

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Thirteenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 27, 2013/Phalgun 08, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION
FROM ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, it is my pleasure to extend a hearty welcome to His Excellency Dr. Ali Ardeshir Larjani, Speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other distinguished members of the Iranian Parliamentary Delegation.

The delegation arrived in India on Sunday, the 24th February, 2013. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a comfortable stay in our country. Their visit will further strengthen the existing bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Madam, I have given notice for an Adjournment Motion on the issue of helicopter scam.

MADAM SPEAKER: I have disallowed it because we are going to have discussion on it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We are going to have a discussion on it later.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, please get a JPC constituted on this matter.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: There is no 'Zero Hour' today. Please let us have the Question Hour.

Q.No. 41 — Shri Nama Nageswara Rao.

...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.No. 41 Shri Nama Nageswara Rao.

Complaints against Recruitment Agencies

+

*41. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) the number of persons who have gone abroad for employment during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any complaints against recruitment agencies duping the people in the name of promised employment abroad;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the names of such agencies reported during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) the mechanism put in place by the Government to monitor and regulate the functioning of such agencies in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs maintains records of Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holders going to 17 ECR countries for employment.

The data for the last three years and current year are as below:—

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013 (up to January)
Total	6,41,355	6,26,565	7,47,041	79,823

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The details of the registered Recruiting Agents (RAs) against whom complaints regarding violation of the provision contained in Emigration Act and Rules (as amended from time to time) and instructions thereunder, received during the last three years and 2013 (upto 15.2.2013) are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(d) The registration of the Recruiting Agents with the Central Government and their conduct is regulated by the Emigration Act, 1983, and the Rules framed and amended from time to time thereafter. The important safeguards are as under:—

- (i) The amount of security to be furnished by the Recruiting Agent (RA) in the form of Bank Guarantee has been increased to twenty lakh rupees.
- (ii) The application fee for Registration Certificate has been increased from Rupees Five thousand to Rupees Twenty five thousand.
- (iii) The minimum qualification for those applying for Registration Certificate is 'Graduation'.
- (iv) Balance Sheet of the previous financial year, or a statement of accounts showing the assets and liabilities of the applicant, income tax returns for the last three consecutive years and an affidavit showing the financial status and soundness are mandatory.
- (v) Recruiting Agents have to maintain certain basic facilities such as office space of not less than 50 Sq. meters of built-up area, there being a waiting hall, adequate and duly trained staff, arrangements for skill testing for the trades for which the Agent recruits the intending emigrants, and having a modern well equipped office with adequate Information Technology (IT) facilities.
- (vi) Registration certificate is issued for a period of five years, whereafter the Registered Agent has

to apply for renewal. At this juncture, a fresh appraisal of the Registered Agent is carried out. In the event of any continued violation of any of the conditions of the Emigration Act and rules, or standing instructions, the renewal is kept in abeyance, or not done.

- (e) Other safeguards put in place are:—
 - (i) Protector of Emigrants have been asked to exercise abundant caution while granting emigration clearance, taking into account the extant instructions of the Ministry. Emigration in respect of women, vulnerable categories are granted only on Embassy-attested documents.
 - (ii) The Protector of Emigrants office have been computerized and the application for emigration clearance by the Recruiting Agents are done online, and available for check.
 - (iii) The earlier process of emigration stamping has since been done away with and stickers are now pasted on the passport, giving information about the Recruiting Agents; name of foreign employer; occupation, wages, policy number, passport/visa no. of the emigrant; and, the helpline number.
 - (iv) Whenever any complaint such as overcharging, change of occupation/employer, non provision of salary/other contractual obligations, non reception of the emigrant at the airport, unauthorized advertisement/illegal recruitment centre etc. against the Registered Recruiting Agents are received, the Recruiting Agent is directed to settle/resolve the complaint. If the Recruiting Agent fails to do so, or provide a satisfactory reply, his Registration Certificate is suspended. If the complaint still remains unresolved, action is initiated for cancellation of the Registration Certificate and forfeit the Bank Guarantee. Cases against the Recruiting Agents are dropped only after confirmation of resolution of genuine grievances and where necessary, after consulting the Mission and POE concerned.
 - (v) In case of prime facie offences under the Emigration Act, complaints are forwarded/filed with the concerned State Governments, for action as per law.

(vi) Delinquent foreign employers are placed in the "Prior Approval Category" (PAC) that is, they are no longer allowed to recruit workers from India. As on 31.01.2013, 508 foreign employers have been placed in the PAC list.

(vii) The ministry operates a 24 hour toll free helpline

in eight listed languages, namely, English, Hindi, Punjabi, Malayalam, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada to enable Emigrants/prospective Emigrants to seek information, and file complaints against Recruiting Agents/Foreign Employers if the need arises.

Annexure

Sl. No.	Name of the Recruiting Agency against whom complaint(s) received	State
1	2	3
Year-2010		
1.	M/s Ahmed Enterprises	Andhra Pradesh
2.	M/s Star Asia Human Resources	Andhra Pradesh
3.	M/s Vanitha Global Placements	Andhra Pradesh
4.	M/s Ahmed Enterprises	Andhra Pradesh
5.	M/s Karunya Travel Consultants	Andhra Pradesh
6.	M/s Ricky International	Andhra Pradesh
7.	M/s Garuda Travels	Andhra Pradesh
8.	M/s Nishant Enterprises	Chandigarh
9.	M/s Britney Immigration	Chandigarh
10.	M/s Star Haj and Umrah	Chandigarh
11.	M/s Jai Mata Tour and Travels	Chandigarh
12.	M/s Skyways Consultants	Himachal Pradesh
13.	M/s Overseas Link International	Kerala
14.	M/s Nakshathra International	Kerala
15.	M/s Mars Overseas Services	Kerala
16.	M/s ABC Indo Overseas	Kerala
17.	M/s Al-Zarafa Travel and Manpower Consultants	Kerala
18.	M/s F.Q. International	Kerala
19.	M/s Panam Travel Service	Kerala
20.	M/s Orbital Enterprises	Kerala
21.	M/s Skyline International	Kerala

1	2	3
22.	M/s First Flight Tours and Travels	Kerala
23.	M/s Al-Fahad Tours and Travels	Kerala
24.	M/s Thoppil Medical and Dental	Kerala
25.	M/s Al-Fahad Tours and Travels	Kerala
26.	M/s Orbital Enterprises	Kerala
27.	M/s Pioneer Placement	Kerala
28.	M/s Al-Razi International	Kerala
29.	M/s Sharon Consultancy	Kerala
30.	M/s Dakshin Enterprises	Kerala
31.	M/s Allied Management	Kerala
32.	M/s Gowri Travel Management	Kerala
33.	M/s Kumar Travels	Kerala
34.	M/s Sujina Manpower	Kerala
35.	M/s Kumar Travels	Kerala
36.	M/s Vattamattathil	Kerala
37.	M/s Al Zarafa Travels and Manpower Consultants	Kerala
38.	M/s York Recruitment Healthcare and Technical	Kerala
39.	M/s Rais Management Services	Kerala
40.	M/s Gowri Travel Management	Kerala
41.	M/s Inter Management Services	Kerala
42.	M/s Riya Travels	Maharashtra
43.	M/s Mathew International	Maharashtra
44.	M/s Libra International Services	Maharashtra
45.	M/s Sky Travel Service	Maharashtra
46.	M/s Kariman Enterprises	Maharashtra
47.	M/s Riya Travels	Maharashtra
48.	M/s Vira Recruitment and Training	Maharashtra
49.	M/s Al Saif International	Maharashtra
50.	M/s Al-Akbar Enterprises and Travels services	Maharashtra
51.	M/s Akbar Travels of India	Maharashtra

1	2	3
52.	M/s Al-Wahid International	Maharashtra
53.	Ashutosh Marines	Maharashtra
54.	M/s Kariman Enterprises	Maharashtra
55.	M/s HSS Travel	Maharashtra
56.	M/s Sugam Travels	Maharashtra
57.	M/s Supar Management	Maharashtra
58.	M/s Globus Travels and Tours	Maharashtra
59.	M/s Badr Travel Agency	Maharashtra
60.	M/s Mid Land Management	Maharashtra
61.	M/s Safar Consultants	Maharashtra
62.	M/s Jerry Verghese Consultants	Maharashtra
63.	M/s Hana International	Maharashtra
64.	M/s Sagar Enterprises	Maharashtra
65.	M/s Mehar Enterprises	Maharashtra
66.	M/s M.T. Travels Agency	Maharashtra
67.	M/s Maharaja Travel Services	Maharashtra
68.	M/s Efftee Enterprises	Maharashtra
69.	M/s Indo Overseas	Maharashtra
70.	M/s Parker Agency	Maharashtra
71.	M/s Disha International	Maharashtra
72.	M/s Evershine Placement	Maharashtra
73.	M/s New Marhaba Travels	Maharashtra
74.	M/s National Exports	Maharashtra
75.	M/s Gold Star Enterprises	Maharashtra
76.	M/s Sahil Travel Services	Maharashtra
77.	M/s SOS International	Maharashtra
78.	M/s Bilal Overseas	Maharashtra
79.	M/s Multilink Management Consultant	Maharashtra
80.	M/s Maharaja Travels Services	Maharashtra
81.	M/s Varikkodan International	Maharashtra
82.	M/s Renu Travels	Maharashtra

1	2	3
83.	M/s M.K. Travels of India	Maharashtra
84.	M/s Qureshi Enterprises	Maharashtra
85.	M/s Air King International	Maharashtra
86.	M/s Mehar Enterprises	Maharashtra
87.	M/s Sai Krishna Employment Bureau	Maharashtra
88.	M/s Blesscee International	Maharashtra
89.	M/s Benoy International	Maharashtra
90.	M/s Al Yamama	Maharashtra
91.	M/s Akbar Travels of India	Maharashtra
92.	M/s Al-Saif Overseas Consultants	Maharashtra
93.	M/s Ajeet Management and Manpower Consultancy	Maharashtra
94.	M/s S.B. International	New Delhi
95.	M/s Soniya International	New Delhi
96.	M/s M.K. Tours and Travels	New Delhi
97.	M/s Swaraj Overseas Limited	New Delhi
98.	K.K. Overseas	New Delhi
99.	M/s Glomat Overseas Associate	New Delhi
100.	M/s Danish Travels	New Delhi
101.	M/s Sabri International	New Delhi
102.	M/s Anice Construction	New Delhi
103.	M/s ABC International Placement	New Delhi
104.	M/s F.M. International	New Delhi
105.	M/s J.K. Travels	New Delhi
106.	M/s Dynamic Staffing Service	New Delhi
107.	M/s Al-Harain Overseas	New Delhi
108.	M/s R.K. International	New Delhi
109.	M/s Suntech Engineers and Contractor	New Delhi
110.	M/s Overseas Travel and Placement Services	New Delhi
111.	M/s Sahara Overseas	New Delhi
112.	M/s M.K. Tours and Travels	New Delhi

1	2	3
113.	M/s Preet International Recruiting Agency	New Delhi
114.	M/s Habsons Jobsup Limited	New Delhi
115.	M/s Rans Overseas Associates	New Delhi
116.	M/s Ashutosh Manpower Consultancy Services	Odisha
117.	M/s Ashutosh Manpower Consultancy Services	Odisha
118.	M/s Bipasha Travels	Punjab
119.	M/s M.P. Enterprises Ropar	Punjab
120.	M/s Airwings Services	Punjab
121.	M/s Gill International Recruiting Agency	Punjab
122.	M/s Rozgaar International	Punjab
123.	M/s J.B. Enterprises	Punjab
124.	M/s Thar Overseas	Rajasthan
125.	M/s Dhaka Manpower	Rajasthan
126.	M/s Shekhawati Manpower	Rajasthan
127.	M/s International Overseas Consultants	Tamil Nadu
128.	M/s Veekay Consultants	Tamil Nadu
129.	M/s Fourways Travel and Tours Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
130.	M/s New Way Travels	Tamil Nadu
131.	M/s Classic Tour and Travels	Tamil Nadu
132.	M/s Anush Consultants	Tamil Nadu
133.	M/s Chennai Business	Tamil Nadu
134.	M/s Sooriya Travels	Tamil Nadu
135.	M/s S.S. Consultants	Tamil Nadu
136.	M/s Five Star Travels	Tamil Nadu
137.	M/s Amarnath Manpower Consultancy	Tamil Nadu
138.	M/s A.K. Rajkhan Travels	Tamil Nadu
139.	M/s S.S. International Manpower Services	Tamil Nadu
140.	M/s R.R. Enterprises	Tamil Nadu
141.	M/s Shanthi International Consultancy	Tamil Nadu
142.	M/s Leeds HR Solutions	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
143.	M/s Anns HR Skills	Tamil Nadu
144.	M/s Heena Travel Services	Uttar Pradesh
145.	M/s Meet Point	West Bengal
Year-2011		
1.	M/s Balaji Sai Travels and Tours Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	M/s Dynamic International	Andhra Pradesh
3.	M/s Jetway Travels	Andhra Pradesh
4.	M/s Skyline Consultancy Services	Andhra Pradesh
5.	M/s Mehraj Human Resources	Andhra Pradesh
6.	M/s Gulf Travels	Andhra Pradesh
7.	M/s Skyline Consultancy Services	Andhra Pradesh
8.	M/s Mehraj Human Resources	Andhra Pradesh
9.	M/s Mehraj Human Resources	Andhra Pradesh
10.	M/s Razzak Enterprises	Andhra Pradesh
11.	M/s Ricky International	Andhra Pradesh
12.	M/s Vanitha Global Placements	Andhra Pradesh
13.	M/s Al-Hasim Overseas Employment Consultants	Andhra Pradesh
14.	M/s Karunya Travel Consultants	Andhra Pradesh
15.	M/s Jetway Travels	Andhra Pradesh
16.	M/s Sony Tours and Travels	Andhra Pradesh
17.	M/s Mehraj Human Resources	Andhra Pradesh
18.	M/s Britney Immigration	Chandigarh
19.	M/s J.M. Overseas	Chandigarh
20.	M/s Gayatry Travels	Chandigarh
21.	M/s Gayatry Travels	Chandigarh
22.	M/s J.M. Overseas	Chandigarh
23.	M/s Kashish Travels	Chandigarh
24.	M/s Swastik Travel	Chandigarh
25.	M/s Gayatry Travels	Chandigarh
26.	M/s Star Haj and Umrah	Chandigarh

1	2	3
27.	M/s Healthway Immigration Consultants (P) Ltd.	Chandigarh
28.	M/s Hargovind Travels	Chandigarh
29.	M/s Canway Immigration	Chandigarh
30.	M/s Foreign Employment	Gujarat
31.	M/s SRT Innovision	Haryana
32.	M/s Rajan and Associates	Karnataka
33.	M/s Mita Manpower	Karnataka
34.	M/s Sujina, Manpower Consultants,	Kerala
35.	M/s Infa International Trading	Kerala
36.	M/s Continental Holdings	Kerala
37.	M/s Active Human Solutions	Kerala
38.	M/s Pama Consultants	Kerala
39.	M/s Pan Asian Tours	Kerala
40.	M/s Al-Zarafa Travels	Kerala
41.	M/s Al-Fahad Tours and Travels	Kerala
42.	M/s Jeddah Tours and Travels	Kerala
43.	M/s Trivandrum Air Travels	Kerala
44.	M/s Mathew and Associates	Kerala
45.	M/s AIMA Manpower	Kerala
46.	M/s Regency Manpower	Kerala
47.	M/s Inter Managements Services	Kerala
48.	M/s Maulavi Travel and Recruiting Agents Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala
49.	M/s Jolly Gemini Manpower Consultants	Kerala
50.	M/s Pulari Air Travels	Kerala
51.	M/s Regency Manpower	Kerala
52.	M/s S.J. Overseas	Kolkata
53.	M/s Intellect Security Services	Kolkata
54.	M/s Globe International	Maharashtra
55.	M/s Shella Consultant	Maharashtra
56.	M/s Supar Travel Services	Maharashtra

1	2	3
57.	M/s Tawakkal Manpower Services	Maharashtra
58.	M/s Prince India	Maharashtra
59.	M/s Skyways Bureau Service	Maharashtra
60.	M/s Hafiz Travel Service	Maharashtra
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64.	M/s Embassy International	Maharashtra
65.	M/s Al-Win Services	Maharashtra
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106.	M/s Asiatic Travels	Maharashtra
107.	M/s Nasiha Travels	Maharashtra
108.	M/s Bright International	Maharashtra
109.	M/s H.R. Dynamics	Maharashtra
110.	M/s Firdos Traveling Services	Maharashtra
111.	M/s Beta Consultancy	Maharashtra
112.	M/s International Overseas Services	Maharashtra
113.	M/s Abu Travel Services	Maharashtra
114.	M/s G. Gheewala	Maharashtra
115.	M/s Mystic Tours	Maharashtra
116.	M/s A.G. Enterprises	Maharashtra

1	2	3
117.	M/s Banoo Tours	Maharashtra
118.	M/s Business Link	Maharashtra
119.	M/s Alvi Manpower Service	Maharashtra
120.	M/s Apple Travels	Maharashtra
121.	M/s Asian Associates	Maharashtra
122.	M/s Samreen International	Maharashtra
123.	M/s Rays Travel Bureau	Maharashtra
124.	M/s Shiv Kumar and Associates	Maharashtra
125.	M/s Banoo Tours	Maharashtra
126.	M/s Ali Bin Habib Travel Agency	Maharashtra
127.	M/s Al-Yaum Enterprises	Maharashtra
128.	M/s Al-Harain Enterprises	Maharashtra
129.	New Premier Travels	Maharashtra
130.	M/s A.B. Travels	Maharashtra
131.	M/s Amcos Trade Links	Maharashtra
132.	M/s Careers World	Maharashtra
133.	M/s Lynx Enterprises	Maharashtra
134.	M/s Al-Khair International	Maharashtra
135.	M/s Treatwell International	Maharashtra
136.	M/s Al-Aman Travels	Maharashtra
137.	M/s Al-Aman Travels	Maharashtra
138.	M/s Hafiz Travel Service	Maharashtra
139.	M/s Gokulam Export	Maharashtra
140.	M/s Sky Ship International	Maharashtra
141.	M/s Al Saalim International	Maharashtra
142.	M/s Royal Travel	Maharashtra
143.	M/s Anis Al-Farnas Enterprises	Maharashtra
144.	M/s Goodman's International	Maharashtra
145.	M/s Ally International	Maharashtra
146.	M/s Al-Raju Enterprises	Maharashtra

1	2	3
147.	M/s Rays Travel Bureau	Maharashtra
148.	M/s Zamir Enterprises	Maharashtra
149.	M/s Rahee Travel	Maharashtra
150.	M/s Skyking Travel	Maharashtra
151.	M/s Bee Pee International	Maharashtra
152.	M/s Hafiz Travel Service	Maharashtra
153.	M/s Arafa Travels	Maharashtra
154.	M/s Rajani Exports	Maharashtra
155.	M/s Nayan International	Maharashtra
156.	M/s Samreen International	Maharashtra
157.	M/s Firoz Enterprises	Maharashtra
158.	M/s Al-Alig International	Maharashtra
159.	M/s Travel Express	New Delhi
160.	M/s Hilal Enterprises	New Delhi
161.	M/s Sanaa International Recruiting Services	New Delhi
162.	M/s V.S.S. (Visa Submission and Travel Services)	New Delhi
163.	M/s As-Sirat International	New Delhi
164.	M/s M.S. International	New Delhi
165.	M/s P.S. Consultants	New Delhi
166.	M/s Transarab International	New Delhi
167.	M/s Gulf Associates	New Delhi
168.	M/s D.G. World Travels	New Delhi
169.	M/s Rans Overseas Associates	New Delhi
170.	M/s A-One Consultants	New Delhi
171.	M/s Bipasha International	New Delhi
172.	M/s Al-Iqra International	New Delhi
173.	M/s Jebaa Manpower and Recruitment Services	New Delhi
174.	M/s Swaraj Overseas	New Delhi
175.	M/s Gulf Associates	New Delhi
176.	M/s Al-Haram International	New Delhi

1	2	3
177.	M/s Paras International	New Delhi
178.	M/s A.R. International	New Delhi
179.	M/s Jena Consultants	New Delhi
180.	M/s SR. Associates	New Delhi
181.	M/s Sobhagya International	New Delhi
182.	M/s R.S. Consultants	New Delhi
183.	M/s ABC International Placement Services	New Delhi
184.	M/s Deep Enterprises	New Delhi
185.	M/s Mehfooz International	New Delhi
186.	M/s ABC International Placement	New Delhi
187.	M/s ABC Enterprises	New Delhi
188.	M/s J.K. Travels	New Delhi
189.	M/s Global Trading Corporation	New Delhi
190.	M/s Rans Overseas Associates	New Delhi
191.	M/s Palta Travel Advisers	Punjab
192.	M/s M.P. Enterprises	Punjab
193.	M/s Paras Manpower	Punjab
194.	M/s Tabish Airways	Punjab
195.	M/s Sameer Tours and Travels	Rajasthan
196.	M/s Sangam Tours	Rajasthan
197.	M/s Rajasthan Travel Link	Rajasthan
198.	M/s Balaji Tours Travels	Rajasthan
199.	M/s Sameer Tours and Travels	Rajasthan
200.	M/s B.R.J. Overseas	Rajasthan
201.	M/s Evergreen Management Services (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
202.	M/s West Asia Exports and Imports Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu
203.	M/s Alpha HR Consultants	Tamil Nadu
204.	M/s Winners Tours and Travels	Tamil Nadu
205.	M/s Reliance Manpower	Tamil Nadu
206.	M/s Rarefield Engineers	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
207.	M/s Sun Travels	Tamil Nadu
208.	M/s New Sun International	Tamil Nadu
209.	M/s Yaka Manpower Consultancy	Tamil Nadu
210.	M/s Heena Travel Services	Uttar Pradesh
211.	M/s Intellect Security Services	West Bengal
212.	M/s Yakthung Manpower and Security Services, Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal
Year-2012		
1.	M/s Arfha International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
2.	M/s Sujina Manpower, Kerala	Kerala
3.	M/s Motherson Air, Noida	Haryana
4.	M/s R.R. Enterprises, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
5.	M/s Trade Well, Mumbai	Maharashtra
6.	M/s Al-Khaiber Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
7.	M/s Al Pasha International, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
8.	M/s Golden Coast Travels, Cochin	Kerala
9.	M/s V.S.S., New Delhi	New Delhi
10.	M/s Kariman Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
11.	M/s M.T. Travel Agency	Maharashtra
12.	M/s Almo Overseas, Kolkata	West Bengal
13.	M/s Al Sabah Travel, Mumbai	Maharashtra
14.	M/s Five Star Travels, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
15.	M/s M&S International, New Delhi	New Delhi
16.	M/s Aisan Manpower, Mumbai	Maharashtra
17.	M/s M&S International, New Delhi	New Delhi
18.	M/s Canway Immigration, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
19.	M/s Al Arabia Travel, Mumbai	New Delhi
20.	M/s Eagle Travel Services, New Delhi	New Delhi
21.	M/s Sneha Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
22.	M/s Gulfa Manpower, Mumbai	Maharashtra
23.	M/s Al-Amal Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra

1	2	3
24.	M/s Modi Health Care, New Delhi	New Delhi
25.	M/s J.K. Travels, New Delhi	New Delhi
26.	M/s Ifan Global, New Delhi	New Delhi
27.	M/s M.R. Travel, Mumbai	Maharashtra
28.	M/s Heathway Immigration, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
29.	M/s Thyran Travels, Cochin	Kerala
30.	M/s City Tours and Travels, New Delhi	New Delhi
31.	M/s Ocean Manpower, Mumbai	Maharashtra
32.	M/s Sinclus Marketing, Mumbai	Maharashtra
33.	M/s Happy Overseas, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
34.	M/s Vazir Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
35.	M/s V.G.S. Associates, Kerala	Kerala
36.	M/s P.P. Associates, New Delhi	New Delhi
37.	M/s Ambe Consultancy, Mumbai	Maharashtra
38.	M/s Al-Sana Travels, New Delhi	New Delhi
39.	M/s Firdos Traveling, Mumbai	Maharashtra
40.	M/s Hargobind Travels, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
41.	M/s Crystal Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
42.	M/s Sabri International, New Delhi	New Delhi
43.	M/s Star Haj, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
44.	M/s Sagar Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
45.	M/s Balaji Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
46.	M/s Ricky International, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
47.	M/s Good Luck, Kochi	Kerala
48.	M/s Star Haj, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
49.	M/s Rais Management, Kochi	Kerala
50.	M/s Harris Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
51.	M/s Priyam Travel, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
52.	M/s I.S. International, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
53.	M/s P.C. Enterprises, Punjab	Punjab

1	2	3
54.	M/s Al-Tahir Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
55.	M/s Balaji Tour Travels, Rajasthan	Rajasthan
56.	M/s J.R.A. Travel, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
57.	M/s J.R. Travels, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
58.	M/s Hafiz Travel, Mumbai	Maharashtra
59.	M/s Grace International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
60.	M/s Azan International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
61.	M/s Anis Al-Farnas, Mumbai	Maharashtra
62.	M/s Mudra Associates, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
63.	M/s Royal World, Haryana	Haryana
64.	M/s I.M.K. Human Resources, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
65.	M/s Al-Amana Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
66.	M/s International Trade Link, Mumbai	Maharashtra
67.	M/s Emirates Travels, Kerala	Kerala
68.	M/s Standard Travel, Mumbai	Maharashtra
69.	M/s Shaheen Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
70.	M/s Tabish Airways, Punjab	Punjab
71.	M/s Qamar Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
72.	M/s Trans Continental, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
73.	M/s Success International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
74.	M/s Gulf Service Company, Mumbai	Maharashtra
75.	M/s Lynx Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
76.	M/s Treatwell International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
77.	M/s Munjal World, New Delhi	New Delhi
78.	M/s Saad Bin Moazzam International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
79.	M/s Three Star Travel, Mumbai	Maharashtra
80.	M/s Arab Wings International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
81.	M/s Jena Consultant, New Delhi	New Delhi
82.	M/s Fine International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
83.	M/s Chinar Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra

