The money with the Government of India belongs to the taxpayers of India. The money with the Government of India is Indian taxpayers' money. Therefore, I want to know from you as to how it is justified that Indians die and Indians themselves pay the compensation but the foreigners enjoy. In reality we should force them to pay the compensation. But you are not doing so, rather you are giving them relaxation and saying that we will pay the compensation from our own coffers. But these coffers do not belong to you. It belongs to the people of India. Why don't you catch those foreigners who are guilty, who are the accused, who have left after committing a crime, whom you have released on a payment of Rupees 615 crores. You want to pay the rest of their compensation but you are not willing to take it from them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to tell you as to what is the situation in their own country? The Home Minister must be aware of it. It happened in April when the incident of oil spill took place in the Gulf of Mexico in America. 11 people died on the spot and 2 more people died afterwards i.e. a total of 13 people died. The American Administration called the British Petroleum and asked them to put aside a compensation of rupees 90 thousand crores as their environment got affected because of the same. They claimed that they will not only pay compensation to these 11 people but also keep their environment safe. A company of the same country which got the British Petroleum to shell out Rupees 90 thousand crore as compensation, is left off by your Government by receiving only Rupees 615 crores. ...*(Interruptions)* Now you will ask as to how we should do it? I will tell you the way to do it. Gas Victim Organisations have not given up the fight even after your said agreement. They have filed a case in United States which is going on in the South Court of New York. This case is regarding environment. Only oil got spilled in their country but what is the condition in Bhopal in our Country will be best explained by our Hon. Member of Parliament from Bhopal. The drinking water within five square kilometer of this factory has become poisonous, so neither a tube well can be dug there nor a hand pump can be operated. Water cannot be procured there. The water at that place is poisonous which no one can drink. Due to water becoming poisonous, the sale of land in the adjoining area has stopped.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the Home Minister that one of the reasons quoted by America regarding the 90 thousand crore rupees is that they had to cancel the bookings of tourist complexes which led to the cancellation of trips of the tourists, hence the compensation of 90 thousand crore rupees should be paid. Their tourists could not come on tours. Therefore, they demanded 90 thousand crores rupees. On the contrary, 15000 people died here and lakhs of people got injured and their lives were destroyed but we are letting them off for Rs. 615 crores only. This case is going on there. The water around five square kilometer is poisonous.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, not only this our third generation is getting crippled. I have a press cutting and a letter with me. One of our activist Dr. Firoza has written this letter and also attached a Press Cutting with the title- "Gas Trasdi Ka Dansh Tesri Peedhi Bhugat Rahi, Ali Ne Gawain Kydney" He is a ten year old child. It reads that the Sindhi colony resident A.U. Khan and his family fell victim to the gas leaked from Union Carbide on 2nd December, 1984. The grandfather of the child told that he had lost both his kidneys. But there is no treatment available in the BMHRC hospital. This child dangling between life and death has been admitted in a Mumbai hospital where an estimate often lakh rupees has been generated.

A ten lakh rupees estimate has been given in this case but the Government has provided an amount of only 25 thousand rupees. Out of Rs. 615 crores, merely 25 thousand has been provided to this child on whose treatment ten lakh rupees are to be incurred. Thus, I would like to tell you that our third generation is suffering the pangs. The ten year boy lost both his kidneys and the water around five square km. has become poisonous. The Government should become the party in the case filed in the court of United States and quoting the logic of British Petroleum case should extract thousand crores rupees of compensation from the Dow chemical's which has acquired the American company Union-Carbide so that the environment can be protected and the gas victims can be paid the compensations amount.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I would like to highlight the penal provisions in this case. The legal battle was on two fronts — one related to compensation and the other awarding punishment to the guilty persons. The first accused in the charge sheet filed by CBI was Warren Anderson who was the chairman of Union Carbide Corporation. He was the main accused in the FIR. Warren Anderson came to India and visited Bhopal. He was arrested in the evening but released after a couple of hours. He was not only released but he was brought to

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Delhi in chartered plane alongwith senior officers and then sent back to the USA from Delhi.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to ask that on whose direction all this was done? The whole country is asking that on whose direction all this was done? Everybody is silent, the Congress President is silent, the Prime Minister is silent and the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is silent. Therefore, I would like to submit that "Hadsa wah the nahi, jo ghat gaya, hadsa yeh hai ki sab chupchap hain". I would like to ask that on whose direction the said decision was taken? Even GoM has submitted that the then Prime Minister received the news after Anderson left the country. This false statement has been exposed by the newspaper 'The Hindu'. I have two newspaper clippings of 'Hindu'. I have newspaper dated 26th June, 2010, when you said that the then Prime Minister was briefed on the matter after Anderson left the country. In this regard, the newspaper published as follows:

[English]

"As our front page story notes, the Group of Minister's conclusion that "contemporary media reports also indicate that the Prime Minister was briefed on the matter after Mr. Anderson left the country" is factually incorrect.

Assuming that G.K. Reddy's reports in *The Hindu* (especially the front page story of December 8, 1984) are part of the contemporary media reports:" referred to by the GoM, its conclusion is either a careless misreading of the reports, or, more likely, a clumsy attempt at a cover-up."

[Translation]

As per the news published in *The Hindu* that it is either shows careless misreading of the report or a clumsy attempt to cover it up. The report of 8th December, 1984 reported by G.K. Reddy has been published in *The Hindu*

on 26th June without making why change. I read out the report, wherein G.K. Reddy has said—

[English]

"The American Charged Affairs, Mr. Gordon Creeb called on the Foreign Secretary Mr. M.K. Rasgotra, to voice the US Government's concern over Mr. Anderson's arrest despite the assurances of safe passage given by the Government of India."

[Translation]

Should I read out the report again? The American charge d'Affairs, Mr. Gordon Creeb complained to Mr. M.K. Rasgotra as to why Anderson was arrested in Bhopal despite the assurance of safe passage given by the Government of India? Narayanasamy ji please clarify as to who is Government of India? You are aware that who was the then Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, newspaper reports will not form part of the proceedings of this House. Several rulings have been given in this House and the hon. Leader of the Opposition also knows it. She is quoting from newspaper reports which cannot be admitted in Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am saying that GoM had referred to contemporary media reports. How is it different?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: You are quoting from *The Hindu*. There are several rulings that newspaper reports cannot be quoted in this House by any Member. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this media report was published in newspaper 26 years back. Narayanasamy ji while referring to 26 year old media reports GoM had submitted that had the then Prime Minister been aware of the incident, at least it would have been reported in media. As per contemporary media reports the then Prime Minister was informed about the incident later on. Therefore, The Hindu had reported that it is either careless misreading of the reports or a clumsy attempt to cover it up and they have published the report of 8 December, 1984 again on 26 June, 2010. I am reading the report of 8th December. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, people say that Anderson was allowed to flee the country. I would like to say that it is not a matter of letting someone flee but it is a matter of farewell and that too the grand farewell. Besides it put question mark on the functioning of CBI in this regard. I would like to ask the Minister of Home Affairs that on the one hand CBI put Home Minister of a State behind the bar in the matter of hard core criminal Sohrabuddin but on other hand let Anderson responsible for killing 15 thousand people flee the country. ...*(Interruptions)* Is it not a case of double standards?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain silence. Nothing will go on record except the speech of hon'ble Sushma Ji.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not making a false statement. As per Government data Sohrabuddin was TADA convict and 28 Ak47 and 2 Ak56 rifles were recovered from his house. There was a well behind his house where he stored arms and ammunitions. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, we are not discussing Mr. Amit Shah's case here. He is in jail now. He was the Home Minister of Gujarat, but he is in jail now. We are not discussing his case here now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nirupam ji please sit down.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am submitting. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Sushma Ji.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Please take your seats and do not disturb. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Maintain silence.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Nirupam Ji please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not go beyond my subject. I am aware of the limitation of the issue and will stick to my point. I have made a demand to discuss the matter of political misuse of CBI. I will submit all these examples during the discussion. Here I am only making a comparison that on the one hand you put Home Minister of a State behind the bar and on the other hand let Anderson who is responsible for killing 15,000 people flee the country. Second, I am only making a comparison that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Secondly, I would like to make the comparison that on one hand CBI accords

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utmost priority to the death case of a person who is TADA convict and on arms cache recovered from his house, that it flashes it on electronic media for non-implementation of summon issued in this regard, but on the other hand CBI could not implement the arrest warrant dated 27 March, 1992 and 22 July, 2009 in the name of Anderson. Therefore, I raise this matter. I am presenting factual position. I am making a comparison. There are hundreds a such examples. I will produce such examples during the discussion on the functioning of CBI. Today, I am not participating in that discussion, but. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain silence. Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: But I would say that CBI was functioning as per the direction of their bosses, therefore, he was allowed to flee despite his arrest and it is not the first time that any foreigner has been allowed to flee. Everybody is allowed to flee be it Quatrocchi or Anderson. There is a news in today's newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: There is a news in today's newspaper that CBI has asked to close the case against Quatrocchi. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain silence.

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get the chance to put forth your view.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a news in today's newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: There is a news in today's newspaper that CBI has filed an application to close the case against Quatrocchi. I would like to ask as to why Government of the Congress party has so much affection for foreigners?...*(Interruptions)* First they let Quatrocchi and Anderson flee the country and then submit that we cannot produce them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please maintain silence.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only the speech of Sushma ji will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: And submit that we cannot produce them in court, hence there is no charge against them and case may be closed. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to submit that it is the incident of 1989. First the letter Rotatory to summon Anderson was sent on May, 2003. ...*(Interruptions)* Then NDA was in power. I am not saying so. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Home Minister this reply was given in the same House. I am reading the reply given in this House. Question No. 54 wherein it was asked on 28 July regarding extradition of Warren Anderson. It was replied:

[English]

"In May 2003, it was decided to forward the request for the extradition of Warren Anderson on the basis of the available evidence."

[Translation]

For the first time request letter was forwarded for extradition of Warren Anderson in May, 2003. ...*(Interruptions)* The then NDA Government did not continue the second term in 2004. Since then what action has been taken by the CBI for extradition of Anderson?

I want to ask this. This is not only the issue of Warren Anderson. Sir, this tale is full of treachery. The agreement which I talked about. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You, please allow her to complete her view point. It is lunch time.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: The agreement of the year 1989 which I had talked about had also been challenged by the gas victim organisations. They said that we won't accept it. They said that they did not get justice in this regard and that was true. They did not get justice but some Judges definitely got their dues. One judge passing the order of that agreement had got a posting in the International Court of Justice. One Judge got a seat in the Rajya Sabha after being the head of so many commissions. Many people got many things but it were the gas victims only who got cheated. But when they challenged the said agreement, then they got only half justice in the year 1991. In the year 1991 Justice Venkatchallia heading a Constitution Bench of 5 people passed a judgment that the civil case related to compensation would not be quashed but we have quashed the criminal proceedings and if you want to carry on with the criminal case, you can do so. I would like to read out a few lines of the said order:

[English]

"The contention that the Court had no jurisdiction to quash the criminal proceedings in exercise of power under Article 142 (1) is rejected. But, in the particular facts and circumstances, it is held that the quashing of the criminal proceedings was not justified. The criminal proceedings are, accordingly directed to be proceeded with."

[Translation]

They got half justice. They were happy and they filed the criminal cases again. The criminal proceeding going on in all the courts began to start. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please, conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: The people were happy because of reopening of criminal cases. They said that they were fighting civil case in American Court and they would at least win criminal cases in Indian Courts But after that in the year 1996, a fraud was played on the people once again. Those cases which were being proceeded under the section 304(II) having a provision of ten years imprisonment were brought down from section 304(II) to 304(A) by Justice Ahmadi of the supreme Court which contained a provision of only two years imprisonment. I would read out, what he said.

[English]

It says:

"It is held that on the material laid by the prosecution, appropriate charges which are required to be framed against the accused concerned are under Section 304(A) of the IPC. In the result of the appeals filed by the accused, charges framed against them under Section 304 Part II are quashed and set aside."

[Translation]

Justice Ahmadi got a lifelong trusteeship of BMHRC.

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The section having the provision of ten years imprisonment was removed and converted into the section with two years imprisonment. This was second treachery. As I told you that this table is so long and I cannot tell you as to how many different games have been played by different persons here. But the game has not been finished yet.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't mention all the details.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: People say that the CJM awarded them only two years imprisonment. The big newspapers wrote [English] "Justice is blind After 25 years, only two years' Punishment." [Translation] What the CJM could do? His hands were tied. The basis for this judgment was laid down on the day, when Justice Ahmadi converted the section into a lenient one having only two years of imprisonment. The CJM could not give more than two years of imprisonment. He read out the maximum sentence. But what happened after it. One GOM was constituted here and another one came up in Madhya Pradesh. Here, they decided to file a Curative petition. The Government of Madhya Pradesh decided to file a petition in a district court in Bhopal. But I feel sad to say that when the Government of Madhya Pradesh went on to become a party in District Court, Bhopal, the CBI contended that the Government of Madhya Pradesh has no locus standi so it cannot become a party. The Chief Minister has written a letter to the Prime Minister citing that if the Government of Madhya Pradesh becomes a party in this case, how it can affect the CBI. Rather, CBI arms will get strengthened. We both will fight the case of gas victims together. If it is not true that the CBI doesn't want to get the guilty punished then why is it refusing to make the Government of Madhya Pradesh a party in this case. I would like to ask the Home Minister as to when the Chief Minister has written a letter to the Prime Minister asking his Government

to become a party, then why is the CBI refusing the same and rejecting their locus standi? If the Government of Madhya Pradesh becomes a party there, then their case will become strong. I am saying that we should repeal the agreement of 1989 by passing a proposal here which I wanted to bring under the rule 184. I would like to tell the Home Minister that their GOM has decided to file a curative petition. If the Parliament passes that proposal, then the Government's case will become strong and your arms will get strengthened because the Parliament of India together will work towards repealing that agreement which has cheated the gas victims. Has it never happened before? The decisions of the Supreme Court have been repealed by passing several bills here. This is not even an order, it is an out of court settlement and the out of court settlement has been produced as an order.

Why do you refuse? If the Parliament passes this proposal, then Curative petition will get a boost. The judges of the Supreme Court will say that when the Parliament of India, which represents the people of this country has rejected this agreement, then why should it be continued?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is another question which is quite important. Even today, 20 thousand metric tonnes of chemicals remains in this factory. It has become a problematic situation as to how should this waste be destroyed and disposed. The factory people say that it should be shifted to Pritampur, an industrial estate of Dhar near Indore, where this waste should be taken and destroyed. Shifting it and destroying it there will sow the seeds of another disaster. I would like to ask as to when MIC can be imported from America and this chemical can be shifted from Bhopal to Pritampur in sealed tankers, then why can't it be sent back to America in sealed tankers?
...(Interruptions) They have large and better incinerators. We don't have those equipments. Thousands and lakhs of metric tonnes of waste is destroyed there. If some disaster happens before getting even a small quantity of chemical destroyed here, then Bhopal will face another tragedy. We should send this whole chemical waste back to America for disposal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that for the first time the bell has been rung during my speech. I wanted to make them listen to it because the People's consciousness is gradually awakening. I would praise the GOM for making recommendations which have shown that the Present Government is awakening to reality. On judge in the Supreme Court in a case yesterday reprimanded an accused who got two years of imprisonment and appealed in the court for reducing the sentence. The judge asked if he wanted to devote another 25 years when this decision had come after 25 years. 15 years will be taken in the High Court and another 10 years will be spent here. It seems that the Supreme Court is also waking up to its conscience. I earnestly request and demand from the House to rise above the partisan politics and pass this proposal to repeal the agreement of 1989 and carry out a new agreement which is likely to provide appropriate compensation to gas victims and hand out punishment to the culprits. This waste should be sent back to America.

Mr. Home Minister, Sir, I would like to request the Government of India to become a party in the case which is going on in the south court of New York in America. Let the Government of Madhya Pradesh also become a Party and by citing the case of British Petroleum bring thousand crores of rupees of compensation from American Dow chemicals which is the new owner of the Union Carbide, which left India by mocking at our judicial process. Let the Culprits be punished and let us lay the foundation for a new justice here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sushmaji, if the House agrees, shall we continue with this discussion by cancelling the lunch break?

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This discussion is very important, so don't stop it in between. You please let it continue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Let the House be

adjourned for one hour for lunch. ...*(Interruptions)* It seems there is no consensus on this. Let the House decide.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you please allow the discussion to continue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you allow it to continue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will go as per your decision.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you allow the discussion to continue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 25 years have passed. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, please bring order to the House. Those who would like to hold the discussion are leaving. All of them are hungry. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tewari ji, please present your views.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): I already requested you that the House may be adjourned for some time. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, please listen to him as they have listened to your speech.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Sir, the Bhopal tragedy still pains me even after 25 years and only one thought comes to my mind, that is: "Mulk ka, kaum ko itna bhi na mayar

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gire ki surkhiyan dekhte haath se Akhbar gire". Even after 25 years, I personally respect the leader of opposition. ...*(Interruptions)* Please do not interrupt, we have patiently listened to her speech. I did expect that such serious and sensitive issue will be politicized in the House. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to begin my speech with this objection. ...*(Interruptions)* [English] 25 years down the road there are various aspects to this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: What are you talking about. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Have some patience. ...*(Interruptions)* when the leader of opposition was making speech, we were listening. Please sit down, develop the habit of listening. ...*(interruptions)* Have patience. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

13.18 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

Yashwantji, you are a senior Member of the House; kindly control your people. 25 years down the road, there are various aspects to this issue. There is rescue, there is relief, there is rehabilitation, there is remediation, there is compensation and there is punishment. I entirely agree with you.

Since the Leader of the Opposition has concentrated extensively on the legal aspects of this issue, I would also confine my intervention only to the legal aspects of the issue and leave it to my colleagues, who will speak after me, to deal with the other aspects. I am going to base my presentation only on the basis of Acts passed by this House and judgments of the Supreme Court. Some of them have been read by the Leader of the Opposition,

and I would like to read them in my own way. We owe it to those innocent deaths, we owe it to a generation which has come of age, to a child who was born in 1985.

[Translation]

The child born in 1985, is 25 years old now. [English] We owe it to that generation that the truths about these events should be told in the manner that it requires to be. I will base my submission on eight questions. First of all — Why did we or did this House pass the Bhopal Relief Act which the hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to. Second — Was the litigation pursued in the United States of America or not? Third — How was the figure of 470 million dollars arrived at? Fourth — Was Warren Andersen assured a safe passage? Fifth — Why was he bailed out? Sixth — Why was he allowed to leave Bhopal and India? Seventh — Why was the extradition pursued in the manner that it was? Eighth — Why was the criminal charge mitigated and where does the legal matters which were referred to stand as of today? I will divide my submission into these parts and I will answer each of these questions.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the first question which arises is that why did the Government of India, why did this House enact the Bhopal Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985 and why did they frame the accompanying scheme. The hon. Leader of the Opposition is absolutely correct when she says that there were multiple claims which were being filed in different courts around the country. The Government in its wisdom at that point in time felt that it would be appropriate to consolidate all those claims and, I think, that the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill which was enacted into law unanimously by this House or by this Parliament speaks eloquently of the reasons as to why the Government decided to pursue that course of action. I would just read out one paragraph of that Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"Government has been anxious to ensure that the

interests of victims of the disaster are fully protected and that the claims for compensation or damages for loss of life or personal injuries or in respect of other matters arising out of or connected with the disaster are processed speedily, effectively, equitably to the best advantage of all the claimants.

The legal position has been examined carefully with reference to the laws in the United States of America and in our country. In the light of the examination it was felt that special provision should be made for processing the claims. Accordingly, the President promulgated on the 20th day of February, 1985 the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Ordinance to confer powers on the Central Government to represent the claimants and take all necessary steps for the processing of the claims. The Ordinance also provides for the appointment of a Commissioner for the welfare of victims."

[Translation]

Now the basic question arises about the identity of the Welfare Commissioner. He was a High Court rank Judge. The Government had passed this law and taken over the powers and sent a High court rank Judge to Bhopal as Welfare commissioner. The second question arises, [English] was the litigation not pursued in the United States of America?. ...*(Interruptions)* I wish the lion. Leader of the Opposition should have been here to hear the answer. The litigation was pursued. ...*(Interruptions)* My apologies. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Why did not you stop him when the Minister was leaving. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: The Minister who has to give reply is present here. But, first listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. If you have

to make a point, then one member is allowed to put forth his point.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Only one member can put forth his point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, not a single Minister is present in the House. Such a serious discussion is going on, neither the Minister of State nor the Minister of Home Affairs is present here, then, what is the meaning of this discussion.

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the second question which arises is whether the Government of India pursued the litigation in the United States of America.

[Translation]

Whether the Government of India pursued the litigation in US court and the reply is in the affirmative and I produce proof of the same-one judgement of the Supreme Court.

[English]

I will base myself only on the public record in the form of Supreme Court judgements or the proceedings of this House and it tells a very eloquent story. This is a case 1990(1) Supreme Court Cases 613. The judgement is delivered by the Constitution Bench. It upheld the Bhopal Claims Act which I just referred to.

I will just read two paragraphs of this judgement which will demolish the claim of the Opposition that the matter was not pursued in the United States of America. I quote:

"It has been stated that within a week after the disaster, many American lawyers, described by some as 'ambulance chasers', whose fees were stated to be based on a percentage of the contingency of

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obtaining damages or not, flew over to Bhopal and obtained powers of attorney to bring actions against UCC and UCIL. Some suits were also filed before the District Court of Bhopal by individual claimants against UCC (the American Company) and the UCIL.

On or about February 6, 1985, all the suits in various U.S. District Courts were consolidated by the Judicial Panel on Multi-District Litigation and assigned to U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York. Judge Keenan was at all material times the presiding judge there.

On March 29, 1985, the Act in question was passed. The Act was passed to secure that the claims arising out of or connected with the Bhopal gas leak disaster were dealt with speedily, effectively and equitably. On April 8, 1985 by virtue of the Act, the Union of India filed a complaint before the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York."

[Translation]

The Government of India filed a complaint before the U.S. Court. [English] It further reads:

"On April 16, 1985 at the first pre-trial conference in the consolidated action transferred and assigned to the U.S. District Court, Southern District, New York, Judge Keenan gave the following directions."

[Translation]

I do not wish to go in that direction, I read out the eighth para and conclude this point. [English] It goes on to read:

"On May 12, 1986 an order was passed by Judge Keenan allowing the application of UCC on *forum non-conveniens* as indicated hereinafter. On May 21, 1986 there was a motion for fairness hearing on behalf of the private plaintiffs. By an order dated May 28, 1986 Judge Keenan declined the motion for a fairness hearing. The request for fairness hearing was rejected

at the instance of Union of India in view of the meagerness of the amount of proposed settlement.

On July 10, 1986, UCC filed an appeal before the U.S. Court of Appeal for the Second Circuit. It challenged Union of India being entitled to American mode of discovery, but did not challenge the other two conditions imposed by Judge Keenan, it is stated. On July 28, 1986 the Union of India filed a cross-appeal before the U.S. Court of Appeal praying that none of the conditions imposed by Judge Keenan should be disturbed. In this connection it would be pertinent to set out the conditions incorporated in the order of Judge Keenan dated May 12, 1986 whereby he had dismissed the case before him on the ground of *forum non-conveniens*, as mentioned before. The conditions were the following."

[Translation]

The gist of this discussion is that the Government of India had pursued litigation in the USA and the U.S. Court found that this case should be pursued in India, therefore, it is incorrect to say. ... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Are you in favour of the USA. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Please sit down, you won't understand. It is absolutely incorrect to say that the Government of India did not pursue the case in U.S. court. ... (Interruptions) [English] Yes, this is the way the judicial process works, that is, somebody wins and somebody loses. ... (Interruptions) Mr. Kirti, this is not sports. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): Please do not think that only you are intelligent and nobody else is intelligent. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: The leader of opposition had also attacked institutions. Criticism and attack are two

different things. She said that perhaps the Supreme Court did not pay proper attention to the matter. I would like to submit that [English] how and why did this figure of \$ 470 million come about. Was it an out of court settlement, as is being alleged by the Leader of Opposition (LoP) or was it a court interceded settlement for reasons, which are most eloquently described by the court itself in its judgement?

I will just read out two paragraphs of this judgement since the LoP had also referred to it.

[Translation]

She has referred to some judges. It was a five judge Bench. Shri R.S. Pathak was the Chief Justice followed by Shri E.S. Venkatramaiya, Shri Rangnath Mishra (who became Chief Justice later on) and Shri Venkatchaliah whom the Government appointed as the Chairman of Constitution Review Commission. He was member of the same Bench.

[English]

Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah was a part of the same Bench, which delivered this judgement. Let me just read out some of the relevant paragraphs as to how and why the court arrived at this conclusion, which is being described by the LoP as an out of the court settlement.

The paragraph 7 of the judgement States that:

"The basic consideration motivating the conclusion of the settlement was the compelling need for urgent relief..." ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KIRTI AZAD : It was a settlement and not an order. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Yes, I will come to it. The LoP, I will come to it. ...(Interruptions)

It further States that:

"The suffering of the victims has been intense and

unrelieved. Thousands of persons who pursued their own occupations for a humble and honest living have been rendered destitute by this ghastly disaster. Even after four years of litigation, basic questions of the fundamentals of the law as to liability of the Union Carbide Corporation and the quantum of damages are yet being debated. These, of course, are important issues, which need to be decided. But, when thousands of innocent citizens were in near destitute conditions, without adequate substantial needs of food and medicine and with every coming morrow haunted by the specter of death and continued agony, it would be heartless abstention, if the possibilities of immediate sources of relief were not explored. Considerations of excellence and niceties of legal principles were greatly overshadowed by the pressing problems of very survival for a large number of victims..."

What impelled the Supreme Court to move was the suffering of the people that between 1985 and 1989. [Translation] The innocent people died between the period 1985 to 1989 were not provided any compensation. I would like to put forth a point here. ...(Interruptions) [English] I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: It was a fight for compensation and not for what you are describing. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: I am not accepting these interruptions, and I will not yield. ...(Interruptions) Please sit down. It is not Commonwealth Games. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record except the speech of Manish Tewari.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to submit that it was the Congress Government.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Manish Tewari]

...(Interruptions) [English] I will answer it the way I want to. ...(Interruptions) I will come to that. I am answering that. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

One should have the capacity to listen. ...(Interruptions) I would like to submit here that the Congress Government of that time had provided Rs. 102 crores to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the victims ...(Interruptions) [English] and now Kirti, I will answer your question as to why did the Government agree. I will answer that question also. I am answering that question, just sit down please. ...(Interruptions) [Translation] I quote the 11th Paragraph. ...(Interruptions) [English] Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot reply, I cannot speak if they cannot keep their Members in order. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: I am reading out documents related to institutions. I have the right to answer it the way I want to. ...(Interruptions) Congress Government provided Rs. 102 crores to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for taking relief measures. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

Now, I will come to the question why US \$ 470 million. I would request the Leader of the Opposition to restrain her Members. I quote:

"The court asked the learned Counsel to make available particulars of offers and counter-offers made on previous occasions for a mutual settlement. Learned Counsel for both parties furnished particulars

of the earlier offers made for an overall settlement and what had been considered as a reasonable basis in this behalf. The progress made by previous negotiations was graphically indicated and these documents form part of the record. Shri Fali Nariman (who was the hon. Member of the other House) stated that his client (Union Carbide Corporation) would stand by its earlier offer of US \$ 350 million and also submitted that his client had also offered to pay or add appropriate interest at the rates prevailing in the US to the sum of US \$ 350 million which raised the figure to US \$ 426 million. Shri Nariman stated that his client was of the view that the amount was the highest it could be up to. In regard to this offer of US \$ 426 million, learned Attorney-General submitted that he would not account this offer. He submitted that any sum less than US \$ 500 million would not be reasonable. Learned Counsels for both parties stated that they would leave it to the court to decided what should be the figure of compensation."

It was not an out of court settlement. It was a settlement which was arrived at in court. ...(Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, Sir, they do not have the courage to listen; they do not want to hear my answer. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Learned Counsel for both parties stated that they would leave it to the Court to decide what should be the figure of compensation. The range of choice for the Court in regard to the figure was, therefore, between a maximum. ...(Interruptions) [Translation] Please listen to it carefully, it is important. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Manish Tewari.

*(Interruptions)...**

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI : Sir, please bring this House to order. The range of choice for the Court in regard to the figure was, therefore, the maximum of 426 million US dollars offered by Shri Nariman and the minimum of 500 million dollars suggested by the Learned Attorney General. Ultimately, this figure of 470 million US dollars was arrived at as a result of an adjudication process by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of India applied its mind to the offers and counter offers and came to the figure of 470 million dollars. It was not an out of the court settlement, as has been alleged by the Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Was it a judicial verdict?