1	2	3
84.	M/s Ehsaas International, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
85.	M/s Santosh Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
86.	M/s Manasa International, Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam
87.	M/s Asiatic Consultants, Mumbai	Maharashtra
88.	M/s Faisal Management, Mumbai	Maharashtra
89.	M/s H.R. International, New Delhi	New Delhi
90.	M/s Rao International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
91.	M/s Dhaka Man Power, Rajasthan	Rajasthan
92.	M/s Fine Tours and Travels, Cochin	Kerala
93.	M/s Al-Amar Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
94.	M/s Irfan International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
95.	M/s Al- Durwesh Manpower, Mumbai	Maharashtra
96.	M/s Shielders 'N Places', New Delhi	New Delhi
97.	M/s Glomat Overseas Associates, Delhi	New Delhi
98.	M/s Swaraj Overseas, New Delhi	New Delhi
99.	M/s Zee Enterprises, New Delhi	New Delhi
100.	M/s Red Sun Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
101.	M/s Blue Chip Services, Bangalore	Tamil Nadu
102.	M/s Shiv Kumar, Mumbai	Maharashtra
103.	M/s Mystic Tours, Mumbai	Maharashtra
104.	M/s Silverline Associates, Mumbai	Maharashtra
105.	M/s New Fly Well Tours, Mumbai	Maharashtra
106.	M/s Ally International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
107.	M/s Swastik Travel Service, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
108.	M/s Sabha Manpower Resources, Mumbai	Maharashtra
109.	M/s Gulf India, Cochin	Kerala
110.	M/s Palta Travel Advisers, Punjab	Punjab
111.	M/s Benoy International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
112.	M/s Alvi Manpower Service, Mumbai	Maharashtra
113.	M/s Ray's Travel, Mumbai	Maharashtra

1	2	3
114.	M/s Hamdan Consultants, Mumbai	Maharashtra
115.	M/s Pama Consultants, Trivandrum	Kerala
116.	M/s Orbital Enterprises, Trivandrum	Kerala
117.	M/s Pollen Consultants, New Delhi	New Delhi
118.	M/s Shana Enterprises, New Delhi	New Delhi
119.	M/s Pan Asian Tours, Kerala	Kerala
120.	M/s Sufi International, New Delhi	New Delhi
121.	M/s Suntech Engineers, New Delhi	New Delhi
122.	M/sArvind Human Resources, Kerala	Kerala
123.	M/s Malabar coast Recruitment, Cochin	Kerala
124.	M/s Chartered Air Travels, Cochin	Kerala
125.	M/s A.J. Associates, Jalandhar City	Punjab
126.	M/s Jai Mata Tours, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
127.	M/s Tanwar Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
128.	M/s Riya Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
129.	M/s Skyking Travel, Mumbai	Maharashtra
130.	M/s Delhi Manpower, Express, Delhi	New Delhi
131.	M/s Anice Consultants Services, New Delhi	New Delhi
132.	M/s Shiv Enterprises, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
133.	M/s P.S. Consultants, New Delhi	New Delhi
134.	M/s Munjal World Placement, New Delhi	New Delhi
135.	M/s Al-Iqra Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
136.	M/s Arabian Trade links, Kerala	Kerala
137.	M/sTrademen Garments, Mumbai	Maharashtra
138.	M/s Sunehri Consultants, Mumbai	Maharashtra
139.	M/s Abhay Overseas, Mumbai	Maharashtra
140.	M/s Royal Group, Mumbai	Maharashtra
141.	M/s Al Busra Enterprises, Mangalore	Tamil Nadu
142.	M/s Beeje Consultant, Bangalore	Tamil Nadu
143.	M/s Al Raju Enterprise, Mumbai	Maharashtra

1	2	3
144.	M/s K.S. International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
145.	M/s Expo India, Mumbai	Maharashtra
146.	M/s Radiant Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
147.	M/s Indian Overseas, New Delhi	New Delhi
148.	M/s Ashutosh Manpower, Odisha	Odisha
149.	M/s New Alfa International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
150.	M/s Sujina Manpower, Kerala	Kerala
151.	M/s Munavvara Associates, Mumbai	Maharashtra
152.	M/s Hiba Exports India, Delhi	New Delhi
153.	M/s Golden Manpower, Mumbai	Maharashtra
154.	M/s Al-Yamama Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
155.	M/s Al Arabia Travel, Mumbai	Maharashtra
156.	M/s Barkat International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
157.	M/s Akab Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
158.	M/s Paras Manpower Services, Punjab	Punjab
159.	M/s Rahee Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
160.	M/s Firoz Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
161.	M/s Al-Razzaq Group, Mumbai	Maharashtra
162.	M/s Ocean Manpower, Mumbai	Maharashtra
163.	M/s Mehraj Human Resources, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
164.	M/s Aliens, Mumbai	Maharashtra
165.	M/s Canway Immigration, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
166.	M/s Hana International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
167.	M/s Skyways Bureau, Mumbai	Maharashtra
168.	M/s Airlines Travel, Mumbai	Maharashtra
169.	M/s Hi Speed Services, Delhi	New Delhi
170.	M/s Ratna Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
171.	M/s Khan Consultants, Mumbai	Maharashtra
172.	M/s Jetway Travels, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
173.	M/s Arab Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra

1	2	3
174.	M/s Henna International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
175.	M/s Arfha International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
176.	M/s Jyoty International, Kolkata	Kolkata
177.	M/s International Agencies, Mumbai	Maharashtra
178.	M/s Bharath Travel, Mumbai	Maharashtra
179.	M/s Saudi Expo, Mumbai	Maharashtra
180.	M/s Kashish Travel, Chandigarh	Chandigarh
181.	M/s Eeastern Trade, Mumbai	Maharashtra
182.	M/s Aziz Tour, Mumbai	Maharashtra
183.	M/s Nisa Travel, Delhi.	New Delhi
184.	M/s Zamir Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
185.	M/s Gemini Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
186.	M/s Zamir Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
187.	M/s Gemini Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
188.	M/s Ahad International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
189.	M/s V.S.S. (Visa Submission and Travel Services), New Delhi	New Delhi
190.	M/s Qatar Manpower Agency, New Delhi	New Delhi
191.	M/s Bombay Travel, Mumbai	Maharashtra
192.	M/s Sahil Travel, Mumbai	Maharashtra
193.	M/s Al-Khaiber Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
194.	M/s F.K. International, Delhi	New Delhi
195.	M/s Delta Tour and Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
196.	M/s Nazim Overseas, Mumbai	Maharashtra
197.	M/s Indo Air, Mumbai	Maharashtra
198.	M/s Ai-Sherief Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
199.	M/s Akbar Travels of India Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra
200.	M/s Fahad Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
201.	M/s Jakti Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
202.	M/s Al-Ajmi Exports, Mumbai	Maharashtra

1	2	3
203.	M/s Rolex Travel and Trade Links, Mumbai	Maharashtra
204.	M/s New Almas Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
205.	M/s Soni Associates, Mumbai	Maharashtra
206.	M/s Al-Ruhani Travels Services	Maharashtra
207.	M/s International Services, Mumbai	Maharashtra
208.	M/s New Marhaba Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
209.	M/s A.K. Travel Agency, Mumbai	Maharashtra
210.	M/s Murad International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
211.	M/s Al-Yamama Travels	Maharashtra
212.	M/s M.R. Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
213.	M/s Henna International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
214.	M/s Asian Services International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
215.	M/s Sikander Management Consultants	Maharashtra
216.	M/s Royal Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
217.	M/s New Premier Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
218.	M/s Jolly Gemini Manpower Consultants, Cochin	Kerala
219.	M/s Quba International Services, Mumbai	Maharashtra
220.	M/s Heena Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
221.	M/s B.S. Associates, Punjab	Punjab
222.	M/s Al-Asria Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
223.	M/s Shaheen Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
224.	M/s India Tourism Travel Corporation, Mumbai	Maharashtra
225.	M/s Overseas Air Travel and Tour Operators, Poe, Trivandrum	Kerala
226.	M/s Golden Enterprises	Maharashtra
227.	M/s Galaxy Universal Services, Mumbai	Maharashtra
228.	M/s Evershine Placements Export Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	Maharashtra
229.	M/s J.M. Mehta and Company, Mumbai	Maharashtra
230.	M/s Alvi Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
231.	M/s Ansar Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra

1	2	3
232.	M/s Professional Management Resources, Mumbai	Maharashtra
233.	M/s Ajmil Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
234.	M/s Linkage Tours And Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
235.	M/s Bipasha Travels, Punjab	Punjab
236.	M/s Sound Lines, Mumbai	Maharashtra
237.	M/s Al-Khaiber Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
238.	M/s Habsons Travels and Tours, Delhi	New Delhi
239.	M/s Fazal Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
240.	M/s Amoza Travels, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
241.	M/s Arvind Human Resources, Cochin	Kerala
242.	M/s Neda Travel Agency, Mumbai	Maharashtra
243.	M/s Multiling Management Consultant	Maharashtra
244.	M/s Ismail Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
245.	M/s SOS International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
246.	M/s Shaba Enterprises, New Delhi	New Delhi
247.	M/s Shareefa Travel Services, Mumbai	Maharashtra
248.	M/s Nasiha Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
249.	M/s Backer Associates, Mumbai	Maharashtra
250.	M/s Firdos Traveling Service	Maharashtra
251.	M/s Parker Agency, Mumbai	Maharashtra
252.	M/s Maharaja Travels Service, Mumbai	Maharashtra
253.	M/s Golden Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
254.	M/s Ai-Taj Travels and Tours, Mumbai	Maharashtra
255.	M/s Three Star Travel Service, Mumbai	Maharashtra
256.	M/s Siddiqui Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
257.	M/s Ai-Saif Overseas Consultants, Mumbai	Maharashtra
258.	M/s Shanti Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
259.	M/s Foreign Employment Information Centre, Mumbai	Maharashtra
260.	M/s Asiatic Power Services, Mumbai	Maharashtra
261.	M/s Anwar General Services Corporation, Mumbai	Maharashtra

1	2	3
262.	M/s Ifan Global India Pvt. Ltd.	New Delhi
263.	M/s New Almas Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
264.	M/s Ricky International, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
265.	M/s Zaireen Travel Services, Mumbai	Maharashtra
266.	M/s Tabish Tours and Travels, New Delhi	New Delhi
267.	M/s Hiba Exports India, New Delhi	New Delhi
268.	M/s Al-Win Service, Mumbai	Maharashtra
Year-2013		
1.	M/s Aliya International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
2.	M/s Jyoty International, Kolkata	West Bengal
3.	M/s F.K. International, New Delhi	New Delhi
4.	M/s Al-Raju Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
5.	M/s Aims International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
6.	M/s B.S. Overseas Placements, Punjab	Punjab
7.	M/s Imran Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
8.	M/s Manik Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
9.	M/s Indo Gulf Services, New Delhi	New Delhi
10.	M/s Rajdeep Enterprises, Punjab	Punjab
11.	M/s Zoe International Travel Service, Mumbai	Maharashtra
12.	M/s Naseem Travel Service, Mumbai	Maharashtra
13.	M/s Suntech Engineers and Contractors, New Delhi	Maharashtra
14.	M/s Global Ocean Resources, Mumbai	Maharashtra
15.	M/s Jakti Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
16.	M/s Agwan International Jaipur	Rajasthan
17.	M/s Sameer International Services, Rajasthan	Rajasthan
18.	M/s Asian Manpower, Mumbai	Maharashtra
19.	M/s Trehan International Consultants and Engineers (P) Ltd., New Delhi	New Delhi
20.	M/s Rajasthan Manpower Service, Rajasthan	Rajasthan
21.	M/s International City Links, Mumbai	Maharashtra
22.	M/s M.K. Travels of India, Mumbai	Maharashtra

1	2	3
23.	M/s M.S. Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
24.	M/s International Overseas Services, Mumbai	Maharashtra
25.	M/s New Alfa International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
26.	M/s Classic International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
27.	M/s Vista Solutions (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	Tamil Nadu
28.	M/s Gulf Travels, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
29.	M/s Zen International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
30.	M/s Habsons Travels and Tours, New Delhi	New Delhi
31.	M/s Kuval Marine and Engg.	Tamil Nadu
32.	M/s Flywell, Mumbai	Maharashtra
33.	M/s New Calicut Travel, Mumbai	Maharashtra
34.	M/s Saif International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
35.	M/s Nasser Overseas Consultants, Mumbai	Maharashtra
36.	M/s Faisal Management Services, Mumbai	Maharashtra
37.	M/s Bombay Travel Service, Mumbai	Maharashtra
38.	M/s Evergreen Travels, Chandigarh	Maharashtra
39.	M/s Zodiac International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
40.	M/s Irfan International, Mumbai	Maharashtra
41.	M/s Mascot International New Delhi	New Delhi
42.	M/s A.R. International, New Delhi	New Delhi
43.	M/s Fernandes and Associates, Mumbai	Maharashtra
44.	M/s Akbar Travels of India, Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	Maharashtra
45.	M/s Royal Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
46.	M/s New Marhaba Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
47.	M/s Abu Travels Service, Mumbai	Maharashtra
48.	M/s Khan Consultants, Mumbai	Maharashtra
49.	M/s Siddiqui Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
50.	M/s Sunehri Consultants, Mumbai	Maharashtra
51.	M/s New Fly Well Tours and Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra
52.	M/s Skyways Bureau Services, Mumbai	Maharashtra

1	2	3
53.	M/s Al-Akbar Enterprises and Travels Services, Mumbai	Maharashtra
54.	M/s Altaf Enterprise, Mumbai	Maharashtra
55.	M/s Zoe International Travel Service, Mumbai	Maharashtra
56.	M/s Al-Ajmi Exports, Mumbai	Maharashtra
57.	M/s Eftee Enterprises Travel Services, Mumbai	Maharashtra
58.	M/s Galaxy Universal Services, Mumbai	Maharashtra
59.	M/s SNS Global Services, New Delhi	New Delhi
60.	M/s Travel Craft, New Delhi	New Delhi
61.	M/s Haleema Enterprises, Mumbai	Maharashtra
62.	M/s M.R. Travels, Mumbai	Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam Speaker, it is a very important issue and this issue has also been discussed earlier in the House several times. There is no improvement in these issues even after several discussions and after several replies given by the government. Our Indian workers who are working abroad have to face many difficulties. Agents etc. cheat them. Common labour, mainly unskilled labour, rodbender, mason, carpenters etc. think that they will do something for their lives by earning money after getting jobs in foreign countries. With such thinking they are going abroad by selling their property here or taking loans. All these people are facing problems due to fake agents. The Hon'ble Minister replied that 7,47,041 workers have worked in foreign countries in 2012 so far. The most important point of this question is as to what kind of action the Government has taken against the fake companies after their identification during the last 3 years. I have asked this question. Hon'ble Minister has given a routine reply of that question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Right, now ask your question.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: The six points mentioned there have been given as routine reply. Madam Speaker, the workers who are working abroad are sending up to 66,129 million US dollars as remittance to the country. This is a very important revenue for the country, but the government has totally failed to protect such workers. I have

written several letters to the Minister in this regard. My point is that the way it was replied is a routine reply. We are getting such replies in the House for the last four years.

MADAM SPEAKER: Right, now put your question.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, I am putting my question. The reply given by the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Again you are saying the same thing. Put your question quickly. You are just preparing the background for the last 5 minutes.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, in the reply it is stated that 145 complaints have been received in 2010, 212 in 2011 and now 268 complaints have been received. If you are taking action why is the number of complaints increasing? It implies that your action is not perfect. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your question.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: That is why complaints are increasing. The Government has totally failed in protecting the workers. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Madam, I am asking the Question. Apart from the registered agents, there are illegal recruitment agents in the country doing this business. The Indian workers mainly in the UAE, that is, Abu Dhabi, Sharjah, Dubai and the Gulf region are facing a lot of problems, particularly, when we

can see the plight of Telugu-speaking people. *[Translation]* The number of Telugu speaking the people is quite large. ...*(Interruptions)* People are also from other parts of the country. There are people from Punjab, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and the entire country.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your question.

[English]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: They are saying that complaints received against foreign employers are taken up with the Indian Missions, but nothing is happening. How to stop such exploitation of innocent people by the agents? What steps are being taken to stop such cheating by the agents? *[Translation]* I just want to tell the Minister that he has not to tell that he has given reply to the question. The reply given by him is all failure, please correct that.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Now, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: It is okay. Now, the hon. Minister. It was a very long Question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has a grievance. I will definitely look into whatever grievance is there.

Madam, I can give you the details regarding this issue. The total number of complaints received in 2010 is 145; in 2011, it was only 212; and last year, it was 267. Show-cause notice is issued to all of them. Actually, there are three steps that are followed in this. Firstly, we issue a show-cause notice. If the reply is not satisfactory, then we suspend the license and we give him an opportunity to rectify himself. If he is not doing it, then we cancel it.

Madam, we have cancelled 29 licenses in 2010; 44 licenses in 2011; and 18 licenses have been cancelled in 2012. ...*(Interruptions)* What can we do? We can only prosecute the registered agents who have license, and we also refer it to the State Governments. We can prosecute, but only in a limited way. But the prosecution can be done by the State Governments. So, we refer — whatever serious complaints we receive — to the State Governments

requesting them to prosecute, and almost all the State Governments are cooperating with us.

As regards the agencies concerned, we proceed against them as soon as the complaint comes to us. We never delay it. Unregistered recruiting agents can come up in different parts of the country, but whenever we get a report of such things, we refer it to the State Governments for prosecution or for taking action. What else can we do? The hon. Members and others can point it out, and we will take action. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I can only go against the registered agents. Unregistered agents may be under some people, but that can be done by the State Governments and they can only prosecute them for cheating. I cannot do it because how do I know about it. If a complaint comes, then I refer it to the State Governments and the State Governments have to prosecute them. I agree with this.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, Hon'ble Minister has not clearly replied to my first question. I expected that he would evade this question this way. But at present he is speaking about prosecution of State Government. *[English]* What is the coordination between the State and the Centre? *[Translation]* Why are you not developing a mechanism? For this you have to organize monthly or quarterly review meetings. Why are you not protecting our workers, working in foreign countries. My specific question is that many of our workers working in foreign countries are in jails presently. I have raised this question two-three times in the Parliament to know how many of our people are in jails in foreign countries. But each time our hon'ble Minister stated in reply as under:—

[English]

"The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House."

[Translation]

What is the number of such Indian people in foreign jails? Is there any account? What is the government doing in this regard?

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, it is true that a certain number of people are in jail. The largest number of people who are in jail is in UAE, followed by Saudi Arabia and in some other countries. ...*(Interruptions)* As per the figures

available with me, their total number comes to about 3,250. This number has come down because we have taken steps. We have given instructions to all the Embassies in this regard. There are petty cases which attract minor fines. They can remit the fine from the Fund created by the Ministry. The Fund is called 'Indian Community Welfare Fund'. There is a Fund available with different Embassies, which was created by my Ministry. That Fund can be used for the release of persons who are in jail by remitting a little money. That can be done. ...*(Interruptions)* They can shout; I will stop giving the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you. Now, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We are doing that. I agree with the hon. Member absolutely. I wrote a letter to him mentioning the number of people who are in jail. Whenever the Members of Parliament write to me, a prompt reply will go to them.

Madam, there are some criminal cases, or murder cases, where the persons have been convicted by the law of that particular country. It is difficult for the Government to intervene, when they are convicted of serious crimes. But in the matter of petty cases and in other cases, we will continue to do the best to get them released.

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: I wish to put a specific question to the hon. Minister. In regard to overseas employment, there are so many complaints against the private agencies. The point is that these complaints should be looked into and the cases should be closed within a stipulated period. Otherwise, the Minister should give directions to the State Governments to establish new Corporations. Have you given such directions to the State Governments? You are asking the State Governments whether they have completed the task in these cases. But in many States, such Corporations have been closed down. Is the Minister thinking about issuing directions to the State Governments to establish new Overseas Employment Corporations? Is the Minister thinking about this?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Many State Governments have already established such institutions for recruitment and sending people abroad. My Ministry is encouraging all the

State Governments for directly recruiting the people and sending them abroad. That is the best way. But we have the law which was passed earlier, that is, the Emigration Act. In that Act, there is a provision for the registration of the agents. These agents are also doing the work. But wherever fraudulent acts come to our notice, the Ministry will proceed against them and ask the State Governments to initiate prosecution proceedings against them. But it is the State Government which has to complete the investigation. So, it is for them to do it. After every two or three months, we write letters to the State Governments enquiring as what has happened and to continue further. Definitely, we will continue the process of following every case that we are referring to the State Government concerned and see that action is taken against registered as well as unregistered agents who indulged in fraudulent acts. ...*(Interruptions)* That is for the State to decide. I am not doing anything new. However, the State Governments can do whatever they want to do.

[Translation]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR : Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this issue. Madam, I represent district Karimnagar in Telangana. After independence many people from Karimnagar, Nizamabad, Warangal, Adilabad have gone abroad, particularly to Dubai, U.A.E etc. for getting employment. The people who went first had proper visas. Later on, duplicate visas were used as the Minister said. Bogus agents had cheated many people and sent them there. A number of people are in jail for using duplicate visa, visit visa and fake passports. The Minister said that three thousand persons are in jail there. He is saying a total of three thousand Indians are in jail but in my estimate the number is much higher. A number of people are imprisoned there for minor misdemeanors not just for cheating. The laws there are very strange due to which a number of persons are in jail. The Indian government should take more interest in such cases. The Minister said it is the responsibility of the State Government. It is true but the State Government is not able to implement it properly. He has given a list of recognised agents. Advertisements are being broadcast on TV also. The Ministry doing a good job of granting permission to go abroad only after checking the credentials of the agency. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Please put your question.

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR : A programme has been chalked out for bringing out those people who do not have

proper visas abroad after applying for amnesty from Arab countries. Four thousand such persons have been identified out of which one thousand belong to Andhra Pradesh. These people do not even have tickets. The state government has bought tickets for three hundred such people. The Minister knows about it.

Hon. Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the Minister as to what is being done to secure the release of people imprisoned there and whether he is formulating any plan in collaboration with the State Government to provide self-employment opportunity to people brought out from there after enforcement of the amnesty rules. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Some people are still there. Those persons who are still there due to amnesty do not even have money for tickets. What is being done to bring them back?

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, the persons who are in jail, as I said earlier, it will be difficult for us to intervene in the severe criminal cases and punishment. But we are trying to make an agreement with those countries whether we can transfer the prisoners easily. We are trying for that. If we could succeed in that, then we can bring all the prisoners back to Indian Jails at least.

Secondly, for the petty charges or for the simple punishment of six months or one year which is very small and where the payment of fine is enough, instructions have been given to the missions to pay the fine and get them released. As far as money is concerned, I repeat that we have created a Fund called "India Community Development Fund". That can be used for this purpose and is available with every mission in the Gulf countries and all over the world.

Hon. Member has asked another question. What can we do for those prisoners who are in jails? I would say this is what we can do.

The other question is in regard to the agents. We can only cancel the licenses. We can recommend their prosecution, we can advise them. Moreover, I would say 'educate the people'. Even today, please look at the television. I am giving the advertisement every year in all the different languages. I am advising the people. We are

advising them not to go without fulfilling visa conditionalities. Do not land in jail. We are giving this in every language so as to educate the people, make them understand. This kind of campaign is effective. Because of that campaign, the rate has come down.

Madam, emigration clearance and other things and those things are not under me. Such kind of fraudulent practices have come down now. But because of the anxiety of the people to go abroad, that is exploited by the unregistered persons by offering them job and everything. We are trying to check to the maximum possible extent with the help of different agencies.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Hon. Speaker, the people who live in the area from Bagha to Kishanganj border area in North Bihar comprise mostly of Muslims and a large number of women are taken by men to work as domestic servants due to the abject poverty in the region. They are poor and illiterate. They have neither education nor money and they go because there is no other alternative. The Minister was saying that the agents take them abroad under false pretenses without visa. If anyone wants to come back they get them arrested on false charges in connivance with the employers because those people don't want these workers to leave. These people are usually engaged as domestic servants. Agents take engineers, graduates, post graduates to Gulf countries on the pretext of getting them good jobs and then place them as domestic servants and labourers. When the duped people want to go back they file cases against them on trumped-up charges and send them to jail for which the Minister was warning people not to get involved in cases. Most of these are women. Find out about them. They are ensnared and 90 to 95 percent of those who have gone there from North Bihar are Muslims, poor and women. You say you will take up the matter with the State Government. How long will those people remain caught up in this tussle between the Union Government and the State Government? Make some arrangement at the level of the Union Ministry to ensure that the visa is genuine at the time of leaving the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: It should be seen whether they were taken by a genuine agent or not. Cancellation of agent licence is not a big punishment. Criminal case should be filed against such people and

section 420 imposed for taking people through deceitful means.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, put your question.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: There should be a provision for filing a criminal case and stringent punishment in such cases. Do you want to enact a special law to put a stop to such incidents?