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Yes. It was a judicial verdict.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It was an order passed on the basis of an out of court settlement. Again you are reading it like that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: That is your reading of the situation. That is not my reading of the situation: It was not an out of court settlement. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It was an agreement and the same Fali Nariman says that if somebody asked me to take on this case, then my reply would be in the negative. Shri Fali Nariman says that he would like to present the case on behalf of victims. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: This was not an out of court settlement. About 470 million dollars was an adjudicated

figure by five judges of the Constitution Bench of India and I would like to place that on record. The fourth question [Translation] which has annoyed her is that whether Warren Andersen was allowed a safe passage or any such assurance was given in this regard? The clear-cut reply to this question is in the negative. Government of India has never given it in writing that it promised Warren Andersen a safe passage and I provide proof of the same. Shri Maharaj Krishna Rasgotra was the secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)* The leader of opposition has also taken water. Please do not object for taking water. ...*(Interruptions)* Maharaj Krishna Rasgotra was the foreign secretary. He was submitted in an interview that he was fully responsible for this. He further said that he talked to the Home Minister; the then Prime Minister had nothing to do in the matter. I would like to clear the air regarding the misleading reports which have been publicized for the past one month.

[English]

If at all, assume for the sake of argument, any assurance was given, that assurance does not exist on the record of the Government of India and to the best of my knowledge, no assurance was ever given by any responsible functionary of the Government of India. Let this be recorded. Now comes the question, why was Mr. Warren Anderson granted jail?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Please listen to me.

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: You have given safe passage to him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: I am giving point-by-point reply. One by one. ...*(Interruptions)* Please ask him to sit down. I will tell you.

[Shri Manish Tewari]

[English]

Why was Mr. Warren Anderson bailed out? When the FIR was registered, rightly or wrongly, Mr. Warren Anderson was not mentioned in that FIR. Then he came without any assurance of a safe passage of the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)* [Translation] You should have the capacity to listen. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: When Mr. Anderson came to India he was not a fugitive from the law. He was not named in the FIR. Mr. Warren Anderson came here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a point of order. The Chair is the supreme authority to run the house. When a Member interrupts the proceedings of the House, then we can request the chair in this regard. But here an hon'ble Member Tewari ji is instructing other hon'ble Members to sit down. You can ask the Members to sit down. Such action is against the dignity of the Chair and the House and it is unparliamentary language. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, if I have said anything which has even remotely assaulted the dignity of this House, I offer my unqualified apology.

[Translation]

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Hon'ble Member is acting against the dignity of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now hon'ble has rectified it.

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: When Mr. Warren Anderson came to India he was not a fugitive by law. The FIR which was registered was under Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code which was a bailable offence. He was arrested; he was granted bail. If after that he decides to skip bail, the CEO of a company decides to skip bail, who is responsible? Is the Government of India responsible? It is for the court to impose conditions. [Translation] The related question in that why was he allowed to leave the country. [English] Whenever there is a criminal case which is lodged against anybody and the person is arrested, what happens? He secures bail. When bail is secured, bail conditions are imposed like you surrender your passport, you will not leave the municipal limits of Bhopal, you will not leave the municipal limits of this country, etc. Government of India only comes into action to implement those bail conditions. If the court does not impose bail conditions, who is responsible? Is Government of India responsible? Is the Government sitting at the Centre responsible? This is a wild allegation which is being made repeatedly.

I will now tell you why Warren Anderson was not extradited.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under which Rule?

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Chairman, Sir, Public aeroplane was used and the hon. Member is misleading the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. This point will be taken up in the reply. Please take your seat.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a parliament question has been returned to here. [English] Why was Warren Anderson's extradition proceedings not pursued? [Translation] I would like to reply to

that. [English] There is a legal opinion by the then Attorney-General Mr. Soli Sorabjee, on the 11th of July 1998 and I would like to read it out in full.

After that, I would also read the opinion given by the then Law Minister in 2001, who is the Leader of Opposition in the other House, Shri Arun Jaitley. I would read both of them out and please do not interrupt, listen to it patiently. The Government of India is seeking — this is Mr. Soli Sorabjee, the then Attorney General in 1998 — extradition of Warren Anderson on the ground he should stand trial in India under Sections 304, 326, 324 and 429 (sections related to culpable homicide not amounting to murder, voluntary causing grievous injury/injury resulting in death, maiming of cattle, etc.) and potentially Section 304-A (death due to rash and negligent act) read with section 35 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Madhya Pradesh High Court had confirmed the order of the Additional District Judge, Bhopal dated 08.04.1993 by which he framed charges against the accused (company officials of UCIL) under Sections 304(II), 326, 324, and 429 read with Section 35 of the IPC. The accused (Keshub Mahindra and V.P. Gokhale and others) approached the Supreme Court against the order. In its judgement known as the "Keshub Mahindra Vs. Union of India" case, the Supreme Court quashed the charges under Sections 304(II), 326, 324, and 429 read with Section 35 of the IPC. It held that the material on record could only sustain a *prima facie* case under Section 304 A which penalises the causing of death by rash and negligent acts.

The same reasoning would apply to Warren Anderson also. In these circumstances, the request for extradition of Anderson would have to be limited to Section 304A of IPC.

The extraction treaty between USA and India covers the offence of death due to rash and negligent act under its offence of manslaughter referred in Article 3. The CBI is of the view that with the available evidence, Anderson would be extraditable under the treaty with the USA.

However, in the legal proceedings initiated — this is Mr. Soli Sorabjee, Mr. Chairman, Sir — by the Government of India to fix civil liability of the UCC in USA for its role in the disaster, the Court of Appeals had turned down the India's argument that UCC can be sued in the United States.

The standard of proof in a criminal case would be higher than in a civil case. The evidence should be to the effect that Mr. Anderson had knowledge of the design defects in the plant and violation of safety precautions. If strict proof is, in fact, a requirement of American law for purposes of determining whether there is probable cause to believe that Warren Anderson was in any way responsible for the disaster, in my view, the evidence obtained by the CBI so far would not meet such a high standard of proof.

To a specific question that whether evidence submitted by the CBI is adequate to establish a *prima facie* case against Warren Anderson under the Indo-US extradition treaty, Shri Soli Sorabjee (then Attorney General) replied,

"*Prime facie*, in my view, the evidence so far collected does not appear to be sufficient at that time." This was the view of their Attorney General.

Now, I will read to you what their then Law Minister, the Leader of Opposition in the Upper House, in his capacity as the then Law Minister on 25.09.2001 said,

"The Supreme Court in its judgement known as the "Keshub Mahindra Vs. Union of India" case, held that the accused in the Bhopal Gas Tragedy cannot be charged for offence under Section 304 but *prima facie* appear to be guilty of rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. Therefore, any request for extradition of Anderson would have to be limited to causing death by rash and negligent act."

This is what Mr. Arun Jaitley said —

"The Bhopal plan had some design defects and there was negligence in taking safety precautions. The

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design was supplied by the parent company. An inspection by engineers of the parent company pointed out a number of deficiencies in safety precautions. MIC gas was stored in violation of safety norms. When the leakage was detected, the factory staff failed to rectify the defect and stop further leakage. They also failed to warn the public which would have saved many lives."

This is Mr. Arun Jaitley saying —

"It is not the case that Warren Anderson committed any act — that led to the direct result of the leakage of gas and consequent loss of lives and injuries."

I will read out further:

"There is no evidence that he had knowledge of design defects and violation of safety norms and yet, he failed to take remedial measures."

...(Interruptions) Please hear me out. He said: ...
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Have patience and listen.

[English]

"His knowledge has been presumed as Chairman of the parent company; there is no evidence either to show that the parent company exercised control over the day-to-day operations of the running of the plan. In view of the above, our extradition case appears to be weak."

[Translation]

Arun Jaitley Ji, who was the then Minister of Law and Justice of India. ...(Interruptions) I am reading out his opinion. ...(Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, Sir, here a

comparison has been made between Warren Anderson and Soharabuddin Sheikh. In my view this comparison is right and if Soharabuddin Sheikh was a terrorist and extortion, is the was the terrorist for the leader of BJP and the Government of BJP. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: If before negating the subject, they would have done introspection, [English] It would have been alright. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, would you let hon'ble members speak for one hour, is it such a issue. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Mulayam Singh Ji, I do not speak often.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They may use the time allocated for their parties.

[English]

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: I will come to the next question which has been raised that why were the charges which were framed under culpable homicide not amounting to murder diluted to section 304 (A) causing death by a rash and negligent act. [Translation] We did not do it, the judgement of the Supreme Court came in 1996. ...(Interruptions) [English] Unlike some people in the Opposition, I still have respect for the institutions in this country. [Translation] I want to read out it. I still respect Institutions. Therefore, whatever these institutes have written I want to read out it before you. The Judgement of 1996 which diluted it, was the judgement of Justice Ahemedi, Justice Ahemedi was not alone another Judge was also with him. What they said I want to read out it before you:

[English]

"Before any charge under section 304 (2) can be

framed, the material on record must at least *prima facie* show that the accused is guilty of culpable homicide and the act allegedly committed by him must amount to culpable homicide. In view of section 299 IPC, the material relied upon by the prosecution for framing a charge under section 304 (2) must at least *prima facie* indicate that the accused has done any act that had caused death with at least such a knowledge that he was, by such act, likely to cause death. The entire material that the prosecution relied upon before the trial court for framing the charges, cannot support such a charge unless it indicates *prima facie* on the fateful night when the plant was run at Bhopal, it was run by the accused concerned with the knowledge that such running of the plant was likely to cause death of human beings. Mere act of running a plant as per the permission granted by the authorities would not be a criminal act even assuming that it was a defective plant and it was dealing with very toxic and hazardous substance like MIC, the mere act of storing such a material by the accused in the tank, could not even *prima facie* suggest that the accused concerned thereby had knowledge that they were likely to cause death of human beings; in fairness to the prosecution, it was not suggested and could not be suggested that the accused had an intention to kill any human being while operating the plant."

[Translation]

14.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I can read out the entire judgement but due to time constraints I don't want to read out the whole judgement. I want to ask who was in the Government when this judgement was delivered on 13th September, 1996. I want to tell you that the Government of Shri Devegowda Ji was in power at that time. After that the Government of Indra Kumar Gujral came into power and after that their Government continued for six years. Why didn't they file review petition at that time. [English] Why was the judgement not challenged by them? For long six years they kept quiet. This is criminal

negligence. For eight years they sat on this judgement. Yes, it took the UPA Government, probably prompted by a trial court order, to review it because of a national outrage. I concede that, but that does not absolve them of the fact that they slept for eight years. [Translation] You sit on that judgement for eight years and your Government was in power for six years. At last I want to tell that [English] What is the status of the case? The GoM has met. A curative review petition has been filed. In the High Court a revision application has been filed. In the trial court, the Government has gone with a request to correct the errors which have occurred in this judgement with regard to the imposing of sentences.

[Translation]

14.01 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, alongwith that the CBI was instructed to gather more proof and see whether the extradition of Warren Anderson may be effected. Had they challenged the judgement in 1996, we would have not witnessed such things today. It is my direct allegation against them. [English] And in conclusion I would only like to humbly submit that [Translation] I am pained to see that when Bhopal gas tragedy is debated after 25 years, it is not being debated in the true sense of the term but discussion is diverted to Sohara Buddin. Today politics is being done over innocent lives and the death of innocents.

I expected that the leader of the opposition, who is a very sensitive person and whom I respect a lot, is today propagating the political agenda of Bhartiya Janta Party and RSS. I wanted her not to do that kind of publicity here. With this I conclude.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman Sir, I would speak in brief and not stretch my speech for a long time. It is a very serious issue related to humanity. I listened the speeches of both the sides for hours. Both the honourable members expressed their views. What they

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

debated, I could not understand. But the matter of fact is that after long ordeal of the public, we should do whatever we can for them. Charge-de-Affairs Godern Streeb has betrayed us. Charge betrayed the gas victims of Bhopal. The four had already betrayed it. If today Lok Sabha also betrays, then it would be the fifth betrayal. Therefore, all of us should take it seriously.

Sir, the first betrayal took place in the night of 3rd December 1984 when 25 thousand people died from suffocation caused by the leakage of gas from Union Carbide in Bhopal. Whatever anyone says, whether the Government puts this figure at 10 thousands or 15 thousand, I tell you that 25 thousand people died from suffocation. When these 25 thousand people were dying, bodies were spread out on the roads, nobody was there to take them to the hospitals. The most regretful thing is that the Chief Minister and the District Magistrate ran away from the area. What could be more shameful than this. Nobody was there to rescue them, to take care of them, to take them to the hospitals. The debate should be on this issue and that is why I want to discuss it in brief. Do they accept that it was the biggest accident in the world?

The person who allowed them to set up factory in the centre of the town is the biggest criminal. The person on whose advice this factory was set up, the scientists who advised that the factory be set up in the centre of the town. Where any accident could take place any time, should be blamed also. There must have been something fishy in all these things. That is why I ask you about the other accused persons. One of them is the person or the criminal who allowed the setting or the criminal who allowed the setting up the factory in the middle of the city and after that the DM and CM ran away, so I want to say that these four are the biggest criminal.

Secondly, there are four organisations which have betrayed the people of Bhopal. The Government puts the figure of causality at 15 thousand, 8 thousand,

10 thousand but in fact 25 thousand deaths took place there. Therefore, it is also one of the betrayers, cheaters who hid such large number of deaths. So far as Warren Anderson the person who set up the factory is concerned, tell me the name of the person who facilitated his journey to Delhi by Government plane instead of arresting and charging him of murder? I am asking about the identity of the person who facilitated his journey by Government plane? The State Government betrayed the people of Bhopal and the people of this country. Such a big criminal and guilty person was taken out of Bhopal by the Government plane and the plane was taken to the place from here. Shall we not accept it and therefore I said that if today Lok Sabha does not take right decision by taking into account the facts, then we shall be deemed to be involved in the fifth betrayal. It is a question of seriousness, that is why I said that I would keep my speech brief, and conclude in 10 minutes. They are taking up to one hour and saying general things. It is other thing that the betrayal ...*(Interruptions)* do not tell me, I know you. If you do anything wrong, you will be taken to task, if you betray in such way. Whose responsibility is this, I am repeatedly saying this otherwise there is no question of your coming into power. If you can find any way out, find it, but you have done something wrong, therefore it could not be done. I repeatedly feel sorry and tell them to find any way out.

The other thing done by the Government was that it assured America that Anderson would not be harmed, tell me who told this? It was told by the then Government. The Government of this country assured the President of that country not to worry Anderson will not be harmed. I am not beating the bush. ...*(Interruptions)*

They are saying this without intending so. Nothing happened to Anderson. The person who allowed him to go to America, for that the Government of India has not apologized till date. ...*(Interruptions)*

The forth betrayal — The Government of India signed agreement with Union Carbide regarding compensation of

just Rs. 714 crore only. This is a serious issue in which twenty five thousand people lost their lives. The facts were put under the carpet and CM-DM ran away. Nothing can be worse than this what did they see and what did they do at the site of accident. Twenty-five thousand people died. No matter in which way they count, you have been in Bhopal, you know that twenty-five thousand had lost their lives. At that time also, we had declared that twenty-five thousand people died. Lakhs of people suffered disabilities and no provision has been made for them till date. You may check this point. ...*(Interruptions)* Disabled means blind, persons having amputated limb or bedridden persons. ...*(Interruptions)* It doesn't matter how much chaos is created from both sides, but I am concluding my speech in ten minutes. What is Parliament doing for them? I thought and said so much that they are referring to four cheaters but you people better avoid to be included as the fifth cheater. I would like to submit that I do not wish to be part of it. It should be decided as to what we are doing for those who are affected and whose families have been destroyed. Atleast this measure should be taken. I would like to mention one more point that they have been awarded just two years of imprisonment.

I would like to submit one more point that only 56 persons have been affected in 56 cases in Bhopal. This time a number of people are elected from Madhya Pradesh, even your Government is in power there, hence, you should consider this aspect. Only in 36 cases compensation has been provided out of 56 cases but who are those 20 persons who have not been provided compensation? They are Muslim people. You may verify and conduct an inquiry into the matter. The Home Minister is present in the House. You may conduct an inquiry into the matter as 36 times persons out of 56 have been provided compensation but how is it that the Muslim people have not been provided the same? They are being discriminated in this manner. Are they not affected? Or does the Government accept that they have not been provided compensation because none of them were affected? They are equally affected. Still Muslim people

have been left out. They have not been provided a single penny. Discussion has reached this level. You have done that, I have done that. ...*(Interruptions)* I am asking as to what you are doing now?

Illiterate persons have become victims of cheaters. Allocated funds were distributed among cheaters and they grabbed the Funds meant for the affected persons. They have distributed compensation arbitrarily and kept the remaining amount in their pockets. People have become victims of cheating. Will the Government conduct an inquiry in this regard?...*(Interruptions)* I would like to know whether the Government would take any action after conducting the inquiry in this incident of cheating. Discussion should confine on this point only, inspite of making long speeches.

People have become victims of cheating. I would like to submit in respect of compensation provided to the affected people. You please not down this point. A number of genuine people have not been provided compensation. Fake persons approached there and put claims that there had lost their entire property. Those fake persons have been provided compensation who actually have not lost nothing in the tragedy.

One more party is involved in this cheating. What action has been taken by the courts situated at Bhopal and Delhi in this regard. You were referring to the higher court. Even courts are involved in this cheating. They take refuge in the courts. But humanity and court are two different things.

The Government is for the welfare of the people and not to betray them and add to their woes. I am aware of the functioning of the courts. The court was not aware of the truth. It take decision on the basis of witnesses and evidences. But the Government is well aware of the ground realities. Will we continue to discuss as to how gas was leaked and who was responsible for it? The question before us is whether we want to address their grievances or not. Not a single White person has been

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

punished till date. Persons of Indian origin found guilty have been awarded two years of imprisonment. This company was owned by White people. I have said that Government officials have been appointed, What you have to say in this regard? The main point is that you were making speech for an hour. Members of both sides have spoken for one hour each. The Governments have been constantly cheating the people since independence. This is not a single case. I do not wish to go into detail, people of the country have been cheated. But today is the last chance to apologize to people. ...*(Interruptions)* If you sincerely want to apologize to them, then make provisions for them. Today when you give reply, then do mention that the Government will provide this much compensation. Overall Rs. 715 crores were provided as compensation. Today such a heinous crime, insensitive and inhuman mockery is being made. Therefore, I said that today is the last chance.

After the meeting of the Group of Minister an announcement was made regarding distribution of compensation. Demand of Rs. 5,000 crores were made by the victims. I demand that compensation of Rs. 5,000 crores is provided on the basis of its present value. Shri Chidambaram had announced to provided Rs. 1300 crores on 21st June. He has left despite the fact that such an important issue is being discussed here. Only two Cabinet Ministers are present here. ...*(Interruptions)* I know as to why people use to sit here. It was announced to provide Rs. ten lakh to deceased persons, Rs. five lakh to permanent disabled persons and Rs. two lakh to critically ill persons. Will you still play with their emotions? Such attitude will not be accepted. If you really want to do something, then make a provision for them. Now Member of this Lok Sabha should unanimously decide on the basis of humanity rising above party lives. In this entire episode middlemen have once again become active. Middlemen have cheated the victims earlier also and now have once again become active. I am giving you confirmed news. After the announcement was made middlemen have

become active. I have doubt that victims will receive compensation of Rs. ten lakh. Besides., compensation of Rs. ten lakh is insufficient in the present scenario. Where is the hon'ble Home Minister and what action is likely to be taken by him in this regard. Does he intend to make a mockery of this. Therefore, I said that Lok Sabha should not be labelled as a cheater. I am saying that it should be cleared whether they are provided justice or not.

You should find out the solution unanimously. The issue is whether Anderson and owner of Dow Chemical's will be prosecuted in order to provide justice to victims of the gas tragedy. Hon'ble Home Minister Ji, you have to give reply to this question. Mr. Jaiswal, though you are not a cabinet Minister, but you are equally responsible. You are a Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, but may be your opinion is not considered. ...*(Interruptions)* Sorry, now you are appointed as Minister of coal. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, neither the Home Minister nor the Minister of State is present here. It is an irony. He is dealing with some other Ministry. You are dragging him. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Ok, I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to submit that this is a very serious discussion. Particularly, Members of the treasury benches have left. ...*(Interruptions)* Even I have taken light lunch. ...*(Interruptions)* Narayanasamy Ji, I would like to tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sharad Yadav, it is a collective responsibility. Some hon. Members are represent here. The Minister concerned will be coming. Please take you seat.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I

would like to submit whether only 66 employees are engaged for distribution of such a huge amount? You should find out that there 66 employees are of which level. Narayanasamy Ji always try to co-ordinate everything. I don't know whether he has got the right or not. Hence it is the collective responsibility of both Centre and State Government to ensure proper distribution of compensation. Now BJP is in power there. Now you decide the extent to which your Government is fulfilling its responsibility. How much compensation is your Government asking in this regard. If this demand is not met, then the Government should not be involved in this and ask the centre to distribute the compensation at their own. It is the safe route. If you follow this route, then you will be safe, otherwise your Government will be covered under the cheaters category. We are safe now you have to follow such route in order to protect yourself. ...*(Interruptions)* It is the fact since it is a historical issue. The matter is being discussed after 26 years and justice has not been provided yet. Therefore, I would like to submit that you clearly State whether Anderson and owner of Dow chemical's will be prosecuted or not. Are efforts being made to save them. If not, then this discussion will prove to be futile and will amount to cheating with gas victims.

DR. BALIRAM (Lalgani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the people have not forgotten the black night of 2-3 December, 1984, today debate is going to be held on such an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rajan Sushant, as per parliamentary etiquettes you should not cross and stand before the hon. Member who is speaking. Please remember this.

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM: An mishap took place on 2-3 December, 1984 in the pesticide factory the Union Carbide India Company Ltd. at Bhopal, which is a subsidiary of the American Company Union Carbide. At that time people had not thought that there would be no dawn for them.

The gas that leaked there killed more than 15000 people and more than 5 lakh people are still suffering due to this leakage some have become disabled, some have been rendered deaf and some blind.

This is a debate on a serious issue, but the House and the whole country have seen the seriousness with which the members have taken this debate. Nothing has been done except making allegations and counter allegations. Several Members mentioned the name of Warren Anderson, the owner of the company Union Carbide, the manner in which he was taken from Bhopal to Delhi by a chartered plane and his way to America was made, there should be no hesitation in saying that the Government cannot escape from its responsibilities. The then Government of the State must had been hand in glove with the company. It is regretful that after such a disaster when people were dying on such a large scale and were injured in lakhs, the Government was engaged in saving such a big criminal. The Finance Minister of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has recently issued a statement and said that it was necessary to take him out. While, on the other hand, many questions cropped up as a result of the statement issued by the senior leaders of the Congress like Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi, and Union Minister Shri Vasant Sathe and now Shri Arjun Singh. It is necessary to bring out the fact and fiction of these contradictory statements in public interest. Therefore I say that the Government is guilty in this case. The leader of the opposition put forth her views in the House. She cannot shun her responsibilities because if the Congress has been in power for so many years then the Bhartiya Janta Party was also in power for six years, but she did not take any such initiative during their tenure. Therefore I submit to the Government that it is a serious issue and there is a need to consider it very seriously. Lakhs of the family members of the victims who have been rendered physically disabled and are unable to earn their livelihood, how will they survive?

What kind of arrangements the Government is making for them? When the Uphaar Cinema disaster occurred in

[Dr. Baliram]

Delhi, the next of the kins of the persons who died had been given compensation of upto 15-20 lakh. But when the Bhopal gas disaster took place compensation of only Rs. 25,000 had been given. And who paid this compensation, the company which they surely allowed to be sold and handed over for Rs. 713 lakh.

When any train accident takes place in our country, the maximum punishment a driver gets is imprisonment. But compensation is paid by the company, the owner. It was also the responsibility of persons who had invited this company to India because if anyone wants to open any private company the Government puts forward certain conditions and after fulfilling these conditions any private company can be opened. When this company was opened in Bhopal the Government must have put certain conditions and it must have contained that incase any accident takes place and people become victim of it then the company will be liable to pay compensation. If such conditions were not put by the Government then the Government had certainly erred and cannot shun its responsibility.

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to say that the decision in this case came recently after almost 25-26 years of the accident. I think that the people who were fighting this case have not performed their duties properly. In this case witness were produced after 13 years of the filing of the case. It proves how sincere we were regarding this case. The prosecution agency was CBI, and it lawyer Shri Sahai pleading before the court, alleged that the accident occurred due to the faulty design of the plant of Union Carbide of India Ltd. In the year 1982 when an employee died, a team from the USA come to look into the matter. It concluded that there were shortcomings in the design and it needed rectification. When the inquiry report was submitted why was it not implemented? Why was no rectification carried out? It appears that there has been lapses on the Governments part.

The judgement was delivered after the report of the Union Carbide Corporation was submitted. The judgement

was delivered by the Chief Judicial Magistrate Shri Mohan P. Tiwari after 23 years. In that judgement he pronounced seven person guilty. They each were fined Rs. 1 lakh and awarded two years' imprisonment. But the irony was that such criminals are released immediately on Rs. 25 thousands personal bond. Today so far as Anderson is concerned, there are certain issues how he fled, who helped him in his act and why the Government has not been able to effect his extraditions?

A little while ago our leader of the opposition was saying that USA has taken a big amount from the owners of the ship from which leakage of oil polluted the Bay of Maxico. But in such a big accident in which poor people died on such a large scale and many were injured and rendered disabled the Government has no exact figures regarding this. Can the Governments not fight against the Government of USA for this. Certainly this is the weakness of our Government. Therefore Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to appeal to the Government to pay at least Rs. ten lakh as compensation to the families who have suffered, who died and who have been rendered disabled and are unable to work so that their life continues. Through you I would like to say that various such decisions are taken in this very House which proves disastrous for example the decision regarding atomic deal, several accidents have taken place at several places, an accident had occurred in England in which lakhs of people died. Such a decision should be taken by us only after due consideration, such things should be banned so that we do not become victims of such accidents once again.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to speak from here only and for this I seek your permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No problem speak.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Sir, the hon'ble leader of the opposition and the leader of our Samajwadi Party Shri Mulayam Singh Yadavji threw light on all the aspects. The reply will be given by the Government but the views

put forward by the party in Government is not clear whether it is protecting USA or the Congress is protecting the company or Anderson or if any mistake has been committed it is going to be rectified. The year 1996-97 has been mentioned and it is stated that the Congress was not in power.

It was correct that the Congress was not in power but congress supported Devegowda Government and Shri Indra Kumar Gujarat Government was in power. Before that in the year 1995 the Congress Government was in power. In the night of 3rd and 4th December, 1984 the biggest human disaster in the Industrial sector occurred after which FIR was registered in the police station and later on the case was transferred to the CBI. After that no discussion was held on the various sections invoked in this regard because by promulgating an ordinance in 1995 it was ruled that the victims cannot be a party in this case, the Government would be a party in this case. By that ordinance the victims were deprived of the right to present their side in the court. In which circumstances this ordinance was promulgated which was made law by this House in 1995? When this ordinance was made a law the case came for hearing in the Supreme Court in 1996. The Supreme Court delivered its decision and ruled that the case will be filed under section 304(a) of the Indian Penal Code. The Government must reply because the Congress party was in power in the year 1995. When the Supreme Court delivered its judgment the congress supported Government was at the centre in the year 1996-97. The current judgement came in the light of section 304(a), 338, 337 and 336 of the Indian Penal Code. Here the former Advocate General of Uttar Pradesh Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh is present, he will correct us whether there was any other section or not? I would like to know from the Government that the judgement from lower courts came in the light of these sections, the ordinance which was made a law in 1995 and in 1996 the Supreme Court decided that the case will proceed under section 304(a) only under which a maximum punishment of two years imprisonment may be awarded. If a person is driving any

vehicle and an accident is caused leading to the death of any person, he is awarded a maximum of two years imprisonment. As per official records 15 thousand people died in Bhopal but Mulayam Singh Yadav ji has submitted that 25 thousand people died there which has not been recorded in Government records and they have not been enlisted in the list prepared to provide compensation. A large number of people suffered untimely death and such a fatal tragedy occurred but the accused have been awarded only two years imprisonment.

Sir, when the court was giving its verdict, thousand of people who are dependents of gas victims and those who suffered disabilities gathered outside the court. When two years of imprisonment was awarded and nominal penalty was imposed, people gathered outside the court and shouted that the guilty be hanged.

Anderson should be hanged. Where has he gone? Government of India has direct role in the freedom of Bangladesh in the year 1971. We were not afraid of USA because interest of any company was not involved there. Besides, it was the question of our national sovereignty and we were acting to achieve such goal. We had confronted USA and Bangladesh became a free country from its prior status of Eastern Pakistan. Anderson did not go by himself. He was allowed a safe passage. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav ji correctly said that he was allowed to flee the country in a dignified manner. He was allowed to flee on 7th December. The Government should clarify as to whether Anderson was booked as an accused in the FIR lodged in local police station on 4th December after the incident occurred during the night of 3-4 December. If he was booked as an accused, then what action has been taken against him by the then Chief Minister or Collector or S.P. in this regard? All of them should be booked. Some people are complaining in respect of the decision. The reply given by Congress party is not the gentleman's reply. Besides, it is not in conformity with national sovereignty. The reply is disgraceful. It is shameful that you protect Anderson and the company in such a manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever hon'ble Member has said will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has declared a national policy which has been said just now and it is published in newspapers that the Government has filed a curative petition in High Court. When the Supreme Court in 1996 said that case could be registered under section 304A, then Government was functioning with the help of Congress in the year 1996 and 1997. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever the hon'ble Member said from behind will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Sir, I would like to submit as to what their Minister of law and Justice has said in this regard. He said that justice has been delayed in the matter. It is your Government and still you people are complaining. Your Government is in power continuously. NDA Government has implemented arrest warrant of Anderson as per the statement of Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. But now Minister of Law and Justice is complaining. These are crocodile tears. They think that tears will convince the people that justice has been delayed in the matter. I would like to submit that justice has been denied. Who said so? I have not said so. Neither our leader. Shri Sharad Yadav ji, nor the leader of Opposition, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj nor Shri Mulayam Yadav ji said so. But Law Minister Veerappa Moily ji has said so. Even Attorney General G.E. Vahanwati has expressed those views. He said that this is the maximum punishment under section 304A. Even advocates of lower courts are aware of this provision. But you are Attorney General to the Government of India. He said that punishment awarded to the guilty persons in gas tragedy case in 1996 was wrong as per the law. There are many contradictory things in that decision. The Minister

of Law and Justice has made certain remarks regarding the decision and then Attorney General express his views in support of the Minister. Your Government is in power, but you cannot enforce extradition of Anderson. We will accept this Government as capable to protect national sovereignty and prestige when it brings back Anderson. When the court delivered its decision, then USA had said that there was no question to take action against Union Carbide. Secondly, they said that question regarding extradition of Anderson did not arise. Why the extradition process was not initiated? There is dispute between two-three departments of the Government. Just now you have given a ruling. I am not violating the ruling but it is the collective responsibility of the Government. Hon'ble President has allotted departments to each Minister. If the concerned Minister is absent with the permission of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)* Is he absent without your permission. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister has taken permission as he has some work in the Upper House.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Sir, why did extradition of Anderson could not take place? USA has clearly said that in absence of evidence extradition will not take place. Ministry of External Affairs was held accountable for this and it was published in newspaper that the Secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs had submitted during the meeting of GOM that Ministry of External Affairs was not responsible for it.

The Government should have supported the cause in order to convince USA so that extradition of Anderson could have happened. It is the responsibility of the Government to collect evidence and not the responsibility of NDA, Samajwadi Party or Bahujan Samaj Party, CPI or CPM. The Government has not collected evidence despite being in power for so many years. ...*(Interruptions)* We have one more speaker from our party, Shri Arjun Roy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I demand that fresh efforts should be made for extradition of Anderson apart

*Not recorded.

from filing of curative petition arid formulation of a national policy in this regard. The amount of compensation should be increased. The Government should take action to convert the period of two-year imprisonment awarded to the guilty persons into capital punishment. Action should be taken to punish those who are directly or indirectly involved in the act of letting Anderson flee from the country by aeroplane. I want reply of the Government in this regard.

[English]

SHRI PINAKI MISRA (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I begin my speech, I just want to make a little request. My track record will speak for itself, the bell goes and I sit; I am one of those disciplined Members, who has never breached the bell. I breach you to give me a little more time today because this is an issue of such seminal importance and I have some observations and suggestions, which I think, the House might find enlightening. So, give me a little more time. The Biju Janta Dal has enough MPs, I think, in this House is to warrant a little more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, I am sorry. There are so many speakers to speak on this subject. So, please confine yourself to the time allotted to your party.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Mr. Chairman, in 26 years, since the night of 2nd and 3rd of December, 1984, I think this must be the 26th time that this august House is debating or discussing the Bhopal gas tragedy. It has gone on to become an annual ritual. Every year, this happens around December 2nd and 3rd because the Parliament is always in Winter Session during this period. Therefore, there is a ritualistic outpouring of sorrow; there is a ritualistic outpouring of anguish; there is a ritualistic outpouring of what has not been done. It is like a collective lament that has gone on in this House.

Sir, today we meet yet again to discuss this issue because of an immediate provocation, which is that a judgment has come after almost 25 years by which three people have been indicted and sentenced to two years,

which everybody has found appalling; that for the death of 16,000 people, how can you have a two year sentence. That is the provocation for this House discussing this issue today.

Along with that, there is also an issue of the woeful compensation package, which I have heard, being discussed in the House. There is the toxicity aspect which continues to obtain in Bhopal, which continues to poison the air, the water and the soil there, and which continues to plague generation after generation.

Sir, there were stirring speeches by Shrimati Sushmaji and from the Congress Benches, by Shri Manish Tewari. I cannot match their stirring rhetoric. But I would confine myself to facts, which is what I am trained to follow. The Leader of the Opposition mentioned the United States of America; the Leader of the Opposition mentioned the 20 billion compensation that has been set apart at the instructions of the President of the United States, by the British Petroleum for the oil leak, which has taken place recently in America. I would like to inform the House that America is the only country in the world that has an income tax on global income. Everywhere else, there is tax on income in the country of business. They place a very high premium on their passport; they place a very high premium on the US citizenship; and which is why no matter where you may earn in the world, you have to pay income tax in America. No other country has this. The American Secretary of Treasury was asked: "Why is this so? This is a very incongruous practice and it amounts to double taxation of income."

15.00 hrs.

He said it is because we have placed a very, very heavy premium on our passport. Anywhere in the world if there is an American in trouble, a US citizen is in trouble — it could be the jungles of Colombia, it could be the Himalayas in Nepal, it could be the Tehran hostage crisis in the American Embassy — the American Department, the US Government will move every sinew, will make every effort to ensure that, that the US citizen is bailed out of

[Shri Pinaki Misra]

his jeopardy. That is the high price that the Americans have placed on human life there.

What is the price we, as an Indian State, have placed on our citizens here? That is the seminal question that this House has to ask itself.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, I am reminded of the fact that one month before this horrible tragedy took place in Bhopal I look to the left for this and I do not wish to be partisan — roughly 15,000 to 25,000 Indian citizens, Sikhs, were massacred on the streets of India. People say it was State sponsored. People say the State turned a blind eye. I am not here to pass judgement. That is a fact. Therefore, human life was very cheap on the streets of India during those three or four day in October-November, 1984.

Now I look to my right. In 2002, again thousands of people were massacred in Gujarat. People say it was an act of State carnage. Some people say it was an act of State omission. I do not wish to make any statement on this in terms of a value judgement. Once again we have found that human life was cheap. From 1984 to 2010, today, human life continues to be cheap in India.

All our laws, whether it is rail accident compensation, whether it is road accident compensation, look at the way these are measured. Can you measure these in terms of the movie Erin Brockovich, which, I think, most of us are guided by where billions of dollars were paid by the American companies in the event of any man made disaster that they were responsible for? That does not obtain in India because our law of Torts unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, is extremely weak and that is the context I think in which the 4.70 million dollars, which was decided by the Supreme Court in 1989, was found to be perhaps, adequate for the compensation to be paid to those victims.

The tragedy is, the then Government of India did it. Within six months, there was another Government in power. The Congress was in Opposition. There was another Government where my friends from the right were supporting that Government. That Government did not lift a little finger to revisit that issue then. I come back to the fact that every political party of major hue has been in power in this country since 1984, since this unfortunate disaster took place.

Why are we in 2010, today, making a laughing stock of ourselves in the international comity of nations by trying to reopen a settlement arrived at in 1989? Do we think it is possible? It is legally not permissible. I am saying so on the floor of this House. It is not permissible to revisit an agreement which had been reached in 1989. It is not possible today to file a curative petition. The Government may have filed a curative petition. It will be laughed out of court. Internationally, we will be a laughing stock if after 14 years from 1996 to 2010, the Supreme Court today reviews its own judgement, which it passed in 1996. Mr. Chairman, we will be a laughing stock.

Now, Mr. Chairman, therefore, I say with great respect we have to today decide in this House henceforth whether we are going to place a larger premium on the life of Indian citizens in our country. The Indian State has to do something about it. This Parliament has to do something about it.

The second issue is toxicity. Now, I was really appalled, I was saddened by what Sushma Ji said today. Today, we pride ourselves on being a nuclear State. We want to sit at the nuclear high table, Mr. Chairman. We are nodding terms with the big five. The Leader of the Opposition here says that we are not able to take care of some toxic waste here which, by the highest possible account, is going to take about Rs. 10,000 crore, about two billion dollars to clean up.

The Leader of the Opposition says that we must beg the Americans, because they have the incinerators and we do not have the incinerators in India, for this toxic

waste to be shipped back there. Is this the India that we talk about, which has arrived on the international high table? I am appalled that the Leader of the Opposition had to make this suggestion today.

Again, I am appalled that successive Governments for the last 26 years have allowed this toxic waste to lie there. Eminent industrialists in this country have personally offered to clean it up. I know for a fact that Ratan Tata has made bold in public to say that Tatas would pay for it, please allow us to do it. At least, let some Government get up and say, you do it; you have the money; you have the philanthropy; and you please do it.

Why does some Government not get up and say that at least? Yet another GoM has been established now. This must be the 50th GoM that we know of in the last six years. Like the 49 before this, nothing will come out of this new GoM either unless there are some constructive suggestions that are placed on board.

Mr. Chairman, I will not take much time — you are looking at me. I know that I am not wasting the time of this House. On the quantum of punishment, let me put it straightway that this is a laughing matter whether Shri Rajiv Gandhi knew it. Frankly, within a month of his mother's death Shri Rajiv Gandhi was too shocked at that point of time to be Machiavellian enough to send somebody away to any part of the world. Most of the Congress Party members in any case hate Shri Arjun Singh. So, all the blame has been put on him now.

All I wish to say in this regard is that I do not think extradition of Mr. Warren Anderson from day one was ever a serious option. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj was right in one thing that like Mr. Ottavio Quotrochi, Mr. Warren Anderson, both the extradition attempts were from day one never destined to succeed. Therefore, what is the point today in our lamenting and saying let us ask President Obama to send Mr. Warren Anderson back? Is this how the rule of law obtains? Is this how the rule of law is supposed to obtain? Is this how you are supposed to ask Heads of States who are on goodwill missions that they send

back a 85 year old man to face trial here? This is not the way things should be done now, if this GoM is to be a serious GoM.

There is no shortage of funds. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj is wrong when she asks whether money grows on trees. There is enough money here. We do not have to go back and cry before Dow chemicals that we do not have three billion, four billion, seven billion, ten billion dollars — whatever it will cost — in order to ensure that people who have suffered for generations have to be given rehabilitation. We do not need to beg before anybody. I think the time has come for India to stand proud, stand bold. Yes, mistakes have been made. But mistakes have been made across all political shades in this House. Let him cast the first stone who has not sinned.

Shri Manish Tewari is right that in 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, repeatedly with my friends on the right, their Law Minister and the Attorney-General have opined exactly what the earlier Law Minister and the Attorney-General have opined. The law does not change because political parties change in power. The law remains the same. Therefore, you will find Attorney-Generals there, Attorney-Generals here, Law Ministers there, Law Ministers here have to abide by the law. They have all said the same thing. So, let us not make a laughing stock of ourselves. Let us shear the rhetoric off. I beseech the House that let there be no more rhetoric. Let us actually sit down and apply our minds and decide what can be done for those miserable people.

Mr. Chairman, with great respect I say this. I do not know whether the nation and all political parties have been inefficient, have been apathetic and whether there has been a lack of political leadership. I leave it for this House to judge, for the nation to judge.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, with pain and anguish I rise to articulate my views and the views of my Party, the Communist Party of India with regard to the gas tragedy in Bhopal.

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

A diabolic industrial disaster occurred on December 23, 1984. What was the actual figure of death and how many people have been affected by the disaster, is very difficult to say. It has not yet been ascertained. Different Government agencies, administrations are giving different figures. Some independent agency has already reviewed it. According to their opinion, more than 20,000 people died and not less than half a million people have been affected. What was the gravity of the disaster is known to everybody. It was a national shock.

Sir, I am not going into the details of all the incidents that had occurred at that time. But my point is that the GoM was constituted and it was the expectation of the people that the GoM would take some immediate and important decisions, and respond to the problems and address the problems in the prevailing situation. But I deplore the recommendations made by the GoM headed by hon. Home Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram.

What has been said with regard to compensation and rehabilitation of the Bhopal gas tragedy victims is miserable and it would not address the problem. What is said? What was the recommendation in this regard? According to the GoM recommendations, less than 10 per cent of the total victims' count of 5,72,241 would be eligible for compensation. Those who are eligible include 5,295 cases of death for Rs. 10 lakh compensation, 3,199 cases of permanent disability for Rs. 5 lakh compensation, 33,672 cases of temporarily injured for Rs. 3 lakh compensation and 42 cases of simple injuries for Rs. 1 lakh compensation. This does not even meet the immediate expectations of the victims or their families.

Not only that, when was the GoM constituted? The GoM was constituted immediately after the verdict was delivered by the Bhopal court. What has been stated in the verdict has been mentioned by several previous speakers. But I must say that it was a travesty of justice and mockery of investigation and trial in case of that diabolic industrial disaster.

The GoM did not even raise the issue of how the CBI acted in such an incompetent manner and how the charges have been diluted. They have not even charged them under section 302 of IPC. Who is responsible for that? Is it not our expectation that the GoM will touch this point also? Nothing is said about how these charges have been diluted. They have deliberately skipped the issue of who allowed safe passage to Warren Anderson of Union Carbide Corporation. The whole nation is pondering over it. This is not a simple matter. This is a matter of national concern, but the GoM did not even touch upon it. They just skipped this issue deliberately. So, it is very regrettable and I am very sorry for that.

Finally, what was the recommendation of the GoM? They have recommended spending money from the Public Exchequer to address the issue of toxic contamination. The money of Public Exchequer is the money of the tax-payers. It is the money of the people as a whole. How can Public Exchequer be used for compensation?

It is not Anderson and it is not the culprits; but it is our exchequer that had to pay the compensation in this regard. This is a matter of dissatisfaction, and a matter of anguish.

Why did the Government of India wait for so long, that is, till the Bhopal judgement? Why did they wait for so long? It may be attributed to signal to the US investors and the USA with whom the UPA-II is going to build a strategic relationship. This might be the main cause for the delay.

We have been discussing this matter in the backdrop of the Nuclear Liabilities Bill. So, I think that it would be very serious, and it will be very injurious and harmful to our country if we deal with this subject in this manner. Hence, my complaint/charge against this GoM.

What would be the solution to it? The solution to this problem cannot be made by one Party or the Government of the day or only by the Opposition. Therefore, my Party urges upon this Union Government to convene an all-Party

meeting in this regard to solve/sort out/tackle this matter. This is a National issue, and this is not a very simple issue. All the people of our country are thinking over it as our prestige and dignity is related to it. More than 20,000 people have been killed, but the punishment awarded to them is nothing. It is a mockery. Therefore, seriousness is required in it. I think that the hon. Home Minister will address not only the anxiety of all the Members in this House, but will also convince the nation that he is very serious; he is bold enough; and he is willing to stand to the occasion and will not succumb to the pressure of the USA or is not to please the US investors.

With these words, I express my views.

*SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (Ferozepur): Hon'ble Chairman, sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in the debate on an issue of seminal importance — the Bhopal Gas Tragedy of December, 1984. Sir, the year 1984 was a year full of cataclysmic events. It was a tragic year. Successive generations have been affected by the fallout of these tragedies.

Sir, in June, 1984, the holiest shrine of Sikhs, the Golden Temple was attacked. It was a Himalayan blunder committed by the then Government. The Golden Temple is the Mecca of Sikhs. Operation Bluestar scarred the hearts and minds of the Sikhs forever. In November, 1984, Smt. Indira Gandhi was assassinated. And then, thousands of innocent Sikhs were butchered in cold blood throughout India for several days. It was followed by the worst industrial accident in the history of the world — the leakage of the lethal Methyl Isocyanate gas from the Union Carbide Pesticide Plant in Bhopal in the night of December 2-3, 1984. Over 20,000 people lost their lives in this catastrophe and lakhs of people were injured due to the ill-effects of this toxic gas. Those who survived were condemned to a life of living-death. They were maimed and handicapped for life. Children born after this incident had congenital diseases. Hence, 1984 was a black year in the history of the country.

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

Sir, what is more tragic is the fact that the Government of the day failed to rise to the occasion. It miserably failed to provide any relief or succour to the gas-victims. Instead of coming to the aid of the hapless victims, the Government reached an out-of-court settlement with the Union Carbide company. The people of Bhopal had great hopes that the Government would provide justice to them and bring the perpetrators of this crime to book. They had reposed their faith in their elected representatives. But, the Government of the day dashed all their hopes to ground. Injustice was done to the hapless victims. A paltry sum was agreed upon by the Government as compensation for the gas-victims.

Sir, lakhs of people had lodged criminal cases against the Union Carbide accusing the company of manslaughter and culpable homicide. But, with one stroke of the pen, the Government of the day snatched away their hopes of ever getting justice or bringing the guilty to book. Claims for compensation worth thousands of crores had been filed by the hapless victims of this gas-tragedy against the Union Carbide company. However the Government settled for a measly amount of 615 crores only as compensation to the gas-victims. This paltry sum was an insult to the sacred memory of gas-victims. 25 years have passed and much water has flown down the Ganges. But, even this paltry compensation has not reached the genuine victims. Those responsible are roaming scot-free. Those at the helm of affairs all these years have cheated the victims. The victims have been left in the lurch. The Government should have put a heavy premium on the lives of our citizens who had suffered in this horrible tragedy. Instead, there was a sell-out. Thus, the Government abdicated all its responsibility.

Sir, this was a tragedy of immense proportion. The Union Carbide Chief was responsible for the lack of safeguards at the Bhopal Plant of Union Carbide. Instead of putting him behind bars, Anderson was granted a safe passage out of the country. He was allowed to flee from the country. It was a treacherous act on the part of the Government.

[Shri Sher Singh Ghubaya]

Sir, after the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi, thousands of Punjabis and Sikhs were massacred throughout the country. It was a blot on the secular credentials of the country. Sikhs were butchered in cold blood. Tyres were put around their neck and they were burnt alive. Petrol was put in their mouth and they were set on fire. It was a barbaric genocide of Sikhs. However, the culprits have not yet been brought to book. 25 years have passed but the victims of anti-Sikh riots are still crying out for justice. In this august House too, members expressed their protest on this sensitive issue. However, the Government connived with the CBI and gave the guilty a clean chit. Those who were culprits were granted 'Z' security and other facilities were lavished on them. These criminals are leading a life of comfort and affluence.

Sir, there was a time when India was considered a 'Golden Bird'. However, today the country finds itself in a sorry State, courtesy the Government. People, who are responsible for killings, are roaming scot-free. It is a travesty of justice. It is a mockery of the rule of law.

Sir, at the time of Operation Bluestar, a large number of Sikhs protested against the Government and went into self-exile out of disenchantment with the wrong policies of the then Government. The names of these Sikhs were put in a Black List. The Government refuses to scrap this Black List. These Sikhs cannot come back to their own country. These people have been dubbed anti-nationals. However, the fact is that they were merely protesting because their religious feelings had been hurt. The Government had brought tanks inside the Golden Temple. Naturally, the Sikhs were enraged. Sir, I urge upon the Government to scarp this Black List immediately and allow these Sikhs to come back to their own country with honour and dignity.

Sir, the Government should also provide a handsome amount as compensation to the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy. Anderson should be extradited and stringent

punishment should be meted out to him for his acts of omission and commission.

Sir, I have another apprehension. The Government wants to set-up N-power plants in the name of development. However, it is a double-edged sword that cuts both ways. What will happen if there is a nuclear mishap in such a N-power plant? It can be catastrophic.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: The Government must take adequate safeguards if it intends to pursue its present policies. Otherwise, generations to come will suffer irreparable damage.

In the end, I urge upon the Government to bring to book the culprits of Bhopal Gas Tragedy. It is a festering wound that time has failed to heal. Also, those who were involved in the gruesome anti-Sikh riots of 1984 should be given exemplary punishment.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this House in the past witnessed a number of debates on this issue. Today we are discussing the Bhopal Gas Tragedy on a different context. In the past, we had discussed on this at length when there was a settlement, when there was disaster in 1984 when after the elections, the Government came to power in the Eighth Lok Sabha. Today we are discussing when there was an outrage throughout the country when on 7th July, the Bhopal Court gave a judgment. It was the mockery of the judgment and lakhs and lakhs of gas victims are yet to get justice.

This was the biggest industrial accident which had ever happened in our country. The entire episode of how Bhopal gas accident was handled shows the connivance of successive Governments with American multinationals in deflating their culpability.

Culpability was established by a Committee that was constituted by the Government of India just after this disaster under the Chairmanship of the then Director-General of CSIR Mr. Varadarajan. This Committee went

into the accident in-depth and established the culpability, giving reasons why that accident took place and what the defects were and whether the safety rules were properly observed or not. We were surprised when in 1996 Supreme Court gave judgment that they changed the Section from 304 to 308 by diluting the culpability of the accident.

Union Carbide Corporation is a subsidiary company which was set up in Bhopal. Six months before the 2nd of December when this disaster took place, the Safety Audit Committee undertook a study of the safety aspect of the Bhopal Unit of the Union Carbide Corporation. That Committee also found out the defects in the unit and suggested some remedial measures. During the six months before this accident took place, there were a number of accidents and even workers died. But the company did not take any care to rectify the defects. It was not that happened suddenly. Why were safety measures not undertaken by the company? Were the safety norms violated?

The poisonous gas was emitted by one of the tanks which had more than 40 tonnes of MIC stored in it. Because of that poisonous gas, 2500 people in and around the UCC unit in Bhopal died. Those were slum areas. Poor people were living there nearer to the unit. More than five lakh people were exposed to the poisonous gas. Immediately 2500 people died and in subsequent years, the figure of dead crossed 22,000.

The Chief Executive Officer of the company Mr. Warren Anderson came to the country. Before he came here, an undertaking was given by the Government of India that Mr. Anderson would be given a safe passage.

He came; he was arrested. Immediately he was released. Not only released, he was brought to Delhi; he was accompanied by two officers of the State Government. He went back to New York. He is the main culprit. When he was arrested, why was he released? He had not even applied bail. He was sent to Delhi by Government aircraft; and then, to New York.

Congress Party was in power. Without the knowledge of the Prime Minister of the country, how could a Chief Minister of a State take such a decision? Has it been done at the behest of the Prime Minister of India? Was there any agreement with the President of America that Mr. Anderson could come, and then, he would be given a safe passage? Why has this happened? During these 26 years, no attempt has been made to bring him back here to stand trial. We have Extradition Treaty agreement with the USA. But there has not been any attempt to extradite Mr. Anderson and to bring him back. He is the main person responsible for mass slaughter of the people that happened in 2nd December, 1984.

We have seen the statement of the Joint Director of the CBI. CBI undertook the investigation. But I have seen the statement of Joint Director, B.B. Lal to know as to what he has stated. He has stated that instructions came from Delhi, from the Central Government that CBI should not seriously try for extradition of Mr. Warren Anderson. I would like to know from the Government this. Initially, the Government of India claimed three billion dollars as compensation. There was a settlement between the Government of India and UCC. That was an out of court settlement. By out of court settlement, the claim of three billion dollars, which was made by the Government of India, came down to 450 million dollars, that means, Rs. 713 crore. That was finally settled with UCC. With this amount, the families of deceased received only Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 each.

Why did the Government of India during this period of 26 years not seriously try when the Supreme Court of India diluted the seriousness of the case and changed the section from 304 IPC to 304 (a) IPC? The Government of India did not seriously contest and challenge this and accepted the judgement of the Supreme Court. During this period, they had not seriously pursued the case. The family of the victims continued to suffer. Even during these days, those who were born, were born with blindness and other defects or diseases; they were found among the people of that area. You can find the difference in attitude.

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

The CBI wanted to visit their plant in USA. In West Virginia, they have a unit; the CBI wanted to visit that unit; but they were not permitted. They wanted to see the difference between their unit in West Virginia and the unit in Bhopal. But they were not allowed to visit. You can find the double standard being followed by this company.

Now, Dow Chemicals has purchased the UCC. The responsibility of cleaning that area and disposing or removing the poisonous waste materials which were dumped in Bhopal in the campus of UCC is the responsibility of the Dow Chemicals since it has now been taken over by them.

But we do not find that action. A Group of Ministers was constituted, but they took ten days to finalize the report. It made certain recommendations; it had enhanced the compensation amount; it had recommended that a further compensation of Rs. 1500 crore be sanctioned by the Government of India. Why should the Government of India pay this money? This is people's money. Why should UCC or the Dow Chemicals not be asked to pay more compensation? It is because the money which was originally claimed by the Government of India in 1986 was 3 billion dollars; and why was that amount reduced to just Rs. 713 crore? The Government of India has decided to take necessary steps to seek extradition of accused no. 1.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When the Government of India considers accused no.1 as Warren Anderson, it has decided to start and try to seek extradition of accused no.1. We are developing strategic relations with the USA, in different spheres. Our Prime Minister has visited the USA. Many Ministers are holding meetings with their counterparts in the USA.

Has the Government of India till date taken up with

the Government of United States of America the extradition of Warren Anderson? During these 26 years people are suffering from various ailments and diseases and they will continue to suffer. The ground water in the entire area within the five kms. radius in Bhopal has been contaminated. How can the area be developed? How can the people who have been exposed to poisonous gas be treated properly? No proper treatment has been given to them. There is a need to provide more funds. ... *(Interruptions)* The UCC, now Dow Chemicals should also be prosecuted and should be forced to full cost for all remedial measures like, re-examination of categorisation of deaths and injuries while treating the current additional compensation offered as interim relief. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next speaker is, Shri Joshi.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We demand to set up a proper medical infrastructure for Bhopal victims and make available the required medicines; take up the issue of UCC's liabilities both criminal and civil and exhibiting Letter Regoratory which has not been done.

The entire Opposition demanded that Civil Nuclear Liability Bill, with the experience that we have with the UCC, a multinational company of the United States of America, be enacted. USA is now putting pressure to enact a legislation in regard to Civil Nuclear Liability.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Bill is before the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The amount which is there in the Bill is much less than what has been paid. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I say 'nothing will go on record', please sit down.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I am concluding, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given you too much time. Shri Joshi, you may start.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Let me conclude, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please, I have already called him.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Please allow me to conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You should know that I have given you enough time.

[Translation]

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI (Bhopal): Hon'ble, Chairman, Sir, I am an eye witness of the Bhopal gas tragedy, and I have seen these incidents taking place.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the land where such a factory was set up was known as 'Kali Parade' where Army Parade used to be taken out during the regime of Nawabs. Subsequently, when a Master Plan was formulated this land was left vacant. Permission to set up any factory should have not been accorded because the land was very close to habitation area. But the Government accorded the permission for setting up of factory despite this fact. The Government was aware that various poisonous chemicals including MEC were to be used. A similar incident took place in the year 1981 also wherein some labourers died due to leakage of gas. At that time the Government did not think that such an incident could turn into disaster in future, hence it has not taken effective measures. A team from the Union Carbide visited the place to conduct inquiry into the matter.

After conspiracy that team submitted its report that it was a normal incident and there was nothing alarming

and there was no need to take any measures in this regard. Therefore, neither the Union Carbide nor the State Government took any action and put any pressure on the company in this regard. As a result this incident occurred. When such an incident took place thousands of people and animal and birds died. I visited the area on 5th December after two days of the incident. The people who were coming out of their houses due to itching in their eyes, died as soon they came in contact with air and their bodies were lying on roads for two days after which their bodies were removed. The reason behind such a tragic incident was that the Government permitted to set up the factory on wrong place. Emergency was imposed when such formalities were being made and we were in prison and we had no information as to when the permission was accorded for the purpose. When we were released after twenty months, the foundation of the factory had already been laid.