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, this is a very important issue as far as women are concerned. Definitely, I accept his proposal. For the last many years, after I took over, I made the following restrictions on the women going abroad as domestic service or anything. Firstly, the age must be 30 years and above. Nobody can go who is below 30 years of age. That is checked at the airport itself. The minimum wage has been fixed as 215 dollars per month for the last three years. That is the minimum wage fixed for the ladies. Then there is a security deposit for taking any woman abroad. They have to pay 2,500 dollars as security deposit. Then compulsory attestation is required giving details of who is the employer etc. These details must be there during the attestation. A mobile phone should be given to the lady so that she can contact the Embassy whenever she feels harassed and the Embassy can save her so that she can escape. These are the precautions taken. We are strict on this. As far as women are concerned, we try to restrict taking women out of the country and getting exploited as much as possible. These restrictions have been made. We have given instructions at the airport to make it strict and not to allow them go. This will continue.

As far as the other suggestion made by the hon. Member is concerned, I will write to him.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Thanks a lot. Hon. Speaker, I want to ask a specific question. Hon. Hukmadeo ji has very rightly pointed out that students from the rural background who have either done I.T.I, or polytechnic courses are often misled on the pretext of a technical or professional jobs and sent abroad. They are made to work like domestic servants there, so much so, they are made to clean toilets. I would like to cite a case particularly from my district. A boy named Akhilesh Rajghar, son of Shri Lalmani Rajghar belongs to

my district Jaunpur. He was trafficked to Saudi Arabia. He cried over phone and told his family members that he was made to clean toilets, he is not being made to do what was promised to him. A large-scale racket is operating through these agencies which are misleading and trafficking the people abroad. How will you check this racket? A comprehensive policy should be formulated to address this problem. Hon. Madam Speaker, I would tell you about two more cases-one from Sitapur, another from Lucknow. Fake agencies are being run, an ISI agent from Pakistan set up an agency in Lucknow during the year 2004-05 and recruited and sent certain boys from there. The agency is fake and its intentions are malafide as pointed out by one of our hon. Members just now that they transport them by cheating them and put them in prisons. What are the provisions to bring them back? At times certain conspiracies are hatched to give shape to such designs and at times such incidents take place unknowingly. How will you bring those gullible persons back who are cheated and misled? Hon. Madam Speaker, in an incident from Sitapur a man from Al-Qaeda gave shape to this design by setting up an agency. He was arrested later on.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may ask your question now.

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: My first question pertains to Akhilesh Rajbhar mentioned by me earlier. How will you bring him back? Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Kindly ensure arrangements to bring back the person named by me. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHOUHAN: Madam, there are several incidents of this kind across the country of human trafficking and transportation to gulf countries. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Please give the reply now.

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member made two points. One is about an individual case which he can write to me about and I can definitely write to the Ambassador. As far as the other point is concerned, all these doctors and graduates are not going through my Ministry or

through Emigration Clearance route. The Ministry deals with only those persons who go abroad through Emigration Clearance route and those who hold such passports. Doctors and engineers go abroad through agents also on their own. People who are holding passports which require emigration clearance ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIJAYA CHAKRABORTY: What action are you taking to bring back the persons sent abroad?...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM.SPEAKER: Please do not speak like that. I will give you opportunity to speak. Vijayaji, please, I cannot permit you to speak at present.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Madam, let me make it very clear that I am not washing my hands of my responsibility. I am just saying that I have the list of only those people who go through emigration clearance and I deal with them. At the same time, if any complaint about overseas Indians comes to me, I take it up with the respective Ambassador, follow it up, and try my level best to bring them back to India. The fund which I created, the Indian Community Welfare Fund, is being used for getting such people back to India without troubling the Ministry of External Affairs.

[Translation]

Cyber Crimes

*42. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cyber crimes are increasing in the country over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such crimes reported during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether a number of internet fraud cases involving embezzlement of crores of rupees have also been reported in the country;

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported during the above period along with the amount involved therein, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check such crimes?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) With the increase in the proliferation of Information Technology and related services there is a rise in number of cyber crimes and cyber security incidents. The trend in increase in cyber incidents is similar to that worldwide. As per the cyber crime data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 420, 966 and 1791 Cyber Crime cases were registered under information Technology Act during 2009, 2010, 2011 respectively, thereby showing an increasing trend. A total of 276, 356 and 422 cases were registered under Cyber Crime related Sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC) during 2009, 2010, 2011 respectively. State/Union Territory-wise details of cases registered under Information Technology Act and Indian Penal Code are enclosed at Annexure-I. In addition, 10, 12, 11 Cyber Crime cases were registered by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 under provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000 along with other acts.

(c) and (d) Internet Frauds reported in the country are relating to phishing; usage of stolen Credit Cards/Debit Cards, unauthorized fraudulent Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) transactions, fictitious offers of funds transfer, remittance towards participation in lottery, money circulation schemes and other fictitious offers of cheap funds etc. According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the number of fraud cases as reported by Banks on account of ATM Debit Cards/Credit Cards/Internet have decreased from 15018 in the calendar year 2010 to 8322 in the calendar year 2012. However, the amount involved had increased from Rs. 4048.94 lakhs in the year 2010 to Rs. 5266.95 lakhs in the year 2012. The State/Union Territory-wise details of frauds in Credit Card, Debit Card, Internet Banking where amount involved is Rs. 1 lakh and above as reported by Banks in the last three years are enclosed at Annexure-II.

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has also registered cases pertaining to financial frauds under the provisions of

Information Technology Act, 2000 alongwith other Acts. These are:—

Year	No. of cases	Amount Involved in Rs.
2010	6	6,42,26,487
2011	10	12,43,42,694
2012	8	28,79,82,588

The details of the cases handled by CBI are given in the enclosed Annexure-III.

(e) In order to address the growing threat of Cyber crimes/incidents in the country, Government has taken a series of measures covering aspects like legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place:—

- (i) The Information Technology Act, 2000, as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008, has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address various types of cyber crimes and prescribes punishment also for such crimes.
- (ii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a Circular to all Commercial Banks on phishing attacks and preventive/detective measures to tackle phishing attacks. RBI has also advised Banks to leverage technology to support Business processes and implement all stipulations outline by RBI from time to time. Banks are also advised to ensure implementation of basic Organizational framework and put in place policy and procedure to prevent financial frauds through Internet.
- (iii) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued Circular dated 1st July, 2011 on Credit Card operations by Banks. The Banks have been advised to set up internal control system to combat frauds and to take proactive fraud control and enforcement measures. The Banks are required to fulfil 'Know Your Customer (KYC)' requirements. RBI has also issued advisories relating to fictitious offers of funds transfer, remittance towards participation in lottery, money circulation schemes and other fictitious offers of cheap funds. RBI also has cautioned public through Notification against

fictitious offers of remitting cheap funds from aboard.

- (iv) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on Cyber Crime. State Governments have been advised to build adequate technical capacity in handling cyber crime including technical infrastructure, cyber police stations and trained manpower for detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of cyber crimes. Also, under the Cyber Crime Investigation programme, Ministry of Home Affairs is supporting the establishment of Cyber Crime Police Station (CCPS) and Cyber Crime Investigations and Forensic Training Facilities (CCITF) in each State/Union Territory of India under Police Modernization Scheme. Action also has been taken to set up a National Centre of Excellence exclusively devoted to render Cyber Forensic services and to act as National Research and Training Centre on Cyber Forensics.
- (v) Government has formulated a set of investigation manuals with procedures for Search, Seizure Analysis and Presentation of digital evidence in courts. The manuals have been circulated to Law Enforcement Agencies in all States.
- (vi) A major programme has been initiated on development of cyber forensics tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigation and training of the users, particularly police and judicial officers in use of this tool to collect and analyse the digital evidence and present them in Courts.
- (vii) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) are involved in providing basic and advanced training to Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analysing and presenting digital evidence.
- (viii) Cyber forensics training lab has been set up at Training Academy of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to impart basic and advanced training in Cyber Forensics and Investigation of Cyber Crimes to Police Officers associated with

CBI. In addition, Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir for training of Law Enforcement and Judiciary in these States.

- (ix) In collaboration with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM. Cyber Forensic Labs have been set up at Mumbai, Bangluru, Pune and Kolkata for awareness creation and training programmes on Cyber Crime investigation.

National Law School, Bangalore and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad are also engaged in conducting several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber crimes for judicial officers.

- (x) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts, advisories and guidelines regarding cyber security threats and measures to be taken to prevent cyber incidents and enhance security of Information Technology systems.

Annexure-I

Cyber Crime Cases recorded by NCRB

Number of cases registered under IT Act and related Sections of IPC during 2009 – 2011

State/UT	IT Act			IPC Sections		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	30	105	349	8	66	23
Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	13	0	0	1
Assam	2	18	31	2	0	0
Bihar	0	2	25	0	0	13
Chhattisgarh	4	4	2	46	46	76
Goa	8	15	16	4	1	2
Gujarat	20	35	52	16	20	15
Haryana	0	1	42	0	0	3
Himachal Pradesh	6	17	12	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	5	14	0	1	0
Jharkhand	0	0	8	0	0	25
Karnataka	97	153	151	0	23	9
Kerala	64	148	227	7	8	18
Madhya Pradesh	16	30	90	1	5	13
Maharashtra	53	142	306	108	104	87
Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	6	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	1	3	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	2	7	7	11	5	5
Punjab	28	41	59	28	27	20
Rajasthan	27	52	122	1	3	24
Sikkim	0	0	3	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu	18	52	37	19	25	8
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	14	32	101	3	9	13
Uttarakhand	7	10	6	0	1	0
West Bengal	13	49	43	10	11	14
Total (States)	411	922	1725	264	356	370
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	4	3	10	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	3	0	0	3
Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	0	0
Delhi	5	41	50	12	0	49
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total (UTs)	9	44	66	12	0	52
Total (All-India)	420	966	1791	276	356	422

Annexure-II

Details of Frauds in Credit Card, Debit Card, Internet Banking where amount involved is one lakh and above reported by Banks in last three Calendar Years (Amount in lakh)

States	2010		2011		2012	
	No. of cases	Amount involved	No. of cases	Amount involved	No. of cases	Amount involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	27	122.68	17	43.79	23	116.36
Assam					2	17.9
Bihar	3	3.54	5	8.1	3	30.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	3	6.66	1	1	3	9.23
Chhattisgarh	4	12.14			1	1.05
Delhi	109	361.39	76	152.84	75	284.62
Goa	2	4.85	1	1.68		
Gujarat	9	13.33	7	40.77	10	92.67
Haryana	81	237.27	132	458.92	127	708.27
Himachal Pradesh	1	1.71			1	1.45
Jammu and Kashmir						
Jharkhand					2	2.73
Karnataka	60	141.46	66	231.2	83	322.07
Kerala	6	17.93	3	5.55	8	116.63
Madhya Pradesh	4	27.86	1	1	1	9.79
Maharashtra	276	578.74	193	642.48	162	1408.77
Odisha	4	6.18	1	1	1	1.2
Puducherry			1	3.45		
Punjab	6	77.2	2	18.33	8	18.59
Rajasthan	10	25.34	4	4.29	4	64.53
Tamil Nadu	100	259.81	83	414.26	136	416.34
Uttar Pradesh	33	96.16	20	59.34	15	28.61
Uttarakhand	3	28.02	1	10.37		
West Bengal	32	88.64	22	75.34	16	122.6
Overseas	1	10.97	2	29.34	1	60.32
Grand Total	774	2121.88	638	2203.05	682	3834.49

Annexure-III

Financial Fraud Cases registered by CBI

Sl. No.	Cases ID, Date of registration and Sections of Laws	Name of the State	Amount involved (in Rs.) (As per FIR)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
2010				
1.	RC 20/2010 dt. 28.06.2010 U/s 409, 468, 471 IPC and Sec. 13(1)(c) r/w 13(2) P.C. Act, 1988.	West Bengal	58,11,300/- (As per chargesheet)	Chargesheet tiled on 30.06.2011 U/s 409, 420, 468, 471, 477A, IPC, sections 65 and 66 of IT Act, 2000 Sec. 13 (2) r/w 13(1) (c) P.C. Act. 1988 and case is pending trail.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	RC 37/2010 dt. 25.11.2010 U/s 120B, 420, 468, 471 IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of P.C. Act, 1988.	West Bengal	5,22,769/- (As per chargesheet)	Chargesheet filed on 09.05.2012 as Prosecution U/s 120B, 419, 420 468, 471 IPC, and 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of P.C. Act, 1988 and Sec. 66 r/w Sec. 43 of IT Act, 2000 and RDA and case is pending trail.
3.	RC-5(A)/2010-Mum. dt. 04.02.2010 Sec. 120-B, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w. 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 and U/s 43 r/w 66 of Information Technology Act.	Maharashtra	5.3 crores	Two chargesheets have been filed against the officials of Income Tax and pvt. persons in Spl. Court, Mumbai and the same are pending trial.
4.	RC-2/2010/EOU-IX dt. 12.02.2010 U/s 420 IPC and Sec. 66 C&D of IT Act.	New Delhi	16,33,418/-	Charge sheet has been filed in the court of CMM Tis Hazari Delhi on 30.12.2011 the case is pending trial.
5.	RC-8/2010/EOU-IX dt. 26.07.2010 U/s 417, 419 and 420 IPC and 66C and 66D of IT Act, 2000.	New Delhi	75,000/-	Closure report filed in the court of CMM Tis Hazari on 30.09.2011 and accepted by the court on 15.12.2011.
6.	RC-12/E/2010 dt. 11.11.2010 Sec. of Law as per FIR: U/Sec. 120-B r/w 420 IPC.	—	31.84 lakhs	Case is pending trial. Chargesheet was filed in the Court of the 14th ACMM, Hyderabad on 30.03.2012 against Anshul Thapar and Satvinder Singh (both are Private Persons) U/Sec. 120-B r/w 420, 420 and 468 r/w 471 IPC and substantive offences thereof.
2011				
1.	RC-09/2011 dt. 31.03.2011 U/s. 120B, 419, 420, 467, 468, 469, 471, 473 IPC and section 66(A)(b) and (c) of IT Act, 2000.	West Bengal and Haryana	98 Lacs approx.	Closure filed in court on 02.05.2012 as a case on similar allegation was registered and Charge Sheeted in Punjab.
2.	RC-13/2011 dt. 16.05.2011 U/s 120B, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC, Sec. 66(2) of IT Act, 2000 and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of P.C. Act, 1988.	West Bengal	1,90,13,303.37	Chargesheet filed on 01.10.2012 U/s 120B, 420, 409, 468, 471, 477A IPC, Sec. 66(C) of IT Act, 2000 (Amendment, 2008) and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) and 13(1)(c) of P.C. Act, 1988 and the case is pending trial.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	RC-15/2011 dt. 27.05.2011 U/s 120B, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC Sec. 65, 66(2) of I.T. Act, 2000 and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of P.C. Act, 1988.	West Bengal	305.62 lakhs	Chargesheet filed on 31.12.2012 U/s 120B, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) and 13(1)(c) of P.C. Act, 1988 and the case is pending trial.
4.	RC-16/2011 dt. 27.06.2011 U/s 120B, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC, and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	West Bengal	1,47,05,120/- as per Chargesheet	Chargesheet filed on 1.06.2012 U/s 120B, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 477A IPC, Sec. 66 of IT Act, 2000 and Section 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 and the case is pending trial.
5.	RC-23/2011 dt. 03.08.2011 U/s 120B, 420, 467, 468, 471 and 477A IPC r/w 13(2) and 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	West Bengal	1,15,09,571.34	Chargesheet filed on 28.12.2012 U/s 120B, 420, 467, 471 and 477A IPC, Sec. 43(i) r/w 66 of IT Act, 2000 r/w ITAA 2008 and Sec. 13(2)r/w 13(1)(c) and (d) of PC Act, 1988 and the case is pending trial.
6.	RC-33/2011 dt. 29.11.2011 U/s 120B, 420, 457, 468, 471 and 477 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	West Bengal	14.46 lakhs	Chargesheet filed on 28.12.2012 U/s 120B r/w 419, 420, 468, 471 and 477A IPC, Sec 66 r/w 43(i) of IT Act, 2000 r/w ITAA 2008 and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 and the case is pending trial.
7.	RC-05(A)/2011 dt. 21.04.2011 U/s 120-B r/w 420, 465, 468, 471 and 477-A IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of P.C. Act, 1988.	Maharashtra	1.35 crores	Chargesheet filed in the case and the same is pending trial.
8.	RC-221/2011/E0001/EO-III dt. 30.05.2011 U/s 120-B and 409 of IPC and 13(2) r/w 13 (1) (c) of PC Act.	Bihar, Ranchi and Jharkhand	8.5 crores was transferred fraudulently through RTGS but the amount was retrieved	Charge sheet filed 20/12/2012 in the court of Spl Judge Ranchi and the same is pending trial.
9	RC-221/2011/E0002/EO-III dated 06.06.2011 U/s 120-B and 409 of IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) of PC Act.	Bihar	12.50 crore was transferred. Rs. 1.5 cores was withdrawn. Rs. 10.48 crores could be retrieved	Chargesheet filed on 05.12.2012 in the court of Spl Judge Ranchi and the case is pending trial.

1	2	3	4	5
10	RC-221/2011/E/0009 dt. 24.11.2011 Sec. 420 and 120-B of IPC and 66 A(c), 66D of IT Act, 2000.	Delhi, Mumbai and other places	36,06,700	Chargesheet filed on 22.8.12. In the court of CCM THC and the case is pending trial.
2012				
1.	RC-01/2012 dt. 10.1.2012 U/s 120B, 419, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	West Bengal	94.75 lakhs	Chargesheet filed on 28.12.2012, U/s 120B, 419, 420, 468, 471, 477A IPC and sec 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 and Sec. 66 r/w 43(i) of IT Act, 2000 and case is pending trial.
2.	RC-04(A)/2012, dt. 28.03.2012 U/s 120B, 420, 468, 471 of IPC, Sec 66A (b) & (c) of IT Act., 2000 and section 8 and 13(2) r/w sec. 13(1)(d) of the P.C. Act, 1988.	Accused Persons involved are belong to Odisha, Jharkhand and Bihar	Collection of huge amounts. Final figure not yet ascertained.	The case is under investigation.
3.	RC-06(A)/2012, dt. 10.04.2012 U/s 409 IPC and Section 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) of PC Act, 1988 and Section 66 of IT Act, 2000.	Odisha	4,82,300/-	The case is under investigation.
4.	RC-11(A)/2012 dt. 17.07.2012 U/s 120-B r/w 420 IPC, 13(2) r/vv 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 and U/s 66 of IT Act, 2000.	Accused Persons involved are belong to Odisha and Jharkhand	15.00 crores	The case is under investigation.
5.	RC-221/2012/E0001/EO-III dt. 02.01.2012 U/s 120-B and 409 of IPC and 13(2) r/w 13 (1)(c) of PC Act	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other places	29.25 crores. The entire amount was retrieved	The case is under investigation.
6.	RC-221/2012/E0002/EO-III dt. 06.01.2012 U/s 120-B and 420 of PC Act.	Andhra Pradesh	318.13 lacs.	Chargesheet filled on 26.12.2012 in the court of 3rd ACMM Vijayawada and the case is pending trial.
7.	RC-221/2012/E/0005 dt. 13.03.2012 U/s 120-B and 420 of IPC and U/s 66 r/w 43 (a), 66C, 66D of IT Act, 2000.	Delhi, Haryana Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and other places	6,36,93,600/-	The case is under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	RC-221/2012/E/0008 dt. 01.11.2012 U/s 120B r/w 420 of IPC, 13(2) r/w 13(i)(d) of PC Act and 66 r/w 43 of IT Act.	New Delhi	3,25,118,688.00	The case is under investigation.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: The hon. Minister has given a wonderful reply to my question. It was expected from an intelligent Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* I am glad ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Minister, I am a very simple man. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak. What is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Your answer is quite ambiguous for crores of people like me who are not computer literate. ...*(Interruptions)* I will put it in plain words. ...*(Interruptions)* There are two three types of fraud, one is economic fraud, wherein passwords are hacked, the money is debited from the account and one comes to know of it very late. Certain sites are hacked and blocked. It happened also with the Ministry of Defence. There are certain laws with which the common man is not fully acquainted. You do not have an awareness procedure. At least I have not read about it in any newspaper. I hope you will take some action to disseminate information about cyber laws, the technology which was introduced by our former hon. Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhiji and which is now being used by crores of persons. ...*(Interruptions)* I rarely get a chance to speak, so please allow me to speak. I want to know that [English] in the absence of registration of cyber cafes, these are happening; there is no procedure for registration of cyber cafes at the moment. [Translation] The Police comes into action after the commitment of fraud.

[English]

Secondly, there is no proper legislation to have specialized inquiry officers, courts, alongwith stringent punishment for the guilty. You have no access to the service provider or the Internet provider who are sitting in US or Europe or anywhere else, like Google or Yahoo, who do not have offices in India. So, you have no control over them and

you have no international agreement on this subject between the countries. So, I would like to know what is your answer and what steps you are going to take in this matter.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The distinguished Member has raised a very important issue. I must confess that the work is in progress. The cyber space is a very new medium and a very unique medium, which the young people of our country are using in a big way. We are discovering, as we go along, the nature and the complexity of the crimes that are taking place. There are financial frauds taking place; and I will give you one small example. Suppose there is a hacker outside this country and there is an outlet of the ATM machine. What they do is that they put a malware in that outlet, and through that malware, they get the credit card number of the consumer who has used that particular outlet. That credit card number is then conveyed to the hacker and then the hacker uses that credit card to withdraw lakhs of rupees from that account. The RBI has issued several circulars to banks to see what should be done so that they are careful; there are also advisories given to the consumers. [Translation] These kinds of things happen because the subscribers are not aware of all this. You must have come across messages in your mobile phone that you have won one lakh dollar. They are advised to contact a number and directed to deposit a certain amount of fees in order to receive one lakh dollar. There are such kind of fraud. Money laundering schemes are being flourished. This is a kind of fraud. The hon'ble Member has correctly said and it is a fact that we don't have any international agreement in this regard and it is very difficult to sign an agreement. The issue is being discussed at international level and we also want that there should be such kind of agreement but there is different opinion which propagates that internet is such a medium which should not be brought under the control of anyone including the Government. Now there will be in-depth discussion and I think that it will take certain years to strike international agreement in this regard. It is a fact. [English] There are intermediaries who are running these systems who are far

away from the law. When we seek to get information from these intermediaries, they do not give that information. [Translation] In case of any cyber crime we sought information from intermediaries like 'google' or 'facebook' to provide facts in this regard. They don't provide such information. Since their offices are not registered here, so we can't take any action against them. Meanwhile, it is written in law book that such information will be deleted within 60 or 90 days. I think that the work is in progress. You have put forth certain good suggestions. We discuss the matter with NGOs and stake holders and also at international level in this regard through round table conferences. I think that the matter is likely to be resolved in the ensuing days but I agree with the suggestion given by you regarding awareness campaign and we will make efforts to increase awareness among people. There are many such matters where after a visit of a site by a person there are hackers who copy and recreate similar site and people consider it a genuine site. In such manner all details of consumer is provided to said fabricated site and then that information is used to mislead the people. There are many such cases. We are considering all these matters. We will definitely consider the suggestion put forth by you and take further steps in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your second question.

SHRI JAY PRAKASH AGARWAL: I would like to inform the House about the incident that took place in Mumbai in Maharashtra wherein two girls had posted a comment on a social site and a case was registered against these girls for the same. These girls were arrested and harassed. Now tell me as to what precautionary measures have been taken to avoid misuse and forceful implementation of law. What steps have been taken by the Government in this regard?

I would like to know as to how much money has been incurred on research and development (R&D) in respect of course, research to be prepared by pool of professionals and the number of government recognized schools and colleges set up to provide training in that field. Whether the Government has developed any alarm system in case of attack on nuclear or power establishment because people are very much afraid. I want that full page advertisement should be published in order to make people aware about their rights and the ways to exercise it.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, I will definitely consider the suggestions put forth by the hon'ble Member through you but I would like to respond to two-three questions

raised by him. First, we have Indian Computer Emergency Response team in the country. An office has been set up to look into the matter related to cyber space. I would request the hon'ble Member to visit the office and have first hand knowledge. We closely monitor the cyber space data in order to find out whether there is any cyber attack or not. Whenever we notice any such incident we immediately inform the agencies. We have incurred a lot of money on Computer Emergency Response Team and we carry out research work in each sector be it aviation sector, banking sector or transport sector. We provide information after paying a close watch to this matter and we will carry out research work in this regard.

Second, the incident of Maharashtra has been raised here and I am fully in agreement with it. In my opinion the enforcement agencies particularly the police personnel is not aware of the Information Act, 1966. As per the said law we should not have any objection in case any person files a complaint or makes any genuine criticism. I think that it would be violation of freedom of expression in case we prohibit anyone from doing so. The Government is committed to protect the right to freedom of expression. We condemn such incidents. Such type of incident should not take place. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra has taken action against guilty police personnel in that case.

Third, you have asked about the amount incurred on training etc. Around 300 crore rupees have been incurred on R&D, cyber security and training programmes. We want to incur more funds because [English] as I said, 'it is a work in progress'. This is a new medium. We have to yet fully understand this medium and we have to also take protective measures because we do not know what the medium is going to do next. In a sense, all financial institutions, all private businesses because private businesses are also doing business on cyber space, they must have protective measures through technology within their systems so that they can protect data of their businesses. But I do not think private businesses are fully aware of the fact that anybody can hack them today.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, I am glad that hon'ble Minister is paying attention towards this problem but he has not responded to the question. There are lakhs of mobile phone or net subscribers who receive messages about winning two lakh or ten lakh dollar but rural people are not aware of all this. Subsequently they receive message

to deposit five thousand rupees after which prize money will be delivered to their home address. After depositing five thousand rupees, they are asked to deposit ten thousand rupees, when they do not get any prize money, they approach Police Station to file a complaint but the police personnel laugh at them and ask them about the reason for depositing the money. Now situation is this that I should have received prize money of atleast 50 crore dollar so far as per the messages received on my official phone and Lok Sabha internet.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister that if he has set up such an extraordinary search response team then it would be possible to arrest those eight-ten people who make such fake advertisements and it would prevent such advertisements from being posted on the internet and the naive gullible rural folks would be saved from being cheated. My question is whether the hon. Minister is taking any suo-moto action so as to prevent such fake calls/advertisements announcing prize from being posted on internet and mobile.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The people who announce prize on mobile have their centres abroad. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: We have them also in India. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We have no such information. These are mostly located abroad and we do not get information of such centres functioning abroad. ...*(Interruptions)* I know ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please listen to him first. Hon. Minister has not completed the reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Please listen to me. The Government can take action only if I inform the Government and pass on the number from which the call has been made. But how would the Government know that from which number the call has been made?...*(Interruptions)* The Government has no such provision, to find out from 934 crore mobiles the number of the caller. If there existed such a provision further action could definitely have been taken by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* However, if I receive such number, I will take immediate action. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. RATNA DE: Madam, of late, cyber crime has grown

enormously. It seems the Ministry has failed in its effort. We need to have a National Cyber Security Policy to check cyber crime incidents which are increasing every day.

Would the hon. Minister State as to what the Ministry is doing in framing the National Cyber Security Policy with a view to stop further cyber crime incidents in the country? Is there any necessity to tighten the legal framework by amending IT Act, 2009? If yes, the details thereof and if no, the reasons therefor.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We are formulating a Cyber Security Policy, which is under discussion in the departments. There are several such provisions in the IT Act under which action can be taken under the act on such crimes. I have all the details as to how, where and when action has been taken. But as far as the policy is concerned, it shall be framed soon.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Madam Speaker, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that there is spurt in cyber crimes day by day. Certain people, the celebrities more than the common-man get affected by it. Some people open false Facebook accounts and upload nude pictures on it. They do not know how to delete them because it is not in their control. There is a need for coordination between the state and the Union Government to address this problem. A lot of time is being consumed to catch hold of the wrong doers and the link. We celebrities are much harassed in this entire row.

I would like to know if the Government could bring such a legislation to apprehend such fraudsters and bust such links. The hon. Minister referred to the freedom of expression, which could harass other person and I believe such a freedom is not freedom of expression. What action can be taken by the hon. Minister on this?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The hon. Member has very rightly said that if freedom of expression is exercised to defame or represent someone in obscene light than this does not fall in the ambit of freedom of expression. This is absolutely correct. Whenever we get information or are informed by the Ministry of Home Affairs that such things have appeared on Facebook, we take immediate action and write to the intermediary to remove it immediately. ...*(Interruptions)* We are examining the contents on the internet. I assure you that we remain very alert about it. Whenever we have such an

input about the contents on the internet, particularly about our leaders, we take action on it. ...*(Interruptions)* We have initiated action to eliminate it.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not have a discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Do you know from where the protest began? I try my best to end this. Today, highly condemnable contents are shown by the intermediaries on the internet not only against persons but against religions and also against organisations. I feel that this entire House should collectively raise its voice so that some concrete step could be taken.

[English]

Rajiv Awas Yojana

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*43. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the criteria followed for selection of cities and towns under the scheme alongwith the names of cities and towns selected for the purpose, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the preparatory phase of the RAY is currently under implementation and if so, the details thereof including the status of the pilot projects under preparatory phase, State/UT-wise;

(d) the details of the assistance sanctioned, released and utilised under RAY since its inception so far, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance differ on the pattern of funding the projects under RAY and if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on the projects taken under RAY?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. Under Rajiv Awas Yojana, Central Assistance will be extended to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers and undertake reservation of land/ Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/dwelling units for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor. Fifty per cent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing and transit housing-for in-situ redevelopment in slums — would be borne by the Centre. However, for the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90%, including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

The Phase-I of Rajiv Awas Yojana, which is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme, i.e. till June, 2013, is currently under implementation. This is the preparatory phase of RAY to undertake preparatory activities and pilot projects adopted. However, priority should be accorded by all States to towns with larger number of people living in slums so that the goal of RAY to achieve the status of Slum-free State/Country is attained in the shortest time span. The list of cities and towns selected State-wise is at enclosed Annexure-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. RAY is currently in the preparatory phase. For accelerating implementation of the scheme, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has taken the following steps:—

(i) 100% central assistance is provided to States to undertake preparatory activities under RAY such as slum survey, GIS mapping of slums, GIS-MIS integration, preparation of Slum-free City Plan of Action and Pilot Detailed Project Reports. Rs. 99.98 crores have been released to States/UTs so far for preparatory activities.

(ii) Guidelines have been issued to States/UTs for facilitation of preparatory activities under RAY. These include: Guidelines for Slum Survey; GIS Mapping, MIS development and Integration of GIS with MIS; Community Participation;

Preparation of a Slum Free City Plan of Action; Preparation of Pilot Projects/Detailed Project Reports; Draft Model Property Rights to Slum Dwellers Act, 2011; Draft Model Provisions for Reservation of 20-25% Developed Land for EWS/LIG housing in all housing projects, public and private.

- (iii) Periodic capacity building and training activities have been undertaken at national, regional, State and city levels through resource centres.

- (iv) Periodic review meetings have been held at national/regional/state/city level v/ith the concerned State Government officials to expedite Slum-free City Plans of Action and Preparation of Detailed Project Reports.

The details of pilot projects, assistance sanctioned and released under RAY since its inception so far, State-wise are at enclosed Annexure-II.

- (e) No, Madam.

Annexure-I

List of 195 (RAY) cities

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)/Number of cities	Cities — Fund released for SFCP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	472.72(11 cities) FY 2009-10 2nd Installment of 969.40 lakhs released in March, 2011	1. Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) 2. Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) 3. Vijayawada 4. Tirupathi 5. Guntur 6. Nellore 7. Kurnool 8. Rajamundry 9. Warangal 10. Kakinada 11. Ramagundam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	12. Naharlagun 13. Itanagar
3.	Assam	76.34 (1 city) FY 2009-10	14. Guwahati
4.	Bihar	191.59 (4 cities) FY 2009-10	15. Patna 16. Gaya-Bodhgaya 17. Bhagalpur 18. Muzaffarpur

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	182.88(4 cities) FY 2009-10	19. Bhilai Nagar
			20. Raipur
			21. Bilaspur
			22. Korba
6.	Delhi	981.96 (DMC) FY 2010-11	23. Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area
7.	Goa	111.70 (3 cities) FY 2010-11	24. Mormugao
			25. Panaji
			26. Margao
8.	Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities) FY 2009-10	27. Ahmedabad
			28. Surat
			29. Vadodara
			30. Rajkot
			31. Jamnagar
			32. Bhavnagar
			33. Bharuch
			34. Porbandar
9.	Haryana	151.3 (9 cities) FY 2009-10	35. Faridabad
			36. Panipat
			37. Yamunanagar
			38. Ambala
			39. Panchkula
			40. Karnal
			41. Rohtak
			42. Hisar
			43. Gurgaon
10.	Himachal Pradesh	(63.84 (1 city) FY 2009-10	44. Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	236.80 (8 cities) FY 2010-11	45. Jammu
			46. Srinagar
			47. Anathanag
			48. Udhampur
			49. Barahmulla
			50. Kathua
			51. Leh
			52. Kargil

1	2	3	4
12.	Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities) FY 2009-10	53. Jamshedpur
			54. Dhanbad
			55. Ranchi
			56. Bokaro Steel City
13.	Karnataka	400.4 (10 cities) FY 2009-10	57. Bangalore
			58. Mysore
			59. Hubli-Dharwad
			60. Mangalore
			61. Belgaum
			62. Gulbarga
			63. Davanagere
			64. Bellary
			65. Shimoga
			66. Tumkur
14.	Kerala	263.31 (6 cities) FY 2009-10	67. Kochi
			68. Thiruvananthapuram
			69. Kozhikode
			70. Kannur
			71. Kollam
			72. Thrissur
15.	Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (16 cities) FY 2009-10	73. Indore
			74. Bhopal
			75. Jabalpur
			76. Gwalior
			77. Ujjain
			78. Sagar
			79. Burhanpur
			80. Dewas
			81. Khandwa
			82. Ratlam
			83. Rewa
			84. Satna
			85. Singrauli

1

2

3

4

16. Maharashtra 944.67 (18 cities) FY 2009-10

86. Murwara (Katni)
87. Chhindwara
88. Neemuch
89. Greater Mumbai U.A.
90. Pune U.A.
91. Nagpur
92. Nashik
93. Aurangabad
94. Solapur
95. Bhiwandi
96. Amravati
97. Kolhapur
98. Sangli-Miraj Kupwad
99. Nanded-Waghala
100. Malegaon
101. Akola
102. Jalgaon
103. Ahmadnagar
104. Dhule
105. Chandrapur
106. Latur
107. Imphal
108. Shilong
109. Aizwai
110. Champhai
111. Kolasib
112. Laungltai
113. Lunglei
114. Mamit
115. Saiha
116. Serchhip

17. Manipur 55.79 (1 city) FY 2009-10

18. Meghalaya 95.63 (1 city) FY 2010-11

19. Mizoram 467.07 (8 cities) FY 2010-11

1	2	3	4
20.	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	117. Kohima
			118. Dimapur
21.	Odisha	184.12 (6 cities) FY 2009-10	119. Bhubaneswar
			120. Puri
			121. Cuttack
			122. Raurkela
			123. Brahmapur
			124. Sambalpur
22.	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	125. Puducherry
			126. Ozhukari
23.	Punjab	583.34 (7 cities) FY 2010-11	127. Ludhiana
			128. Amritsar
			129. Jalandhar.
			130. Patiala
			131. Bhatinda
			132. Batala
			133. Jalalabad
24.	Rajasthan	281.15 (8 cities) FY 2009-10	134. Jaipur
			135. Jodhpur
			136. Kota
			137. Bikaner
			138. Ajmer
			139. Udaipur
			140. Bharatpur
			141. Alwar
25.	Sikkim	62.39 (5 cities) FY 2010-11	142. Gangtok
			143. Jorethang
			144. Namchi
			145. Rangpo
			146. Singtam

1	2	3	4
26	Tamil Nadu	480.14 (10 cities) FY 2009-10	147. Chennai Municipal Corporation
			148. Coimbatore
			149. Madurai
			150. Tiruchirappalli
			151. Salem
			152. Tiruppur
			153. Tirunelveli
			154. Erode
			155. Vellore
			156. Tuticorin
27	Tripura	54.68 (1 city) FY 2009-10	157. Agartala
28.	Uttar Pradesh	733.17 (22 cities) FY 2009-10	158. Kanpur
			159. Lucknow
			160. Agra Municipal Corporation
			161. Varanasi
			162. Meerut
			163. Allahabad
			164. Ghaziabad
			165. Bareilly
			166. Aligarh
			167. Moradabad
			168. Gorakhpur
			169. Jhansi MB
			170. Saharanpur
			171. Firozabad
			172. Muzaffarnagar
			173. Mathura
			174. Shahjahanpur
			175. Noida
			176. Rampur
			177. Etawah

1	2	3	4
			178. Kannauj
			179. Rae Bareli
29.	Uttarakhand	114.63 (3 cities) FY 2009-10	180. Dehradun
			181. Nainital
			182. Haridwar
30.	West Bengal	423.27 (5 cities) FY 2009-10	183. Kolkata U.A.
			184. Asansol U.A.
			185. Siliguri
			186. Jalpaiguri
			187. Murshidabad
31.	Daman and Diu	58.06 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	188. Daman
			189. Diu
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	190. Silvassa
			191. Amli
33.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	76.18 (1 city) FY 2010-11	192. Portblair
34.	Lakshadweep (UT)	15.00 (3 cities) FY 2010-11	193. Amini
			194. Kavaratti
			195. Minicoy
Total		99.98 crore	

Annexure-II**Details of assistance sanctioned/released**

(Rs. in lac)

Sl. No.	State	City	Name of the Project	Year of release	Total Project Cost	1st installment of ACA (1/3rd of Central Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR of Kesava Nagar Slum; In-situ redevelopment, GHMC under RAY Pilot Project	2011-12	5874.59	741.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	DPR of Dhall Mill Area Slum under RAY (RAY Pilot Project-1) in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	2012-13	2013.42	301.11
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	DPR of N.S.C. Bose Nagar in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation under RAY (RAY Pilot Project-2)	2012-13	7617.57	1209.45
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Pilot Project for in situ Redevelopment) at Surya Teja Nagar	2012-13	1131.08	188.51
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Mahadev Nagar, Indrajeet Nagar, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar-2, Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar-1 and Rahul Gandhi Nagar (Bajrang Nagar) as per the slum Free City Plan of Indore Metropolitan Area under RAY.	2011-12	8433.55	1242.85
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (1 Behind MLB School 2 Sana Peepar 3 Choudhari Mohall 4 Ravi Das Nagar) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Jabalpur Municipal Area under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	2011-12	3694.58	557.65
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Sharma Farm 2, Sharma Farm No. 1 Shanti Nagar Ward No. 21, Cancer Pahadi, Mehelgaon Ki Pahadi) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Gwalior Municipal Area under RAY	2011-12	5715.52	842.03
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Pilot DPR of Identified three Slums (Slum near Kishor Nyayalay, Slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) as per the Slum Free City Plan of SAGAR Metropolitan Area under RAY	2011-12	3511.32	500.89
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Arjun Nagar, Jheel Nagar, Shanti Nagar and Ambedkar Nagar) for construction in Bhopal.	2012-13	7399.77	1121.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	
10.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pilot Project for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under RAY	2011-12	7186.94	1157.39
11.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	DPR for Rangamatia Cluster Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Odisha under RAY (Pilot Project)	2011-12	4476.61	606.86
12.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot Project for Patharbandha Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under RAY (in-situ Redevelopment), Bhubaneswar	2012-13	8539.99	1223.97
13.	Odisha	Cuttack	Pilot Project for 10 nos. Slum Clusters, in Cuttack under RAY (in-situ development in Cuttack)	2012-13	2583.32	359.26
14.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot Project for Kiran ki Dhani Slum, Jaipur. Rajasthan under RAY	2011-12	5729.2	919.9
15.	Mizoram	Aizwal	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project at Zuangtui, Aizwal	2012-13	1120.01	316.34
16.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project for in-situ Redevelopment and relocation at Lalganga Slum in Raipur City	2012-13	1359.95	202.93
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified Slums as per slum free city of Rae Bareli City under RAY	2012-13	6460.76	989.02
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Pilot DPR for Magjeen Mohalla improvement Project at Rampur	2012-13	1367.18	173.21
19.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot Project for Rehabilitating the Kakkanji Nagar Slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	2012-13	8491.80	1157.46
20.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot project for Mahisakhala Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under Rajiv Awas Yojana (in-situ redevelopment)	Sanctioned on 11.09.2012	4693.91	663.51
21.	Rajasthan Pradesh	Kota	Pilot DPR for Rental to ownership housing scheme (at Mohanlal Sukhadiya Housing Scheme Extension) in Kota, under RAY	Sanctioned on 21.12.2012	7166.58	1138.62
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Harbansh Mohal Slum Improvement Project under Rajiv Awas Yojana		518.31	69.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Pokhar Purva Slum Improvement Project under Rajiv Awas Yojana		824.76	100.45
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannouj	Pilot DPR for in-situ Upgradation of Shekhana and Bajariya Shekhana Slums in Kannauj under Rajiv Awas Yojana		1752.57	219.16
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Pilot DPR for identified Slums as per Slum free City Plan of Agra under RAY	Sanctioned on 11.01.2013	3769.59	479.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified Slums as per Slum free City Plan of Rae Bareli City Phase-II under RAY		5291.01	779.12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Pilot DPR for in-situ Development of 5 Slums namely Gaur Bheet, Bharat Nagar Chamrahi, Shivlokpur, Daud Nagar and Naya Daud Nagar in Faizullahganj ward, Lucknow under RAY		2475.35	358.40
28.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Pilot DPR for Budh Vihar, Behind Pratap School and Dhobigatta, Alwar under RAY		8345.56	1325.93
29.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Pilot DPR for Namak Katra Slum, Bharatpur, Rajasthan under RAY		908.01	144.26
30.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Sanjay Nagar Batta Basti – Phase-I, Jaipur under RAY		9660.97	1489.87
31.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Pilot DPR for Lohar Basti Site, Pasand Nagar Kotra and Idgah (Chorasiya Was), Ajmer under RAY		8511.26	1352.26
32.	Punjab	Batala	Pilot DPR for in-situ upgradation of three Slums at Batala, Punjab under RAY		683.25	110.05
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Pilot DPR for Leh Old Town Upgradation under RAY		2221.88	593.73
34.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot DPR (Phase-II) for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar Slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	Sanctioned on 30.01.2013	3222.81	441.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	Pilot DPR for in-situ upgradation of Karikalan Street, (Nadukondaiyam Pettai) in Trichy under RAY	Sanctioned on 30.01.2013	1721.15	233.36
36.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Pilot DPR for Bhatto and Oddo ka baas, Bikaner under RAY		1728.04	253.50
37.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Pilot DPR of in-situ upgradation of 9 Slums in Jalandhar under RAY		1259.65	205.34
38.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Pilot DPR of construction of 900 houses including infrastructure at Sulikunte Village, Sy. no. 122, in Varthur Hobli, Bangalore under RAY (Relocation)		5709.62	871.67
39.	Karnataka	Tumkar	Pilot DPR of construction of 1200 DUs including infrastructure at Dibbur, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)		6996.48	1081.27
40.	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	Pilot DPR of construction of 1072 DUs including infrastructure at Hubli-Dharwad, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)		6766.52	1021.93

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Thank you Madam. Rajiv Awas Yojana is a very commendable scheme under which we hope to become a slum free nation by the year 2020. Rajiv Awas Yojana was started in June, 2011 and its pilot project was formulated in September, 2011. If we hope to achieve this target by 2020, it is very important to ensure effective coordination between the implementation work by the State Governments and the actual scheme floated by the Union Government. Even the best of Central schemes fail due to lack of co-ordination and interest on part of the State Government and the budget allocation is not put to the best possible use. My parliamentary constituency consists of 15 town areas and three municipalities and voter-wise it is the largest Lok Sabha constituency in the country. It is densely populated. As it happens in such situations in villages and settlements, some houses have been built under Indira Awas Yojana but those have been taken by ineligible people while the eligible people were left empty-handed. In such situations, I would like to ask the Minister whether the

Union Government is making any effort to ensure proper implementation of the Rajiv Awas Yojana in Unnao and other districts in collaboration with the State Governments and considering implementation thereof by roping-in real estate developers or use of turn-key or PPP model?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Madam, the first phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana was implemented in only 195 cities. As per the policy implemented for in this regard, the population of the city should be more than three lakhs as per the 2001 census. The President has also said in his Address that if this scheme is implemented across the country, no city will remain untouched. We should know that land and development through urban local body is a state subject. We cannot select the cities without the involvement of the state concerned. The State Government has to play an important role in this regard. The new form of the Rajiv Awas Yojana is being implemented from 2013 onwards. Under the said scheme we give money directly to urban local bodies through the State Government. Under this scheme, funding provision is being made through Rajiv Loan Scheme, Affordable Housing

in Partnership although there is requirement for government intervention both on demand and supply side. We followed the same method which we had adopted at the time of JNNURM. We also want to provide soft loans to people on low interest rates, without any collateral security. This is also an intervention and we hope to fulfil the vision of a slum free country by the year 2020.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Madam, all of us know that all the cities are getting highly populated and the people who come from villages in search of jobs also wish to stay on in the cities. If the government proposes to build the houses under Rajiv Awas Yojana in the space available within the cities then the available infrastructure would not be adequate. Is this Ministry talking about collaborating with other Ministries and creation of new infrastructure, well planned town areas and development of areas surrounding the towns with proper electrification, water supply and taking care of other facets of urban planning? Is the Union Government thinking of building houses by extending the towns in collaboration with other Ministries?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Madam, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member that across the world urban sprawl is not considered to be desirable. This is so because with the spread of the city, the service providers and the service users, i.e., the poor have to commute long distances to reach their place of work. People inhabit slums because they have come from villages situated thousands of kilometers away to get work and it is their place of employment. If they are displaced and shifted far away then those people will come back for employment and construct slum areas nearby again. That is the reason we have formulated two parts of Rajiv Awas Yojana — the first part is in-situ slum rehabilitation and the second part is aggressive house planning to ensure prevention of slum creation in urban areas. Rajiv Awas Yojana attempts to provide services to the people within the cities while avoiding urban sprawl. In this scheme, provision has been made not only for housing but also for infrastructure development.

[English]

*SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Hon. Speaker Madam, we all are aware that people from rural areas are migrating to cities in search of jobs. As a result, slums are mushrooming in all Indian cities. Slum dwellers are living in very unhygienic

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

conditions, they do not have proper housing, and other basic facilities like drinking water, sanitation, power, health care etc.,

Therefore through you I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister what measures are being taken to ensure the effective implementation of the scheme in all the cities of the country including the State of Karnataka. Kindly give details.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Madam, as I have already stated, Rajiv Awas Yojana would be implemented in all the cities throughout the country. Earlier, the first phase was implemented just in 195 cities of the country but the second phase which we are going to start from the next financial year will be implemented throughout the country.

As far as urban infrastructure among the urban poor is concerned, the census figures have shown that as far as the water supply, access to latrine facilities and source of lighting are concerned, there has been a significant improvement among the urban poor in all these sectors. So, the lifestyle and the overall situation including infrastructure are improving among the urban poor living in the urban areas.

Then, the hon. Member, in his opening remarks, has said that people from rural areas migrate to urban areas. There is no distress migration as such. The NSSO survey has shown that and it has been found by the census figures also. The NSSO Survey has shown that 64 per cent of the total migration, total increase in the urban population is just because of the people who live in the cities themselves. The 36 per cent increase in the urban population is because of the migration. The 64 per cent increase, which is the overwhelming majority, is because of people living in the cities themselves. They migrate from one city to the other or the population is growing within the cities themselves.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, I just want to ask a question from hon'ble Minister. He had made a provision of one lakh rupees for the construction of houses for the poor under Rajiv Awas Yojana. At present it is not possible to construct a house with this amount. Our standing committee had recommended to increase this amount only then this scheme would be successful. What is the view of the Ministry in this regard and how far has it progressed?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to inform the hon'ble Member and he would be

happy to know that the recommendations made by the Standing Committee of Parliament in April, 2012 to increase the amount of loan up to one lakh rupees, on which we provide a subsidy of five percent, our Ministry has made a proposal to this effect. We have already circulated a note of EFC on December 28th. We want to increase it from one lakh rupees to five lakh rupees for the purpose of interest subsidy. Five percent interest subsidy will be provided on this amount. Under this loan amount will be Rs. 8 lakh and on Rs. 5 lakh interest subsidy will be provided. Initially it was provided under this scheme that funds would be provided only for constructing new houses. Many people did not come forward due to this. But now we have made changes and provided that if poor people want to make alteration, improvement or add new rooms in their houses or they need to construct new houses, they will be provided assistance under this scheme. Alongwith this I would like to inform the House that we have set up a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust. We have put an amount of Rs. 1000 crore in it. With the help of this trust we have set up a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund under which the house being constructed itself would be deemed as collateral security for those who are constructing their houses without any collateral security. So any poor can take loans. And no poor will be required to provide collateral security. For this, there will be a loan amount of around Rs. 20,000/- crore available in the open market and poor persons could obtain loan from banks. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: You have done a good job and scheme sounds good but banks do not sanction loan. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana is an ambitious and good scheme. There is a clause under the scheme to provide property right to slum dweller. I would like to know in respect of providing property rights in cities like Mumbai as to whether housing units could be provided to slum dweller in FSI or AFR term in place of land lease.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to inform the hon'ble Member and he will be glad to know that initially we have made a mandatory condition to provide long term property right for land. Now we are considering to provide 25 square meter Notional Right Build-up Space under FSI term to slum dwellers. It is a bankable property through which a person will avail loan for other

purposes also. Now slum dwellers will get long term property rights through notional 25 square meter area. Just now a question has been raised here that banks do not provide loan. In this regard I would like to state that we have established Credit Risk Guarantee Fund while making National Housing Bank as nodal agency. We have selected three banks first namely, HUDCO which is functioning under the Ministry, second HDFC and third a nationalized bank for the said purpose. We are sensitizing these banks and want to popularize the said scheme. Therefore, we implemented CRGF scheme three months ago. Now we expect that banks will provide easy loans to the poor through the fund of Rs. 20,000 crore earmarked for the purpose.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Delay/Cancellation of Flights

*44. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the domestic and international flights cancelled/delayed/diverted/rescheduled due to fog during the last year and the current year, airline-wise;

(b) the losses suffered by the airlines due to fog related cancellations, delays, rescheduling and diversions during the above period, airline-wise;

(c) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken note of the flight disruptions due to fog despite most airlines claiming to have CAT-III trained pilots;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by DGCA against those airlines which are not providing proper training to their pilots for CAT-II or III operations; and

(e) the steps being taken to mitigate the hardships caused to the passengers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH):
(a) and (b) The details of the flights diverted due to fog during the years 2012 and 2013 are given at enclosed Statement-I and those of flights cancelled due to weather

conditions at enclosed Statement-II. The DGCA does not maintain any data on delayed/rescheduled flights due to fog nor on the losses suffered by airlines due to their flights having been cancelled/delayed/diverted/rescheduled due to fog.