Mr. Chairman, Sir the local police administration was asked to take immediate action after the incident. They had initiated an inquiry to find out the cause of the incident and what measure were required to be taken in this regard. On 6th December cleanliness drive of city was started. The police also initiated its action. But suddenly an order was issued to the effect that CBI has been assigned inquiry of the said incident. Thus the role of the police became negligible. The Police could not carry out further action since the CBI was assigned the inquiry of the incident. CBI has this charged 8 officials of the company in the case and later released all of them on bail. CBI was aware of the fact that thousands of people died in the incident and despite the fact they released those people on bail. Anderson was also in Bhopal during that period. Even Police was aware of this but they released him on bail. CBI did not comment on this during that time. When a CBI officer was asked as to why these people were released, then he replied that they had released them after completing all the formalities. They did not even inform the police, or the court in this regard and let them free on their own. Anderson was granted bail at his guest house.

*Not recorded.

[Shri Kailash Joshi]

Sir, warrant was not enforced despite issuance of the same. The local police is still awaiting enforcement of the warrant. A criminal case is registered against him. He is yet to be produced in the court. The then chief minister had ordered to arrest Anderson and his associates immediately after occurrence of incident. Madhya Pradesh Police and reached the guest house of the Union Carbide to arrest Anderson. Formalities were being made to arrest Anderson when another order of Chief Minister was issued that action should not be taken against him and he should be escorted to airport in official plane. And the Collector and the S.P. escorted him to airport in official vehicle and he was brought to Delhi in such manner. Sir, I have received a confirmed news that...* When we raised objection in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Please don't be angry. ...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats. Please do not make allegations.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): You are making allegations-without any evidence. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, he is asking to produce evidence. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me, you want evidence. ...*(Interruptions)* You give me your address and I will show you the evidence at your place. ...*(Interruptions)* I have got evidence. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked him to stop making allegations.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please sit down and do not disturb the proceedings.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not accuse somebody.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have already asked him not to make allegations. Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: You can't make allegations in this manner. ...*(Interruptions)* Are you aware of the parliamentary practices. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: I am saying that I have evidence. ...*(Interruptions)*

I have evidence and I can disclose it right now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, not only this but for 1985 election*...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: He is making an allegation that the then Chief Minister has telephoned to the S.P. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, if there is anything objectionable, then I will see to it that it is deleted from the records.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Who are you to ask this, when the Government questions me then I will reply. Why are you interfering. ...(Interruptions)

16.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, president of the society has publically said that we received donations from the Union Carbide. Now do you need any other evidence. ...(Interruptions) He has accepted this. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair and conclude.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to conclude if they let me speak. ...(Interruptions) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have one more allegation that the Union Carbide. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have one more allegation that the then Congress Government received funds from the Union Carbide for election. ...(Interruptions) That is why he was released. There is evidence. ...(Interruptions) Even a retired Director of the CBI has also submitted that it is true and everyone is aware as to who is the person through which money was received. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given you plenty of time. I cannot give you any more time to speak. Shri Verma, please continue now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA (Dewas): Hon. Chairman, Sir, we are having a discussion on the Bhopal Gas tragedy in this House after 25 years. Certainly, such a terrible tragedy. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please sit down. There is a certain amount of time allotted to each Party. Your Party's time is over.

(Interruptions)....*

[Translation]

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the leader of Opposition was speaking in the House today, it appeared for the first time that she lacked proper diction to speak.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, when we are discussing this issue after 25 years, obviously the whole House will agree that the persons who got affected should get assistance as well as justice and no member of the House can deny this but what grieves me is that the leader of opposition in her speech did not mention even once about providing these facilities to the victims of the gas tragedy. She only said that such a thing happened and linked useless incidents with this issue because no one else in this House other than Shrimati Sushma Swaraj can express so eloquently. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Sajjan Verma is saying.

(Interruptions)....*

[Translation]

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, she linked Bhopal Gas Tragedy with the riots of 1984, Sohrabuddin case and Mohammad Azmal Kasab. If someone standing in Delhi asks the Hon. Sushmaji as to how to go to Varanasi, then she will advise to reach there via Dehradun. No one else in the House other than her can do such a jugglery of words. Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit. ... (Interruptions)

I would like to submit that Sushmaji expressed so many things strongly in her robust voice like a hired advocate who makes favourable arguments before the magistrate but does not bring the weaknesses of his client to the fore. Sushmaji, 5.5 lakh people got financial assistance in the gas tragedy. You will be surprised to know that the case which was being argued by Sushmaji was so weak that Shri Arun Jaitely punctured it in no time. Sushmaji was arguing for such a weak case.

[English]

16.06 hrs.

[DR. GIRIJA VYAS *in the Chair*]

Shri Arun Jaitley, being a law minister wrote this in the file [English] "Warren Anderson is not responsible for Union Carbide Gas leakage and Bhopal gas tragedy". [Translation] When a member of her party says this sort of thing being a Minister, Sushmaji should not make such patriotic speech in the House.

You will be surprised to hear that myself and my Government are in support of the people who became victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy and the whole House agrees on providing them facilities. You will be surprised to know that when this tragedy took place in the middle of the night of 2-3 December, 1984 the population of Bhopal was 8.25 lakhs and after the gas tragedy 10.25 lakh claims surfaced. It is a matter of surprise that Sushmaji could not see that against the population of 8.25 lakhs, claims were made by 10.25 lakh people. I would rather say that such fake claims were made to be produced by the BJP people.

Sushmaji repeatedly questioned the integrity of Congress and the Government. I am saying this with conviction that when this incident took place in the year 1984, Lok Sabha elections were due after a few days and undivided Madhya Pradesh had 40 Lok Sabha seats. Out of the same, elections were held on 39 seats and our party won all of them. And you will be surprised to hear

that when the election was held for the Bhopal Parliamentary seat which was put on hold due to this tragedy, the Congress nominee won with lakhs of votes even after this havoc. I want to bring this to the notice of this House. When Sushmaji was putting a question mark on the integrity of the Congress, perhaps she did not have the idea about the same. I would like to submit and bring to the notice of the House that after this incident of 1984, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly elections were due in March, 1985 and the congress with full majority formed the Government in Madhya Pradesh, so it is not appropriate to put the Congress Government in the dock. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam, I would like to request you to give him some time. He is a witness who has seen the whole things, so please let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, you please allow him to finish his view point.

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Bharatiya Janta Party is running the Government in the State of Madhya Pradesh for the last 6.5 years. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude what he wants to say.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: BJP's Government is there in Madhya Pradesh for the last 6.5 years but this Government which is shedding crocodile tears has not done any single work so as to provide succour to the gas victims and their families. Rather this Government did just the opposite, when the gas victims. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Madam Chairman, I would like to submit that when the gas victim families used to come out on the roads of Bhopal demanding justice, the Shivraj Singh Government of BJP used to carry out lathi charge on them. The people of such a Government and the party do not deserve to make a speech in this House. I would like to say to the Leader

of opposition that she would not be able to negate any of the facts put forth by Shri Manish Tewari on behalf of the congress. You don't have any single factual details. It appeared as if some stage was erected somewhere and Sushma Swarajji was making a political speech there. She did not have a single word to utter which could wipe the tears from the eyes of the gas victims and provide succour to them. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Madam Chairman, I would like to submit that only that person has the right to speak in this House who himself does justice and knows the definition of justice. Today, Kailash Joshiji is present here. He has been the Chief Minister of that State. Just now, he said that he is a native of Bhopal, so he should be allowed to speak. He hails from Devas district. Just as Sushma Swarajji has been imported to Bhopal so does Shri Joshi, therefore you don't have any idea of the pain of that time as to how and what the gas victim families have suffered. I would like to say that whenever the gas victims came to Delhi from Bhopal they used to roam about aimlessly on the roads of Delhi and not getting shelter despite the BJP having 20-22 members of Parliament whereas the Congress had only four members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh in the last UPA Government. ...*(Interruptions)* At that time no BJP member of Parliament provided shelter to them and asked for a cup of tea or glass of water. Today they are shedding crocodile tears. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, you conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: They are shedding crocodile tears and talking senselessly. They don't have any factual information. Today, the way Manish Tewariji has replied, I can say with conviction that from now onwards Sushmaji will forget initiating issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sushmaji will not open the innings on any issue. On the last three occasions, she has seen that how misleading and fact less statements she makes. Whatever reply our

[Shri Sajjan Verma]

congress people may give the Minister will reply later.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: But no member will be able to reply to the facts presented by Manish Tewariji. Hon. Madam Chairman, I would request you that at least in this House. ...(Interruptions) I am speaking with utmost honesty. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Don't talk to each other please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: With full wisdom, I want to say, not like you. ...(Interruptions) Hon. Madam Chairman, justifiably I would like to tell you that the gas victims should certainly get more facilities and if our Government provides them additional facilities in the form of compensation, then we will thank them. We should make effort to remove their difficulties.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): I would like to request that hon'ble Kailash Joshi ji is speaking on our behalf. He is a Member of Parliament from Bhopal. He has been living in Bhopal for years and he has also been the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. My request is that his speech has been cut short abruptly. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Madam Chairman, my humble request is that as he has been interrupted repeatedly during his speech therefore he should be given two minutes more. He is a senior person, so I request you to give some more time to wind up his speech.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I give two minutes to wind up, but the ruling of the chair is that the names of the persons who are not the Members of this House be expunged and their names will not be mentioned again.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: As an exceptional case time of two minutes to wind up is being given. I once again repeat that allegations against the persons who are not the Member of this House should not be made. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Hon'ble Members mentioned the names of several persons then no one stopped them. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please windup.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: If you wind up when will the members of our party speak.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I am telling Joshiji to wind up his speech. Joshiji as a special case I allow you.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It should not become a precedent. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Justice is meted out when you intervene. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please listen for two minutes, all the Members will keep in mind the earlier ruling in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: We demand the Government to take immediate action for the extradition of Anderson

because a warrant of Bhopal Police is issued against him even today. He never appeared in the Court after issuance of such warrant. Therefore, arrangement should be made to sent him to jail after effecting his extradition, so that the hearing of the case against him may progress ...*(Interruptions)* Again you are interrupting. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please address the chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: In the meantime one thing happened regarding which hon'ble Members have mentioned that a judgement of the Supreme Court has come in which the case registered under section 304 has been changed as a case under section 304(a). The then justice gave this judgement and due to this the Judge of the Bhopal court in which the case was going on had no option but to file the case in the changed section as per the decision of the Supreme Court. The outcome was that they were awarded only two years imprisonment and not more than that. Those who took away the life of thousands of people were awarded only two years imprisonment and they are still going to appeal against this decision and they are also out of jail. This is the situation. The judge was rewarded for this and was made the chairman of the managing committee of the hospital opened for gas victims in Bhopal for life. He is still continuing on that post.

Our second demand is that this committee be dissolved with immediate effect and reconstituted again in which citizens and representative of Bhopal be included. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to tell something about the gas victims. The number of gas victims have not been stated correctly. Many more have died whose bodies were thrown into the river. People say such things even today. Therefore our demand is that this number be taken as correct and the official number of the victims should not be considered as correct. The situation is same regarding the injured persons.

The third and important thing is that at that time there were 56 wards in Bhopal. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Joshiji your two minutes have lapsed. I am compelled to call other names.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: They are interrupting me. You please stop them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Conclude your speech in one second.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: I demand that the number of victims be stated correctly. The compensation given so far is a very small amount. We demand that at least ten lakh rupees each should be given to the next of the kin of the person who died there, rupees five lakh to each seriously ill because and rupees 2 lakhs compensation should be given to others. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Chairman, CBI has been mentioned here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Joshi Saheb, now please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Kalyan ji, now start your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Madam Chairman, the name of CBI has been mentioned during discussion, all hon'ble members have spoken about CBI. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Joshi Saheb, now you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Madam Chairman, I am concluding after completing the sentence.(Interruptions)
CBI was credible investigation agency of our country, but unfortunately due to certain developments people no longer believe in CBI. Many of the members have expressed their views in this regard.(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please keep on speaking.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: It is also our request that a joint Parliamentary Committee be constituted to ensure that CBI may perform its duties in an impartial and transparent manner.(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Madam Chairman, I will not take much time of the House, as has been taken by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. I will take only three or four minutes. I do not know whether the hon. Leader of the Opposition has really done her home work or not and she should really ask questions to a member of her own party who is now a Member of the Rajya Sabha and also the present Leader of the Opposition there.

Madam, I do not know whether you have the power to call for the official files here. But if the file in respect of this matter is called for, the entire nation will see as to what has been done when her party member was the Law Minister in the year 2001. It is really shocking, simply shocking. In 2001, the then Attorney-General of India Shri Soli Sorabjee sent his legal opinion to the Government and the then Law Minister noted his opinion on the file as follows:

"The evidence so far collected does not appear to be sufficient at this time to meet the standards applicable in the US."

Now, everybody knows who was the Law Minister in 2001. It was none other than Shri Arun Jaitley and it is

he, who recorded his opinion like this in the file. You can bring the record and the entire country will be able to see that. The then Law Minister recorded his opinion in the note sheet on the basis of the opinion given by the then Attorney-General Shri Soli Sorabjee and he said:

"Our extradition case appears to be weak."

You can call for the records and see that. This opinion was given by the then Attorney-General in July, 1998 in response to a query from the Legal and Treaties Division of the Ministry of External Affairs. On 25th September, 2001, the note was given by the then Law Minister. He was not only the Law Minister of the country at that time, but he is a senior advocate of the country with experience of practicing in the Supreme Court for long years. I have great respect for him for his abilities in the legal field. The person who commands a special respect in the legal field in our country, this gentleman, when he was the Law Minister, wrote in his note:

"It is not the case that Mr. Anderson committed any act that led to the direct result of the leakage of gas and the consequent loss of lives and injuries."
....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This is quotation not allegation.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Thereafter he went on writing:

"There is no evidence that Mr. Anderson had knowledge of design defects and violation of safety requirement and yet he failed to take proper remedial measures."

He also added there:

"There was no evidence to show that the parent company exercised control over the day to day operations and running of the Bhopal Plant."

It has also been written there and if I do not quote that I will not be stating the truth. So, I quote:

"It will be a matter of policy to go ahead with the extradition request despite the shortcomings."

This is the position. The then Law Minister has done it. Why the allegations are there? Why in 1996 Chief Justice Ahmadi reduced the crime, transformed the charges under section 304? Why did the BJP leaders did not say anything at that point of time? Why nothing was said? Why did they not come out? Why that was not protested? Why did they not say that the Supreme Court has no power to do it? Why did they not file any application? Why did they not file the curative petition?

Today all crocodile tears are coming. In Bengali it is said, "*kumirer kannna*". Now, this is nothing. It is simply for making the politics. If this is done, if this is wasted, if it is lost, if the victims have suffered, they have suffered because of the opinion of the then Law Minister, who has spoiled the entire case. It is a fact. It has to be accepted.

Today, the entire nation wants to know what the legislators were doing, what the parliamentarians were doing. Why would under section 304(A) two years imprisonment be there? Is it the responsibility of the court? Or this is our responsibility? Why have we not done it? Why have we not amended section 304(A)? Why have we not said in 1996 when Justice Ahmadi said, 'reduce the quantum, reduce the gravity of the charges transforming to Section 304(A)'? Today they are asking what has been done.

I must appreciate the hon. Prime Minister. The moment everyone has said, the hon. Prime Minister knows about that. No law has given him any power. Even then he has constituted a committee. This committee is presided over by our hon. Home Minister. He is trying to render the justice, trying to give justice to the persons who have seriously suffered. Not a single man has gone to espouse their case. No matter when years after years, decades after decades have gone by, how many BJP leaders have

gone to the court and said they are supporting the victims' case. How many BJP leaders and BJP lawyers went to the court and fought for the victims? Nobody has gone, Madam. The victims have suffered. Victims have got their relief which has been given by the Supreme Court. It was not decided by the Central Government at all.

Today, what they are saying is for the purpose of doing politics. Rather, I would request the Opposition leaders to go back home, call that leader who is crying for the nation and ask him why this opinion was given by him. It is because of him that today the entire country has suffered.

Madam, I give my highest regards to you and thank you for giving me this chance.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject. The Bhopal Gas tragedy really was a sad incident. Next to Hiroshima, Bhopal Gas tragedy is the biggest man inflicted disaster that shook the entire country. Thousands of people have lost their lives and lakhs and lakhs of people were either incapacitated or suffered from incurable ailments.

The company had thrown all ethos and morality to winds and behaved indifferently to the consequences of tragedy. The recent information reveals that Dow Chemical Company, an American firm, which owns the said Union Carbide Corporation, is now trying to seek the support of the Government of India for its firm's business despite continuing public opposition over its unwillingness to accept responsibility for Bhopal. The Government must be very careful in dealing with this issue.

Legal battle fought over more than two decades has not brought any relief to the victims and the affected people. Still the people are suffering from incurable diseases. Social activists and others, who took up the cause of the victims, have been driven from pillar to post. Those who perpetrated the crime have escaped with minor punishment. To whom we have to blame, to the heartless corporates or to the ineffective legal system? The sufferers have no salvation. Had we taken up the issue in a more

[Shri S. Semmalai]

effective manner, and even I would suggest with the authorities of the US, we could have got more relief which could have benefited the affected people. Now the Government wants to extradite the chief of the company for launching prosecution. I think this is not only a belated move but also an unproductive one. I think, no useful purpose will be served. There is something fishy also in this tragic episode. I do not want to go into details of the issue as to who has done it and on whose behest. Let bygone be bygone.

Constructive efforts must be made to rehabilitate the affected families. If we fail to perform duty, the future generation will blame us as insensitive to the tragedy. The relief package suggested by the GoM is not adequate and it will not fully meet the needs of the people. Let us be generous and look at the pathetic plight of these helpless people.

I would rather request the hon. Home Minister to have a re-look at the issue and come forward to sanction adequate amount for their rehabilitation and recovery of their health. The persons who were responsible for this sad tragedy should be made to bear the compensation.

While we are discussing this matter, one person has to be remembered and honoured. That person is Zahir Ali Khan, a former MLA of Madhya Pradesh — he belongs to CPI — who opposed it even at the time of launching the Union Carbide company. Even before the tragedy occurred he predicted as to what is going to happen. Even after passing of so many years, still the residue of the poisonous gas is harming the people. The Government should clean the site from possible hazards.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam, Chairman, I extend my thank to you for allowing me to speak on the ongoing discussion on Bhopal gas tragedy. Main reason due to which such incident took place as

cited here is gas leakage. Various hon'ble Members while discussing the reasons of the incident have mentioned technical defect and improper maintenance. As various hon'ble Members have expressed their views in this regard, hence I do not wish to go into detail. I would like to say that it was total failure on the part of the company. The said incident took place on 2nd and 3rd December but CBI took up the matter only after three days and chargesheet was filed after the elapse of three years.

Shri Manish ji is not present here but he must be watching television. Name of Warren Anderson was there in the chargesheet filed by CBI with other persons. It is US based parent company and India company was its subsidiary company. UGC parent company and its Hongkong based associate company, Anderson and Union Carbide has been charge sheeted. After this non-bailable warrant was issued against Anderson. But the Government allowed Anderson to flee to USA in a dignified manner from Delhi. The Government is fully responsible for this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members of both sides please take your seats. Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: The Government had protected in the past also and even now it is protecting American citizen. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to mention an example. When Shoaib Malik visited India from Pakistan to marry Sania his passport was seized, but when such incident took place where 20 thousand died or suffered disabilities and five lakh people were affected, his passport was not seized. ...*(Interruptions)* Just now an hon'ble Member was saying that such number of people are not there in Bhopal. Even now the Government is supporting American citizen. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your time is over, conclude your speech in a minute. It is a very serious issue the hon. Members are requested not to take it lightly.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: The Union Government has imposed fine of 3.3 Billion which is 14 per cent of the loss as assessed by the Union Government. Now compensation amount has been settled as 470 million which means 14 per cent amount is collected from these people. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, these people have provided protection to them. I would like to mention one more point that a minor incident took place in USA involving BP. The White House immediately called the CEO of the company and made him deposit 20 Billion i.e. Rs. 90,000 whereas only 13 persons died in the incident. Here in our country CEO of the company responsible for killing a number of people has been allowed to flee the country in a dignified manner. The Government has placed sovereignty of the country at the mercy of USA. The Government is responsible for it, they have sold the country.

Madam, through you, I would like to submit that we should not support wrong people and victims should be provided compensation at the earliest. Anderson should be prosecuted in the country.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam, recently the news flashed through out the country that in the incident where 10, 20 or 25 thousand people died and five lakh people were affected are awarded only two years of imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1 lakh was imposed. Justice delayed is justice denied. Victims have not been given justice. This decision has put the entire systems of the country in the dock. Judiciary, Government and administration are in dock which proves that there is no sympathy for the poor and victims, and it can be easily concluded that justice could not be provided to them. The hon. Minister of Law and Justice said that justice is not done. The Chief Justice Shri Balakrishnan said punishment is not commensurate to crime. I do not wish to go into detail but who is the main culprit of this tragedy. Seven mistake; have been committed in the matter. I don't think anyone is less guilty be it officials or Government everybody is equally responsible. The hon. Leader of opposition Shrimati Sushma ji was making her speech. She

was referring to verdicts given by different courts and associate this case with Sohrabuddin case. I was surprised to hear all this as to what is the logic behind this. Even they had been in power in the State and the Centre. Where were they and why action against guilty persons was not taken in the last 25 years. Everyone is equally responsible be it the Government of India or the State Government or officers or administration. It appears from the said verdict the there is no one who cares for the poor or the victims. Mistake number one is that verdict is delivered after 25 years. They are reading out the note of Shri Arun Jaitley ji when he himself was the Minister of Law and Justice, why did not he expedite action in the matter. There is no difference between the two of them. Verdict is delivered after 25 years. 25 thousand people have died and 5 lakh have suffered injuries and disabilities. It is the second largest disaster after Hiroshima-Nagasaki. This incident has occurred on such a large scale whereas the punishment given in this incident is negligible. Even proper compensation has not been provided. Victims of Uphaar cinema were provided compensation to the tune of Rs. 15-20 lakh. Victims of Bhopal gas tragedy were provided compensation of Rs. 2-3 thousand only.

What is the criteria adopted for providing compensation. Just now Shri Nageshwar ji had cited the example of Britain based B.P. Company which was made to deposit twenty million US Dollar i.e., around Rs. 90,000 crores for oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico by US president Mr. Obama. Hence I would like to ask from the US Administration that the compensation of lakhs and crores for this incident in which 12, 13 or 15 people died or posed environmental pollution and here they settled the issue by providing just Rs. 700 crores. Such injustice has been meted out to poor. Anderson was allowed to flee the country and there is difference among Congress party regarding the matter. I will not go into detail but it is a fact that Anderson was allowed to flee. He should have been arrested and prosecuted in the country but instead he was allowed to flee. The Government says that it is not responsible for allowing Anderson from leaving the

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

country. Is the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister are not involved then am I allowed him to flee the country. Hence, it is a very serious issue and an action has been taken in the last 25 years. Warrant against Anderson was issued only after pursuing the matter for the last 25 years.

16.46 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

When a poor person is involved in any act then he is prosecuted as per the law. But since this crime was committed by a powerful person hence no action was taken against him. What is the point of having extradition treaty with USA if he could not be brought back to India. Rules and regulation for setting up of hazardous gas factory was violated, speeches are being made regarding poisonous gas and that this factory was established. This factory should not have been established at this place. Precautionary measure has not been taken despite having prior information in this regard. Had precautionary action been taken such an accident would not have taken place. Negligence was committed due to which such disaster took place. Despite all this, measure were not taken to provide compensation and action was not taken against guilty.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please wind up.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Nuclear Liability Bill is likely to be presented here very shortly. I would like to inform the Government of India and the House in this regard that there will be penalty of Rs. 500 crores on the operator in case of any fault.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. When the Bill comes, you can discuss it. Now, here it is restricted.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The country is again going to suffer. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. The Minister has to reply now. He is going to reply at five O' Clock.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Therefore we have to be very cautious. Compensation of Rs. one lakh crore was provided when 5 persons died there and here is a provision to provide only Rs. 500 crores as compensation in case of any nuclear accident. Such a proposal has been introduced in the House. No victim should be left out. Such things that compensation is not given to the victims who died or suffered just by raising technical objections should not happen, such crime should not take place. Such crimes should not be repeated the next of the kin of those who died should get enough amount of compensation. Those who are guilty should be punished. Even then it is said that curative petition is going to be filed. This is said by the persons who are in the thick of things that there is a danger from curative petition as its hearing may run for the next 25 years.

What would happen after that? That is why we must be alert and cautious that no guilty person is left out. Anderson should be brought here with his legs chained and put behind the bars. What happened to our extradition treaty? Apart from this the ground water in and around the accident site has got polluted. All these issues should be addressed. It is also reported that garbage is lying there, why has that not been cleaned from that site why has no arrangement been made to clear that garbage? Who is responsible for this? That is why I am saying that our past has been ruined, our present is being ruined and the future of the people of this country is in danger of being ruined. So we want to bring this collusion into the open so that such collusions do not continue further

and the common man does not suffer and is not pushed into the mouth of untimely death. The people who survived this accident must get enough compensation and the guilty are not spared and are awarded enough punishment ...*(Interruptions)* Anderson should be brought here and put behind the bars such measures should be not less than one lakh crore so that the families of the victims of Bhopal and Madhya Pradesh are rehabilitated and get enough compensation. The Government must take into confidence the people who are engaged in organizing the gas victims. ...*(Interruptions)* The mistake we committed, the loss which was caused to the nation must be compensated for. Otherwise we are not going to leave this issue. We will fight from road to Parliament for this. I'll conclude by saying this.

"Dekhen is Bharat me kaun bada Vir Balidani hai,
Kiski dhamni me khoon aur kiski dhamni me paani hai"

[English]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Hon. Chairman Sir, we are aware that the Bhopal gas tragedy is the worst industrial disaster of the world which can only be compared to Hiroshima incident. More than 20,000 people have died in Bhopal and about 5 lacs people are still suffering from the ill effects of the gas leak; they have become incapacitated. But I am on a separate point. I wonder whether on that fateful night, there was any administration functioning in Bhopal or not. As I have come to know and have gathered information, it seems that before the gas leaked, the administration was informed about an impending danger, 1½ or 2 hours in advance. But unfortunately, the Government did nothing. If it could take timely action, then the massive tragedy could have been averted, many innocent lives could have been saved and the disaster could have been stopped from taking place.

Therefore I would urge upon the Central Government to keenly look into this aspect. Secondly Sir, the judicial

system of our country is in shambles. Justice is always delayed here which gradually results in denial of justice. What did we see in this case? After long 26 years, a verdict was announced by the court which sentenced the accused to jail for only 2 years. The punishment was so lenient that the judiciary became a laughing stock. People from across the country were agitated because immediately the culprits were out on bail. If this is the image of our judicial system, then how can the ordinary people keep faith in it? How can they rely on the dispensation of justice? We say that the tenets of individual liberty is the hallmark of our society. But the reality seems to be something else. Our judicial system no longer upholds and safeguards the democratic norms; It no longer delivers timely justice based on morality and righteousness. It has really become mockery of law and justice.

Thirdly Sir, we should also know that the developed nations are very conscious about their health. They do not allow harmful, poisonous chemicals to be manufactured in their factories. But shift these hazardous manufacturing units to the third world countries. This practice must be stopped. India has signed the nuclear pact with USA. If that treaty is materialises then such accidents can take place in future also. A threat of another industrial disaster thus looms large if the Civil Nuclear Liability Bill is passed in the Parliament. In case any accident happens, the entire fiscal responsibility will have to be borne by the Government of India whereas the suppliers of the nuclear reactors will go scot-free. As we know that the Bhopal gas victims or survivors have received a paltry sum of Rs. 12,000 as compensation which should have been much higher for a disaster of such magnitude. The whole nation is furious. People are demanding true justice. The Government must look into the aspect of relief and rehabilitation of the victims seriously. Moreover, the culprits should be severely punished and the cases must be reopened.

With these words I wind up my speech and thank you for allowing me to participate in this discussion.

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon. Members who want to speak on the subject, if they are having written speeches, they can be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Narahari Mahato to speak now.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am grateful to you for having given me a chance to participate in the discussion on Bhopal gas tragedy. It was a sad incident in the history of our nation. The Bhopal gas tragedy occurred nearly 26 years ago. It is still a sad memory to us. The tragedy has led to death of many people. When the tragedy occurred in the city of Bhopal, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh must be acknowledged as to whether they were serious in providing relief measures or not. No sensible action was taken to stop the emission or to stop the tragedy.

My humble request to you is this. More than 20,000 people died in this tragedy. Thousands of people have been affected. They are unable to earn their livelihood and live their life with honour. In this incident, the environment was badly affected. The environmental protection measures have not been taken and the pollution has been increasing and the people are unable to live in that place. The flora and fauna are affected and the water, land, trees, plants etc. have all been affected.

Those who were responsible for this tragedy have not been punished. My humble submission to you is this. Such a sad incident which has caused death of lots of people and caused thousands of people to live in misery for years has to be seriously looked into. This matter should be looked into seriously. We should take all possible action to give help to the poor people who are living in a very starving position.

I do not want to take much time of the House. My last and final submission to you is this. This tragedy has taken the lives of thousands of people and thousands of people are in difficult positions. They should be involved in the compensation and they should be provided all help and assistance.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

*SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): I like to express my views about those who were having a sound sleep with their families, at Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh, in the night of December 3, 1984 after finishing their daily chores and there were so many juggis around this place. And suddenly most of them died in their sleep within hours due to leakage of poisonous gas from the factory of the Union Carbide that night... and, that accident of gas leak was not confined to that incident but its effect continued for years and thus more than 15000 people were killed more than 5 lakh people were injured and its fury still continues.

Madam, if we go deep into this mishaps it shakes any normal man. It is the biggest accident of industrial history of not only Bhopal but of the entire world.

The most disturbing fact about this incident was that at that time Congress Party was in power in the State and the Centre also and the main accused the chief of the Union Carbide Warren Anderson succeeded in running away from the country. When a person is murdered, the CBI in our country investigates the case and catches the culprit/n a few days. It has now almost been proved that the Congress Governments of the Centre and the state deliberately ensured the safe escape of Warren Anderson, the Chief of the Union Carbide despite being aware of the fact that he was the main accused of Bhopal gas tragedy in which thousands of people were killed. In fact, it is a cruel joke. The Congress Party Government did this unforgivable treason and inhuman act of giving safe passage to Anderson.

It is a heart wrenching fact that the accident occurred on 3rd Dec 1984 and on 5th December, 1984 the case was referred to the CBI and after a long time almost 13 years after the incident, the first witness was produced in the court on 29 October, 1997.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Here I would like to know from the Government why there was so much delay in taking this case to a logical conclusion. And after 25 years the eight accused were awarded only two years imprisonment and a fine of a meager amount, what kind of justice is this? Madam this is not justice, gross injustice has been meted out to the victims. Not we but the entire world is agonized at this injustice and it would be our collective effort to ensure that the victims get proper compensation along with justice. The Government of India and the CBI must take steps to ensure that the victims get justice and the guilty are punished and concrete steps should be taken to award strict punishment to Anderson and bring him to India through extradition.

*DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (Ahmedabad West): The horrible accident which occurred on 2-3 December, 1984 took the lives of thousands of people due to the leakage of methyl isocyanine gas. Almost 5 lakh people became blind or became victims of fatal diseases due to the poisonous gas. The judgement of the case, which was going on since 1984, came in the year 2010, this is as horrible as the Bhopal gas disaster itself. During these 26 years how the people affected from this poisonous gas led their lives, how the children of the affected families grow up, it is a heart wrenching story of human history. According to one estimate 20 thousand people died, more than 1 lakh people rendered disabled, 5 lakh people became blind or became victim of fatal diseases.

CBI filed the charge sheet in the year 1987. It demanded 10 years imprisonment for the ten convicts. On 13 Sept., 1996 one bench of the Supreme Court quashed the charges filed under section 304(2) and issued instructions to file charges under 304(A). Warren Anderson was released on 8.12.1984. The case of 1984 was decided in the year 2010.

Please go through the news item published at page no. 8 in the Dainik Jagaran of 18.06.2010 to know about the legal twist of gas disaster.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

In the year 2010 the Central Cabinet cleared the recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GOP) constituted to look into the Bhopal gas disaster.

The recommendations of the GOM are as under:

Additional compensation package of Rs. 1392 crore to the gas victims, effort to effect the extradition of the then CEO Warren Anderson, a compensation of Rs. 10 lakh to the kith and kin of the dead, Rs. 5 lakh to the permanently disabled persons, Rs. 2 lakh to the persons suffering from cancer and kidney diseases and Rs. 1 lakh each will be paid to the injured persons. An amount of Rs. 300 crore for environment Rs. 272 crore is earmarked for medical treatment in the package.

The cabinet decided to constitute a Central Committee (ad hoc committee) to complete all the work within prescribed time limit of December, 2011. The relief amount will be distributed among the victims under the supervision of this committee. Alongwith this it is also decided that efforts will be made for the extradition of ex-chairman Warren Anderson and a curative petition will be filed against the old ruling given by the Supreme Court regarding this disaster. Alongwith this decision of 1996 weakening the sections of this case will also be challenged.

[English]

*SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttak): I would like to express my views in the matter that is tragic and beyond all comprehension. It is said history repeats itself who or where the people have a tendency to forget it. Once Bhopal Gas Explosion was a tragedy and then it has become a farce. And this is amply demonstrated here. There is no better illustration than the gas leak in Bhopal in December, 1984 and miscarriage of justice in June, 2010. The path to the criminal trial and conviction of some people on June 7, for 'rash and negligent' conduct that resulted

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri B. Mahtab]

in the death of over 20 thousand people and injury and harm to over 5 lakh people is full of curious twists and unexplained turns. The delusion of charges in 1996 from culpable homicide to rashness and negligence is a question which needs to be answered. But the history of this leniency travels further back in time to 1989 when all criminal cases in process and that may arise in future, in relation to the Bhopal Gas Disaster were quashed by the Supreme Court when Union Carbide Corporation paid 470 million US dollars. In February, 1989, the Court said this would "enable the effectuation of the settlement". But in December, 1989, another bench the effectuation of the settlement." But in December, 1989, another bench of the Court found that the Claims Act, under which the Government had taken over the litigation had nothing to do with the criminal cases and that part of the settlement derive from the Act but was beyond it. And in 1991, the Court, unable to sustain the quashing of criminal cases, backtracked and the criminal cases were revived. This was before the dilution of the charges in 1996. The quashing of criminal cases continues to be shrouded in a mystery.

It is very clear that criminal liability was not negotiated under the Claims Act. The Government says it had nothing to do with the quashing of the criminal proceedings. The Supreme Court claims to have the power to go beyond law but says it had not been given grounds for doing so at that stage. It does not say why, then it did what it did. It appears, the Supreme Court had quashed the criminal proceedings for no stable reason.

The world's worst industrial disaster occurred on the night of 2 and 3 December 1984, when a tank full of deadly methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas exploded in Carbide's to two years' imprisonment. The case, it seems have been treated as a traffic accident.

What happened between December 1984 and June 2010 is now history. Warren Anderson, the Chief of Union Carbide, thought put on bail, escaped to the USA, ever

to come back to face trial and thereby hangs the tail. Straight jacketed by the Supreme Court order, the Magistrate, after a trial that continued for 18 years, convicted the accused under Section 304-A of the IPC with some Minor offences and sentenced them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two years each with a fine. This is the penalty for causing the death of over 20 thousand and incapacitating more than 5 lakh people.

Today, there has been outrage throughout the country which has compelled jurists and academics to find ways and means to undo the injustice that is inflicted on the victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy. The Attorney General has advised the Government to file a curative petition in the Supreme Court under Article 32 read with Article 142 of the constitution. Former Chief Justice of India, JS Verma, has also made a similar suggestion. But there are legal obstacle to it and it needs to be overcome.

Other than the legal aspect, ultimately it is the relief in the curative petition which is a matter of the court's discretion. In trying to "undiluted" the charge and restore the charge under Section 304 Part II of IPC, the Supreme Court shall find the equity of the need for fair trial of the accused pitted against the cry of justice for the victims of 1984. No doubt the offence is grave and horrendous, but the accused have also faced protracted trial spread over 18 years. Mr. Keshab Mahendra, one of the convict, is reported to be 85 and Warren Anderson, the fugitive, is already gone and rumoured to be suffering from Alzheimer disease. The crucial question is whether the Government will be able to get him extradited.

The Bhopal Gas disaster has been a tragedy compounding a tragedy and has blurred the question of which one is greater, the original which cost 20 thousand lives and 5 lakh injured or the travesty of justice which was reduced the World's worst industrial disaster into a force. There are 5 lakh 60 thousand claims for disabilities pending before the courts, none of them addressed so far. It seems, the blunders of Bhopal gas tragedy never seem to end, nor does the nightmare. I demand the

Government should come out with clear package for the benefit of the affected people. At least in doing so, one can do justice belatedly though.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Tarun Mandal may speak. You may very briefly tell the points you want to raise and finish in two minutes.

17.00 hrs.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I start my speech, I would like to submit that I had given a notice to hon. Speaker on 25th June 2010 to hold a full-fledged Session on this issue, but you are giving me only two minutes. Sir, I plead your protection to allow me to raise at least four or five points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. You tell the points.

DR. TARUN MANDAL : First, the way the discussion was continuing in this House, it seems to me, a new Member, as if it was not a discussion on Bhopal gas tragedy but I was viewing some Hollywood or Bollywood comedy movie!

Sir, there is a saying that if you kill one person, you are a murderer or a killer, but if you kill thousands and lakhs, you are a hero. Warren Anderson, killing more than 25,000 people and injuring at least half a million people in and around Bhopal, has not only become a national hero but is an international hero now. I would like to say that not only the CEO of Union Carbide, Shri Warren Anderson is responsible, but the then Prime Minister was also equally, morally and ethically responsible for whatever tragedy happened in Bhopal and its aftermath. After the statement of the then Chief Minister of the Madhya Pradesh, Shri Arjun Singh, it has become clear that responsibility goes more to the then Prime Minister.

Sir, already the statement of Gordon Streeb, who was the Deputy Chief of Mission of the US Embassy in New Delhi, has come before the House and also the matter of then CBI officer in-charge, Shri Lal has

been placed in the House, which tell how the investigation was influenced not to extradite Warren Anderson to India.

I also want to say that at the same time, the Opposition, the so-called BJP and CPI(M) and other opposition parties, were also equally responsible in the sense that they do not have any propriety. The Opposition Parties like the BJP and CPI(M) should not have complained on this issue. After the Government of Rajiv Gandhi, V.P. Singh led Government was supported by BJP and CPI(M) and the United Front Government was supported by the Congress and the CPI(M). Thereafter, the BJP led NDA Government. The UPA-I Government enjoyed the support and cooperation of the CPI(M) also. These Governments progressively did not do anything in regard to this case.

Sir, I want to say that the formation of the Group of Ministers after the court verdict to increase only the compensation part was simply to hoodwink the people of our nation and to save the real culprits from punishment. After the Bhopal tragedy, a group of 60 members from NATO came there and one of them was Warren Anderson also. What they experimented and what they recommended was never revealed. That should be revealed.

Finally, I want to tell you that a lot of warnings were given by the intellectuals, environmentalists and citizens of Bhopal against the installation of that plant for production of dangerous pesticides by the Union Carbide in Bhopal, but they were never paid heed to. I want to submit that the Government must, first of all, give proper compensation to the victims and their kith and kin, which matches the international standard.

Secondly, the area of Bhopal should be immediately cleaned, and we should make it environment-friendly. Thirdly, all the culprits inside India and outside should be brought to book and punished accordingly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shrimati Yashodhara Raje Scindia. Madam, please be very brief.

[Translation]

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I am laying the following suggestions for the discussion under notice 193 taking place on account of the incidents that happened during Bhopal Gas tragedy and afterwards:—

- (1) Judicial reforms should be carried out at the earliest to simplify the process of justice delivery and to make it convenient as per the peoples' expectations. Special courts should be set up by categorizing incidents in view of the gravity of the issue.
- (2) All the officers (State Government and the Government of India) connected with the issue as well as the Prime Minister, the Chief Minister and the Ministers should be made accountable.
- (3) If the negligence of the judicial institutions comes to notice, they should also be made accountable by the Parliament.
- (4) Warren Anderson should be extradited immediately as per the conditions of extradition treaty by India, and the victims should be provided with all types of compensation at the earliest.

*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): I was very much in Bhopal at the time of the most terrible gas tragedy of the world that happened in Bhopal. And therefore, I have been the actual witness of several incidents of the same.

Thousands of people died in this incident, thousands of animals were devoured by death and there was a pile-up of thousands of dead birds in that area.

That land was called by the name of Kali Parade on which the Army parade used to take place during the era of Nawabs.

That land was earmarked as an open land in the master plan.

Later, it was given to the Union Carbide in 1975 when the emergency was imposed in the country.

This land was close to the habitation at that time also which has been inhabited by people now. Why had the factory been allowed to set up there?

In 1981 also, there was an incident of leakage of gas in small quantity in which a labourer had died. Why was this incident overlooked? Madhya Pradesh Administration and the Police department had started the task of investigating this incident. But on 06 December, the work of investigation was entrusted to the CBI which diminished the role of Police.

Meanwhile, CBI did not take any action in Anderson's case.

In the incident, 8 officers were held guilty for the same who were later released on bail.

The chairman of the company, Mr. Anderson was in Bhopal during the said period and he was also released on bond without being produced in the court. Releasing him on bond was illegal but the CBI in their charge-sheet mentioned that all the formalities had been carried out.

Now the Union Government is bringing a curative petition. Why couldn't the warrant put into effect against Anderson when the court had issued a non-bailable warrant.

CBI is known as an eminent and reliable agency of the country. But now several accusations are being levelled against it. Thus, it has become necessary to review the functioning, jurisdiction and transparency of the CBI. For this purpose, a Joint Parliamentary Committee should be constituted. The Government should take future action on the basis of its report. On the issue of sending Anderson to Delhi by Government plane after allowing him bail, one

*Speech was laid on the Table.

quarter termed it as the State Government's action while the other one considered it the Union Government's action.

It was also discussed that the then Chief Minister should make a reply as to who is responsible for releasing him.

It was also said that an institution run by him has taken donation from the Union Carbide.

Earlier, this notion was rejected but later a responsible person of the institution accepted that the donation was indeed given. This was received by Madhya Pradesh.

The then Chief Minister after the happening of the incident immediately ordered the arrest of Anderson and bring him to the guest house of the Union Carbide.

Later the same Chief Minister ordered his release. Thus, the then collector and the SP brought him to the airport and he was sent to Delhi by Government plane. He was taken to the police station and produced in the court.

It is not possible for the Chief Minister to muster up courage to release the accused of this incident without the consent of the Union Government.

During those days, the then Prime Minister was on a visit to Madhya Pradesh. It is told that the Chief Minister acted on his instructions which was confirmed by the then Foreign Secretary.

America put a lot of pressure on India for this task. Elections were due to be held in March, 1985. The Congress got a huge amount of donation for this purpose from the Union Carbide. Now, a former officer of the CBI has revealed as to how the then Union Government had tried to save Anderson.

It should be revealed as to who is responsible for transporting Anderson safely so that the gas victims and the people of Bhopal could know as to why he was allowed to go even after FIR was registered against him.

Meanwhile, a decision of the Supreme Court came under which section-304 was converted into 304A under which the maximum sentence on conviction is two years. The judge who was responsible for converting the section was later made the lifetime chairman of the steering committee of the hospital opened up for the gas victims.

In this hospital, other people are provided treatment by taking fees instead of treating the gas victims.

Now, the Union Government is filing a curative petition in this regard. Even the actual number of people killed in this incident has not come to the fore. The people having information allege that the number of the deceased is more and their dead bodies were thrown away in the running water.

Similarly, the actual number of victims has not been told. Apart from the victims who got compensation, there are several victims who are deprived of the same.

Only 26 out of 56 wards of the town have been declared as gas affected.

In rest of the 20 wards, several people are those who have fallen victim to gas but haven't got compensation. Those who received compensation have got merely 50 thousand rupees.

All the gas victims including the rest of the 20 wards should get a minimum of 10 lakh rupees for the deceased, 5 lakh rupees for the seriously injured and one lakh rupees for the normally injured people.

It should be revealed as to who is responsible for letting Anderson go safely so that the gas victims and the people of Bhopal can get justice.

SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA (Gwalior):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. We engage ourselves in daylong debates every year on the anniversary of Bhopal gas tragedy. Perhaps those persons, who have laughingly made comments on others, have not watched Lok Sabha

[Shrimati Yashodhara Rajee Scindia]

Television. Had they watched Lok Sabha TV, they would have known how our actions, proceedings and debates in this august House are perceived by the public and I do not think that in that case we would have interrupted others or laughed at others while discussing such a serious and humane issue.

Mr. Chairman Sir, several facts have been brought to our notice today but first of all I would like to tell all the members of this House that the leader of opposition has made a wonderful introduction of facts and it would be injustice to our Leader of opposition to use those words of introduction. We come across several such issues which are above politics and we discuss those issues and try to reach a conclusion. The victims of Bhopal gas tragedy, who have been put to heavy human injustice, must get fair deal after a gap of 25-26 years. The world has changed a lot. During those days factories were set up inside the cities but now I have seen that Delhi Government has ousted all the factories. I do not think that these persons would have got permission for setting up a factory of poisonous gas, which could affect all the residents of the city, inside the city even 26 years ago. Let the by-gones be by-gone. Several such mistakes have taken place and I would not like to go into those mistakes because we have been discussing them for the last 26 years. The world is progressing and we can assume that it was the biggest man-made tragedy in India and we could have avoided this tragedy. Hurricane Katrina struck New Orleans in USA where Republic Government was in power and the Government did not offer any help. I can tell about that because I was in New Orleans at that time as my children live there. No relief was provided even after 100 days. The world has changed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now a new Government headed by President Obama has come in power. BP's oil spill took place outside New Orleans. President Obama left no stone unturned and ensured compensation for USA on his own. After 25 years our country has also reached an important

position where it need not go on begging for something. I would like to say just that after this debate we should think for a while and come to conclusion that our country has achieved such prominence today that even USA comes begging at our door.

Why cannot we unite again for seeking compensation which we did not get earlier? There is a saying in [English] "To err is human, but to forgive is divine". [Translation] I have not made any preparation.

Sir, I am a public representative from Madhya Pradesh and I am very unhappy to see the manner in which hon. Members have expressed their views in a lighter vein. So I told our Leader of opposition to give me time to speak. If we do not ensure justice for the public, we will do the greatest injustice to them. "To err is human" and all of us commit mistakes. The Government which was in power at that time, committed mistake. All of us agree with this fact, why should we keep on cursing that Government? We should not curse the then Government. We need compensation. The public of this country is watching us on Lok Sabha television whether we can get justice for the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy whose three generations have suffered. Can we not ensure that they get justice if we are united? We can get compensations for them.

Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me opportunity to speak on this subject.

*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mehsana): The poisonous gas leaking from Union Carbide factory in Bhopal on the midnight of 2/3 December, 1984 killed thousands of persons. This is the biggest accident in the industrial history of the world.

The victims of Bhopal gas tragedy suffered another tragedy. The people looking for justice from the Government were disappointed. The culprits of Bhopal gas tragedy were released on bail immediately and got minor

*Speech was laid on the Table.

punishment on 8th of June. The judgement was delivered after 25 years and only two years punishment for killing 15,000 persons was awarded. A penalty of 11,000 dollars is imposed on company responsible for the death of about 25,000 people i.e. 55 cent for one death (about 26 rupees). Is the life of a person worth 25 rupees only?

The main accused of this case Warren Anderson enjoys Government's protection. The Government of India and the judiciary have been very kind to Anderson as a result of which Anderson could escape from India. The Union Government played an important role in helping Anderson in getting out of India. The Congress should ask for pardon for misleading the country.

The Congress party asked the Government to bring back ex-chief of Union Carbide, Warren Anderson to India and take the case to logical conclusion but he could not be brought back to India so far. Not only this but a public aircraft was provided to Anderson for fleeing away from India. Why did it happen? Natrajan has not given any reply.

The Government of India played a role in protecting Anderson. Shri R.B. Lal has disclosed that in the nineties the Ministry of External Affairs of Government of India had directed C.B.I to show laxity in the case of arrest and extradition of Anderson. The Union Minister of Finance, Shri Pranab Mukherjee said that it was necessary to help Anderson escape from India because the people would have killed him the moment he would have been released on bail. I demand that the Government should clarify whether USA Government had pressurized the Government of India. I would like to ask from the Government what justice the victims of the said tragedy have got after a period of 25 years?

I would like to request the Government to ensure that the persons responsible for this tragedy get severe punishment so that the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy get justice.

[English]

*SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): Bhopal gas tragedy no doubt was one of the most tragic incident in independent India. Thousands of people died, injured and still suffering is a question of great concern for all in our country.

It is again a matter of great shame that even after 25 years of the incident of fair judgement of the case has not yet come. It is pointed by many and the media that there were serious lack of responsibility from the part of the officials concerned with the safe operation of the Union Carbide Plant. But, the judgement on the case has not reflected these serious lapses and after 25 years a too meager punishment was ordered by the Courts.

What is more alarming is the reported that, again it will take 25 more years according to the formalities of litigation in our Courts to have a review and completion of formalities. This is an injustice to the poor victims of the tragedy, who are still suffering the calamities of the tragedy.

What is now happening, I think is just politicizing the matter, and I do not think that those accuse the Government for non-action are saints, as during the last 25 years all major parties had their own share in the governance of this country

It should be also our concern that, in future all necessary measures have to be taken to avoid such accidents and to see the laws are to be framed to check escape of culprits by using the Courts in the country and delaying the proceedings in such a way that the very relevance of the case is eroded and the victims are left for un-ending suffering.

What is needed at this our is to think of the relief to be given to the poor victims. I am not justifying the concerned people in their negligence that caused the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Charles Dias]

culprits escaped from the clutch of law, but trying to draw the attention of this August House to listen to the need of the hour, that there should be an attempt from the part of the authorities concerned that the poor victims of the tragedy have to be taken care of and rehabilitate them in such a way that those who are destined for prolong suffering and treatment have to be provided with necessary facilities.

*DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Dr. Max Dauderer, internationally famed German toxicologist, arrived in the Madhya Pradesh capital with a large supply of sodium thiosulphate- the only known antidote for cyanide poisoning, within a week of the Bhopal gas tragedy. But the doctor was forced to leave the country, reportedly under threat of his life. Why? And now why a concerted campaign against the use of sodium thiosulphate?

A feeling is gaining ground that at the decision-making level in the Madhya Pradesh Government and at the Centre, there is a strong lobby working in liaison with Union Carbide. That a systematic attempt is being made by an influential section to cover upon the extent and scope of damage lethal methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas can cause to the internal system of the human body. And to thereby help the multinational escape paying reasonable compensation to the victims of the tragedy. Sources allege that soon after the MIC leakage from Union Carbide Bhopal pesticide plant, the multinational corporation pressed its public relations operations in top gear. Scores of public relations specialists were hired to contain public hostility and alarm. And many Indians, it seems, became willing performers in the multinational's design.

First, a controversy raged over the killer effect of MIC- even though the tragedy was there for everybody to see. Then a storm blew up on the line of treatment for gas victims. Now, a new controversy has been triggered as to whether the case against Union Carbide is sustainable

in US court of law, and whether the people entrusted with the task of sorting out the issue of compensation to the MIC victims have been "obliged" into adopting a laissez-fair attitude or are being led up a blind alley in American courts. Simultaneously, there would appear to be an insidious attempt to disprove that the cause of the havoc in Bhopal was cyanide-poisoning.

Union Carbide, in fact, has been exceptionally touchy about the cyanide-poisoning theory right from the time of the tragedy. Even though the prognosis of Dr. Heeresh Chandra, Head of the Forensic Department, Hamidia Hospital, Bhopal where the autopsies of all those who died because of MIC- exposure were conducted was that the cherry-red blood of the victims indicated cyanide poisoning. Dr. Max Dauderer, who arrived in Bhopal on December 4, 1984, with a large supply of sodium thiosulphate, the only known antidote for cyanide poisoning, suggested that the drug be administered to all victims. But it was not. Instead, Dr. Dauderer was asked to leave the country (see box). Why? Was someone afraid that his continued presence would only confirm cyanide poisoning in the MIC-exposure cases? That would have pushed up the quantum of compensation astronomically. And this is where the role of the anti-thiosulphate lobby starts appearing dubious.

About-turn: Ever since an Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) team identified cyanide-poisoning as the cause of the gas victims' plight, and recommended sodium thiosulphate treatment, the lobby has been frantically trying to persuade the Council to issue a directive that treatment with the drug is no longer necessary. And it seems to have succeeded is said that Dr. Ishwar Das, commissioner for rehabilitation of gas victims, and Dr. N.P. Mishra head of the department of medicine, Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal, went to Delhi on September 5, 1985 to press the anti-thiosulphate case. Though Dr. Mishra returned after a day stay, Dr. Das stayed back in the capital about a week. And soon, the directive came. Rather an abrupt about-turn for the ICMR. It is also strange that nobody has cared to raise the issue of the dangers of treatment with bronchodilators and steroids, which are being widely

*Speech was laid on the Table.

used on those suffering from MIC exposure. These not only have adverse after-effects on the human body, they also do not guarantee a permanent cure, reveal medical sources. As a result, so far, it is largely the symptoms that have been treated, not the real cause. It would appear that the considered opinion of many leading doctors-both in the country and abroad-carries little weight with the decision-makers. Or Union Carbide, for that matter.

Within hours of the Bhopal tragedy, Dr. Avashia, medical director, Institute Plant, USA, sent a telex message to the Bombay, Delhi and Bhopal offices of Union Carbide, on December 3, 1984, suggesting: "If cyanide poisoning is present, administer sodium nitrite and sodium thiosulphate. If the patient does not respond to the amyl nitrite or if severe exposure is suspected, administer intravenously 0.3 gm sodium nitrate at the rate of 2.5 = 5 ml a minute, followed by injection of 12.5 gm sodium thiosulphate at the same rate and via the same needle and vein." But the suggestion did not reach the medical community. Was it suppressed?

Even the initial recommendation of the ICMR that sodium thiosulphate be administered to those showing symptoms of cyanide poisoning was short-circuited. In the second week of December, the director of health services, Madhya Pradesh, ostensibly on an order from the Union Health Ministry, banned the use of sodium thiosulphate. It was only after a fatal lapse of two months that this decision was officially reversed. But no clear guidelines were issued. Nor was any arrangement made drug's availability in the quantity required for detoxification of the affected people. Of the over one lakh needing sodium thiosulphate, only five per cent have been lucky enough to get the injection, informs K.N. Pradhan, Member of Parliament from Bhopal.

Pradhan feels that Union Carbide was aware of the possibility of cyanide poisoning in the event of leakage of MIC. The multinational, however, claimed that the gas was harmless and not a killer. But then, certain sections point out, an admission to the contrary would have left

the company highly vulnerable in compensation cases. The Carbide vice-president for health, safety and environmental affairs, Jackson Browning, said in March this year that the corporation would sponsor a metabolism study on animals to see whether a single large exposure to MIC could lead to cyanide poisoning. Curious indeed, considering that in a report on MIC published by Union Carbide in 1976, it is clearly stated that thermal decomposition of methyl isocyanate may produce hydrogen cyanide. More curious is the fact that all information about the nature of the gas which leaked from the Bhopal plant as well as the autopsy findings were withheld for the medical community as well as the public by both Union Carbide and the Government.

The medical officer of Union Carbide, Dr. Jaeger of the World Health Organisation, and the committee set up by the MP Government to enquire into the cause of the deaths insisted that there was no evidence of cyanide poisoning and only the lungs and eyes of victims were affected. The role in this regard of Dr. M.N. Nagu, director of health services, MP, is also intriguing. Dr. Nagu, it is said, kept the ICMR recommendation regarding sodium thiosulphate to himself. He also did not release the thiosulphate stock that he had for some time. When faced with a hostile demonstration, he told a delegation of the Sangharsha Morcha that the drug was available to 'whoever wants to have it'. But he did not arrange for its supply. Could his attitude have something to do with the fact that his brother, R.N. Nagu, a former inspector-general of police, had a Rs. 4 lakh- a year contract for the security arrangements at Carbide's Bhopal plant. When contacted, Dr. Nagu said he had no time to meet PROBE. So, it was impossible to get his clarification.