(c) to (e) There has been significant addition to the number of CAT-III trained pilots across the airlines in the year 2012 in comparison to the previous year. The number increased from 1288 in the year 2011 to 2082 in the year 2012. The airline-wise details of such pilots is given at enclosed Statement-III. Despite this addition, the shortage of CAT-III trained pilots continues. Airlines have been directed by the DGCA to have adequate number of such pilots so that their flights do not get disrupted due to low visibility conditions. They have also been informed by the DGCA that while allocating the winter-slots to them, availability of CAT-III trained pilots and CAT-III compliant aircraft with them would be taken into account.

The Aeronautical Information Circular AIC-11 of 2009 issued by DGCA gives detailed guidelines, inter-alia, on airlines' duty towards their passengers in the event of any disruption of flights due to low visibility conditions. Appropriate action will be taken by the DGCA against the concerned airline, if it is found to be failing in its duties.

Statement-I

Details of the Flights diverted due to fog during 2012 and 2013

Name of the Airline	2012	2013
1	2	3
Air India	13	15
IndiGo Airlines	9	8
Jet Airways	24	18
Bluedart Aviation	1	2
Kalitta Air	—	1
Finn Air	—	1
Lufthansa	—	1
Jet Lite	1	3
Qatar Airways	2	1

	1	2	3
Spicejet		12	7
Royal Jordanian		1	1
China Southern		1	1
Uzbekistan		—	1
Turkish Airways		—	1
Go Air		2	—
Alliance Airways		3	—
Phillipines Airlines		1	—
Turkmenistan Airways		3	—
Kingfisher		4	—
Aeroflot		1	—
British Airways		3	—
Karni Airways		1	—
China Eastern		1	—
Others		6	4

Statement-II

Details of the flights cancelled on account of weather

Name of the Air line	Flights cancelled on Accounts of Weather	
	2012	2013 (January)
Air India	349	94
Jet Airways	557	116
Jet Lite	125	30
Kingfisher	278	No operations
Spicejet	193	89
Go Air	220	53
IndiGo	88	52
Air Mantra	30	32

Statement-III

Details of the CAT-III/II trained pilot with scheduled airlines as on 15.12.2012

Name of the Airline	CAT-III		CAT-II	
	P1	P2	P1	P2
Air India	406	262	13	02
Jet Airways	283	212	14	20
Jet Lite	91	90	—	—
Spice Jet	107	77	10	05
Go Air	66	44	—	—
Indigo	259	185	—	—

Review of Below Poverty Line Criteria

*45. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- whether there is a proposal to review the existing methodology of estimating poverty and fixing poverty line;
- if so, the details thereof alongwith the parameters to be considered under the review;
- the time by which the review report is likely to be submitted;
- the details of different central welfare schemes in operation for people living Below Poverty Line; and
- whether the Government is planning to integrate various welfare schemes for better implementation and monitoring and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):
(a) and (b) The Planning Commission, in June, 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty". The Terms of Reference of the Expert Group are as under:—

- To comprehensively review the existing methodology of estimation of poverty and

examine whether the poverty line should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or whether other criteria are also relevant, and if so, whether the two can be effectively combined to evolve a basis for estimation of poverty in rural and urban areas.

- To examine the issue of divergence between consumption estimates based on the NSSO methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates; and to suggest a methodology for updating consumption poverty lines using the new consumer price indices launched by the CSO for rural and urban areas State-wise.
- To review alternative methods of estimation of poverty which may be in use in other countries, including their procedural aspects; and indicate whether on this basis, a particular method can be evolved for empirical estimation of poverty in India, including procedures for updating it over time and across States.
- To recommend how the estimates of poverty, as evolved above, should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.
- As per Terms of Reference, the Expert Group has to submit its report within one year.
- Government has initiated various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc.
- The Planning Commission constituted B.K. Chaturvedi Committee to look into the issue of restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) which submitted its

report in September, 2011. The recommendations of the Committee, inter alia include rationalizing the existing 147 CSS into 59; providing flexibility in physical and financial norms of CSS to all States to enable State Governments to meet their special needs; introducing Flexi Fund by earmarking 10% of budget allocation in all Flagship Schemes and 20% in other CSS, which could be used by the State Governments on sub-schemes or components of CSS for which guidelines should be notified by the concerned Ministries; reforming procedure for transfer of funds to the States so as to gradually move over to transfers through the State budgets to ensure full accountability of States; regular monitoring of CSS by concerned Ministry and Independent evaluation; and creating an interactive website and authenticated database for sharing experiences of States.

Allotment of DDA Flats in 2010

*46. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the poor construction, maintenance and lack of basic facilities in the flats allotted under the Delhi Development Authority's Housing Scheme 2010;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct any inquiry to fix responsibility of the persons concerned for these shortcomings;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to sort out these shortcomings?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that there is no report of poor construction under DDA's Housing Scheme-2010. Possession of flats under this housing scheme is being handed over to the allottees wherein all the services are available except in the case of Sector 18-B, Dwarka where electrification and other works are going on and are likely to be completed by May, 2013. Demand letters for such 476 flats have not been issued

yet by the DDA. The provision of Water Supply and Sewerage is complete in all respects. However some teething problems and complaints regarding maintenance are being attended to on regular basis.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. For delay in completion of basic amenities, DDA has already initiated disciplinary action against its 3 Executive Engineers and one Asst. Engineer.

(e) DDA has insisted upon the agencies concerned to complete the works of electrification, internal street lighting and roads within next 2-3 months.

[Translation]

Construction of New Dams by China

*47. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has reportedly approved construction of three more dams on the Brahmaputra in Tibet in addition to the one being built;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on the interests of India;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of China thereto; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the country in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) The recently released 'Outline of the 12th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three more hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese authorities. Government carefully monitors all developments on the Brahmaputra River. As a lower riparian state with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China. India has urged China to ensure that the

interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

Grounding of AI Dreamliners

*48. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Dreamliner aircraft in Air India fleet and the amount spent by the Government on buying/maintaining and training its pilots thereof;

(b) whether the Government/Air India has recently grounded/proposes to ground its Dreamliner planes and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the amount of loss being suffered by Air India per day due to stopping of operation/grounding of Dreamliner planes in the country and abroad;

(c) whether the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has formed a technical panel to review Dreamliner safety in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the contractual agreement for procurement of these planes contain any provision for penalty on the manufacturer in case of inherent technical faults; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the penalty/compensation sought/proposed to be sought by the Government/Air India for the commercial losses suffered by it along with the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH):

(a) Out of 27 Dreamliners (B787 aircraft), purchase agreement for which was signed by Air India with Boeing in 2005, delivery of 6 aircraft has been taken so far. As per the Turn Around Plan (TAP)/Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of Air India, these aircraft are to be acquired on a 'Sale and Lease Back' (SLB) basis. As these aircraft are new, their maintenance cost is very low. For training its Pilots on B787 aircraft, Air India currently is utilizing free entitlement.

(b) Air India has grounded all its 6 B787 aircraft since 17.01.2013, following a directive of DGCA that was based on Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), USA, Emergency Airworthiness Directive (AD) dated 16.01.2013, which required all B787 operators to temporarily ground the aircraft. The losses due to the ground of these aircraft are being worked out.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) The purchase agreement warrants that at the time of delivery all Boeing products will be free from defects in materials, process of manufacture and workmanship, including the workmanship utilized to install suppliers products, engines, etc. The agreement also warrants that all Boeing products will be free from defects in design, including selection of materials and process of manufacture. In case of B787 aircraft such warranty is applicable for a period of 48 months after delivery. The issue of compensation for the loss incurred by Air India due to grounding of Dreamliners will be taken up with M/s Boeing at the appropriate time.

Setting up of Central Universities

*49. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to open new Central Universities in the country including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during the 12th Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal/request from the State Government of Bihar to convert the Patna University into a Central University; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Madam. In the 12th Five Year Plan as approved by National Development Council (NDC), the focus is on scaling up of capacity in existing institutions rather than increasing the number of institutions, with the exception of new institutions needed to address critical regional and social gaps.

(b) As of now, Motihari in Bihar and Rae Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) In the 12th Plan, no proposal has been received from the State Government for conversion of Patna University into a Central University. However, in July, 2012, the Vice-Chancellor of Patna University submitted a

proposal in this regard. In response, it has been informed to him in November, 2012 that as a matter of current policy of the Government the proposal can not be agreed to for reasons of legacy issues, adjustment of existing staff and disaffiliation of affiliated colleges.

[English]

Utilisation of 2G Spectrum

*50. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHÃO:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

- (a) whether 2G Telecom Service Providers have not fully used the spectrum allotted to them;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such operators/companies and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the Service Licence Agreements in respect of allotment of 2G spectrum signed with these operators;
- (d) the provisions made in the Licence Agreements for not utilizing the spectrum allotted to them within the prescribed time; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government against the defaulting operators, operator-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Initial/Start up spectrum has been allotted to the telecom service providers, based on the provisions of the respective Service Licenses. Additional spectrum beyond the initial/start up spectrum have also been allotted to the operators, based on their request, justification and guidelines/criteria prescribed from time to time.

The subscriber based criteria for allotment of spectrum beyond the initial/start up spectrum were revised from time to time taking into account subscriber base and the traffic carried by the licensees in their network.

(c) The relevant extracts of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) and Unified Access Service (UAS) Licence Agreements in respect of allotment of 2G spectrum signed with these operators have been provided in the enclosed Statement.

(d) - The terms and conditions of spectrum allotment

under different licences provide for allotment of spectrum beyond initial/start up spectrum based on justification as mentioned at (a) to (c) above and there is no separate provision for not utilizing spectrum allotted in the licence agreements.

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

Statement

Licensing Provisions relating to Spectrum allocation

1st and 2nd CMTS licence for 'Metro' issued in 1994:

Relevant extracts of Clause 20 of the Licence Agreement is reproduced below:

"20.3 A cumulative maximum of upto 4.5 MHz in the bands 890-902.5 and 935-947.5 MHz would be permitted based on appropriate justification. Exact 200 kHz RF channel frequencies will be assigned contiguously as far as practicable on case by case basis, after due coordination, wherever considered necessary."

1st and 2nd CMTS licence for 'Circles' issued in 1995:

Relevant extracts of Clause 20 of the Licence Agreement is reproduced below:

"20.3 A cumulative maximum of upto 4.4 MHz in the bands 890-902.5 and 935-947.5 MHz shall be permitted based on appropriate justification. Exact 200 kHz RF channel frequencies will be assigned contiguously as far as practicable on case by case basis after due coordination, where considered necessary."

3rd and 4th CMTS licence for 'Metro' and 'Circles' signed in 2001-03:

Relevant extracts of Clause 24.7 of the Licence Agreement is reproduced below:

"24.7 The frequencies shall be assigned by WPC from the designated bands prescribed in National Frequency Allocation Plan — 2000 (NFAP-2000). Appropriate frequency spots in frequency band of 1710-1785 MHz paired with 1805-1880 MHz will be assigned. A cumulative maximum of upto 4.4 MHz + 4.4 MHz will be permitted. Based on usage, justification and availability, additional spectrum upto 1.8 MHz + 1.8 MHz making a total of 6.2 MHz + 6.2 MHz, may be considered for

assignment, on case by case basis, on payment of additional licence fee. The bandwidth upto maximum as indicated i.e. 4.4 MHz and 6.2 MHz as the case may be, will be allocated based on the Technology requirements (e.g. CDMA @ 1.25 MHz, GSM @ 200 kHz etc.). The frequencies may not be contiguous and may not be same in all cases, while efforts would be made to make available larger chunks to the extent feasible."

Unified Access Service (UAS) licences after migration from CMTS licence (after 2003 as signed in 2005):

Relevant extracts of Clause 43 of the licence agreement is reproduced below:

"43.5 Subject to availability and as per Guidelines issued from time to time, the spectrum allocation and frequency bands will be as follows:

- (i) *For wireless operations in SUBSCRIBER access network, the frequencies shall be assigned by WPC Wing of the Department of Telecom from the frequency bands earmarked in the applicable National Frequency Allocation Plan and in coordination with various users. Initially a cumulative maximum of upto 4.4 MHz + 4.4 MHz shall be allocated in the case of TDMA based systems (@ 200 kHz per carrier or 30 kHz per carrier) or maximum of 2.5 MHz + 2.5 MHz shall be allocated in the case of CDMA based systems (@ 1.25 MHz per carrier), on case by case basis subject to availability. While efforts would be made to make available larger chunks to the extent feasible, the frequencies assigned may not be contiguous and may not be the same in all cases or within the whole Service Area. For making available appropriate frequency spectrum for roll out of services under the licence, the type(s) of Systems to be deployed are to be indicated.*
- (ii) *The licensee operating wireless services will continue to provide such services in already allocated/contracted spectrum.*
- (iii)
- (iv) *The Licensor has right to modify and/or amend the procedure of allocation of spectrum including*

quantum of spectrum at any point of time without assigning any reason."

UAS licences after migration from CMTS licence (after 2003 as signed in 2008):

Relevant extracts of Clause 43 of the licence agreement is reproduced below:

"43. Frequency Authorisation:

43.5 Subject to availability and as per Guidelines issued from time to time, the spectrum allocation and frequency bands will be as follows:

- (i) *For wireless operations in SUBSCRIBER access network, the frequencies shall be assigned by WPC Wing of the Department of Telecom from the frequency bands earmarked in the applicable National Frequency Allocation Plan and in coordination with various users. Initially a cumulative maximum of upto 4.4 MHz + 4.4 MHz shall be allocated in the case of TDMA based systems (@ 200 kHz per carrier or 30 kHz per carrier) or maximum of 2.5 MHz + 2.5 MHz shall be allocated in the case of CDMA based systems (@1.25 MHz per carrier), on case by case basis subject to availability. While efforts would be made to make available larger chunks to the extent feasible, the frequencies assigned may not be contiguous and may not be the same in all cases or within the whole Service Area. For making available appropriate frequency spectrum for roll out of services under the licence, the type(s) of Systems to be deployed are to be indicated.*
- (ii) *Additional spectrum beyond the above stipulation may also be considered for allocation after ensuring optimal and efficient utilization of the already allotted spectrum taking into account all types of traffic and guidelines/criteria prescribed from time to time. However, spectrum not more than 5 + 5 MHz in respect of CDMA system or 6.2 + 6.2 MHz in respect of TDMA based system shall be allocated to any new Unified Access Services Licensee. The spectrum shall be allocated in 824-844 MHz paired with 869-889 MHz, 890-915 MHz paired with 935-*

960 MHz, 1710-1785 MHz paired with 1805-1880 MHz.

- (iii)
- (iv) *The Licensor has right to modify and/or amend the procedure of allocation of spectrum including quantum of spectrum at any point of time without assigning any reason."*

New UAS Licences issued since 2003:

Relevant extracts of Clause 43 of the licence agreement is reproduced below:

"43.1 A separate specific authorization and licence (hereinafter called WPC licence) shall be required from the WPC Wing of the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications permitting utilization of appropriate frequencies/band for the establishment and possession and operation of Wireless element of the Telecom Service under the licence Agreement of Unified Access Service under specified terms and conditions including payment for said authorization and WPC licence. Such grant of authorisation and WPC licence will be governed by normal rules, procedures and guidelines and will be subject to completion of necessary formalities therein.

43.2 For this purpose, a separate application shall be made to the "Wireless Advisor to the Government of India, WPC Wing, Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications, Sanchar Bhawan, New Delhi — 110 001" in a prescribed application form available from WPC Wing.

43.5 Subject to availability and as per Guidelines issued from time to time, the spectrum allocation and frequency bands will be as follows:

- (i) *For wireless operations in SUBSCRIBER access network, the frequencies shall be assigned by WPC Wing of the Department of Telecom from the frequency bands earmarked in the applicable National Frequency Allocation Plan and in coordination with various users. Initially a cumulative maximum of upto 4.4 MHz + 4.4 MHz shall be allocated in the case of TDMA based systems (@ 200 kHz per carrier or 30 kHz per carrier) or maximum of 2.5 MHz + 2.5 MHz shall be allocated in the case of CDMA based systems (@1.25 MHz per carrier), on case by case basis*

subject to availability. While efforts would be made to make available larger chunks to the extent feasible, the frequencies assigned may not be contiguous and may not be the same in all cases or within the whole Service Area. For making available appropriate frequency spectrum for roll out of services under the licence, the type(s) of Systems to be deployed are to be indicated.

- (ii) *Additional spectrum beyond the above stipulation may also be considered for allocation after ensuring optimal and efficient utilization of the already allocated spectrum taking into account all types of traffic and guidelines/criteria prescribed from time to time. However, spectrum not more than 5 + 5 MHz in respect of CDMA systems or 6.2 + 6.2 MHz in respect of TDMA based systems shall be allocated to any new Unified Access Service licensee. The spectrum shall be allocated in 824-844 MHz paired with 869-889 MHz, 890-915 MHz paired with 935-960 MHz, 1710-1885 MHz paired with 1805-1880 MHz.*
- (iii)
- (iv) *The Licensor has right to modify and/or amend the procedure of allocation of spectrum including quantum of spectrum at any point of time without assigning any reason."*

Sheltering Homeless

*51. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the total number of homeless people in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government is aware of the report on Urban Homelessness by National Advisor on Homeless which was presented to the Supreme Court Commissioners, highlighting the failure of many States to provide proper shelter facilities to the homeless persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the Government's reaction on the findings of the report; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government for providing shelter facilities to the homeless across the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Provisional Data from Census 2011 does not provide details of the number of homeless people across the country. However, the Census of India, 2001 had enumerated 'Houseless Households' in the country. 'Houseless Households' have been defined as households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in home pipes, under flyovers and staircases, or in the open places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc. There were an estimated 1,87,810 houseless households in urban areas as per the Census 2001. State-wise details of the same is annexed as Statement.

(c) and (d) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore it is the primary responsibility of State Governments to provide shelters to all citizens. Report on Urban Homelessness by National Advisor on Homeless which was presented to the Supreme Court Commissioners, has not been received by Government of India.

(e) A centrally sponsored programme namely 'Shelters for Urban Homeless (SUH)' has been worked out by this Ministry in order to provide 24x7 shelters to shelterless people with basic facilities as part of the proposed National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM). In-principle approval of the Planning Commission has been received. The said programme would be launched after obtaining other necessary approvals. However, no firm commitment for its finalization can be given at this juncture.

Statement

State-wise details of houseless household (as per enumeration) according to the Census of India, 2001

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Number of houseless household (as per enumeration)
1	2	3
	India	1,87,810
01.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	162

1	2	3
02.	Andhra Pradesh	16,651
03.	Arunachal Pradesh	23
04.	Assam	555
05.	Bihar	2,705
06.	Chandigarh	725
07.	Chhattisgarh	1,893
08.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50
09.	Daman and Diu	92
10.	Delhi	9,809
11.	Goa	692
12.	Gujarat	16,686
13.	Haryana	5,054
14.	Himachal Pradesh	278
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	482
16.	Jharkhand	974
17.	Karnataka	11,367
18.	Kerala	2,769
19.	Lakshadweep	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	15,662
21.	Maharashtra	30,594
22.	Manipur	93
23.	Meghalaya	47
24.	Mizoram	57
25.	Nagaland	192
26.	Odisha	5,046
27.	Puducherry	629
28.	Punjab	4,514
29.	Rajasthan	11,002
30.	Sikkim	25
31.	Tamil Nadu	12,619

1	2	3
32.	Tripura	84
33.	Uttar Pradesh	21,233
34.	Uttarakhand	998
35.	West Bengal	14,048

Malpractices in Recruitment of AI Pilots

*52. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of alleged malpractices in the recruitment of pilots in Air India have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether Air India/Government has conducted any inquiry against those found involved in malpractices in recruitment of pilots;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH):

(a) and (b) Two cases of irregular appointment of pilots in Air India have been noticed during the last three years and the current year. In both cases the candidates are alleged to have been appointed in Air India without following the due procedure.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Air India Vigilance has conducted inquiry in both the cases. In the first case, services of the Pilot has been terminated and disciplinary action, based on the recommendation of CVC, against three executives of Air India has been initiated by issue of Charge Sheet. The second case was regarding campus recruitment of Pilots from Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Academy (IGRUA) without following the due procedure. The investigations revealed that altering the laid down recruitment procedure, in this case, written test was conducted after conducting all other tests. Since the Competent Authority's prior approval had been taken for changing the procedure, it was decided by Air India not to cancel the appointment. Air India has conveyed this decision to CVC.

(e) Air India has been advised to be careful in future and adhere to the laid down rules/instructions.

ASER Report on Education

*53. SHRI P. LINGAM:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether as per the annual study by the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) Centre into schooling outcomes in rural India, there has been a steady decline in student performance in key areas such as reading, comprehension and arithmetic although enrolment rates remain high;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other important aspects of the study and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) is brought out annually by PRATHAM, a non-governmental organization. The ASER Rural-2012 (Provisional) presents certain positive findings, including that more than 96% children in the 6-14 years age groups are enrolled in schools in rural areas, while the percentage of out-of-school children in the 6-14 years age group has dropped from 4% in 2009 to 3.5% in 2012. The report expresses concern regarding learning levels of children in schools in rural areas.

(c) Government is committed to improving the quality of elementary education. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which become operative with effect from 1st April, 2010, places obligation on the appropriate government and local authority to ensure good quality elementary education conforming to the norms and standards specified in the Schedule to the Act. The norms of Sarva Shiksha-Abhiyan (SSA), the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for universalizing elementary education, have been revised to conform to the provisions of the RTE Act and several steps have been taken to improve the quality of elementary education, including recruitment of additional teachers, periodic in-service training of teachers, free distribution of textbooks, regular academic support to primary and upper primary schools through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres and

support for learning enhancement programmes for Mathematics and Language. Since the commencement of the RTE Act in April, 2010 sanctions under SSA have been given for construction of 30,808 primary schools and 10,644 upper primary schools, 6.88 lakh additional classrooms, 31,678 drinking water facilities, 5.18 lakh toilets and for appointment of over 7 lakh teachers.

Congestion Tax

*54. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued directions to all the States in the country to identify the most congested areas in their cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the States and UTs thereon;

(c) whether the Government has asked the States to levy congestion tax on the models of London and Singapore;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, an advisory letter has been issued to all the States and Union Territories in this regard. Copy is enclosed as Statement. No action taken report is to be submitted by the States and UTs for this.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Dr. Sudhir Krishna



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF URBAN
DEVELOPMENT
NIRMAN BHAWAN,
NEW DELHI-110108

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E-mail : secyurban@nic.in

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Secretary to the Government of India

D.O. No. K-14011/7/2007-UT-II(Pt.1)

Dated the 15th January, 2013

Dear Chief Secretary,

Sub: Introduction of Congestion Charging in central business areas/Congested areas in Indian Cities.

It is a well-known fact now that now-a-days mobility in our cities either big or medium, is a huge challenge due to congestion during peak hours which is mainly due to excessive use of private vehicles. There is a need to resolve the congestion issues urgently for improving mobility of the people. The problem of congestion may be partly resolved by adopting Transport Demand Management (TDM) strategies to ensure that the economic development of our cities is decoupled from excessive motorization by encouraging investments in sustainable transports like Public Transport, Cycling and Walking and encouraging TDM policies like Parking Policy and Transit Oriented Development (TOD).

2. However, there may be certain core areas/Central Business Districts (CBDs) in the cities where due to their demographical/archaeological/business compulsions it is difficult to decongest them. In these core areas/central business districts, the cities may like to look at the option of "congestion charging" to ease out the traffic conditions. Excessive use of private vehicles on limited road space available is inefficient use of precious urban land. There is thus a need to discourage use of private vehicles in the selected core areas of the city to increase the mobility of the people at large so that they can reach their offices, workplaces, business centres, shops etc. in time without losing valuable working man hours. This can be achieved by proper Traffic Demand Management and consequent levying of congestion charges on the vehicles entering the specified zone. The congestion pricing is premised on a basic concept; "charge a price in order to allocate a scarce resource to its most valuable use". It is also a human nature that if a good or service is provided free of charge, people tend to demand more of it-more wastefully-than they would if they had to pay a price that reflected its cost. However, providing a good public transport, pedestrianisation, cycling is condition precedent to introduction of congestion charging.

3. In order that introduction of congestion charging is not opposed by public at large, it is important to seek their cooperation. Such cooperation can be best secured if the objective of any initiative is made clearly known to them. It is, therefore, necessary to launch intensive awareness campaigns that educate people on the benefits of the congestion charges on their health and wellbeing, on overall

development of the city etc. It has to be sold as a part of the package of measures to address the transport problems of the city. The public has to be assured in a very transparent way that congestion pricing is not there just to fill Government Coffers. Rather, money collected will be used to further improve the public transportation of the city, NMT facilities in the core area and to provide other infrastructure for them as road users. While the congestion pricing brings with it a dual advantage i.e. reducing traffic on the roads on one hand and generating funds on the other hand which can go towards improving alternative systems of transport, it may be a politically sensitive issue if not explained well to various stakeholders. Therefore, before introducing such type of schemes in India, it may be desirable to have political consensus and strong political will as well as stakeholders consultation and awareness workshops.

4. Though new to India, globally congestion charging is not a new concept. There are several cities world over where congestion charges in one form or the other are being charged from the private vehicle users since long. They include Singapore, London, Rome, Stockholm, Milan, Santiago-de-Chile, New York City and Seoul on bridges and tunnels for decongesting them. It may be desirable to study the congestion pricing system in these cities in detail, learn from their mistakes and devise our own method of decongesting the core areas/central business districts of our cities because no one-size-fits-all solution can be applicable to all the cities. (The case studies of two cities i.e. Singapore and London are enclosed for ready reference). The results of the congestion pricing in cities like London and Singapore etc. has been quite impressive. For example the traffic in Central London went down by about 21% and the traffic speeds went up by about 10%. The scheme has to be simple and convenient to the people and at the same time the congestion charges have to be sufficiently high to work as a deterrent for excessive use of private vehicles.