Dubious role: The man most blamed in the thiosulphate controversy, however, is Dr. N.P. Mishra. He was among the first to suggest that the MIC victims needed only bronchodilators and steroids. This was in tune with the Union Carbide stand. Incidentally, Dr. Mishra has been a long-time medical consultant to Union Carbide. He also visited the USA after the tragedy despite a Government

[Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani]

order prohibiting him from doing so. When asked how he was allowed to go, Chief Minister Motilal Vora claimed that he got to know about Mishra's trip only after the doctor had left the country.

It is also telling that Dr. Mishra, R.N. Nagu and a few others have been used in the British Broadcasting Corporation's television film, the Poison City, to give the impression that the Bhopal tragedy was the result of callousness on the part of the State and Central Governments. It is learnt that Union Carbide rather keen on using the film in its defence in court. And while Dr. Mishra's role in the film may be dubious, his continuing opposition to sodium thiosulphate is inexplicable

The ICMR minutes show that on February 14, 1985, at a meeting which discussed the findings of clinical trials conducted by a team of doctors under noted cardiologist Dr. P.S. Narayanan, it was decided to recommend thiosulphate for MIC victims who showed respiratory, gastrointestinal and neuro-muscular complications- all symptoms of cyanide poisoning. Dr. Mishra also attended this meeting and pointed out that out of 200 victims who had been administered thiosulphate injections, two had shown signs of adverse reactions. To which Dr. Narayanan responded that of 90 victims who were administered 322 injections under his close observation, only two had shown any sign of a reaction. Dr. Mishra's objection was thus overruled, and the ICMR decided to recommend sodium thiosulphate for the gas victims.

Further Dr. Mishra, on behalf of the department of medicine, deposed before a gathering of scientists on May 4 that in his study of 200 cases, 60 per cent got relief with sodium thiosulphate. Why, then this subsequent volte face?

Curiously enough, neither the ICMR nor the MP Government released the thiosulphate recommendation. Dr. M.N. Nagu, for reasons best known to him, sat on the ICMR report. The State health department, too, chose

to keep various findings under wraps. As Dr. Punuavratna Goon of the Drug Action Forum and Dr. A.R. Phadke of the Medico Friends Circle- who are helping the gas victims point out, Dr. Dauderer had demonstrated the presence of cyanide in blood gas victims as early as December 4, 1984. The two trials conducted by the ICMR further confirmed cyanide poisoning and proved beyond doubt the efficacy of sodium thiosulphate in treating it. But the report is yet to be seen.

Then again, what prompted the ICMR, shortly before the Union Government appointed a committee to investigate the gas tragedy, to declare that there was no reason to believe that there would be any long-term effect of MIC poisoning on the human system? This opinion though subsequently denied-greatly helped those who wanted to underplay the tragedy. And came in handy for the anti-thiosulphate lobby-which seems determined to establish that the theory of cyanide poisoning is sheer nonsense, despite Dr. Heeresh Chandra's assertion that even today, thiosulphate is effective in treating MIC cases. According to Dr. Phadke, too, it is advisable to administer thiosulphate to all the victims. For studies in the West have shown that cyanide poisoning can be chronic. But, he says, it will take over a month to give thiosulphate injections-even if they are available to the MIC affected population of about 1.5 lakh. For the 10 clinics in Bhopal are severely handicapped by a lack of trained personnel.

Suspicious activities: There are other sides to the thiosulphate controversy, too. The Madhya Pradesh Government spokesman and the anti-thiosulphate lobby describe the whole thing as a question of conflicting medical opinion. Dr. Basaria, former Congress mayor of Bhopal who is so said to be a beneficiary of free medical aid from the USA, feels that the controversy is unnecessary. Many responsible citizens among them two Congress (I) MPs and a senior Doctor also believe that the tank from which the lethal gas leaked out contained some new chemical, which either went out of control or was "deliberately released" on the poor people of the areas as "part of a diabolical chemical warfare experiment." While

this my sound somewhat far-fetched, the activities of Union Carbide's research and development center at Bhopal do raise suspicions.

While the pesticide plant had been running at a loss for some years, the company continued to make investments of upto Rs. 20 crore in it every year. To screen new formulations, it is claimed. The unit has 2,700 sq. ft. of the most sophisticated greenhouses and two hectares of farmland. Surprisingly, however, it conducted studies without getting projects cleared by the high-level screening committees of the Government of India of which the secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, and the defence adviser are members. The company also conducts biological research in the strategic area of North-East India. When Dr. Vasadarja, secretary, department science and technology in the Prime Minister's Secretariat at the time when technical sanction for the Bhopal research and development center was given, was asked whether he was aware that the center conducted studies on lethal chemical and bacteriological formulations, he said I was not.

Against this backdrop, it is interesting to note how, over the years, the multinational has been pains to keep men of means under obligation. A Congress (I) leader is the Carbide lawyer. Besides, prior to tragedy, the company's guest house in Bhopal was always at the disposal of the ruling party. A Central minister used to stay there whenever he visited the city. During the Congress (I) regional conference, many Central ministers were accommodated there. It is always alleged that senior politicians and civil servants were "obliged" by giving their relation jobs in the company "on fat salaries". In fact, among those on the Carbide payroll is the nephe jobs of a former education minister. According to a Congress (I) MP, even Chief Ministers were accorded "lavish hospitality by Union Carbide when they visited the USA." This nexus of big business, bureaucrats and politicians is what, perhaps, stands in the way of justice being done to the gas victims. Some allege that it is the main reason why the N.K. Singh Commission, constituted by the State

Government to enquire into the gas tragedy, has not made any headway yet.

Sources reveal that neither Union Carbide nor the State Government are cooperating with the commission. The Chief Minister, however, denies that there is any move to wind up the enquire. "Not at the moment," he asserts. But then, his Government, too, seems to have done little in the matter. It has not yet identified all the victims and the dimension of the damage. Nor has it made out a case for suing Union Carbide. The commissioner of claims is still nearly 10 month after the tragedy-wading through the files to classify the victims. The Tata Institute survey on the gas victims has been another joke — with only 11 wards adjacent to the Carbide factory have been covered by it.

The Tata Institute survey could identify only 9,000 persons who are suffering from the after-effects of MIC exposure-when local doctors put the figure around 1.5 lakh. The survey also took an inordinately long time to be completed. One reason for this is said to be the institute's insistence on taking the data collected to Delhi for processing by computer-even though computer facilities are available in Bhopal. It is learnt that for two months, the papers did not reach the Capital. A subsequent station-to-station hunt for the consignment led to its recovery from the godown at an obscure railway station between Gwalior and Jhansi. Was a deliberate attempt made to "lose" the papers in transit? Or was this just another instance of bureaucratic apathy? Is there a motive behind the latent callousness?

Prolonging misery: Every non-official agency has placed the number of those who died in the tragedy at between 3,000 and 10,000. But the State Government has arrived at a static figure of 1,754 dead. The comparatively low official figure is bound to help Carbide when it comes to paying compensation. Besides, only 1,196 of the dead have been identified to data. This apart, the Government has not been able to classify the injured, the disabled and the affected. And the Chief Minister claims there is

[Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani]

progress in the work? To claim compensation, as K.N. Pradhan puts it, the Government needs to prepare a sound case with a detailed medical and clinical report on the victims. But this, again, is not there. Its absence is only proving of advantage to those who do not appear too keen that sodium thiosulphate should be administered to the MIC victims. For acknowledging the efficacy of this drug would be tantamount to accepting the fact that the victims are suffering from cyanide poisoning. There are other indications, too, that a deliberate attempt is being made to prolong the misery of the gas victims by denying them effective treatment.

The mid-August, the Madhya Pradesh health department got a consignment of 10 lakh tablets Rho-dur a bronchodilator from key Pharmaceuticals Inc, Miami, Florida, for treatment of gas victims. The medicine, worth around \$ 50,000 (about Rs. 6 lakh) was donated by the company to a Bhopal gas victims' relief organization of Indians settled in the USA, headed by one Dine Chandra. The organization, reportedly through some "helpful sources in the Prime Minister's Secretariat," succeeded in persuading the Government to waive duty on the consignment. Only later was it discovered that the donated tablets' expiry date was September, 1985. But this did not deter the authorities from distributing the tablets to gas victims that too, it is alleged, without informing them about the expiry date. One can only wonder why this was done. And what could have been the motive behind sending an expired batch of life-saving medicine for the Bhopal victims?

It is being alleged in certain quarters that there is a move to establish that the general physical condition of the Bhopal victims—predominantly from the low income group was such that the system was more susceptible to MIC exposure than a healthy individual's would have been a result, the gas had a more crippling effect than it would have on a "normal" person. In this way, it is said, the multinational hopes to minimize its responsibility in the

Bhopal tragedy. Be the ploy would fail if it is convincingly established that cyanide poisoning is the cause of the gas victims' misery. Which is why the determined opposition to thiosulphate, allege sources.

Can this be true? Are human lives so expendable when it comes to safeguarding a multinational's interests?

[Translation]

*SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Today Bhopal gas tragedy is being discussed in Lok Sabha. I am grieved to say that proper relief has not been provided even after a period of 25 years. The victims have not got complete justice either. How long the people of India would be subjected to injustice? All of us will have to abide by law. Today we are accusing each other. The public is suffering. I would like to suggest that immediate steps should be taken for conducting an inquiry again and a Government job and a house should be provided to each of the affected families. A family of Bijauli village in my Lok Sabha constituency has been affected by Bhopal gas tragedy. His father had died and his eyes have been affected. Even today he has not got justice. I am sorry to say that even after such a great tragedy, the Government sat idle. The entire country is looking towards Lok Sabha hopefully. If they do not get justice out of this debate, where would they get justice. I would like to suggest that more and more people should be provided employment and house immediately.

[English]

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I am very thankful to say few words regarding Bhopal Gas Tragedy. During 3rd December 1984, toxic methyl isocyanide gas release from Union Carbide India Ltd. (UCIL) pesticide plant killing about 15000 people injuring at least five lakhs others, millions left sick.

Chief Judicial Magistrate Mohan P. Tiwari gave a

*Speech was laid on the Table.

judgment in connection on the company and seven of its officials for criminal negligence in the world's worst industrial disaster and sentenced the seven two years jail.

There is an opinion among all the section that the delay in judgement is a denied judgement. Most of the members accused the CBI for the long pending investigation. Union Law Minister M. Veerappa Moily has aptly described lower court judgement on the Union Carbide disaster as an example of justice buried and rightly reiterated need for fast-tracking such cases and ensuring proper investigation.

Our Law Minister has assured and asserted that case against former Union Carbide Chief Warren Anderson has not been closed. He is a fugitive. It will be continuing to take action against him.

The compensation of 470 million dollar is given by Union Carbide. The process of distribution of compensation to the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy commenced in 1992. Rs. 1548/- crores has been awarded as on 31st October, 2009 to 5,74,372 claimants of the Bhopal gas leak disaster fund to the eligible by the Welfare Commission.

The Government should give more compensation. It is the public opinion.

The same history should not be repeated. The Law machinery and the investigation agency should not delay in the future. The tragedy is unforgettable and unwarranted one. The Government and the Government machinery should be more alert by taking precautionary measures to avoid such fatal tragedy.

The atomic energy generation should also be followed the protective devices. Every development should be made by giving more protection to the human beings.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fully agree with the hon. Member who spoke last. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon. Minister, this issue is related to Madhya Pradesh and all the people in Madhya Pradesh understand Hindi. So I request you to speak in Hindi. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Minister, I know that you speak good Hindi. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: I have no objection to speaking in Hindi but there is a problem in Hindi. I hail from Odisha. My problem is that Hindi has gender bias which is not the case with Oriya language. So I have a problem in speaking Hindi. I am not sure about the uses of masculine and feminine genders which is likely to cause problems. So I am trying to speak in English. There are several such things which I will have to speak in English.

I agree with the last speaker of this debate Shrimati Yashodhara Raje Scindia that this issue was not taken as seriously as it should have been in the House. Had we taken up this issue more seriously, it would have been better. We should bury the past. We will reach any conclusion only if we focus on what action should be taken further. The judgement delivered by CJM Court must has been published in the newspapers. The accused have been awarded two years' imprisonment. Therefore the whole world including our country was surprised at the quantum of punishment. A great tragedy had taken place and after such a long period minor punishment has been given. Why so? Do not give even two years' imprisonment. It is not so that I am speaking this because I am the Minister of this department but the truth is that all the persons think so. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh Ji said that all the persons knew why and how it happened.

[Shri Srikant Jena]

Sir, the manner in which the leader of opposition has put this debate in the House I felt — [English] That is your right, how you present the case. But it was tuned in such a manner that it looked to me as if you are pointed politically than towards the serious matters involved in this kind of a disaster. It is one of the serious disasters that has happened in modern India.

It is a challenge for all of us. It is a challenge for the Parliament; it is a challenge for the industrialists; it is a challenge for everyone including the law-makers as to what to do. I fully agree with the hon. Member Shri Pinaki Misra when he explained his position that in this country human life has no meaning. What kind of compensation is inbuilt where everything is wanting in our law itself? We need to enact such laws which can take care of this kind of human loss whether caused by motor cycle accident or train accident or a disaster like this kind? What kind of law is really in place today and whether anything is wanting or not? Therefore, this matter is a serious matter which needs to be very carefully deliberated, discussed and we must arrive at a conclusion as to what exactly we need to do as a Parliament. This is not a challenge for the Congress Party; this is not a challenge for the BJP or any other political party. It is a challenge for everyone of us whether we can really conclude in such a manner so that the people will have confidence on us and on the Parliament and the Government, whoever may govern whether in the State or in the Centre.

My senior colleague Shri Chidambaram will be deliberating shortly because this debate is going on in both the Houses. He is there and he will be coming over here after speech, he will also add whatever needs to be added because there are many issues which the hon. Members would be wanting answers from him and he would certainly do that. But I will confine myself only to the issues that were raised.

I need not go to the past. But without referring to

the past, we cannot go to the future. The main issue is about the compensation as Shri Mulayam Singhji has said: [Translation] Even people who have actually suffered have not received compensation. There are a number of people who have not got what they should have got and are doubtful if they would ever get it. Whatever compensation has been given to people is acceptable. There are a large number of people who have not any compensation. The leader of the opposition had said [English] this was an out of court settlement.... which has been amply clarified by many hon. Members and by Shri Manish Tewari. I endorse that view. The fact is that it was determined by the Supreme Court, not by any out of court settlement. That settlement was for 470 million US dollars, that was about Rs. 710 crore then. It was not immediately disbursed. It was disbursed after 1992. The total disbursement was of Rs. 3,058.44 crore because of the accumulation of interest and variation in the exchange rates. The total disbursement was of Rs. 3,058.44 crore though the recommendation was for 470 million US dollars which comes to Rs. 710 crore because of this interest and variation in the exchange rates. The category was again decided by the Supreme Court. For death category, it was from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 5.00 lakh; for permanent disability, it is from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2.00 lakh; for temporary disability, it is from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1.00 lakh; for minor injury, it is upto Rs. 20,000; for loss of belongings, it is Rs. 15,000; and loss of live stocks, it is upto Rs. 10,000. Now the Cabinet took a decision and I must thank the Home Minister who was chairing the GoM. And whatever was the recommendation of the GoM, that was approved by the Cabinet and this is being now implemented.

Joshiji was demanding Rs. 10 lakh for death cases. That has been sanctioned. You asked Rs. 4 lakh for permanent disability. That amount has been sanctioned. For cancer cases you asked for Rs. 2 lakh. That has been sanctioned. For total renal failure cases you wanted Rs. 2 lakh to be given. That has been sanctioned. For temporary disability it is Rs. 1 lakh. What you asked for has already been done. This amount is being given. The

total amount that would be required is about Rs. 669 crore and that is being provided by the Government of India.

The *ex gratia* will be disbursed by the Welfare Commissioner of Bhopal Gas Leak Tragedy. As you all know, under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster Processing of Claims Act, 1985 and the schemes there under disbursement is being done by the Welfare Commissioner. Welfare Commissioner is not just a person of the rank of a High Court judge but he is a sitting High Court judge. His Deputy is also a District judge. Claims were adjudicated by Deputy Commissioners having the rank of a civil judge Class-I Appeals against the orders of the Deputy Commissioner were considered by Additional Welfare Commissioner having the rank of District Judge Selection Grade. Revision appeals were disposed of by Welfare Commissioner. The cases registered were 10,01,723. Cases decided were 10,01,722. One case is still pending for disposal. Number of awarded cases was 5,58,246

•So, this is not being done by anybody, this is being adjudicated by a sitting High Court judge as Welfare Commissioner there

•SHRI PINAKI MISRA: What about the complaint which have not been awarded? Are they finally rejected

•SHRI SRIKANT JENA: All claims have been settled except one

•On the basis of this Welfare Commissioner's adjudication, the disbursement took place. Due to accrued interest and exchange rate variation, an extra amount of Rs. 1,503 crore was available with RBI as on 3rd July 2004. As a one-to-one *ex gratia* that was also given to those who have been awarded earlier. The amount was given to them

•Pending issues relating to disbursement of *pro rata* compensations have been settled. Now, this *ex gratia* which has been sanctioned by the Cabinet will be given to those who have already received a lesser amount of compensation. Suppose somebody has taken Rs. 2 lak

for a death case, they would be given Rs. 8 lakh. This way this has been framed and decided by the Cabinet.

Apart from this, the Government of India sanctioned Rs. 102 crore as immediate relief and rehabilitation between 1985 and 1989. Action plan on medical, economic, social and environmental rehabilitation was approved in 1990 and implemented by the State Government. Total outlay of Rs. 250 crore with a cost sharing between Central Government and the State Government was 75:25 ratio. Implementation was completed in 1999.

As regards medical rehabilitation, seven hospitals, five civil dispensaries, two polytechnics, three dispensaries each of homeopathy, unani, and ISMH engaged medical care and treatment of gas victims.

Now, I come to economic rehabilitation — 42 work sheds and 152 industrial sheds were constructed for training of youth and unemployed to get opportunities. About social rehabilitation — 2,486 houses constructed for widows of gas victims; pension sanctioned to 1,077 widows and amount distributed to mothers and children. About environmental rehabilitation — construction of drains, plantation of trees, and augmentation of drinking water supply was done.

In April, 2003, the Government of India sanctioned money under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Rural Renewal Mission for a drinking water project, out of which Rs. 14.18 crore was provided to Bhopal Municipal Corporation for providing safe drinking water through pipelines to 14 localities around the Plant site. According to the State Government, the project has been completed.

Sir, 36 wards, out of 56 wards of Bhopal were affected by gas affected by the State Government. The people of those areas in these wards received free medical treatment. As regards compensation, it was paid to the claimants, from all 56 wards; however, the claims from the un-notified 20 wards need to be medically substantiated in order to approve the claims. The issue of notification

[Shri Srikant Jena]

of remaining 20 wards was also considered by GoM headed by Shri Arun Jaitley, the then Law Minister, in 2003 and was decided to keep the matter closed.

Now, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh is asking to add these 20 wards and include the 56 wards. But that was closed then. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a process which has been done. I am not insinuating any motive or anything but I am stating the fact before the House so that let everybody know.

There has been a number of deaths during the period when claims were made. Many people said that the number of people died was 15,000 or 20,000 but actually this was determined by the Welfare Commission. Its exact figure was 5,295. ...*(Interruptions)* The other death cases *[Translation]* — more than 10,000 claims have been filed but the Welfare Commissioner said that this did not occur during gas leakage but it occurred thereafter.

[English]

It was decided by the Welfare Commissioner; neither you nor myself can do anything about that. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You are giving compensation to those who died on the spot. People died later also. Many people who were disabled died later on. The number of such people is more than 25000.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: This case had been entrusted to the then Welfare Commissioner who is a judge in the High Court. He heard all the appeals and the Madhya Pradesh Government and the Union Government are acting in accordance with his ruling. If there is any such case then it should be brought before the Welfare Commission. *[English]* They can also take a decision on that. This is regarding compensation. The issue of legal chronology — *[Translation]* Shri Chidambaram will definitely speak about that but I will also place whatever

information is at my disposal before you. *[English]* If it does not satisfy you, he can also give certain clarifications on that also. The FIR was registered at Hanuman Ganj Thana on 3rd December, 1984 under Section 304A of the IPC.

It was after the incident took place on 3rd December. The case was transferred to the CBI and was registered as case number RC 384S; the CBI had submitted charge sheet in the court of the CJM on 1st December 1987, against 12 persons including Warren Anderson, the then Chairman of the UCC under Section 304 Part-II. The Court of Sessions Judge, Bhopal framed charges on 8th April 1993 under Section 304 Part-II, culpable homicide amounting to murder and 304, 306 and 429 of IPC with or without the aid of Section 35 of IPC.

Then the real issue came up. It was done not by the Government, but by the Supreme Court. On 13th September 1996, the Supreme Court quashed the charges under Section 304 Part II and directed framing charges under Section 304 (a) rash and negligence act, amounting to death and 336, 337 and 338 of IPC with or without the aid of Section 35 IPC. It was done in 1996 by the Supreme Court. The charges were reduced. So, I am not taking a political position here. From 1996 till today, they did not do anything; and recently only the Cabinet took a decision to file a curative petition before the Supreme Court to change the decision of the Supreme Court. So, if one points a finger at any Government, then, one can decide it. ...*(Interruptions)* The point is that the Supreme Court took that decision; the decision was not challenged. ...*(Interruptions)* Everyone knows that; you are all hon. Members; I will not go to that extent. But the point is that somehow, somewhere we have all failed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please take your seat. Only the Minister's statement will go on record. Nothing of others will go on record. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. I do not want any argument. Hon. Member, please take your seat. Whatever they say need not be recorded. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Acharia, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: There are a number of people who did not know about the lists being drawn. They belong to poor Mohallas. I have found that they are extremely poor people. They were not able to register their names in the list. They do not know when the survey was done. They were not aware about this. A number of such people have also died.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: I am in agreement with Mulayam Singhji that there are a number of people who did not come to receive their claims. Maybe some middlemen took advantage of the situation. But this is a serious matter. I have also told the Home Minister that if any of such cases come to his notice he should bring them before the Government and the Welfare Commission. Whatever can be done in such cases shall be done. Sushmaji, that is why I said that curative petition to convert 304(A) into 304(h) should be filed. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I said that you have filed a curative petition. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: No, the file is under process. *[English]* This is under process by the Law Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I said that the curative petition has to be filed. I said that the GoM has taken this decision. I have commended the action of the present Government. *...(Interruptions)* I have commended the present Government for the recommendation made by the GoM which has said that curative petition has to be filed and that 304(A) should be included in 304(ii).

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: That is why I thanked you. Had you made this point earlier the need to raise other points would not have arisen at all.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Everything I said earlier is based on facts. All points are supported by documents. I do not wish to repeat myself. Whatever I said earlier also is based on facts. And when I later commended you for the curative petition, that action was also correct on my part.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: The other decision that was taken by the Cabinet is submission of additional material in support of extradition of Anderson. Anderson came to India on 6th December, 1984 and visited Bhopal on 7th December, 1984. He was arrested, taken to custody on 7th December, 1984 by the State Police. He obtained bail from the Police Station on furnishing a personal bond of Rs. 35, 000 with one surety. He then returned to Delhi on the same day.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: He did not return but was sent to Delhi. It was a great send off. Do not say that he returned. He was sent by a State plane.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why a Government aircraft was provided to... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, let me complete.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You address the Chair.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Let me complete. Whatever questions Members have, they can put those questions and the Home Minister is there to answer them.

What I was saying was that he returned to Delhi on the same day and shortly thereafter left the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please. Mr. Minister, address the Chair.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: He came to Delhi on the same day after obtaining the bail.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He flew to New York and thereafter led a luxurious life in New York. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: I was stating the facts available to me, supplied to me by different Departments of the Government. I am stating the facts.

By the Order of 15th January, 1989 all criminal proceedings relating to or arising out of Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster were watched by the Supreme Court. However, the said Order was reviewed by the Supreme Court on 3rd October, 1991 and the criminal proceedings were restored. Anderson did not appear before the court subsequently and wilfully jumped bail and violated the bail conditions. Warren Anderson was accused no. 1 in the criminal case no. 8460 by 1996 in the court of CGM Bhopal and a non-bailable warrant of arrest was issued by CGM Bhopal on 10.4.92 against Anderson and was declared absconder and the trial was bifurcated. The story is simple. He obtained the bail and ultimately he is absconding.

The CBI initiated extradition proceedings in September 1993. The issue remained in correspondence between CBI and MEA until 2001. Meanwhile, legal advice was obtained from the US Law Firm and from the Attorney-General of India. I will not quote the opinion of the Attorney-General. It has already been quoted. Accordingly, a request for extradition was sent on 5.5.2003 requesting that Anderson

be extradited to stand trial for offences under Sections 304 part (2), 324, 326 and 429 read with Section 35 of IPC. The US rejected the request on the ground of not meeting the requirement of dual criminality.

Now, the Government of India has taken a decision. I am upgrading the situation as taken by the Cabinet. The Cabinet took this decision. The CBI was asked to frame the charges. The Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Law are in consultation. The Extradition Treaty between US and India is taken into consideration.

The CBI has already brought out the charges which will comply to the US-India Extradition Treaty so that Mr. Anderson can be extradited. Now this is being processed after the decision of the Cabinet in this regard. I am sure this will take very shortly to bring him back. We are trying our best.

The other issue was raised regarding the liability of Dow Chemicals. Dow Chemicals has taken over this Company subsequently. The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Government of India has filed a writ petition No. 2802 of 2004 before the High Court of Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, praying that the respondents 4, 5 and 6, namely, Dow Chemicals Company, USA, the Union Carbide Corporation and Everyday Industries India Limited should be directed to deposit an amount of Rs. 100 crore. At that time, it was Rs. 100 and now we have said that it should be Rs. 310 crore. Recently, the Department has filed the petition for advance for environmental remediation of the UCIL Plant.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: He was saying 90,000 crore rupees. You are laying 310 crore rupees.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: The estimate for remediation, *[English]* after consulting the technical experts, it was decided that Rs. 310 crore will be required. This petition has already been filed before the High Court of Jabalpur. So, we are chasing the Dow Chemicals. It is not that we

are not chasing them. We have no soft corner for the Dow Chemicals and they have to be scrutinized. Recently, they applied for three permissions from the Ministry of Agriculture concerning pesticides. As the CBI has filed a charge sheet, the process of clearing those licences is stopped. On the basis of this, already a show cause notice has been issued to Dow Chemicals.

Sushmaji must be knowing that a Gujarat Government's PSU called Gujarat Alkalies and Chemicals Limited has signed an MoU with Dow Chemicals and now they are working together. We are trying our best to pursue this issue. The Cabinet has directed the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals to pursue this case before the High Court of Madhya Pradesh so that the liability could be fixed. It is not that nobody would be liable. The Law Minister has already stated publicly that the liability cannot go to the thin air. When there is an agreement between the UCIL and the Dow Chemicals, the liability of UCIL has to be borne by somebody. In the meantime, the Government of India has decided that since the determination by court will take some time and we need money for remediation, the money is being sanctioned and Rs. 310 crore are being given by the Government of India to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Madhya Pradesh Government has been asked to take charge and they have agreed for that. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you address the Chair. How much more time do you require?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, the High Court of Madhya Pradesh had set up a Task Force under the Secretary, Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals in the year 2005 for overseeing the rendition activities. Out of 390 MTs of stored toxic wastes lying in UCIL, 40 MTs of lime sludge has been disposed of in the treatment, storage and disposal facilities at Pritampura in June, 2008.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Don't do this.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: This has been done. The Madhya Pradesh Government has done this. I would like to thank the MP Government for at least doing this work.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Don't do this. A little Chemical has gone into Pritampura and people have gone panicky. They are afraid of a second stop at like tragedy. Send the scrap back to America. Fill it up in a ship and send it back.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: It is one of the most important issues. It was decided that this will be incinerated at Ankleswar in Gujarat. *...(Interruptions)* *[Translation]* Basu Debji, this is an important question. Till the time the toxic waste lying an Union Carbide site is not burnt this issue will remain alive.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It should not be sent anywhere in India. Send it to America.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: The Gujarat Government also accepted that. Then, subsequently, the Gujarat Government came before the Supreme Court saying that they have a lot of toxic waste and this incinerator is not sufficient. Therefore, it should be वहाँ नहीं लेना चाहिए। It has to be incinerated. It is not a very high grade technology this incineration cannot be done. There are many countries where incinerators are being owned publicly and privately as well. The incinerator in Pritampura maintains all standards and those have been certified by the Central Pollution Control Board and the State Pollution Control Board as well. Therefore, a situation should not be created whereby it looks as if something wrong is going to happen. It is not so. Such wastes across the world are being incinerated and this waste also has to be incinerated, if not, at Ankleswar, then at some other place. This is a project of the Madhya Pradesh Government. The Government of India has contributed some money in that.

[Shri Srikant Jena]

Therefore, it can be incinerated and the process is on and whatever is required for that it is being done.

There was a hue and cry raised about the 40 tonnes of lime sludge being incinerated. Two years back there was a review and the review was satisfactorily conducted by an agency, namely, NEERI and also by the State Government. Ultimately, the State Government was satisfied that there was absolutely no contamination around the facilities at Pritampura also.

Sir, there were issues also raised about alleged contamination of ground water of wells and tube-wells in villages at Tarapur situated at around 500 metres away from the Shikor landfill at Pritampura. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has reported that Madhya Pradesh Waste Management Project which is a division of the Ramky Environment Engineering Limited has developed this site at Pritampura, Indore for the purpose of disposal of toxic wastes. By developing this disposal site all the relevant technical and scientific aspects have been duly taken care of in order to ensure that the waste deposited in the landfill did not leak or seep into the ground water causing contamination. The Shikor Landfill site has been constructed in accordance with the guidelines of the Central Pollution Control Board and by applying the latest technological design wherein the floors and walls of the landfill have been secured with prescribed standardized SDPL liners, in addition collection systems has also been installed.

In view of those two provisions, the likelihood of contamination of ground water becomes zero. A public hearing has been held in connection with the landfill site in Pritampura. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, how much time do you require further?

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Sir, I would complete it in hardly two to three minutes. Therefore, we should not

create any apprehension that I am coming from a State and hence, that site should not be used. We can prove this. Sushma Ji, you may bring any technical team. The State Government and the Central Government agencies will see to it and we will convince the people and the villages around the Pritampura site that this incinerator is not going to harm anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not a question of new technique. The people who are responsible for the waste should take it back to their country. This waste should not be disposed in our country. The waste should not be disposed in Pritampura. It should be sent to America. If the waste can be transported in closed containers from Bhopal then it could be sent to America also. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: I will come to the most important issue which is about the taking over of BMHRC, the Super Speciality Hospital. That hospital has been taken over by the Government of India. We have filed a petition before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has accepted it and the Government of India has already taken over that Hospital. Therefore, I would summarise.

The Government of India has taken a serious view on the health issue, the remediation issue, the legal issue and the compensation issue. The Cabinet took the decision regarding the extradition of Mr. Warren Anderson converting Section 304 A to Section 304-II and other legal aspects which could have been taken after the 1996 decision of the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): You have been in office for 16 long years after 1984 and you are trying to put everything on those six years that we were in office. This is what you are doing now. All the time you are saying not to politicise the matter. It does not behove of you, Mr. Jena. Do not forget that you were sitting

here with us at one time. Now that you have gone to the Congress, do not speak like this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: You also left and joined BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : How did Anderson travel to Delhi from Bhopal?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Shri Yashwant Sinha, I have greatest regard and respect for you. ...*(Interruptions)* You have no patience to listen. ...*(Interruptions)* If you have made up your mind to walk out, then it is a different matter altogether. But you should have the minimum courtesy to listen. ...*(Interruptions)* Why do you not listen? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Shri Yashwant Sinha is a very senior Member. I have personal respect and regard for him. He has every right to ask any question or clarification. He commented that I was on the other side and now I am with Congress. But I have not changed the destination. In politics, the philosophy cannot be changed, but he has changed the philosophy and that is the whole worry. I have not changed the philosophy. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jena, have you finished?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: Ultimately, the extradition of Warren Anderson is the subject matter. ...*(Interruptions)* I conclude by saying that, as has been mentioned by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, if the compensation does not reach the right people, if anybody is left out, then it should be taken very seriously. I am all with you. If you bring this issue about anyone who is affected, I am sure we will certainly look into that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Home Minister to take the floor.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except Home Minister's reply nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called the Home Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan, I have understood your problem and I have understood your anguish and I will answer that.

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : With the consent of the House, we can extend the time of the House till the Minister's reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will take up 'Zero Hour' afterwards.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir we have had a long debate. As usual, some parts of the debate were acrimonious, but that was to be expected. I was hoping that 25 years later we can all look back with a deep sense of regret and, if I may say with respect, with a sense of guilt that we did not address the grave issue

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in the manner it should have been addressed in 1984. At the end of this debate and at the end of my reply, I can ask all the hon. Members of this House that we must send the message to the victims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy that we share your grief, we share your sorrow and we acknowledge that and we do so with a sense of guilt that successive Governments and successive Lok Sabhas did not address this issue with a seriousness with which it should have been addressed.

A number of people have died. A total of 5,295, a number which my friend gave is a number certified by the Welfare Commissioners as having died for the proximate cause was a leakage of the gas. That does not mean that more people did not die. I will be the first one to admit that more people died. All that my learned friend was saying is that Commissioners said that the proximate cause of death being the gas applied only to 5,295. The Commissioners may be right and the Commissioners may be wrong. In fact, I am inclined to think the Commissioners may have been wrong in that matter. A total of 10,000 others died. They were treated as injury cases.

Sir, hindsight, of course, makes us all wiser. We are looking at the matter 25 years behind. But let me remind you of the famous couplet:

"The moving finger writes and having written moves on not all your tears wash out the verdict".

All that happened which was right is right, all that happened which was wrong is wrong. Nothing that we do, nothing that we say can wipe out a word of it. All that we can do now is to set right things which went wrong to the best of our abilities. When I chaired the GoM that was my approach. I told the hon. Prime Minister that 25 years later, we can perhaps set right some things, and we cannot set right some other things. But I will in four days give you a report so that we can try to do things

which we ought to have done earlier, but we failed to do so. But let us make a sincere attempt now.

I can certainly understand the anguish of the Leader of the Opposition. If in the course of her speech, she did become, to some extent, polemical even that I understand. The business of the Opposition is to expose the Government. Therefore, if she had pointed fingers at the Government of the day, I have no quarrel. All I am pointing out is that we are sitting in the Fifteenth Lok Sabha. The law was passed in the Eighth Lok Sabha. Most of the judgments were delivered when the Ninth Lok Sabha was sitting. Most of the remedial action could have been taken in the Tenth Lok Sabha. One grave judgment was delivered when the Eleventh Lok Sabha was sitting. Many of the legal issues could have been addressed in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Lok Sabhas.

We are now in the Fifteenth Lok Sabha. Therefore, while the hindsight makes us wiser, since many of us were Members of those Lok Sabhas also, I think we should approach the matter with a certain sense of humility that we have made mistakes and let us try to correct the mistakes to the extent possible.

My friend has explained how the compensation issues were decided. In fact, neither the Government of India nor the Government of Madhya Pradesh — of whichever political party — had anything to do with the compensation issues. The compensation issues were decided in the judgements of 15th February, 1989; 4th May, 1989 and 3rd October, 1991. Today, after 20 years, we have asked the Attorney-General to examine whether a Curative Petition can be filed to reopen the compensation. We take support from one paragraph of Justice Pathak's judgement where the Judge said: "Those who have a sense of injustice will find justice at our door." Whether we again say with humility that what we are doing 20 years later could have been done all these years! We did not. So, until that matter is reopened, if it is reopened and until that matter is re-decided, if it is re-decided, we have to accept the fact that the Union Carbide was saddled only

with the compensation of 470 million. But the same court said: "If additional compensation has to be paid, it must be borne by the Central Government." We are not running away from that liability. We accepted the liability willingly as a liability we have to bear for the people who suffered in Bhopal.

Guidelines of how this compensation should be distributed and to whom it should be distributed were laid down following certain observations of the Supreme court on 13th April, 1992 and 8th September, 1992. That was the time of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

A sitting High Court Judge was the Welfare Commissioner. District Judges were appointed Deputy Welfare Commissioners and Civil Judges were appointed Authorities of the First Instance. Every single case — I would appeal to Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav to bear with me — went through this process — the Civil Judge, the District Judge and the High Court Judge. No Government had anything to do with deciding who will get what compensation. The categorisation was made by the Judges; the compensation was decided by the Judges. In fact, the Judges gave an average compensation of Rs. 1.03 lakh in the case of death and in the case of injuries, it ranged from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 8 lakh. Subsequently, due to the exchange rate variation and interest, more money was available. Therefore, the Government decided on a 1:1 additional payment. If someone has got Rs. 1.03 lakh, he got another Rs. 1.03 lakh. If somebody got Rs. 2 lakh, he got another Rs. 2 lakh. That is how, we initially distributed Rs. 1,548 crore and, on a 1:1 basis, we have set apart Rs. 1,548 crore out of which Rs. 1,509 crore has already been distributed. And, 11,745 persons who got the first instalment have not come forward to claim the second instalment but the money is available. If they come, even that money will be given to them. ...*(Interruptions)* It has all been publicized. Therefore, in these cases, before the Cabinet decision, a person got an average of Rs. 2.06 lakh; the injury cases got compensation according to the Award.

The average compensation paid originally in the injury cases was Rs. 25,145 plus an additional amount of Rs. 25,145, totally Rs. 50,290. We have now given an additional *ex gratia* amount and my learned friend has already read out the amounts to you. In the case of death it will be Rs. 10 lakh, in the case of permanent disability it is Rs. 5 lakh, in cancer cases it is Rs. 2 lakh, in the case of total renal failure it is Rs. 2 lakh, in the case of temporary disability it is Rs. 1 lakh. This recommendation was made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, which was represented by my good friend, a senior political leader Shri Babulal Gaur and this is a unanimous recommendation including this recommendation. ...*(Interruptions)* I chaired it, I know and I have got the minutes. The Cabinet has accepted it without changing a comma or a full stop.

Now, in 1985 when the Bill was debated, when the scheme was placed before Parliament, when the compensation judgements came between 1989 and 1991, when the guidelines for distribution of compensation were made in April, 1992 and September, 1992, when the categorization was made by the Welfare Commissioners between November, 1992 and October, 2003 — they took 11 long years to deal with each claim — when all this happened, it occurred to nobody, it occurred to no Government in place at that time, it occurred to no one in the Lok Sabha at that time that we should go and revisit all these decisions and reopen all these decisions. That is why I said, let us close this debate by sending a message to the people, 'yes, mistakes were made; we are trying to correct the mistakes.'

Sir, now let me turn to the liabilities. The original FIR mentioned the charges under Section 304 (A). Subsequently, charges were framed. But kindly remember that charges were framed only against the accused other than Warren Anderson, A10 and A11 because the cases were bifurcated. Warren Anderson, A10 and A11 did not appear before the court, they were declared absconders and the cases were bifurcated. The case was against Keshub Mahindra and others. The charges were framed under

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Section 304 Part-II, under grave section of the IPC, read with Section 35 of the IPC. That is the case which went to the Supreme Court.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Home Minister, will you please yield for a minute?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You said that charges against Warren Anderson should not field.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: 'Bifurcated', I said.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ : There were two, three, four, five charges against him but were not filed. Why? Because, as per the law the accused has to be present in court to hear the charges against him. Since he did not appear, the charges were not framed. It is not that charges were not framed because there was no case against him. The charges were not framed because on lines with the scheme of things followed in the case of Quatrocchi, he was allowed to run away and he did not appear in the court. Hence charges were not framed.

[English] Don't mislead the House. Tell the House that charges were not framed against Anderson because he could not appear in the court and he could not appear in the court because he was flown away to America. ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the FIR was filed on 3.12.1984; charges were framed against all the accused on 30.11.1987 under Sections 304 Part-II, 324, 326, 429 read with Section 35 of the Indian Penal Code; on 1.12.1987 summons were issued to Warren Anderson and others; on 15.11.1988 a bailable warrant was issued against Warren Anderson; on 1.1.1992 a proclamation was published in a US newspaper, an order of attachment was issued and on 10.4.1992 a non-bailable warrant was issued. These proceedings culminated in Warren

Anderson, A10 and A11 being declared as absconders. The case, therefore, proceeded against the other accused.

That is the case which went to the Supreme Court.

I think there is a bit of lack of understanding of what went to the Supreme Court. The case that went to the Supreme Court was not the case and Warren Anderson was not a petitioner, A10 and A11 were not petitioners, Keshav Mahindra and others went. That case, and what I say will be some bearing when I come to another issue a little later, was decided by a Bench consisting of Justice Ahamadi. Justice Ahamadi pronounced the judgement where he quashed the charges there and said, 'try them under 304(A).

What is the conclusion? The conclusion is charges were quashed only in respect of Keshav Mahindra and others. Charge was not quashed for Warren Anderson in A10 and A11. That charge still remains and there is a story behind it. If the Leader of Opposition will bear with me, there is a story to that. The charges were quashed only vis-à-vis Keshav Mahindra and other accused, the charge against Warren Anderson and A10 and A11 were not quashed because they were not part of that petition before the Supreme Court.

The question of extraditing Warren Anderson came up. The CBI sent its proposal to the Government in September 1993. It was being examined in the Government, tossed up and down until 2001. So, none of us escaped liability, between 1993 to 2001. ... (Interruptions) Everybody. But that time, the CBI said, "we must seek extradition for the graver charges of 304 (II), 324, 326 and 429".

The Government of the day in April 2001 obtained the opinion of a US Law Firm which said, "The extradition request is misconceived, no charge can be sustained under these grave sections and therefore, the extradition will not find favour with the US Government". The Government of the day sought the opinion of the learned Attorney General of the day, who also said, "The charges cannot be sustained under the graver sections".

The External Affairs Minister of the day submitted a note to the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister asked the Law Minister to examine it. The Law Minister said that the graver charges could not be sustained. Therefore, if at all it can only be under 304 (A), let me point out that this conclusion of the Government of the day was based upon a misconception that the judgement in Keshav Mahindra applies to Warren Anderson. Warren Anderson was not a petitioner before the Supreme Court. Assuming the judgement in Keshav Mahindra is right, even if it is right, it did not apply to Warren Anderson.

But let me compliment the CBI, which is often ridiculed as it was ridiculed this morning. The CBI stood its ground and said, "nothing doing, our request for extradition will be under 304 (II)". This is perhaps one of the reasons why they do not like the CBI.

I did not bring Sohrabuddin. The Leader of Opposition brought Sohrabuddin and I am obliged to answer...
(Interruptions) I will answer them on Sohrabuddin...
(Interruptions)

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Who raised Sohrabuddin?...
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: She raised Sohrabuddin. ...
(Interruptions) She mentioned Sohrabuddin. ...
(Interruptions) I will answer them on Sohrabuddin today. ...
(Interruptions) I did not raise Sohrabuddin. ...
(Interruptions) Despite the view taken by the US Law Firm, the then Attorney General and the then Law Minister, CBI stood its ground and said, "we have to seek extradition for 304 (II)".

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: CBI put it down during NDA regime; it was May 2003. It was our Government.
...
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: All I said was that CBI, which you ridicule, which you criticize, did not accept the opinion of your Ministers and stood the ground and said it must be under 304 (II) ...
(Interruptions) CBI is neither

under your Government, nor under my Government. CBI, in the judgement of the Supreme Court, is under the CVC and independently reports only to the CVC. But the Leader of the Opposition brought Sohrabuddin and if the House agrees let me reply on Sohrabuddin. ...
(Interruptions) I did not bring Sohrabuddin; you brought Sohrabuddin. Since she brought Sohrabuddin, let me answer Sohrabuddin. ...
(Interruptions) Sohrabuddin's case was originally investigated by the Gujarat Police. ...
(Interruptions)

You cannot try to interrupt me. You brought up Sohrabuddin; you will have to hear me on Sohrabuddin.
...
(Interruptions) Please hear me. ...
(Interruptions)

Sir, I did not tell the Leader of the Opposition what she should speak. She should not try to tell me what I should speak. ...
(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You said CBI put it down. I am only asking you to tell the year. It was May 2003. ...
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I said so. ...
(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: During the NDA regime, CBI put it down. ...
(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sohrabuddin case was originally investigated in 2005. In 2005, Sohrabuddin case was originally investigated by the Gujarat police. The Gujarat Government transferred the case from the regular police to the CID of Gujarat Police in 2006. The case was investigated by the CID of Gujarat Police from 2006 to December 2009. During that period, the Gujarat CID, the Gujarat Police arrested 14 people on the ground that the killing of Sohrabuddin was a fake encounter; 14 people were arrested by the Gujarat police. ...
(Interruptions) Please listen to me. Therefore, to argue today that Sohrabuddin was not killed in a fake encounter goes against the case of the Gujarat Government itself. Whether a man is a good man or a bad man, under the law of this country, nobody can be killed in a fake encounter.
...
(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : What about Azad? Why was he killed?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am answering. I know you will raise it, and I will answer. ...*(Interruptions)* Sit down. I know you will raise it. ...*(Interruptions)* I am answering Yashwant ji. I am going to answer Azad. Please sit down. I am answering that also.

Therefore, Sir, it is the Gujarat Police which admitted that it was a fake encounter and arrested 14 people. Then the matter was taken to the Supreme Court by a member of the family of Sohrabuddin. Supreme Court by an order, if I recall right, dated 16th of January, 2010 — I am speaking from memory — said the case should be transferred to the CBI. The case did not go to the CBI at the instance of the Government of India; the case went to the CBI at the instance of the Supreme Court of India. So when you say that the case was handed over to the CBI and the CBI is a bad agency and the CBI will not investigate, you are not criticising or pointing a finger at the Government of India, you are pointing a finger at the Supreme Court of India.

After the CBI took over the case, a charge-sheet was registered on the 1st of February, 2010 and then the CBI arrested the 15th person, Ajay Chudasama. The 15th person was arrested by CBI; 14 persons had earlier been arrested by the Gujarat Police. Now to stand up and say that Sohrabuddin is not a fake encounter, that nobody is responsible for the killing of Sohrabuddin, nobody knew who killed Sohrabuddin, this is the most outrageous attack on the judiciary of this country and the most outrageous attack on the premier investigating agency of this country.

Now you ask me about Azad.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Has the CBI proceeded against the Andhra Police?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please sit down; I will answer. ...*(Interruptions)* Why do you not sit down? Let me answer. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Why has not the CBI proceeded against Andhra Police?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Why is he jumping up? Let me answer about Azad. I am not running away.

Sir, the worst allegation that has been made is that Azad, who was reportedly killed in an encounter, was not killed in an encounter and that it was a fake encounter along with another person staged by the Andhra Pradesh Police. That is the allegation made. But Azad is a good man or a bad man, it is not for me to judge. ...*(Interruptions)* Just a moment. Let me answer. You want an answer. ...*(Interruptions)* He raised Azad and I am answering him. Whether Azad is a good man or a bad man, I am not here to judge. But Azad is a suspect and is an accused in many cases of Andhra Pradesh. That does not mean he has no right to life. That does not mean that you can kill him in a fake encounter. Azad is involved in several murder cases, according to the Andhra Pradesh Police. The death of the former Speaker of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Sripad Rao; the former Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Madhava Reddy; the attempted assassination of Shri Chandrababu Naidu and the attempted assassination of Shri Janardhan Reddy — these are all cases in which his name is coming up, according to the Andhra Pradesh Police, not according to me. According to the Andhra Pradesh Police, he was killed in an encounter.

The allegation being made is that it is a fake encounter. On that, when someone met me and said that an inquiry must be held, I said: "Yes. Of course, I will ask the Andhra Government because the encounter was in Andhra Pradesh." There is no allegation against anyone of the Government of India. So, I said: "You please go and meet the Andhra Pradesh Government. If they want to order an inquiry, they are welcome to order an inquiry." In fact, they have met the Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh, and according to newspaper reports, she has promised an inquiry. I am the first person to say, the day I took over as Home Minister I said: "If a Central agency

arrests a person, he shall be produced before a court in 24 hours and no fake encounter shall be staged in respect of any Central agency's arrest." ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: One of your colleagues has alleged — the Railway Minister has alleged — that Azad was killed. ...*(Interruptions)* She demanded a judicial inquiry. You respond to that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the Minister's reply.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please sit down. I will answer. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, all political parties represented in this House are also in the Andhra Pradesh House. The CPI is there; the CPI (M) is there; the Telugu Desam is there; the Congress Party is there; the BJP is there. I think, the BJP was there and not there. Now you have got one MLA in the Assembly. You raise it in the Andhra Pradesh House; pass a Resolution; ask for an inquiry; hold an inquiry; go to the court and ask for an inquiry. I will give you all the resources at my command to help you hold an inquiry. Get an inquiry done. I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Why do you not order an inquiry? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: How can I order? Under what law?...*(Interruptions)* Just a moment. Let me ask my most distinguished non-lawyer friend, under what law do I order an inquiry. Tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Your colleague has said that it was a murder. Therefore, you should order an inquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please sit down. I will answer. What I am asking my non-lawyer friends is this.

Under what law, do I order an inquiry? If it is a fake encounter, it is a crime. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make any comments.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If it is a fake encounter, it is a crime; a crime committed in Andhra Pradesh. Under List-II, Police, law and order crime is a State subject. Under what law, does the Central Government order an inquiry into an offence committed in Andhra Pradesh? He may not have an answer today. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I am not a lawyer. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is precisely I am saying. You take my word. You go to the Andhra Pradesh High Court with a petition asking for CBI inquiry. Why can your Party not do that?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: No, you can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Why should I do that? I am not making any allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : You are not carrying any responsibility!...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, Mr. Yashwant Sinha. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: You are talking also like Mr. Gill. ...*(Interruptions)* He was talking yesterday: "Why do you not proceed under the Right to Information Act?"...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banerjee, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am not making any allegations about this incident. During the same period, a number of CPM Maosits had been arrested. During the same period, a number of Maoist leaders had been arrested and produced before the court. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI KIRTI AZAD: You are diverting from the main issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: During the same period, 142 people. ...*(Interruptions)* She raised about Sohrabuddin; he raised about Azad. ...*(Interruptions)*

You raised this issue. You will get an answer. ...
(Interruptions)

Please sit down, Kirti. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the reply of the hon. Home Minister.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The most notable contribution made by the Government of the day in 2001 was to somehow derail the extradition proceedings. Fortunately, that effort failed. The extradition proceeding was, indeed, filed on 5/5/2003 by the MEA and those petitions are now being pursued by giving additional information, additional evidence, which is now available in the trial court. That acknowledges it 5.5.2003.

Sir, now, we deal with one subject of toxic wastes. About toxic wastes, we have found, based on the Report of Nivee, NRGi, NGRI and IICT, that there are different kinds of toxic wastes on this site. It appears that this plant was dumping toxic wastes long before this gas tragedy occurred. It is estimated that there are 1.1 million tonnes of contaminated soil; 1 metric tonnes of mercury spillage; 1,500 metric tonnes of corroded plant; 150 metric tonnes of underground dumps; and then, 350 metric tonnes of stored hazardous residues including TARI residues.

Much of this predates 1984. Now, although this tragedy occurred in 1984, not until 2008 were these agencies commissioned to give a report. These agencies were commissioned to give a report in 2008, and that after,

the High Court of Madhya Pradesh directed that some agency should be asked to give a report. Second, there is accumulative negligence over several years. These reports have now come on the 30th of June, 2010.

It was agreed in the GoM by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, and this was approved by the Cabinet, that the responsibility of remediation will be entrusted to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The Government of Madhya Pradesh will suitably empower the Department of Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation. They will grant enhanced financial powers so that remediation and environmental cleanup are completed in a time bound manner. An Oversight Committee will be established at the level of the Government of India in the Ministry of Environment and Forests with the Minister in the Government of India as the Chair and the Minister of the Government of Madhya Pradesh as the Co-Chair. That Oversight Committee has since been notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

It is the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Oversight Committee, which have to work out the remediation processes. Let me assure the hon. Members that we are completely open to any suggestions of how remediation should take place. We are not dogmatic; we are not inflexible in this.

We want remediation to take place. We want this toxic waste to be incinerated or removed or destroyed in a manner that they are fully incinerated or destroyed in a manner that they do not cause further environmental hazard and in a manner that they do not harm public health. The matter is entirely in the hands of the Government of Madhya Pradesh subject to the Oversight Committee, and I say on behalf of the Government of India we are willing to work fully in close cooperation with the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Sir, I come to the end of my reply. We have addressed to the best of our ability compensation issues. We have addressed to the best of our ability the legal issues. A curative petition will be filed. It is almost ready to be filed,

*Not recorded.

and we have addressed to the best of our ability remediation measures. There will still be issues which linger on, issues relating to the health of the people and medical care for them.

Now, again over the last several years we have allowed the Bhopal Memorial Hospital Trust to decline, and their many services were stopped. One of the first thing we did was, ask the Supreme Court to discharge the responsibility of the Trust and hand over the hospital to the Government of India, which the Supreme Court has now passed orders that we can take over the hospital. The hospital will be taken over and run by the Department of Atomic Energy and the Department of Health.

Fortunately, there is a corpus of Rs. 436 crore in this hospital. Financial projections made for the next five years show there will be a deficit every year. Many Departments are non-functional. Salaries are lower than salaries paid by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to its doctors. Many posts are vacant. All this will be addressed in a time bound manner, and I assure you, as the Chair of the GoM, the GoM will supervise that these things are implemented in a time bound manner.

The ICMR had established a Research Centre in Bhopal in 1984 to conduct epidemiological and clinical studies. They published some papers in 1987 and 1994. But then the ICMR stopped its work on 31.12.1994. Again, there is accumulated neglect for about 15 years. We have now directed the ICMR to set up a full-fledged Research Centre in the place and this centre will now do research in respiratory diseases, eye-related diseases, cancer, total renal failure, genetic disorder, congenital disorder, women-related medical issues and second generation children related medical issues.

We have also directed that the Research Centre will be set up and commissioned within 90 days of the Government's decision. An Empowered Committee with the Chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Health is being set up. All the victims of Bhopal gas tragedy,

the family members of the dead, injured, seriously injured, disabled, renal failure, cancer, have got identity cards. That job has been done very well by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. All of them, for the rest of their lives and for all ailments, all diseases, are given free medical treatment in the BMHT Hospital, in the six ancillary hospitals, nine day care centres, three Unani hospitals, three Homeopathy dispensaries and three Ayurveda dispensaries. All of them will get complete free medical care all through their lives and their children will get free medical care. All those who have been identified will get free medical care.

Let me also say this with some trepidation because I do not have the full authority. If we find that there are cases which have not been compensated, if some cases do come up, if the commissioners are persuaded to look into the matter if compensation can be given, I assure you we will be able to find the money. We will give them compensation, if any such cases come up.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why is there a wide variation in the figure?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have answered it.

Therefore, let me conclude by saying I did not wish to be polemical; I did not wish to be partisan but I was forced to answer a charge against the CBI bringing in Sohrabuddin and then bringing in Azad. But please let us keep that as a separate narrative.

The main narrative on which I want to emphasize is, all of us must approach this over the next 5-10 years with a spirit of humility and with a sense of guilt.

We have not done all that Governments and Parliament should do. But let us, beginning today, address issues in a spirit of cooperation and non-partisanship.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How Mr. Warren Anderson was allowed to escape? Who provided the aircraft?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have just been informed that Shri Arjun Singh, intervening in a debate in the Rajya Sabha, has made a speech. Let me get a copy of that and answer it if necessary. You will also get a copy of it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You do not have the information. We are walking out.

18.41 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Zero hour. Shri Ratan Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me time to raise the demand for special financial package for resolving the drinking water crisis in Rajasthan. Speedy implementation of Yamuna Water Project, Satluj and Beas Water Projects to ensure optimum and profitable use of all water resources allocated to the States. Adoption of drip irrigation system, strengthening of canal networks, curtailing wastage of water from pipelines, purification of water through recycling, judicious use of water for agriculture and horticulture and harvesting of rain water are measures that should be employed for skilful water management.

Presently the Rajasthan Government has started 83 important drinking water projects costing 49,747.20 crore rupees which aim of putting every single drop of water to use through water conservation, reduction of wastage of water, water purification and harvesting of rain water for better management of water. ...*(Interruptions)* The availability of clean drinking water is the first priority while undertaking optimum development of the State. Special central assistance is a crying need in view of the limited

resources and monetary sources available in the State. It is required to keep the important ongoing projects afloat and to ensure that the vision of Bharat Nirman envisaged by our honored leader, Late Rajiv Gandhiji, can be realised. A total amount of 50,000 crore rupees in annual instalments of 10,000 crore rupees in the next five years is required to be provided to the Rajasthan Government to meet the needs of the State.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to provide the said special financial assistance for implementation of water projects for making clean drinking water available in the State taking cognizance of the ground reality and keeping in mind the crisis being faced by the people. Thank you for giving me the time to speak.