5. There may be different ways for collection of charges. Most desirable and effective way now a days are electronic solutions including online payment, SMS payment, prepaid and based on vehicle identification either by cameras or boxes equipped into the cars. The cities may adopt any of the technologies depending upon the availability of funds and local conditions. To start with we may have the manual permit/coupon system as was done in Singapore when it introduced congestion pricing for the first time. These can always be upgraded at a later date. For example London has a congestion charge for about 20 sq. km. area focused on the city centre using automatic number plate recognition cameras at 348 entry sites around the city centre charging

zone. Users then pay via website, text message or at specific stores. They incur heavy fines if they do not pay.

6. Keeping in view the above background, I would request you to issue necessary instructions to all concerned authorities for identifying the most congested areas in their cities, getting a proper study done on various aspects of congestion charges as per city requirement and consider adopting "congestion charging system" as a measure to decongest a particular area/CBD, increasing mode share of cycling as well as public transport and increase the mobility of the people besides controlling pollution.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

-Sd-

End: As above

(Sudhir Krishna)

To

The Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs

Copy to:

1. The Principal Secretaries of all States/UTs, Urban Development Departments.
2. The Principal Secretaries of all States/UTs, Transport Departments.
3. The Principal Secretaries of all States/UTs, Home Departments.
4. The Directors General of Police of all States/UTs.
5. NIC for uploading the advisory on MoUD's website.

(S.K. Lohia)

OSD (Urban Transport) and
Ex-Officio Joint Secretary

1. Congestion in Indian cities

India has more truly congested cities than any other nation, which is not surprising, since it is also the world's second-most populous country, after China. Vehicles in India are distributed somewhat unevenly. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Bangalore have 5% of India's population but 14% of its registered vehicles. Traffic is growing four times faster than the population in six cities: Mumbai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Chennai and Hyderabad. Indeed, Delhi is now said to have as many cars as Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai combined.

Apart from the absolute numbers of vehicles in the city, congestion is caused by several other factors - inadequate supply of public transport, segregated land-use with concentration of destinations (distorted home-work relationships), unregulated supply of parking etc. It also is an indicator of an inadequate road network with concentration of traffic on limited numbers of roads. As a result of these planning failures there are excessive numbers (beyond the carrying capacity of the existing network) of motorized vehicles moving to and through the central business district and other core areas of the city.

While the Ministry of Urban Development is advocating several Transport Demand Management (TDM) Strategies to ensure that the economic development of our cities is decoupled from excessive motorization by encouraging investments in sustainable transport like Public Transport and. Cycling and Walking and encouraging TDM policies like Parking Policy and TOD, one of the other solutions that it would like the cities to look at is Congestion Charging.

2. One of the solutions: Congestion Charging

Congestion charges are market based (economic) policy instruments that are applied on transport network users in a specific urban area or region in order to reduce road demand and thus traffic congestion and negative external effects such as environmental and health impacts and time delays of the area. It is currently being practiced in number of cities in the world including London, Stockholm, Singapore, and Milan as well as typically the old historical parts of some smaller towns (for example Kristiansand and Bergen in Norway, Middlebury in the UK),

2.1 Objective

The primary goal of a congestion charging system is to reduce congestion to a more efficient/manageable level. This level is determined by the cost of the scheme, by the behavioural response to it, and by the relation between external congestion costs and traffic volumes. This is straightforward but has some important implications. First, congestion can only be reduced where it is (perceived to be) excessive to begin with.

Second, setting a congestion charge low and gradually increasing it is a risky strategy for gaining acceptance. If the charge starts too low to have a visible impact on

congestion the strategy will backfire. Similarly, when congestion charging is part of a larger reform of charging for use of the roads, the congestion element may be critical to the new system being perceived as a success; leaving differentiation of a new charge to deal with congestion to a second stage of reform may undermine rather than ease acceptance.

The third implication relates to policy targeting. The introduction of congestion charges can be for reasons other than congestion. This includes environmental benefits (if core area is a high pollution zone with health impact), or meeting a revenue need (like funding public transport or NMT improvements with the revenue collected). A city may use any or all arguments to initiate the congestion charging policy.

2.2 Reducing traffic through congestion charging schemes

Cities around the world such as Singapore and London have introduced congestion charging schemes to reduce traffic. For instance, in London, drivers are charged a fee for entering the Central London zone. The idea was to ensure that those using the road infrastructure made a financial contribution towards it, discourage vehicle owners from making unnecessary journeys and encourage the use of public transport systems. The results were impressive indeed: traffic in central London went down by about 21 per cent, and traffic speeds went up by about 10%.

Congestion charging brings with it a dual advantage: it reduces traffic on the roads and generates funds that can go towards improving alternative systems of transport.

But congestion charging can be a politically loaded issue. In London, too, it was not an easy decision to introduce a fee for private vehicles to use certain roads. But London Mayor Ken Livingstone remained committed to his vision, and Londoners today enjoy the fruits of the LCC. Introducing such schemes in India will require political consensus and strong political will.

3 Case Studies

3.1 Case of London

London since 2003 has had a congestion charge for an 8-square mile (20 sq.-km.) area focused on the city center using automatic number plate recognition cameras to capture vehicle plate numbers as they pass cameras at 348 entry sites to around the city-

center charging zone. Users in London can then pay via website, text message, or at specific stores; they incur heavy fines if they do not pay. London's system is the most costly congestion charging system to administer on a percentage basis and it does not vary the fee by time-of-day or for multiple entries, making it less efficient at traffic management.

The central London zone had a capital cost of £130 million. Operating costs are £131 million annually. In 2008, the system generated £268 million in gross revenue resulting in £137 million in net revenue. Eighty per cent of net revenue is used for transit improvements including over 3,000 buses that were added to accommodate displaced drivers. The scheme's success was evident in its first year of implementation as there was an average of 70,000 fewer vehicle trips to the city center (25% decrease) each day. An estimated 50-60% of these trips shifted to transit, 20-30% of trips were eliminated, and 15-25% shifted to carpools. The amount of circulating traffic fell by 15%, vehicles speeds increased by 30%, trip times decreased by 14%, and traffic delays decreased by 25%.

The London congestion charging system was implemented in 2003 to cut traffic and air pollution with the strong support of then-mayor Ken Livingston. The system was initially implemented in a highly congested 21-square-kilometer (8.4-square-mile) area containing about 200,000 residents and five times as many jobs. Public support for the system grew after it was implemented and the zone was doubled in size in 2007 with the addition of the western extension, as shown in Figure 3. After he was elected Mayor of London in 2009, Boris Johnson announced a plan to reconsider whether to continue the extension (London Mayor's Press Office, 2008). A final decision has not yet been made.

The system uses overhead cameras to recognize license plates. This data is processed centrally to apply charges to the appropriate account. A number of different payment options are available including retail stations, online, text messaging and phone. The initial charge of 5 British pounds (£) for entering the charging zone was increased in 2005 to £8 (about \$12 U.S.), with the expectation that the change would further decrease congestion and provide additional bus system revenue (TfL 2006).



Properties of Air India

*55. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India proposes to sell and lease the properties in the country and abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Air India has incurred huge expenditure in maintaining these properties;
- (d) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year; and
- (e) the estimated amount of revenue earning as a result of selling and leasing of the said properties?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH):

(a), (b) and (e) Yes, Madam. As per the Turn Around Plan (TAP) and the Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) approved for it by the Government, Air India is required to monetize its assets in India and abroad to raise Rs. 5000/- crore over a period of 10 years. Accordingly, Air India has appointed a global real estate consultant for it. Besides four floors of Air India Headquarters building at Nariman Point, Mumbai, which have been given on lease to State Bank of India on an annual rent of Rs. 14.4 crore, the following properties have been identified for monetization:—

- (i) Land at Chennai, Coimbatore and Kolkata,
- (ii) Residential plot at DLF Phase-III, Gurgaon,
- (iii) One residential apartment at Middleton Street, Kolkata and
- (iv) Four unoccupied flats in Sterling Apartment, Mumbai

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Air India incurs only a bare minimum expenditure on its maintenance and towards property taxes.

Austerity Measures in AI

*56. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the revenue earned by Air India (AI) and the expenditure incurred by them during the current

financial year alongwith the details of the austerity measures taken by the Government/Air India so far to improve the financial status of the company and reduce high operating costs;

(b) whether the committee set up to suggest measures to lower the high cost of Air India's operations and improve utilisation of resources has since submitted its interim recommendations;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which the interim and final reports are likely to be submitted;

(d) whether Air India has cancelled/proposes to cancel many of its national and international flights to mitigate its losses and if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to be accrued as a result thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken by the Government to make Air India a profitable organisation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVILAVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH):
(a) and (e) Upto the 3rd Quarter of current financial year (April-December, 2012), Air India earned an operating revenue of Rs. 11400.45 crores and its operating expenses during the period was Rs. 13954.47 crores resulting in an operating loss of Rs. 2554.02 crores. During this period Air India earned additional passenger revenue of Rs. 680.13 crores and reduced its cash losses by Rs. 1125.50 crores as compared to the corresponding period of the previous financial year. Significant to mention that during the 3rd Quarter (October-December, 2012), Air India turned EBIDTA (Earnings Before Interest, Depreciation, Tax and Amortization) positive to the tune of Rs. 48.75 crores despite two months' strike (July and August, 2012) by its Wide Body aircraft pilots.

Several measures have been taken by Air India to cut its operating costs. The important ones are: conversion of Rs. 10,500 crores of short-term loans into long-term loans, repayment of Rs. 7400 crores of short-term loans through Non-convertible Debentures, obtaining much higher level of discount on ATF from oil companies resulting into an annual saving of over Rs. 500 crores, rationalization/discontinuation of loss making routes, enhanced utilization of aircraft, curtailment of overtime, relocation of offices from abroad.

(b) and (c) No, Madam, Government constituted a Committee on 04.01.2013 for recommending various cost cutting measures and to ensure best and optimal utilization

of various resources, including human resources of Air India. The Committee is required to submit its report to the Ministry of Civil Aviation within a period of two months.

(d) Air India periodically monitors the carriage/load factors/financial performance of services on its network with a view to improve their performance. While determining the desirability or otherwise of discontinuing operations of loss making services, Air India takes into account the revenue contributions made by the subject services to its other services by way of feeder traffic. As such non-profitability of a flight is not taken in isolation as the sole barometer of its financial performance.

AI has withdrawn flights from Delhi-Toronto sector. The domestic routes from which Air India has withdrawn its loss making flights are: Mumbai-Bangalore (one flight only), Kolkata-Bhubaneswar and vv Chennai-Vizag-Bhubaneswar-Chennai. Chennai-Trivandrum, Trivandrum-Bangalore and Kolkata-Imphal and vv.

[Translation]

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

*57. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) functioning in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of KVs sanctioned and opened out of them during the 11th Five Year Plan, State/district/location-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open some new KVs during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the location thereof, State/UT-wise along with the time by which these are likely to be opened/made functional; and

(e) the details of the requests received from various State Governments/Union Territories/Members of Parliament for setting up such KVs during the last one year and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Presently 1087 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning in the country as per the details given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) During the 11th Five Year Plan, 138 KVs as per the list given in the enclosed Statement-II were sanctioned and opened,

(c) and (d) The 12th Plan has a target for opening 500 new KVs during the plan period. Actual sanction and opening of each such new KV depends on availability of funds. During the first year of 12th Five Year Plan, i.e. financial year 2012-13, no new KV was sanctioned till date on account of funds constraints.

(e) 119 requests have been received from various State Governments/Union Territories/Members of

Parliament for setting up of new KVs since 01.01.2012. 01 (one) KV has since been opened in district Jammu; 05 proposals have been found feasible and 08 proposals are still at examination stage. Board of Governors of KVS in its 94th Meeting held on 28th December 2012 has revised the norms for land for opening of new KVs under Civil/ Defence Sector. In case of 64 proposals, the sponsoring authorities have been requested to transfer the land as per revised norms. 41 proposals were not in accordance with the norms laid down for opening of the new KVs and the concerned sponsoring agencies have been asked to rectify the deficiencies.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Functional Kendriya Vidyalayas in the Country (As on 22.02.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Civil	Defence	Project	I.H.L.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	01	01	00	00	02
2.	Andhra Pradesh	29	19	05	00	53
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	01	00	01	14
4.	Assam	24	14	14	03	55
5.	Bihar	37	06	02	00	45
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	00	05	00	00	05
7.	Chhattisgarh	19	00	07	00	26
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	01	00	00	00	01
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	01	00	00	00	01
10.	Delhi	32	08	02	01	43
11.	Goa	00	05	00	00	05
12.	Gujarat	18	16	09	01	44
13.	Haryana	17	10	01	00	28
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	08	03	00	23
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	15	03	00	38
16.	Jharkhand	23	04	05	00	32
17.	Karnataka	22	10	06	01	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Kerala	25	08	02	00	35
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	01	00	00	00	01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	62	19	11	00	92
21.	Maharashtra	13	38	03	02	56
22.	Manipur	05	01	01	00	07
23.	Meghalaya	02	04	00	01	07
24.	Mizoram	03	00	00	01	04
25.	Nagaland	03	02	00	00	05
26.	Odisha	44	05	04	00	53
27.	Puduchery (UT)	03	00	00	01	04
28.	Punjab	13	34	01	00	48
29.	Rajasthan	37	22	05	00	64
30.	Sikkim	01	00	01	00	02
31.	Tamil Nadu	19	15	03	03	40
32.	Tripura	07	00	01	01	09
33.	Uttar Pradesh	48	44	10	03	105
34.	Uttarakhand	23	13	05	02	43
35.	West Bengal	27	24	05	02	58
Total		604	351	109	23	1087

Statement-II

List indicating the names of 138 Kendriya Vidyalayas sanctioned and opened during the 11th Five Year Plan i.e. during the year 2007-08 to 2011-12

Year	Name of Kendriya Vidyalaya	State	Sector
1	2	3	4
2007-08	1. Sector 12 Dwarka Distt. South West	Delhi	Civil
	2. Venkatagiri, Distt. Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	Civil
	3. Panna, Distt. Panna	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	4. Mati Akabarpur, Distt. Kanpur Dehat	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
	5. No. II RCF Kapurthala, Distt. Kapurthala	Punjab	Civil
	6. Sivaganga Distt. Sivaganga	Tamil Nadu	Civil

1	2	3	4
2007-08	7. O.F. Estate Nalanda Distt. Nalanda	Bihar	Defence
	8. Garha, Distt. Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	9. SAP Campus Thiruvananthapuram Distt. Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	Civil
	10. Teesta Low Dam Project-III, Darjeeling	West Bengal	Project
	11. AFS Thanjavur, Distt. Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	Defence
	12. Dirang, West Kameng Distt. West Kameng	Arunachal Pradesh	Civil
	13. Bagalkot, Distt. Bagalkot	Karnataka	Civil
	14. Ongole, Distt. Prakassam	Andhra Pradesh	Civil
	15. Kandhamal, Distt. Kandhamal.	Odisha	Civil
	16. Dharmapuri, Distt. Dharmapuri	Tamil Nadu	Civil
	17. Pilibhit, Distt. Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
	18. Sheopur, Distt. Sheopur	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	19. Chittorgarh, Distt. Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	Civil
	20. Gandhigaram, Distt. Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	Civil
	21. Bhadrak, Distt. Bhadrak	Odisha	Civil
2008-09	1. Mahe, Distt. Mahe	Puducherry	Civil
	2. Datia, Distt. Datia	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	3. Gumla, Distt. Gumla	Jharkhand	Civil
	4. Painavu, Distt. Idukki	Kerala	Civil
	5. Nagercoil, Distt. Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	Civil
	6. Khairagarh, Distt. Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	Civil
	7. Adilabad, Distt. Adilabad	Andhra Pradesh	Civil
	8. Mahabubnagar, Distt. Mahabubnagar	Andhra Pradesh	Civil
2009-10	NIL	NIL	NIL
2010-11	1. Mizoram University, Tanhril, Aizawl	Mizoram	IHL
	2. NIT Campus Agartala	Tripura	IHL
	3. Bhurkunda, Distt. Hazaribad	Jharkhand	Civil
	4. Nalgonda, Distt. Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh	Civil
	5. Tamulpur, Distt. Baksa	Assam	Civil
	6. Udalguri, Distt. Udalguri	Assam	Civil

1	2	3	4
2010-11	7. Aurangabad, Aurangabad Distt.	Bihar	Civil
	8. Harnaut, Distt. Nalanda	Bihar	Civil
	9. CISF, Bhilai, Distt. Durg	Chhattisgarh	Civil
	10. Khicharipur, East Delhi Distt.	Delhi	Civil
	11. AFS Darjeepura, Distt. Baroda	Gujarat	Defence
	12. Bangana, Distt. Una	Himachal Pradesh	Civil
	13. BSF Sunderbani, Rajaouri Distt.	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil
	14. BSF Humhama, Distt. Budgam	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil
	15. Aminoo, Distt. Kulgam	Jammu and Kashmir	Civil
	16. Sahibganj, Distt. Sahibganj	Jharkhand	Civil
	17. Kanhagad, Distt. Kasargod	Kerala	Civil
	18. Chenneerkara, Pathnamthitia Distt.	Kerala	Civil
	19. KPA, Ramavarmapuram, Thrissur Distt.	Kerala	Civil
	20. Ezhimala, Kannur Distt.	Kerala	Defence
	21. CRPF Peringome, Kannur Distt.	Kerala	Civil
	22. Koppal, Distt. Koppal	Karnataka	Civil
	23. CRPF, Bangrasia, Bhopal Distt.	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	24. Umaria, Urinaria Distt.	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	25. Raisen, Distt. Raisen	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	26. Betul, Distt. Betul	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	27. Burhanpur, Distt. Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	28. Harda, Distt. Harda	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	29. CRPF, Teligaon, Pune Distt.	Maharashtra	Civil
	30. Nanded, Rly. Campus, Nanded Distt.	Maharashtra	Civil
	31. BSF Chakur, Distt. Latur	Maharashtra	Civil
	32. Champhai, Distt. Champhai	Mizoram	Civil
	33. Kutra, Sundargarh Distt.	Odisha	Civil
	34. No. 2, Cuttack, Cuttack Distt.	Odisha	Civil
	35. Bhanjanagar, Ganjam Distt.	Odisha	Civil
	36. Murgabadi, Mayurbhanj Distt.	Odisha	Civil
	37. Sonapur, Subarnapur Distt.	Odisha	Civil

1	2	3	4
2010-11	38. Deogarh Distt.	Odisha	Civil
	39. Jajpur, Jajpur Distt.	Odisha	Civil
	40. Digapahandi, Distt. Ganjam	Odisha	Civil
	41. Aska, Distt. Ganjam	Odisha	Civil
	42. Nuapada, Distt. Nuapada	Odisha	Civil
	43. CISF Mundali, Distt. Cuttack	Odisha	Civil
	44. CRPF, Saraikhas, Jalandhar Distt.	Punjab	Civil
	45. BSF Bhikiwind, Amritsar Distt.	Punjab	Civil
	46. BSF Fazilka, Ferozepur Distt.	Punjab	Civil
	47. BSF Amarkot, Amritsar Distt.	Punjab	Civil
	48. BSF KMS Wala, Distt. Firozpur	Punjab	Civil
	49. Mohali, Distt. SAS Nagar Mohali	Punjab	Civil
	50. Karaikal, Distt. Karaikai	Puducherry	Civil
	51. BSF Ramgarh, Jaisalmer Distt.	Rajasthan	Civil
	52. BSF Campus, Raisinghnagar	Rajasthan	Civil
	53. Khetri Nagar, Jhunjhunu Distt.	Rajasthan	Civil
	54. Deogarh, Distt. Rajsamand	Rajasthan	Civil
	55. BSF Khajuwaia, Distt. Bikaner	Rajasthan	Civil
	56. Virudhunagar, Distt. Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	Civil
	57. Perambalur, Distt. Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	Civil
	58. BSF Taliamura, Khasiamangal	Tripura	Civil
	59. GC CRPF Agartala	Tripura	Civil
	60. CRPF, Allahabad, Allahabad Distt.	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
	61. Etah, Etah Distt.	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
	62. Chero, Salempur, Distt. Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
	63. Mahoba, Distt. Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
	64. Hathras, Distt. Mahamaya Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
	65. Bageshwar, Distt. Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	Civil
	66. Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli	Uttarakhand	Civil
	67. BSF Krishna Nagar, Nadia Distt.	West Bengal	Civil
	68. BSF Raninagar, Jalpaiguri Distt.	West Bengal	Civil

1	2	3	4
2010-11	69. BSFGandhinagar, Coochbehar Distt.	West Bengal	Civil
	70. Tarakeswar, Distt. Hooghly	West Bengal	Civil
	71. Bolpur, Birbhum Distt.	West Bengal	Civil
	72. BSF Aradhpur, Distt. Malda	West Bengal	Civil
	73. BSF Baikunthpur, Distt. Jalpaiguri	West Bengal	Civil
	74. Malanjkhanda, Distt. Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	75. Bhakli, Distt. Rewari	Haryana	Civil
	76. No. 2 Satna, Distt. Satna	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	77. No. 2 Chhindwara, Distt. Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	73. Reona Ucha, Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab	Civil
	79. Ubhawal, Distt. Sangrur	Punjab	Civil
	80. Davangere, Distt. Davangere	Karnataka	Civil
	81. Rangiya, N.F. Rly., Distt. Kamrup	Assam	Civil
	82. CRPF Jhaphan, Distt. Muzaffarpur	Bihar	Civil
	83. Nayagarh, Distt. Nayagarh	Odisha	Civil
	84. Barimul, Distt. Kendrapara	Odisha	Civil
	85. Freeland Ganj Railway Colony, Dahod, Distt. Dahod	Gujarat	Civil
	86. Shimoga, Distt. Shimoga	Karnataka	Civil
	87. Kothuru, Distt. Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	Civil
	88. Khariar, Distt. Nuapada	Odisha	Civil
	89. No. 5 Kalinga Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurda	Odisha	Civil
90. No. 6 Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurda	Odisha	Civil	
91. Mahuldiha, Rairangpur, Distt. Mayurbhanj	Odisha	Civil	
2011-12	1. Cast Wheel Plant Bela, Distt. Saran	Bihar	Civil
	2. Krishnarajapuram, Diesel Loco Shed Colony, Distt. Bangalore	Karnataka	Civil
	3. Tikamgarh, Distt. Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh	Civil
	4. Lalitpur, Distt. Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
	5. Etawa, Distt. Etawa	Uttar Pradesh	Civil

1	2	3	4
2011-12	6. Inderpura, Distt. Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	Civil
	7. Tuting, Distt. Upper Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	Civil
	8. Chitrakoot, Distt. Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh	Civil
	9. Tonk, Distt. Tonk	Rajasthan	Civil
	10. Karim Nagar, Distt. Karim Nagar	Andhra Pradesh	Civil
	11. Bhunga, Distt. Hoshiarpur	Punjab	Civil
	12. Tezpur University, Distt. Sonitpur	Assam	IHL
	13. Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Koddalore	Tamil Nadu	Project
	14. Palayad Thalesery, Distt. Kannur	Kerala	Civil
	15. Shakurbasti, West Punjabi Bagh	Delhi	Civil
	16. Chhabra, Thermal Power Project Distt. Baran	Rajasthan	Project
	17. Rajnand Gaon, Distt. Rajnand Gaon	Chhattisgarh	Civil
	18. Maharajganj, Distt. Siwan	Bihar	Civil

[English]

Achievements of JNNURM

*58. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the achievements made under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) since its launch in 2005 in providing housing and basic services to the urban poor and slum dwellers;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned and released by the Government under JNNURM, alongwith the manner in which the funds were utilized, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there is a proposal to expand the list of cities under JNNURM and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the progress of Solid Waste Management programmes in the cities under JNNURM; and

(e) the steps taken to introduce e-governance and the details of cities that have successfully implemented single window service in their urban local bodies?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has sanctioned 15.70 lakh dwelling units under the Sub Mission of Basic

Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched on 3.12.2005, for provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 65 select cities under BSUP and in 927 cities/towns under IHSDP. Out of the sanctioned units, 6.61 lakh dwelling units have been reported as complete and 3.71 lakh units are at different stages of completion. Out of the completed units, 4.38 lakh units have been occupied.