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE (Raver): Mr. Chairman. Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to raise an important matter of Raver parliamentary constituency. My constituency falls in Jalgaon district in Maharashtra which supplies bananas to the entire country. Every day five thousand metric tonnes of bananas are dispatched to the entire North Indian belt. For the last two months the banana farmers and traders of the district have been in a fix due to a rule of the Health Ministry.

The FDA Department of Health Ministry has started filing criminal cases against all the traders engaged in banana ripening as per PFA Act. All their godowns are being sealed and they are being arrested and after this the traders have stopped purchasing bananas. Banana is a perishables fruit and crores of rupees of bananas are rotting in the Farms of the farmers. Through you, I would request to somehow get rid of this problem. According to this Act, the use of Calcium Carbide is banned but the traders make use of Ethylene and Ethafoam which are not banned. The horticulture department of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Union Government has issued a clarification on 28th that Ethylene and Ethafoam can be used but the officers of the FDA department of Health Ministry are not ready to accept it. Through you, I am

requesting that the officers of Health Ministry should be informed about this and those traders who carry out authorized ripening of bananas, should be spared legal action being taken against them, the FIR's registered against them should be withdrawn and those arrested should be released. This is my demand.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Sir, on 4th July, a very sad incident happened in my parliamentary constituency. A very sacred temple of Maa Chhinmastika is located in Ramgarh district which is considered a Siddhapeetha. On the night of 4th July, some anti-social elements entered into the temple and damaged it as well as the idol of Maa and decamped with the valuables there. This shameful incident took place there. The fortunate thing is that the people of both communities resorted to agitation after this and demanded to arrest those anti-social elements. Today, I have risen in this House to say that after a few days we brought it to the notice of the Government of Jharkhand that the district police is failing to arrest these criminals because some big international gang is behind this. These people commit such type of act. Therefore, we demanded from the Government of Jharkhand, where President Rule is in place, to get a CBI investigation done. Unfortunately, neither any action has been taken on this demand till today nor the criminals have been arrested. Therefore, through you and this House, I would like to make a special request to Narayanasamyji, who is sitting here and is a close friend of the Governor of Jharkhand to give directions to the Government of Jharkhand to initiate a CBI probe in this matter immediately so that the criminal elements can be brought to book and they can be punished for this act.

SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA (Bellary): Sir, I would like to draw the attention to a very serious problem of the Bellary constituency of Karnataka. This problem relates to the obstruction being occurred in the broadcast of radio programme. Perhaps, Bellary is the only district of the country which houses two radio stations. One radio station is located in Bellary whereas second one is a FM radio station located 60 kilometres away from there in Hospet.

The whole area is covered with high hills due to which the radio signals are unable to reach the audience and the relay of programmes get obstructed.

For the last seven years, this radio station is functioning only as a relay centre where the programmes are relayed from Bengaluru. Earlier, the broadcast used to take place from 6.00 to 10.00 in the morning but now its time has been extended upto 12.00 afternoon. The construction and expansion work of this radio station is going on but the progress is quite slow. Regarding this, I had also written a letter in July, 2009 to the Information and Broadcasting Minister.

I would like to request the Government as well as the Minister to expedite the construction work of radio station in Bellary. Besides, required equipments should be installed there at the earliest. I would also request to let the relay broadcast from Bengaluru continue even after 12.00 o' clock till the arrival of these facilities.

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY (Alipurduar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the present deteriorating serious economic and political situation in Darjeeling. I would request the Union Government to immediately start the process of rescuing this world famous shell city.

Sir, the present political dispensation of Gorkha Janmukti Morcha in Darjeeling has made the situation in hills and plains disorderly due to the violent and undemocratic agitation by them. Organizing regular bandhs, not allowing opposition parties to participate in political programmes, torching their houses, creating obstruction to the entry of Public Representatives into Darjeelings, open killings of leaders, stopping the local bodies, panchayat and municipality elections, acting against the constitution, not paying any tax, closing down each Government office and stopping all developmental works is creating trouble for the common people.

The main industry of Darjeeling is tourism and tea which are getting affected very badly. The construction of

[Shri Manohar Tirkey]

Tiesta Hydel project has been stopped which is raising the cost of construction day by day. The students throughout the country go there to study in school and colleges. Their studies is going to be discontinued. In the name of G.L.P. (Gorkha Land Personnel) they are wresting control of administration by setting up a parallel police force.

This agitation has been shifted to the plain region Duarsa from the hills of Darjeeling. It has led to tension among Gorkha, tribals, Bengalis, Biharis, Rajvanshi and other tribes. The cordial-fraternal feeling of the last so many years is being converted into horrible communal discrimination.

Sir, the State Government is always committed to the development of Indian Nepalese people and backward communities. Respecting the feelings of people living in hilly areas, Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council was constituted. But Gorkha Hill Council has not been able to provide solution to the basic problems of Darjeeling. The discussion is on to adopt a capable alternative dispensation for development.

We are not in favour of the formation of smaller States. We have the experience of smaller States like Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Nagaland etc. It is my request that Union Government should immediately establish peace in Darjeeling by inviting tripartite talks.

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in Tamil Nadu, NH-47 that passes through Coimbatore and Tiruppur Districts is being widened now as a six-lane highway. Right now, the section between Sengampalli and Walayar is witnessing the progress in this widening work. Cultivable lands and residential plot areas from the private people are being acquired by the Government for the purpose of widening the road. The compensation that is being paid to the land owners are very low. Towns like

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Sengampalli, Perumanallur, Avinashi, Karumathampatti are situated on this highway. In these areas, the open market value of land per acre is Rs. 1 crore. The valuation by land registration authorities remain much less than the open market value and it is less than Rs. 10 lakh per acre. Due to this, the land owners are getting only 1/10th of the value of their land when they hand over their land for public purpose to the Government. So there is a need to pay adequate compensation considering the fact that these farmers are not able to purchase land in other areas with that meagre money to carry on their farming activity to earn their livelihood. At a time when Government are taking measures to help ease the burden of people to contribute to our economy, these poor and marginal farmers who offer their lands to the Government must not be left in the lurch to fend for themselves. They have offered their land for a common cause to the Government so that Government may provide to the public a six-lane highway. This factor must be borne in mind when compensation is paid to such farmers and must be helped to carry on with their livelihood elsewhere. The compensation must help them to rehabilitate themselves. Hence, I urge upon the Government to pay compensation commensurate with the market value as a better deal for they have contributed for the betterment of the public roads system. Thanking the Chair for the opportunity, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Thank you, Sir. The work under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has been continuing for more than three years in my Parliamentary constituency. Purulia district comprises of 20 blocks; 170 Gram Panchayats; three Municipalities and more than 2,500 villages. The work is going on, but the work regarding electric supply under the RGGVY has not been completed. The standard of equipment being provided for electric supply under the RGGVY is of very low standard.

We appeal, through you, to the Minister that the poor people, backward people, Scheduled Tribes people,

Scheduled Castes people and those who are living in remote villages, that is, more than 9 or 10 blocks are affected with Maoist activities and many events are taking place on a day to day basis.

Electricity is most essential nowadays for the benefit of the poor people, students and all sections of inhabitants, but the work has not been completed. An assurance was given that the work will be completed by 31 March 2010, but the work has not been completed till today. Most of the tolas under the mozas are not being electrified. Therefore, my humble submission, through you, to the Minister is that the work for a backward district in West Bengal under RGGVY should be completed immediately. This is my humble submission to you.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Thank you, Sir. I would like to utilize this opportunity to bring an important subject to the attention of this august House for a timely solution. It is regarding one of the upcoming mega-projects of India, namely, the International Container Transshipment Terminal at Vallarpadam, Cochin. This project is considered as the prestigious port-project of our country. I would like to congratulate our hon. Prime Minister and the UPA Chairperson for bringing such a mega-project, which is going to be a prestigious project for India.

19.00 hrs.

The terminal is immensely seeking "relaxation in cabotage law" for its smooth opening and getting pace in operations. This transshipment project is facing a crisis in its initial stages.

But as we know, Cabotage provisions under the Merchant Shipping Act restrict operation of foreign flag ships between Indian ports. Implementation of this law may be destructive for a new mega project like Vallarpadam because it will be beaten on the prospects of this super project, as we don't have sufficient transit infrastructure to meet the demands for the transshipment and it will lead to delay in the operations of cargo vessels along with extra costs.

If the terminal gets the cabotage relaxation it will allow foreign shipping vessels to carry cargo between Vallarpadam and other Indian ports. This special privilege is expected to help the port to ensure faster pooling of cargo and their delivery. Everybody believes this will enable the terminal to attract the Indian cargo, now being transhipped at the neighbouring ports of Colombo, Singapore and Dubai.

The transshipment hub needs the back-up of feeder services to pool cargo from other Indian ports and to deliver imported cargo to the final destinations. If, Indian feeder operators do not have the capacity to provide the required service then the foreign lines should be allowed to operate between the terminal and Indian ports. According to trade estimations, annually around three million TEUs of Indian cargo is transhipped through Colombo alone. If this traffic can be handled at Kochi, there will be a considerable saving in transit time and costs for Indian shippers. It is claimed that if Vallarpadam is given the cabotage relaxation, at least one million TEUs of the three million TEU of Indian cargoes now being handled at Colombo can be diverted to Kochi.

In fact, the Vallarpadam project itself was conceived of with the objective of developing a transshipment hub in India to help the country's sea trade.

I am sure that if the relaxation on cabotage for Vallarpadam is not considered, it will be adverse to the growth of entire Indian shipping industry along with degradation of Vallarpadam project. In fact as per the cabotage law, the trans-shipment containers coming from abroad and bound for other Indian ports, and containers originating in Indian ports and transhipped at Cochin on their way to overseas destinations, can be treated as domestic cargo. It is a vital clause in the Merchant Shipping Act and if it is being implemented strictly for a new port such as Vallarpadam, definitely it will adversely affect the potential of this project.

As we know the terminal is being set up at a cost of 500 million US dollars and is expected to be

[Shri K.C. Venugopal]

commissioned in near future and it will have the capacity to handle 1.2 million TEUs annually in the first phase and three million TEUs on full completion of the project.

So my request to the Government, especially to Shipping Ministry, is that urgent instructions may be given to the Director General of Shipping for relaxing the cabotage law, aiming at convenience and for the smooth opening in operations and development of this India's prestigious project.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. A bypass road has been constructed on NH-4 in my constituency, Hubli-Dharwad, which is the second biggest city after Bengaluru. This bypass is a 30-kilometre stretch which has been constructed and this has been constructed under BOT (Build, Operate and Transfer). This bypass was constructed well before the Golden Quadrilateral between Bengaluru and Pune, that is, on National Highway 4. But after conversion, during Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji's period, into four-lane of this National Highway 4 between Bengaluru and Pune, this bypass remained as a single lane. That has become a bottleneck. From the outskirts of Hubli, from a place called Gabbur, to Narendra at Dharwad outskirts, it is a single lane. Bengaluru to Pune, it is a six-lane highway, but between Hubli and Dharwad bypass, since it is under BOT, still it is remaining as a single lane and it has become a bottleneck.

Now, the traffic has increased manifold. After completion of the work by 2004 end, till now this bypass on the National Highway itself has remained a single lane. It is causing a lot of traffic hazards, and a lot of accidents have already taken place. That is why, many a time, I have met the Minister and requested him to convert this bypass into a four-lane or a six-lane as the NH-4 is under consideration for conversion into a six-lane. The Government should convert the bypass or persuade the BOT holder to convert it into a six-lane. Otherwise, people are already agitating. Many people have died in accidents.

I urge upon the Government to immediately to look into the matter and either persuade the BOT holder or to take over from the BOT holder after due payment to him and convert it into a six-lane. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY (Jamui): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on an important issue. Through this Zero Hour, I would like to draw your attention to the Jamui Lok Sabha constituency of the State of Bihar. My constituency Jamui is a sensitive region in itself. It is a poor people dominated and an extensively backward area. It is unfortunate that this district does not have even a single Central school, which makes the children of Delits and poor deprived of getting good education. Through you, I would like to demand from the Government to take necessary action for setting up a Central school in the Jamui district.

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): With the permission of the Chair, I wish to bring an important issue to the notice of the hon. Minister of Steel. Salem Steel Plant was started in 1970s. At that time, for the use of the plant operation and for the residency use, the Steel Plant authorities laid a pipeline for taking water from Poolampatti. From Poolampatti to the plant site, a bitumen tar road was formed for maintaining the pipeline. The villagers on either side of the said road were allowed to use the road. Even now they are using the said road. Now the road was in a bad shape with many potholes and it would no longer be used. If it is re-laid with pucca metal topping, it would be very useful for both the public and the employees also to maintain the pipeline. So, I request the hon. Minister of Steel to take up the issue on an urgent mode and allot sufficient fund for relaying the road at a length of nearly 25 kilometres. If not possible to take up the work at a stretch, the relaying work may be taken up in a phased manner at least. I hope the hon. Minister will pay heed to my request.

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): I would like to bring to your kind notice that in the year 2006, the Government of India started BRGF fund which was for the backward regions of India and over 250 districts were taken up and over 30 districts in Uttar Pradesh and my district Pratapgarh was taken up. But in Uttar Pradesh, we find that the work is going very slow. In all these years, only one set of funds has come. Money has reached Pratapgarh for only one year, that is, the year 2007-2008 of a sum of Rs. 18.66 crore. For the year 2009-10, the funds have just been recently released about one week ago. The remaining years, 2006-07, 2008-09 and 2010-11, no funds have come and the schemes which have been taken specially for the years 2006-07 and 2008-09 do not have the same relevance now. Through you, I would request you to ask the Rural Development Ministry that in Uttar Pradesh where the funds are not going, these new set of things should be taken up and they should be sanctioned with the recommendations of the MPs. Just now, the MP is not being involved in the sanctioning process and we feel that as this is a fund completely given by the Government of India and the State Government has no financial involvement in this, there should be a new guideline given because this fund is only for five years. And only two years the money has come to Uttar Pradesh. The new guidelines should be taken and the funds should be sanctioned with the MP's recommendation.

For the year 2007-08, the agencies to which these funds were given were not according to guidelines. So, I would request the Government to ensure that an inquiry is held, especially in Pratapgarh, to find out on what these funds have been spent for the year 2007-08.

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR (Zaheerabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House to the dire need to include agriculture related works and its workers in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

The Planning Commission in its recent report has

stated that the performance of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme remains patchy despite making a significant overall impact in providing rural job schemes. It is also estimated that only 14 per cent worker households could gain 100 days of work. It was estimated that in 2009-10, some five crore families were provided around 300 crore person-days of work under the prestigious scheme. This was more than three times the employment generated in 2006-07.

In the four years that the job guarantee programme had been in force, it had managed to provide some 600 crore person-days of work at a total expenditure of around Rs. 70,000 crore. What was even more remarkable was the coverage of SCs, STs and women under the scheme. Nowadays agriculture related jobs are vanishing and the workers are migrating and depending on other jobs. We have already set a goal to achieve 4 per cent growth rate in agriculture, but we are hovering around two to three per cent only. This situation needs to be addressed on a war footing to improve the overall growth of our economy for double digit. Agriculture related works need to be included in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme not only in Andhra Pradesh, but all over the country in the current year itself with sufficient allocations.

The share of SC/ST families in the work provided under MGNREGA in the past four years ranged between 51 and 56 per cent while that of women was 41 and 50 per cent during the corresponding period. If the Government includes agricultural works, it will definitely increase the GDP growth rate and poor people will take up these works enthusiastically and as a profession and improve the production of various food items to meet the growing needs of the people of our country. We can also avoid the imports of various food items with such inclusions and can also save the economy.

Jobs will be increased in all the States automatically with the inclusion of Agriculture related jobs in Mahatma Gandhi NREGA by taking it as a pilot scheme and we

[Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar]

can bring a second Green Revolution by increasing the minimum days of work to more than 150.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Rural Development, through the Chair, to include agriculture and related jobs under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the current Five-Year Plan.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by hon. Member Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar, of need to include agriculture related and other works in the shelf of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, through you, to the problems being faced by the students and their parents in Mandya Parliamentary Constituency in Karnataka due to non-existence of a Kendriya Vidyalaya.

The private or public schools situated in my Parliamentary Constituency are charging exorbitant fees and the common people are facing great difficulties in paying such huge amounts. Even though these schools are collecting exorbitant fees, this area lacks good quality English medium schools. There are a huge number of Government servants residing in Mandya. If a Kendriya Vidyalaya is opened in this area, it will be of great help to the middle level and lower level people. The people of my Parliamentary Constituency are demanding for establishment of a Kendriya Vidyalaya there. In this connection, the State Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, but no action has been taken so far. This is one of the most important proposals in respect of my Parliamentary Constituency Mandya. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to consider establishing a

Kendriya Vidyalaya in Mandya on top priority basis for the benefit of students and parents in the Constituency.

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): I would like to raise an important matter of public importance regarding the health of the people of this country due to huge shortage of doctors. There is an acute shortage of doctors and paramedical staff; and it is assuming alarming proportions. According to the latest data on rural health statistics, a huge number of posts sanctioned for medical staff in primary and community health centres are lying vacant. In the case of primary health centres, there are 5,300 vacancies of doctors; 7,300 vacancies of health care workers and 1,700 health assistants. The situation is grim in community health centres, where about 4,000 posts of specialists, 5,000 posts of pharmacists, and 5,600 posts of lab technicians are lying vacant. There is also a dire need of 10,000 nurses.

Secondly, as per the Planning Commission's study, the country is short of six lakh doctors, 10 lakh nurses. It reports that the doctor to patient ratio is one is to 10,000. This is a crisis.

The reason for shortage varies from State to State. But this is an integral part of the National Rural Health Mission; in spite of this, the situation is very serious. Experts in this field feel that more than the vacant positions, the doctors also do not attend to the patients which is a genuine cause of concern.

Hence, I request the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to ponder over this issue in all seriousness, and fill up the vacant posts so that poor people are taken care of better.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government of India that the Parinirvana Bhoomi (Death Place) of Bharat Ratna Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar located in Delhi under the

ownership of the Union Government is in a dilapidated, lonesome, neglected and dishonourable State for the last seven years. This Parinirvana memorial is located in 26, Alipur Road, Delhi. In the year 2003, at the time of NDA Government, this Parinirvana Bhoomi was purchased from an individual for approximately 16 crore rupees and was dedicated to the nation by the then Prime Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee by declaring it a national memorial. An action plan was formulated for its respectable development but after the change in power at centre, the UPA Government forgot this project. No action was taken despite several demands and still this Parinirvana Bhoomi is in a neglected condition.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is significant that Parinirvana land is the Fourth Dham of the country's Dalits. There are four important places depicting Dr. Ambedkar's life-sketch which are Dalit's four dhams. First one is birth place in Mau-Madhya Pradesh, second one is the place of initiation in Nagpur-Maharashtra and third one is the place of Samadhi in Mumbai. These three places are venerable where the people pray for Baba Saheb and pay their homage, but the Parinirvana land situated at Delhi has no such facility. This place is locked and no one lights even a candle here. The present Union Government has completely failed in the matter of developing the Parinirvana Boomi of Baba Saheb.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to urge the UPA Government to wake up from their sleep in this regard and immediately start the action-plan of development of this memorial-Nirvana Boomi of Dr. Ambedkar. Buddha Vihar should be set up there. The Museum of his life articles should be constructed there. The Parinirvana Bhoomi should be developed as a tourism spot. Its venerable upkeep and security arrangements should be ensured. For its further development and availability of large area of land, all the bungalows in the vicinity of memorial building should be acquired by the Government of India and a splendid and dignified ambience should be created by making it a public place. On 6th December every year, a homage assembly should be organized in

Parinirvana Bhoomi. Daily activities should be carried out there. Parinirvana Boomi should be given status and honour equivalent to the Rajghat, the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi in Delhi and all the diplomats coming to India from all over the world should be scheduled by the Government to visit Parinirvana Boomi to offer their homage. His Highness the President and the hon. Prime Minister of the country should be present in the homage assembly organized on the death anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar. ...*(Interruptions)* Memorial service should be organized each year at Parinirvana Bhoomi on 6th December. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I would like to associate myself with this subject.

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, U.P.): Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak.

Sir, the Union Government is spending thousands of crores of rupees each year for the development of Uttar Pradesh through centrally sponsored schemes. Through you, I would like to submit that the funds provided to Uttar Pradesh under the central schemes are being misused. In the regard, I would like to cite the example of district Maharajganj. A sum of Rs. 67 crores was provided under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during the last three years. I allege that Rs. 20 crores. ...*(Interruptions)** out of the said funds have been embezzled. I would like to submit that District Basic Education Officer has informed me that total 1,70,185, 1,68,831 and 1,22,419 school uniforms for girls were stitched in the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively which cost rupees four crores sixty one lakh. I would like to submit that as per the census 2001 population of boys and girls aged five to nine years was 1,65,732 in Maharajganj district. If we add population growth of Maharajganj in it, even then, population of girls was not more than 1,90,000 during the said period, whereas they stitched 1,70,000 girls uniform and embezzled Rs. 100 per dress. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That word.... will not go on record. That will be deleted.

[Translation]

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: I need just a minute to complete my point. I am giving you such data because it is not at all possible that all one lakh seventy thousand girls are studying in school. I am submitting that there are procedural problems in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan and BRGF as BRGF Funds provided to Pradesh Samiti after getting passed by district planning committee. The said committee under the chairmanship of chief secretary passed the funds. I want that the Government should pay attention towards this. ...*(Interruptions)* I want that the Government should pay attention towards this. ...*(Interruptions)* I want that it should not be discontinued in the name of federal system. A committee comprising of 5-6 hon. Members of the House should verify the facts by conducting physical inspection of Maharajganj because it is the centre of loot in Uttar Pradesh. If my allegations is proved wrong then I will resign from the House, But loot should be stopped in Uttar Pradesh. There is no use to continue said scheme in the name of federal system.

[English]

SHRI TAPAS PAUL (Krishnanagar): I would like to bring to the notice of the august House that kidnapping, abduction of women, kidnapping of children, young girls, housewives are happening in West Bengal. They are lured for going out to work as domestic helps, but in reality, they are sucked into the hurl of flesh trading. It is really a big social problem. People all over India are not getting any help from administration. In this context, I want to draw the attention of the House to the saddest part that my constituency Krishnanagar is also victim of such a crime. Girls and women are sold to different places in different parts of the country, and also Bangladesh. In Chapra village which is under my constituency, nearly 30 girls were abducted and sold to different places. The people of that

village formed a group awareness campaign to save the poor girls but they are not getting any support from the local administration. I am very much embarrassed to say that my constituency, Krishnanagar, West Bengal is facing such kind of a crime. It is a matter of regret that in most of the cases, the poor victims could not be detected.

I appeal to the hon. Home Minister of India, through you, Sir, that proper steps to stop this unhealthy practice should be taken to save the girls and housewives.

[Translation]

A tribal girl was paraded naked in Birbhum district. Through you, I would like to convey to the Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are allowed to raise only one matter.

[Translation]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the subject raised by Shri Tapas Paul.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards killing of Peacocks. Peacock has a special place in Indian culture. As per religious beliefs Peacock is considered as Vahan or vehicle of Kartikey who is the son of Lord Shiva. Besides, it is the king of birds. It has been given status of National Bird by the constitution. It also occupies an important place in countries like Greece, Egypt, Syria etc. Neighboring country Burma has also accorded the status of national bird to Peacock. Everybody is well aware of the beauty of peacock. Its feathers are even more beautiful due to which its feathers are being sold.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, peacock meat is served on auspicious and social occasions in various parts of the

country. Peacock feather is plucked in a cruel manner and exported to foreign countries. These feathers are sold at Rs. 1500. Even anti social elements living in forests sell peacock chicks for Rs. 400-500 and artificially hatch peacock eggs and sell their feathers and even consume peacock meat. Besides, poison is also administered for peacock feathers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as per the survey conducted in respect of killing of peacock across the country, five per cent of peacock were killed for feather and meat and eight per cent got killed due to attack by dogs, electric current etc. As per section 44 of the wild life protection Act, 1972 sale of peacock feather is permitted due to which hunters are killing peacock without fear of law. If situation continue to be like this peacocks will become extinct.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I request the Government to enact stringent law to check killing of peacock and take appropriate action in this regard.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I associate myself with the subject raised by Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Recent incidents disclose that terrorist outfits have shifted their operational base to communally balanced and harmonious States like Kerala. Kerala, which is a State known for communal and religious harmony, has become the target of some national as well as international terrorist outfits. Kerala has a long history of religious harmony. It was the great patriotic fighters like Kunjali Marakkar who supported Hindu kings to fight against foreign invaders. Many are unaware of the fact that the great epic Ramayana is not the sole monopoly of Hindus. Kerala has Mappila Ramayana which was authored by Muslim poets and sung by Muslims. When the Hindu fanatics destroyed the Babari Masjid and calamity broke out, it was the Muslim brothers who protected their Hindu brothers in Kerala. One can see in Kerala a synagogue, church, mosque and temple in close vicinity. The communal harmony of Kerala was achieved

by great reformers and the Indian National Congress. Some terrorist outfits are purchasing real estates in coastal areas and supporting uneducated youths to destroy the religious harmony. These outfits are functioning under the fake banner of Human rights organizations with secular name and style. Last month's incident in which a professor's hand was brutally chopped off in the presence of general public by the activists of terrorist outfits was an eye-opener. The pamphlets seized in repeated raids conducted in the havens of these outfits confirm their national and international link. I appeal to the Government to gather intelligence and to prevent the destruction of communal harmony. I also request the Government to conduct an inquiry by National Investigation Agency to bring to light the tacit operations of these terrorist groups.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an important issue. I hail from Bikaner Parliamentary constituency of Rajasthan. On northern side of Bikaner. Hanumangarh, Shriganganagar and area of Punjab falls. There is flood situation in Gheggar river. When ice melts in hilly areas, then this melted water flows in the form of river and sometimes flood occurs in three, four or five years. Now a number of people are being affected with such flood.

Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that this water flows to Pakistan and Pakistan receives compensation from Government of India on the pretext that such river created havoc in their area and on the other hand Pakistan has constructed a dam on this river and is utilizing its water.

Sir, there are various canals in my area. In includes Anupgarh, Gharsana, Rawada, 365 Head, Khajwala and Pugal. If flow of river is checked by constructing dam in Binjour near Anupgarh, then on one hand there is no need to provide compensation to Pakistan and on the other hand agitation for canal water will not take place. There people took law and order in their hand for water and these

[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

incidents could be stopped. Farmers of the area will be benefitted because their agricultural production would increase. Thus agriculture growth rate of my area will be similar to Punjab. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Union Minister of Water Resources to construct a dam in Bijnaur near Anupgarh to check flow of water.

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, today is the 103rd Martyrdom Day of Shaheed Kshudiram Bose, the first Indian freedom fighter hanged by British Rulers in pre-Independent India on 11th August 1908. I believe the entire country including this august House would pay rich tribute to this great son of our soil.

As you are aware, Shaheed Kshudiram Bose symbolized fearlessness, determination, devotion and selflessness for the liberation of the motherland India through the uncompromising path of armed struggle which created a deep impact both on the countrymen and on the British rulers, proper evaluation of 'their role in freedom movement starting from Kshudiram Bose to Bhagat Singh is earnestly required. Some textbooks in Independent India have labeled them as 'extremists' like the British rulers - which is neither a fact nor it has got any relation with such devoted brand of freedom fighters, which needs rectification and replacement with proper textual history. Rather I believe, propagation and cult of their characters and life struggles will help to make our present generation of youths and students as superior human beings, more responsible for the society and the country.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to take up this matter of proper evaluation of their role of uncompromising trend in Indian freedom struggle history and to publish it in textual form for the appraisal of all. I would also request the Central Government to install a

full size statue of Shaheed Kshudiram Bose in the Parliament House premises.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE (Janjgir-Champa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for allowing me to speak on such an important issue.

I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the natural calamity which occurred in Leh. Gravity of calamity could be assessed that airport, school, offices and villages washed away in Leh due to cloud burst. Thousands of people have died and similar number of people suffered injuries and thousands of people are missing. Even rescue personnel are facing problems in reaching far flung areas. Roads have been totally destroyed.

Sir, a number of labourers from Chhattisgarh State had gone there to earn livelihood. 22 labourers of my parliamentary constituency Janjgir-Champa district who died there have been identified and 22 people are injured and 44 are still missing. Therefore, through you, I request the Government that proper compensation should be provided to the Families of those who died and those who suffered injuries and search operation should be conducted to locate the missing persons and arrangements should be made to take them back to Chhattisgarh. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

19.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 12, 2010, Sravana 21, 1932 (Saka)

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