(b) State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned and released for provision of housing and related basic civic amenities under BSUP and IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam. The duration of JNNURM was seven years beginning from the 2005-06 upto 31.03.2012 and it has been extended for 2 years upto 31.3.2014 for completion of projects sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP upto 31.3.2012 and implementation of reforms.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is not implementing the Solid Waste Management and e-Governance programmes. However, Integrated Poverty Monitoring System (IPoMS) is in place for monitoring the BSUP and IHSDP projects under JNNURM.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)
(Upto 20th February, 2013)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total ACA Sanctioned			ACA Released		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		13.64	13.64		5.53	5.53
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1605.31	677.30	2282.61	1280.31	663.44	1943.75
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	59.60	8.96	68.56	16.13	4.48	20.61
4.	Assam	97.60	70.22	167.81	48.80	35.11	83.91
5.	Bihar	312.76	380.79	693.55	78.19	223.92	302.11
6.	Chandigarh	444.93		444.93	374.28		374.28
7.	Chhattisgarh	362.08	158.83	520.91	185.91	118.31	304.22
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		3.34	3.34		1.67	1.67
9.	Daman and Diu		0.58	0.58		0.29	0.29
10.	Delhi	1472.72		1472.72	572.81		572.81
11.	Goa	4.60	1.40	6.00	1.15	0.70	1.85
12.	Gujarat	1015.47	254.65	1270.12	737.23	195.17	932.40
13.	Haryana	31.18	244.89	276.07	31.18	166.29	197.47
14.	Himachal Pradesh	18.27	50.09	68.36	7.37	24.39	31.76
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	134.44	107.41	241.85	47.46	79.89	127.35
16.	Jharkhand	328.74	131.33	460.06	82.18	65.66	147.85
17.	Karnataka	412.64	222.56	635.20	333.08	218.60	551.69
18.	Kerala	233.56	201.60	435.17	165.80	149.49	315.29
19.	Lakshadweep			0.00			0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	344.26	257.43	601.69	236.17	146.95	383.12
21.	Maharashtra	2818.83	1604.11	4422.94	1777.05	943.85	2720.90
22.	Manipur	43.91	52.20	96.11	32.93	32.35	65.28
23.	Meghalaya	40.35	22.43	62.78	26.12	11.21	37.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Mizoram	80.11	41.05	121.16	40.06	29.78	69.84
25.	Nagaland	105.60	60.99	166.59	105.60	29.92	135.52
26.	Odisha	54.18	194.53	248.71	34.24	136.17	170.41
27.	Puducherry	83.20	5.48	88.67	31.00	2.74	33.74
28.	Punjab	84.37	145.64	230.00	38.45	76.93	115.38
29.	Rajasthan	172.67	639.20	811.87	85.47	373.21	458.68
30.	Sikkim	29.06	17.92	46.98	22.49	8.96	31.45
31.	Tamil Nadu	1047.68	400.45	1448.13	651.33	359.50	1010.83
32.	Tripura	13.96	38.05	52.01	13.96	34.55	48.51
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1149.04	846.08	1995.12	850.48	687.91	1538.39
34.	Uttarakhand	56.47	97.92	154.39	19.18	69.23	88.41
35.	West Bengal	2053.16	709.02	2762.18	1240.72	667.13	1907.85
Grand Total		14710.75	7660.08	22370.83	9167.13	5563.34	14730.47

JNNURM Monitoring Cell

*[Translation]***Shortage of Teachers**

*59. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of teachers in the higher educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the studies of the students are being affected due to the shortage of teachers in those institutions; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to get the vacant posts filled in those institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Many higher educational institutions are facing a shortage of qualified and experienced permanent faculty. The Government had constituted a Task Force under the chairmanship of Prof. Sanjay G. Dhande to make appropriate recommendations for alleviating shortage of quality faculty.

As per the report of the Task Force submitted in July, 2011, State Universities, Central Universities, Deemed to be Universities and affiliated colleges are short of qualified faculty to the extent of approximately 40%, 35%, 25% and 40% respectively.

(c) No, Madam. Different universities and colleges are adopting different methods/processes to address faculty shortages in order to ensure that studies of students are not affected. These include hiring ad-hoc faculty, appointing temporary faculty, engaging services of retired teachers and engaging visiting and adjunct faculty etc.

(d) In order to meet the shortage of teachers, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has been enhanced to sixty five years. University Grants Commission (UGC) has advised all the Central Universities to fill up the teaching positions at the earliest. Teachers' re-employment on contract basis beyond the age of sixty five years upto the age of seventy years is permitted subject to availability of vacant posts and fitness. Para 12.2 of the UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education 2010 clearly

mentions that all the sanctioned/approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

UGC has also launched "Operation Faculty Recharge Programme" for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the faculty shortage in university system.

[English]

Setting up of Community Colleges

*60. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to start some community colleges from the existing colleges/polytechnics from the academic session 2013;

(b) if so, the details of colleges and polytechnics where such community colleges are proposed to be set up, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give due representation to the industry on the board of studies and board of management of these colleges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The State/UT-wise allocation of community colleges is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The scheme stipulates association of industry, including business, service, agriculture and allied sectors, at all levels viz., design, development and delivery of curriculum, training of trainers/teachers, supply of adjunct faculty, 'hands on' practical training, evaluation and placement.

Statement

Proposed State/UT-wise Nos. of Community Colleges

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Number of Community Colleges
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	6
5.	Bihar	15
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Delhi	2
11.	Goa	1
12.	Gujarat	9
13.	Haryana	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
16.	Jharkhand	5
17.	Karnataka	9
18.	Kerala	5
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	11
21.	Maharashtra	16
22.	Manipur	2
23.	Meghalaya	2
24.	Mizoram	2
25.	Nagaland	2
26.	Odisha	7
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Punjab	4
29.	Rajasthan	9
30.	Sikkim	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	11

1	2	3
32.	Tripura	2
33.	Uttarakhand	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	31
35.	West Bengal	13
Total (India)		200

[Translation]

Indian Nationals in Pakistani Jails

461. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons of Indian origin are languishing in jails in various countries, including Pakistan, across the world;

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

(c) the number of Indians who died while in foreign prisons along with the details of those who are languishing in jails even after completing their sentence;

(d) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the respective countries to secure the release of such prisoners including Sarabjit Singh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) As per records available, there are about 6569 (this figure keeps changing) Indian prisoners lodged in foreign jails for crimes

like violation of immigration/visa rules, overstay, illegal entry, robbery, non-possession of valid travel document, valid visa/permit, etc. However, some Indians have also been jailed for grave offences like drug trafficking, murder, rape, etc. A list of Indian citizens in foreign jails, country-wise, is attached as Statement.

(c) The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e) Indian Missions/Posts abroad always strive to respond promptly to the requests/appeals by Indian citizens who are in distress. As soon as the information about detention/arrest of an Indian national is received by the Indian Mission/Post, it immediately gets in touch with the local Foreign Office and other concerned local authorities to get consular access to the detained/arrested Indian national to confirm his Indian nationality and ensure his welfare. In some countries where pro bono lawyers are available, the Mission arranges such legal assistance to the Indian prisoners.

Our Mission makes all possible efforts with the foreign government to provide necessary assistance to Indians imprisoned in foreign jails, which include requesting the local authorities for speedy trials, seeking remission of sentence, providing advice and guidance in legal and other matters, ensuring fair and humane treatment in foreign jails, issue of emergency certificates and repatriation to India of those who are released. In some countries, our Mission also requests the local government for grant of amnesty to the arrested Indians and if any mercy petition for remission of sentences is received from the family members of the Indian prisoners, the Mission forwards them to the local authorities for consideration.

Statement

Ministry of External Affairs

(Consular Section)

No. T.125/2/2013)

Sl. No.	Name of Country	No. of Indian Nationals in foreign jail	Offences/Allegation
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	28	Fake Afghan Visa, carrying illegal alcohol, indulging in prostitution etc.

1	2	3	4
2.	Algeria	Nil Report	Nil Report
3.	Angola	1	Information not available
4.	Argentina, Praguay, Uruguay	2	Do
5.	Armenia, Georgia	5	Fraud, Cheating, illegal entry/stay, etc.
6.	Austria	Nil Report	Nil Report
7.	Australia	18	Holding forged driving licences, Cultivating large commercial quantity of cannabis, Murder, etc.
8.	Azerbaijan	1	Murder
9.	Bahrain	62	Information not available
10.	Belarus	25	Human trafficking and illegal entry/stay, etc.
11.	Bangladesh	167	Drug trafficking, illegal entry, holding illegal and forged passport, etc.
12.	Belgium, Luxembourg	45	Information not available
13.	Bhutan	59	Do
14.	Botswana	Nil Report	Nil Report
15.	Brazil	Nil Report	Do
16.	Brunei	2	Information not available
17.	Bulgaria, Macedonia	Nil Report	Nil Report
18.	Cambodia	1	Drug trafficking
19.	Canada	19	Information not available
20.	Chile	Nil Report	Nil Report
21.	China	157	Drug and Human trafficking, illegal entry/ stay, Robbery, Forgery, etc.
22.	Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone	Nil Report	Nil Report
23.	Croatia	Do	Do
24.	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti	1	Drug Trafficking
25.	Cyprus	2	Forgery, Theft
26.	Czech Republic	Nil Report	Nil Report
27.	Egypt	2	Drug Trafficking
28.	Ethiopia, Djibouti	2	Information not available
29.	Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu and Cook Islands	2	Human and Drug trafficking

1	2	3	4
30.	Finland, Estonia	1	Information not available
31.	France, Monaco	25	Information not available
32.	Germany	3	Rape case, illegal stay
33.	Ghana, Burkino Faso, Togo, Niger	1	Embezzlement of funds
34.	Greece	20	Information not available
35.	Guatemala	Nil Report	Nil Report
36.	Guyana, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts and Nevis	Do	Do
37.	Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina	Do	Do
38.	Iceland	Do	Do
39.	Indonesia, Timor Leste, East Timor	2	Violation of local health regulations
40.	Iran	6	Illegal Entry, Drug trafficking
41.	Iraq	6	Information not available
42.	Ireland	2	Rape case
43.	Israel	10	Overstay, Murder, etc.
44.	Italy, San Marino	121	Information not available
45.	Jamaica, Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands	Nil Report	Nil Report
46.	Japan	3	Drug trafficking, Robbery, Murder
47.	Jordan	38	Information not available
48.	Kazakhstan	Nil Report	Nil Report
49.	Kenya, Eritrea, Somalia	Do	Do
50.	Korea (DPR)	Do	Do
51.	Korea (Republic of)	1	Information not available
52.	Kuwait	1161	Rape, Robbery, Drug trafficking, Murder etc.
53.	Kyrgyzstan	Nil Report	Nil Report
54.	Lao PDR	Do	Do
55.	Lebanon	9	Information not available
56.	Libya, Malta	Nil Report	Nil Report
57.	Madagascar, Comoros	1	Unauthorized trading of gold
58.	Malaysia	187	Drug trafficking, Kidnapping, illegal entry, etc.
59.	Mali	Nil Report	Nil Report

1	2	3	4
60.	Mauritius	9	Information not available
61.	Mexico	Nil Report	Nil Report
62.	Morocco	Do	Do
63.	Mozambique, Swaziland	Do	Do
64.	Myanmar	20	Drug trafficking, illegal entry, etc.
65.	Namibia	Nil Report	Nil Report
66.	Nepal	377	Kidnapping, illegal arms, theft, illegal drugs, etc.
67.	Netherlands	Nil Report	Nil Report
68.	New Zealand, Samoa, Nauru, Kiribati	10	Theft, Rape and Drunk-driving, etc.
69.	Niger	Nil Report	Nil Report
70.	Nigeria, Benin, Chad, Cameroon	Do	Do
71.	Norway	2	Information not available
72.	Oman	82	Human trafficking, illegal Alcohol sale, forgery of documents, Theft, Murder, etc.
73.	Pakistan	254	Civil Prisoners and a large number of Fishermen
74.	Palestine	Nil Report	Nil Report
75.	Panama, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua	7	illegal Entry
76.	Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands	Nil Report	Nil Report
77.	Peru, Bolivia	Do	Do
78.	Philippines, Palau, Marshall Islands, Micronesia	19	Financial cheating, Kidnapping, Rape, Robbery, Murder, etc.
79.	Poland, Lithuania	Nil Report	Nil Report
80.	Portugal	1	Information not available
81.	Qatar	Nil Report	Nil Report
82.	Russian Federation	2	Smuggling of drugs, Rape
83.	Saudi Arabia	1691	Fake Iqamas, Immoral relationships, Traffic Accident, Sale of liquor, Drug trafficking etc.
84.	Serbia, Montenegro	Nil Report	Nil Report
85.	Seychelles	1	Drug Trafficking
86.	Singapore	156	Murder, illegal entry, robbery, Theft, Drugs offences, etc.

1	2	3	4
87.	Slovak Republic	Nil Report	Nil Report
88.	Slovenia Republic	Do	Do
89.	South Africa, Lesotho	15	Drug trafficking, illegal entry, theft etc.
90.	Sri Lanka	63	Drug trafficking, Robbery, Violation of local immigration law, Murder, etc.
91.	Sudan	Nil Report	Nil Report
92.	Sweden, Latvia	1	Murder
93.	Switzerland, Holy See and Liechtenstein	Nil Report	Nil Report
94.	Syria	Do	Do
95.	Tajikistan	Do	Do
96.	Tanzania	1	Information not available
97.	Thailand	56	Drug trafficking, Fraud, Fake Passport and Visa, illegal entry, Murder, etc.
98.	Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Dominica, Moneserra	Nil Report	Nil Report
99.	Tunisia	Do	Do
100.	Turkey	Do	Do
101.	Turkmenistan	Do	Do
102.	Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda	2	Cheating, Murder
103.	U.A.E.	1012	Information not available
104.	UK	426	Do
105.	Ukraine	1	Do
106.	U.S.A	155	illegal Entry/stay, etc.
107.	Uzbekistan	Nil Report	Nil Report
108.	Venezuela, Aruba, Caracao, St. Maarten	Do	Do
109.	Vietnam	1	Drug trafficking.
110.	Yemen	1	Information not available
111.	Zimbabwe	4	Information not available
112.	Malawi	2	Civil Case, Murder case
Total		6569	

Student-Teacher Ratio

462. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an acute shortage of teachers in Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University at present;
- (b) if so, the present teacher-student ratio in the said university, subject-wise;
- (c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the said ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The University was a State University till 14.01.2009 and the State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh did not permit the University to carry out recruitment against vacant posts. As such a shortage of teachers occurred.

(b) The present teacher — student ratio in the university as on 01.02.2013 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The process for filling up the vacant posts of teachers in the University has started. This will improve the teacher — student ratio in the University.

Statement

Sl.No.	Department	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Communication and Journalism	25	1	25:1
2.	Yogic Science	39	1	39:1
3.	Adult Education	13	1	13:1
4.	Library and Information Science	34	1	34:1
5.	Education	181	0*	NA
6.	Music	25	2	13:1
7.	A.I.H	105	3	35:1
8.	Economics	202	4	51:1
9.	History	142	3	47:1
10.	Philosophy	88	3	29:1
11.	Psychology	113	4	28:1
12.	Political Science and Public Admn.	205	1	205:1
13.	Sociology	206	3	69:1
14.	English	106	4	27:1
15.	Hindi	210	4	53:1
16.	Linguistics	95	0*	NA
17.	Sanskrit	58	2	29:1
18.	Urdu and Persian	7	2	4:1
19.	Anthropology	144	5	29:1

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Criminology and Forensic Science	236	3	79:1
21.	Applied Geography	269	5	54:1
22.	Industrial Chem.	114	0*	NA
23.	Applied Geology	199	9	22:1
24.	Pharmaceutical Science	248	12	21:1
25.	Botany	204	13	16:1
26.	Biotechnology	36	0*	NA
27.	Microbiology	52	1	52:1
28.	Zoology	194	10	19:1
29.	Chemistry	635	19	33:1
30.	Computer Science and Application	224	0*	NA
31.	Mathematics and Statistics	461	5	92:1
32.	Physics	318	9	35:1
33.	Commerce	630	3	210:1
34.	Business Management	172	2	86:1
35.	Law	248	1	248:1
36.	Pharmaceutical Chemistry	62	0*	NA

*Guest faculty.

"Issuance of Provisional Certificate"

463. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued provisional certificate for regularization of certain colonies in Delhi which are not even in existence;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) to (c) The Provisional Regularisation Certificates (PRCs) have been issued to 1218 colonies on the basis of the documents submitted by the Residents Welfare Associations in pursuance to clause 4.6.1 to 4.6.3 inserted by amendment dated 16.06.2008 to the Regulation dated 24.3.2008. As per the said clause there was no requirement for prior ground validation of existence of the colony. A total number of 895 colonies have so far been identified and regularized as per regulations. Other unauthorized colonies are under scrutiny as per laid down guidelines.

Registration of International Schools

464. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken a

decision to regulate the international schools in India and is considering to set up a mechanism for their registration;

- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether the stakeholders in this regard have taken any decision;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether there is no clear cut policy with regard to their affiliation with foreign boards or the appointment of foreign teachers in these schools; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (f) A policy on the regulation of international schools affiliated with foreign boards and on the appointment of foreign teachers in such schools, is at present under the consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD).

[English]

IITs in States

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

- (a) whether some State Governments have sought opening of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in their States including Haryana; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh are the States which have submitted requests for setting up of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs). Based on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM) and also taking into account the regional balance, the Government established eight new IITs during the XIth Five Year Plan in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. At present, there is no proposal to set up any additional new IIT.

National Institute of Open Schooling

466. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) are operating various schemes/projects, for the benefit of students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, schemes-wise;
- (c) the extent to which the students have been benefited, particularly the minorities, alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose and utilized during the last two years and the current year;
- (d) the details of the accredited centres of NIOS for overseas students; and
- (e) the number of students registered with these centres in different countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) conducts examinations for Secondary and Senior Secondary courses and enrolls students under various academic and vocational education programmes. The NIOS is running the following Programmes:—

- The Senior Secondary programme for students above 15 years of age.
- The Secondary programme for students above 14 years of age.
- Vocational Education programmes run through Accredited Vocational Institutes (AVIs) for age group 14+.
- Open Basic Education for neo-literate adults.
- Hunar Projects for Muslim Girls for skill training.
- Rural Entrepreneurship Programme (REP).

(c) The number of learners including Minority learners enrolled in NIOS is as under:—

Year	Total Learners enrolled	Minority learners enrolled
2010-11	493091	92185
2011-12	493534	79693

The NIOS does not earmark funds specifically for Minorities.

(d) and (e) A list indicating the details of the accredited centres of NIOS for overseas students and the number of students registered with these centres in different countries is given below:—

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Accredited Institutions (AIs)	Enrolment (2011-12)
1.	UAE (Abu Dhabi, and Sharjah)	09	559
2.	Qatar	03	53
3.	Oman (Muscat)	01	94
4.	Nepal	04	2240
Total		17	2946

[Translation]

Bharat Nirman Programme

467. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Nirman Programme (BNP) launched in the year 2004 aims at introducing comprehensive reforms in the rural infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the performance under various components of the programme in various States including Rajasthan;

(d) whether the targets fixed under various components of the programme have been achieved in various States including Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, component-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Bharat Nirman Programme, with an aim to build rural infrastructure was launched in 2005. The Programme consists of six components of Rural infrastructure namely,

Rural Drinking water (National Rural Drinking Water Programme), Housing (Indira Awas Yojana), Irrigation (Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme), Rural Roads (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Electrification (Rajiv Gandhi Grammen Vidyutikaran Yojana), Rural Telephony.

(c) to (e) The Statement on physical targets and achievements thereto, relating to the six components of Bharat Nirman Programme is annexed. The figures indicate progress at National level for all States and UTs including Rajasthan. State specific and component specific variations in achievements against targets have been noticed.

The reasons for shortfall are sector specific and inter alia include (i) lack of contracting capacity in the States (ii) delay in forest and environment clearance (iii) prevalence of law and order problems and non-availability of private land (iv) non-availability of adequate sub-transmission system in States (v) escalation in cost of construction and financial viability of the projects (vi) non-availability of home stead sites to BPL households in case of Indira Awas Yojana (vii) low quality housing and inadequate unit cost of housing (viii) lack of capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions in maintenance and upkeep of completed water supply schemes and capacity constraints of the community water users.

The steps taken by the government for improving the pace of implementation of various components of Bharat Nirman, inter-alia, include (i) allocating additional budgetary support (ii) strengthening of institutional capacity (iii) augmentation of contracting capacity (iv) pro-active action for getting forest and environment clearance and (v) continuous monitoring of the physical and financial achievements under the different schemes by nodal Central Ministries/Departments. Further, the trend and pattern of expenditure of central Ministries/Departments are reviewed by the Ministry of Finance at regular intervals. The Planning Commission conducts a half yearly review of all the sectors and suggests corrective measures to expedite the utilization of funds. This monitoring process ensures strengthening up of Bharat Nirman Schemes through effective and efficient utilization of resources for the desired outcomes.

Statement**1. Rural Drinking water (National Rural Drinking Water Programme)**

Period	Un-covered Habitations		Quality affected habitations		Slipped-back	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Phase-I (2005-06 to 2008-09)	55,067	54,440	2,16,968	50,168	3,31,604	3,58,362
Phase-II (2009-10 to 2013-14 (Achievement upto 30.10.2012))	962	753	1,32,000	87,028	4,34,268	3,61,054

2. Housing (Indira Awas Yojana)

Component	Target	Achievement
Houses Constructed Phase-I (2005-06 to 2008-09)	60 lakh houses	71.76 lakh houses
Houses Constructed Phase-II (2009-10 to 2013-14)	120 lakh houses	95.1 lakh houses (up to September, 2012)

3. Irrigation (Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme)

Component	Target	Achievement
Irrigation potential created Phase-I (2005-06 to 2008-09)	10 million hectare (2005-09)	7.3155 million hectare (2005-09)
Irrigation potential created Phase-II (2009-10 to 2013-14)	—	4.460 million hectare (2009-10 to 2011-12)

4. Rural Roads (Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY))

Activity	Target (2005-12)	Achievement (upto October, 2012)
Habitations (in Nos.)	63,940	46,695
New Connectivity (Length in km.)	1,89,897	1,49,078
Upgradation including renewal (in km.)	1,94,131	2,42,400

5. Electrification (Rajiv Gandhi Grammen Vidyutikaran Yojana)

Activity	Target	Achievement	The targets for the scheme were achieved by November, 2011
Electrifying unelectrified villages	1.0 lakh villages	1.0 lakh villages	
BPL household electricity connections	1.75 crore BPL households	1.75 crore BPL households	

6. Rural Telephony

Activity	Target	Achievement (upto 31.08.2012)
Village Public Telephones	62,302	62,101

[English]

Aircraft Parking Facilities at Airports

468. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of aircraft owned by private companies/individuals and the parking facilities available at airports in the country, airport-wise;

(b) the details of revenue collected on account of parking of private aircraft at various airports across the country during the last financial year, airport-wise;

(c) whether the Government has issued/proposes to issue certain regulations for acquisition of aircraft by private companies/individuals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL

AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The details of aircraft owned by private companies/individuals are being collected. Airport-wise details of parking facilities available in Airports Authority of India (AAI) Airports in the country are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Information relating to Joint Venture airports are being collected.

(b) Airport-wise details of revenue collected on account of parking of private aircraft during 2011-12 in respect of AAI airports are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Information relating to Joint Venture airports are being collected.

(c) and (d) The Government has constituted an Aircraft Acquisition Committee on 31.10.2012 mentioning the guidelines for consideration of proposals for import or acquisition of aircraft. A copy of the order is available on website of the Ministry of Civil Aviation — www.civilaviation.gov.in and www.dgca.gov.in.

Statement-I*Northern Region*

Airport and Code	No. of parking stands	Type of aircraft
1	2	3
Agra (CE) 4C	4	2C + 2B
Allahabad (CE) 4C	2	2B
Amritsar 4E	15	8E + 1E Cargo + 3D + 3C
Chandigarh (CE) 4C	3	3C
Dehradun 4C	2	2C
Gorakhpur (CE) 4C	1	1B
Gwalior (CE) 4C	3	3C
Jaipur 4D	21	3E + 3D + 14C + 1C (HAJ FLTS)
Jammu (CE) 4C	4	4C
Jodhpur (CE) 4C	3	3C

1	2	3
Kangra 3C	2	2C
Kanpur 4C (CE) Chakeri	2	2C
Kullu 2C	2	2B
Kanpur (Civil) 2D	3	3B
Khajuraho 4D	12	2D + 3C + 7B
Kota 2C	1	1B
Leh (CE) 4C	2	2C
Lucknow 4D	14	2E + 12C
Ludhiana 3C	1	1C
Pantnagar 3C	1	1C
Pathankot (CE) 4E	4	4C
Shimla 2B	1	1B
Srinagar (CE) 4D	9	2E + 2D + 5C
Safdarjung 2B	6	6B
Udaipur 4C	8	8C
Varanasi 4C	13	2D + 5C + 6B

Western Region

Airport and Code	No. of parking stands	Type of aircraft
1	2	3
Ahmedabad 4E	30	1 Code F, 7 Code E, 1 Code D, 17 Code C, 4 A/B
Aurangabad 4D	6	A320-4, ATR-2
Belgaum 3C	2	ATR-2
Bhavnagar 4C	2	B737-2
Bhopal 4D	13	A32-7, ATR-6
Bhuj (CE) 4C	4	2 ATR, 2 A320
Goa (CE) 4E	6	3 Code C, 1 Code D, 2 Code E
Gondia 4C	25	8737-1, Diamond 40 Training Flight -24
Indore 4D	12	5 ATR 72, 4 A321, 3 B738

1	2	3
Jabalpur 3C	2	ATR72-2
Jamnagar (CE) 4C	2	1 ATR, 1 Code C
Jalgaon AAI	1	1 & 2 for ATR 72 or less
Juhu 2B		Only helicopter operations
Kandla 3C	2	ATR72-2
Keshod 3C	2	2 ATR
Kolhapur 3C	1	1 ATR
(SG-MIDC)		
Latur (Reliance) 3C	2	2 ATR
Mundra (Adani) 3C	4	4 – Category A/B aircrafts
Nagpur (MIPL) 4D	7	07 A320
Nanded (Reliance) 3C	4	2 ATR, 2 A320
Porbandar 3C	1	ATR72-01
Pune (CE) 4C	7	7 Code C
Rajkot 3C	2	B739-01, ATR72-01
Solapur 3C	1	1 ATR
(SG-MADC)		
Surat 4C	4	A321-04
Vadodara 4C	7	A32-06, ATR72-01, Night Parking – A32-06

Southern Region

Sl. No.	Airport and Code	No. of parking stands	ATR	Boeing/Airbus
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agatti 3C		NA	NA
2.	Calicut 4D	11		11
3.	Coimbatore 4D	8	1	7
4.	Cochin 4E	16	1	15
5.	Hubli 3C	3	3	NA
6.	Hyderabad 4E (Begumpet)	18	4	14

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Madurai 4C	7	2	5
8.	Mangalore 4D	4	OTB-2, NITB-3	OTB-2, NITB-5
9.	Mysore 3C	3	3	NA
10.	Puducherry 3C	3	3	NA
11.	Rajahmundry 3C	2	2	NIL
12.	Salem 4C	2	2	NIL
13.	Trichy 4C	7	NA	
14.	Tuticorin 3C	2	2	NA
15.	Tirupathi 4C	3	1	2
16.	Trivandrum 4E	19	NA	19
17.	Vizag	8	NA	8
18.	Vijayawada 3C	6	2	4

North-Eastern Region

Airport and Code	No. of parking stands	Type of aircraft
Agartala 4C	5	2 ATR, 3 Boeing/Airbus
Bagdogra(CE) 4C	5	3 ATR, 2 Boeing/Airbus
Barapani 3C	2	2 ATR
Dibrugarh 4C	7	7 Boeing/Airbus
Dimapur 4C	2	1 ATR, 1 Boeing/Airbus
Guwahati 4D	8	8 ATR
	12	12 Boeing/Airbus
Imphal 4C	4	1 ATR, 3 Boeing/Airbus
Jorhat (CE)	1	1 Boeing/Airbus
Lengpui (SG) 4D	4	2 ATR, 2 Boeing/Airbus
Lilabari 4D	2	2 ATR
Tezpur (CE) 4D	2	1 ATR, 1 Boeing/Airbus
Silchar (CE) 4C	3	1 ATR, 2 Boeing/Airbus
Tezu 3C (uncontrolled)	2	2 ATR
Tura (SG)	2	2 (DO228)

Eastern Region

Airport and Code	No. of parking stands	Type of aircraft
PATNA 4C	5	4C + 1B
GAYA 4C	2	2C
Bhubaneswar 4C	12	2D + 4C + 6B (Old Apron)
Cooch Behar 2B	2	2C
Port Blair 4C	6	6C
Ranchi 4C	6	4C + 2B
Raipur 4C	5	5C

Airport and Code	No. of parking stands
Kolkata 4E	36 existing bays 23 (proposed and constructed)
Chennai 4E	Total parking stands = 81 (including 1 stand for A-380) 25 stands yet to be operationalized.

Statement-II

Details of Revenue collected on account of Parking of Private Aircrafts at various Airports across the country during the last Financial Year (i.e. 2011-12, airport-wise)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Airport name	Revenue Collected in FY 2011-12
1	2	3
1.	Chennai Airport	20.16
2.	Kolkata Airport	0.82
3.	Agartala	0.02
4.	Bagdogra	0.04
5.	Dibrugarh	0.01
6.	Dimapur	0.07
7.	Guwahati	2.02
8.	Imphal	0.07
9.	Jorhat	0.00

1	2	3
10.	Lengpui	0.09
11.	Lilabari	0.01
12.	Silchar	0.07
13.	Hyderabad	24.96
14.	Calicut	0.04
15.	Hubli	0.05
16.	Puducherry	0.27
17.	Rajamundhry	1.4
18.	Tirupathi	0.25
19.	Tuticorin	0.01
20.	Vijayawada	0.18
21.	Coimbatore	0.19
22.	Madurai	0.27
23.	Mangalore	1.11
24.	Trichy	0.1

1	2	3	1	2	3
25.	Trivandrum	0.55	55.	Chandigarh	1.00
26.	Vizag	0.36	56.	Jammu	0.52
27.	Aurangabad	0.54	57.	Srinagar	0.18
28.	Belgaum	0.11	58.	Kanpur	0.21
29.	Jabalpur	0.10	59.	Kota	0.02
30.	Porbandar	0.23	60.	Kullu	0.23
31.	Rajkot	0.06	61.	Ludhiana	0.01
32.	Bhuj	0.02	62.	Pantnagar	0.17
33.	Jamnagar	0.83	63.	Shimla	0.04
34.	Keshod	0.00	64.	Agra	0.64
35.	Kandla	0.07	65.	Gwalior	0.12
36.	Bhavnagar	0.39	66.	Jodhpur	0.28
37.	Surat	0.50	67.	Leh	0.11
38.	Ahmedabad	18.98	68.	Gaggal	0.06
39.	Goa	0.21	69.	Pathankot	0.01
40.	Nagpur (Mihan)	0.00	70.	Gaya	0.01
41.	Indore	1.14	71.	Bhubaneswar	5.25
42.	Bhopal	3.76	72.	Patna	0.10
43.	Vadodara	0.33	73.	Ranchi	1.29
44.	Pune	9.61	74.	Raipur	0.90
45.	Juhu	21.70	75.	Port Blair	0.83
46.	Amritsar	1.08	Total		150.72
47.	Safdarjung	1.95	<i>[Translation]</i>		
48.	Dehradun	0.91	Maintenance/Repair of AI Aircraft		
49.	Jaipur	13.45	469. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:		
50.	Khajuraho	2.31	(a) whether maintenance and repair work and ground handling business of Air India (AI) are being handed over to new companies by the Government;		
51.	Lucknow	4.02	(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;		
52.	Udaipur	1.24	(c) whether the Government is likely to reduce the		
53.	Varanasi	2.05			
54.	Allahabad	0.01			

number of employees of Air India after handing over these works to other companies; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of AI employees likely to be affected as a result of above move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) activities in Air India are being hived off to Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL) and the Ground Handling activities are being hived off to Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL). Both AIESL and AIATSL are wholly owned subsidiary companies of Air India. This has also been approved by the Government as a part of the Turn Around Plan (TAP) of Air India. It was done with the aim that AIESL would not only provide the MRO support to Air India but would also procure MRO business from other airlines (domestic and international). Similarly, AIATSL would perform Air India's Ground handling activities and would also acquire such business from other airlines. These measures would enable Air India to monetize the value of its current assets and infrastructure and to concentrate on its core passenger business.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The concerned employees of Air India are being transferred/deputed to AIESL and AIATSL respectively without any adverse change in their service conditions, including pay, allowances, career progression, benefits and perquisites. This step shall help in reduction of number of employees in Air India, the parent Company.

Demolition of Illegal Construction

470. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court had given any orders to the Union Government in October, 2005 to demolish illegal constructions at the bungalows of the political leaders and Government officers living in the Lutyen's Zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has taken any steps to ensure compliance of the orders of the Delhi High Court for demolishing illegal constructions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof as on date and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) No, Madam. However, an order in this regard was passed by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court on 28th January, 2009.

(b) Copy of Hon'ble Delhi High Court orders dated 28.1.2009 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A survey was conducted in 2004 and total 71 bungalows were found with unauthorised structures beyond revised norms. Unauthorised structures were removed in 16 bungalows before the orders of the Hon'ble Delhi High Court.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The Union Government has taken up steps to ensure the compliance of Hon'ble Delhi High Court orders dated 28.1.2009 and unauthorised construction have since been removed in following bungalows which were vacated:—

1. No. 3, Safdarjung Road.
2. No. 28, Tughlak Crescent.
3. No. 36, Aurangzeb Road.
4. No. 2, Lodhi Estate.
5. No. 3, Sunheri Bagh.
6. No. 5, Ashok Road.

Statement

In the High Court of Delhi at New Delhi

W.P.(C) 15447/2004

COURT ON ITS OWN MOTION ... Petitioner
Through Ms. Rekha Palli, Amicus Curiae.

versus

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT — Respondent
Through Mr. Dalip Mehra and Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Mishra,
Advocates for UOI.

CORAM:

HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SANJIV KHANNA

ORDER
28.01.2009

This matter has been pending since 2004

2. The Respondents have filed status report and affidavits from time to time on the question of unauthorized constructions in Government allotted properties.

3. In order dated 10.10.2007, it is recorded that 71 bungalows in the Lutyen's Bengalow Zone area had unauthorized structures beyond the revised liberalized prescribed norms. In 16 bungalows unauthorized constructions had been removed, in the remaining 55 bungalows nauthorized constructions still existed. It was noticed that Government bungalows are allotted for a short period and the occupants keep on changing. It was accordingly directed that

W.P.(C) 15447/2004 Page 1 of 2 :2:

unauthorized constructions will be demolished as and when the occupants vacate and possession of the said bungalow would be handed over to the new allottee only after unauthorized construction beyond permissible norms is removed.

4. This order was reiterated on 16.1.2008 and it was directed that the competent authority would file an undertaking that all unauthorized constructions would be demolished when the occupant changes/vacates and possession of the said bungalow would be handed over to the new allottee only after demolition/removal of unauthorized construction.

5. The Respondents will be bound by the said undertaking and will comply with the said direction. The writ petition is accordingly disposed of. In case there is any violation, the Court may take suo moto action or may revive the petition on an application being filed.

CHIEF JUSTICE
SANJIV KHANNA, J
JANUARY 28, 2009
dk

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[English]

Mobile Money Transfer Service

471. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether the Department of Posts has launched Mobile Money Transfer Service with tie up with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for delivery of money order through mobile phone;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the States selected for the purpose so far;

(c) the time by which the same is likely to be implemented across the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to waive-off fee charged on money transfers by people in the BPL category under the Service; and

(e) if so, the details and the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Department of Posts in tie up with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has commercially launched the Mobile Money Transfer Service in four Postal Circles viz., Punjab, Bihar, Delhi and Kerala on 15th November, 2012. The service has been implemented in selected post offices in each of the above four circles.

(c) The agreement for Mobile Money Transfer Service between Department of Posts and BSNL provides for the extension of the service to other postal circles after review of the same at the end of six months period.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of answer (d) above.

Call Termination Charges

472. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of termination charges for both domestic and international calls are the same;

(b) if so, the reasons for TRAI deviating from its established principle of termination charges on the basis of cost to benefit certain selected operators;

(c) whether there is a disparity in the termination charges of 20 paise per minute for domestic calls and 40 paise per minute for international calls;

(d) if so, whether the Government has asked TRAI to look into these aspects and frame a policy; and

(e) if so, the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Madam, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) issued "The Telecommunication Interconnection Usage Charges (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2009 (2 of 2009) dated the 9th March, 2009" wherein the termination charge for domestic calls and international incoming calls has been fixed as 20 paise per minute and 40 paise per minute respectively.

To review the termination charges, TRAI issued Pre Consultation paper on 24.12.2010 and Consultation Paper titled 'Review of Interconnection Usage Charges' on 27.04.2011. Following elaborate Consultation process, a report was filed in Hon'ble Supreme court on 31.10.2011 in compliance with its order dated 29.07.2011 in Civil Appeal No. 271-281/2011.

TRAI has also filed Application seeking permission to notify the regulation relating to revised Interconnection Usage Charges. However Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 13.04.2012, declined to grant the permission. The larger bench was constituted in Supreme Court and matter alongwith other concerned matters was heard on 20.11.2012 to 22.11.2012 and on 04.12.2012 by the larger bench on the question of law involved that whether TDSAT has the power, competence and jurisdiction to exercise powers of judicial review, over the regulations framed under section 36(1) of the TRAI Act, 1997. Arguments have been completed and order reserved. Further action will be taken as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(d) Section 11(1) (b) (iv) of TRAI (Amendment) Act, 2000, inter-alia, provides that TRAI shall discharge the following function namely:—

"regulate arrangement amongst service providers of sharing their revenue derived from providing telecommunications services."

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

Violation of Guidelines

473. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any complaints from any Member of Parliament and others regarding subversion/irregularities of DoPT guidelines/rules in Central Government Employees Residents Welfare Association elections held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the Area Welfare Officer and Returning Officer of the concerned area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. References from two Hon'ble Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) and few representations from others regarding recently held elections to managing committee of CGERWA in Aram Bagh, (Type-II) quarters, Block No. 143-201 were received.

(b) The references from (i) Shri Navjot Singh Sidhu, MP(LS) and (ii) Shri Mithilesh Kumar, MP(LS) as well as the representations received from others regarding formation of ad-hoc committee, revival of the Residents Welfare Association and eligibility of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha employees to contest elections to the RWA etc. were duly examined and replied at appropriate levels.

(c) No such action was required.

Violation of Rest Norms of Pilots by AI

474. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pilots have alleged violation of rest norms by Air India (AI); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Pilots in Air India have taken up the issue of Flight Duty Time Limitations (FDTL)/Flight Time Limitations (FTL) from time to time. Keeping in view the safety norms, Air India has

been taking corrective measures in conformity with the relevant Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) issued by the DGCA, including implementation of computerized crew management system for monitoring of Crew FDTL and rest norms.

[Translation]

Protest against Nuclear Power Plants

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

(a) whether in view of the violent protests against the proposed Kudankulam and Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plants, the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. has launched a nation wide organised campaign to allay the public apprehensions regarding radioactive radiations from these plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The ongoing public outreach programmes were intensified following the Fukushima incident to allay the people's apprehensions about safety of nuclear power, radiation and other related aspects in a credible and structured manner. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has scaled up these programmes adopting a multi-pronged approach. The focus of the outreach have been the local community, decision makers and people's representatives, press and media, students and teachers, opinion makers, and the public at large. The efforts included creation of appropriate public awareness materials and their dissemination to all target groups

[English]

Barrage Projects

476. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of barrage projects sanctioned by the Planning Commission in the country during the year 2011-12;

(b) the names of the States where these projects would come up;

(c) the total amount earmarked for these projects; and

(d) the time by which these projects are targeted to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Two number of barrage projects in the country were accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission during the year 2011-12.

(b) These projects viz. (i) Purna Barrage-2 (Ner Dhamana) Medium Irrigation Project with revised estimated cost of Rs. 617.46 crore and (ii) Tembhu Irrigation Project (New Major Irrigation Project) with estimated cost of Rs. 3450.35 crore are located in Maharashtra.

(c) Water, as per the Constitution, is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments to plan, formulate, design, execute operate and maintain water resources projects from their financial resources based on their own priority.

(d) Purna Barrage-2 (Ner Dhamana) and Tembhu Irrigation Project are to be completed by 31st March of 2014 and 2016 respectively.

Measures to Encourage Talented Students

477. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are no adequate ways and means to encourage talented students including women from rural background and other deprived sections of the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken note that due to lack of amenities, rural talents are not able to join the various streams of science and technology; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to encourage talented students of rural background to join the stream of science and technology including bio-technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR) (a) and (b) In pursuance of the National Policy on Education, 1986, a Central Sector Scheme to set up a

Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country was launched in the year 1986-87. The scheme envisages to bring out the best of rural talent by providing opportunities to progress at a faster pace by making good quality education available to them irrespective of their capacity to pay for it so as to enable talented students from rural areas to compete with their urban counterparts on an equal footing. Till date 595 schools have been sanctioned in 576 districts of the country. As per norms, 75% of the admissions to the JNVs are primarily for the children from rural areas and efforts are made to ensure that atleast 1/3 of the students are girls. The reservation for SC/STs children is provided in proportion to their population in the concerned district and no less than the national average.

(c) and (d) All the JNVs in the country provide opportunity to the students to pursue science studies at the senior secondary level upon fulfilling the specified eligibility criteria. The students of JNVs have been excelling and getting admission for higher studies in top institutes of science and technology like the IITs, the NITs, Medical Colleges etc. due to the special care taken in imparting quality education.

Killing of Fishermen by Italian Marines

478. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the case of Italian marines who killed two fishermen off the coast of Kerala;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to ensure justice in the case; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the fishermen of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The matter is sub judice.

(c) Navarea VIII warning No. 100 dated 23 February, 2012 has been issued by Indian Coast Guard in which all vessels have been warned that fishing is carried out upto 50 nautical miles from the coast and vessels should not mistake fishing boats as skiffs and PAGs (Piracy armed groups).

Further, the Directorate of Shipping vide M.S. Notice 7 of 2012 dated 7 March, 2012 has advised all merchant vessels to take note of dense fishing traffic on Indian coast, the possibility that they may be approached by these boats

for safeguarding their nets/lines and that these fishing boats should not be mistaken for pirate skiffs. Merchant Shipping has been advised to navigate with extreme caution when approaching upto 50 NM from the Indian Coast.

Appointment on Compassionate Ground

479. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any changes on the appointments on compassionate grounds in Posts and Telegraph Department and restricted such appointments to the minimum in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such cases pending for appointment during the last three years in various circles, circle-wise including Odisha; and

(c) the criterion for rejecting applications for such appointments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) No, Madam. The rules/instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training (DOP&T) i.e. the Nodal Department of the Government of India, are followed in the Department of Posts and Department of Telecommunications for compassionate appointment cases of the dependents of ex-Government employees. An objective Point System is followed in the Department of Posts to assess the indigent condition of the family of an ex-employee. So far as compassionate engagement cases of dependents of Gramin Dak Sevaks (GDS) are concerned, the Department of Posts follows similar kind of objective Point System and its own internal instructions as GDS system is not covered by DOP&T.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above. However, Circle-wise details of compassionate appointment/engagement cases including Odisha in Department of Posts for the last three years are attached as Statement-I and II and of Department of Telecommunications at Statement-III.

(c) The relative indigent condition of the family of an ex-Government employee or GDS is assessed vis-à-vis other applicants as per the objective Point System while keeping in view the number of available vacancies. On the basis of relative indigency, a case is recommended or not recommended for compassionate appointment engagement.

Statement-I*Compassionate Appointment Cases of Departmental Employees — Department of Posts*

Sl. No.	Circle	No. of cases considered			No. of cases recommended			No. of cases rejected			No. of cases pending for consideration
		09-10	10-11	11-12	09-10	10-11	11-12	09-10	10-11	11-12	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	155	92	—	49	39	—	106	53	140
2.	Assam	30	59	82	04	06	01	26	53	81	25
3.	Bihar	59	62	58	10	16	18	49	46	40	51
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	43	22	—	16	06	—	27	16	11
5.	Delhi	50	59	57	3	8	12	47	51	45	47
6.	Gujarat	70	85	90	23	25	29	40	49	25	04
7.	Haryana	47	36	—	35	28	—	08	08	—	06
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10	08	09	03	04	05	07	04	04	09
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	05	—	02	01	—	07	01	01	05
10.	Jharkhand	25	16	08	16	07	05	04	—	—	18
11.	Karnataka	69	70	57	19	08	08	21	49	01	12
12.	Kerala	28	37	77	26	09	53	01	01	03	63
13.	Madhya Pradesh		117	113		33	14		84	99	17
14.	Maharashtra	303	—	168	56	—	54	247	—	114	78
15.	North-East	10	12	—	05	07	05	05	06	02	04
16.	Odisha	88	38	103	17	10	19	71	28	84	08
17.	Punjab	87	—	37	22	—	18	65	—	19	70
18.	Rajasthan	65	52	42	32	30	15	33	22	27	25
19.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	876	—	—	94	—	—	782	75
20.	Uttar Pradesh	431		421	93		84	193		222	115
21.	Uttarakhand	42	11	15	09	03	03	33	08	12	04
22.	West Bengal	62	39	31	25	23	11	37	16	20	20

Statement-II**Compassionate Engagement Cases of Gramin Dak Sevaks (GDS) — Department of Posts**

Sl. No.	Circle	No. of cases considered			No. of cases recommended			No. of cases rejected			No. of cases pending for consideration
		2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110	0	465	104	0	217	6	0	248	222
2.	Assam	116	98	0	111	72	0	5	26	0	81
3.	Bihar	102	72	80	96	54	64	6	18	16	37
4.	Chhattisgarh	47	33	97	35	28	55	12	5	42	39
5.	Delhi	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	1
6.	Gujarat	151	109	37	41	29	27	110	80	10	164
7.	Haryana	36	0	71	28	0	26	8	0	45	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28	48	1	23	11	1	5	37	0	31
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	33	0	29	14	0	18	19	0	11	38
10.	Jharkhand	43	54	112	43	50	84	0	4	28	45
11.	Karnataka	29	113	98	27	52	37	2	61	61	69
12.	Kerala	37	77	146	9	53	70	28	24	76	113
13.	Madhya Pradesh	158	152	192	89	66	0	69	86	192	231
14.	Maharashtra	105	142	0	67	63	0	38	79	0	232
15.	North East	14	45	37	11	0	0	3	45	37	82
16.	Odisha	85	129	154	55	55	56	30	74	98	141
17.	Punjab	33	16	0	23	11	0	10	5	0	40
18.	Rajasthan	57	43	130	42	18	46	15	25	84	46
19.	Tamil Nadu	126	42	116	107	34	71	19	8	45	195
20.	Uttar Pradesh	57	245	200	56	200	112	1	45	88	218
21.	Uttarakhand	46	49	50	41	34	15	5	15	35	39
22.	West Bengal	52	275	192	27	253	39	25	22	153	45

Statement-III

Pending (in process at various stages) Compassionate Appointment Cases of Departmental Employees — Department of Telecommunications

Sl.No.	Name of candidates/applicants	Date of application
1.	Shri Manoj Kumar, S/o late Shri Pitam Singh, Ex-Ferro Printer, TEC (died on 27.01.2010)	03.06.2010
2.	Shrimati Krishna Kaushik w/o Ex-AD (MM), TEC (died on 05.10.2010)	18.10.2010
3.	Shri Dinesh, S/o late Shri Pyare Lal, MTS (Daftary) (died on 13.09.2011)	28.11.2011
4.	Mrs. Chin Thian Vung, W/o late Shri H. Chinilanthan, Asstt. (died on 05.12.2011)	04.01.2012
5.	Shri Suresh Kumar, S/o late Shri Vijender Pal Singh, Ex-Staff Car Driver (died on 27.02.2011)	15.03.2011 (received on 30.01.2012)

Grievance Redressal Cells under MDMS

480. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established Grievance Redressal Cells, Review Committees, telephone helplines, call centres and complaint boxes for redressing issues related to the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS);

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

(c) whether such Grievance Redressal Cells, Review Committees, telephone helplines, call centres and complaint boxes are functional in different States/UTs;

(d) if so, the number of grievances that have been reported during the last three years; and

(e) the action taken/being taken thereon by the Government alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. In June, 2010 the guiding

principles for setting up Grievance Redressal Mechanisms (GRMs) for registering complaints through toll free number/ dedicated telephone number or through letters were issued to all States/UTs. A total of 31 States/UTs have established GRMs and they are redressing grievances on these guiding principles. Data on such complaints/grievances received and redressed through GRMs is maintained by the States. However, any complaints of malpractices in the implementation of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme that come to the notice of the Central Government are referred to the concerned States/UTs for investigation and appropriate remedial action. During the year 2012, 44 complaints of various irregularities such as poor quality of food (16), corruption (13) and other irregularities (15) had been received by this Ministry, which had been referred to the States/UTs for necessary action.

(e) The State Governments have taken necessary action on 20/44 complaints. In 9 cases allegations were not proved. The details of action taken are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of action taken on the complaints

Sl. No.	Type of action	2012			Total
		Poor Quality	Misappropriation	Irregularities	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Complaints received	16	13	15	44

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Baseless, not proved, not related to MDM	3	2	4	9
3.	General corrective action, including issue of instructions to concerned person/NGOs	3	1	3	7
4.	Departmental action (including warning, transfer, suspension) and action against service providers	2	2	—	4

[Translation]

Functioning of RMSA

481. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in different States;

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

(c) the deficiencies noticed in the working of the Abhiyan;

(d) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the number of proposals received and cleared relating to each State/UT during the last three years and the current year along with the funds released and utilized so far under the programme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. The Joint Review Mission (JRM) comprising of Central Government officials and Development Partners {the World Bank, the Department for International Development (DFID) and the European Union (EU)} reviewed the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) from 14-28, January 2013 in the

States of Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab and Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) The JRMs recommended improving the implementation of the RMSA with regard to the aspects of Planning and Appraisal, Civil Works, Access and Retention, Education of satisfactory Quality, Programme Management and Financial Management. Their other suggestions include providing an indicative allocation to each State at the start of the planning process, bringing out a Project Appraisal Board schedule to ensure releases in April, reviewing norms relating to Civil Works, clarifying the remit of the RMSA in relation to special needs children, ensuring convergence with other schemes for optimal utilisation of available funds, firming up time-lines to submit audit report, placing financial personnel in position in the States and conducting internal financial audits by States.

(d) The recommendations are being taken up with all stakeholders concerned for improvement in implementation of the RMSA. The Ministry is also organizing the workshops for capacity building in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the RMSA programme.

(e) The details of RMSA annual plan proposals received by the States and approved/cleared by the Ministry during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The funds released to the States under the RMSA and the utilization by the States during the said period is given in the enclosed Statement-II and III respectively.

Statement-I

Details of proposals received from the States and UTs under RMSA and approval thereof

Annual Plan	Received from the States	Status of approval by the Ministry
1	2	3
2009-10	All 31 States and UTs except Chandigarh Administration, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi	All proposals were approved

1	2	3
2010-11	All 34 States and UTs except Delhi	All proposals were approved
2011-12	All 35 States and UTs	All proposals were approved
2012-13	All 35 States and UTs	All proposals have been approved except Delhi, Lakshadweep, and West Bengal (as on 25.02.2013).

Statement-II*State-wise fund released from 2009-10 to 2012-13 under RMSA*

Rs. in crore

Sl. No.	State	Fund released under RMSA			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 25.02.2013)
1.	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.64	1.05	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15.05	311.57	328.32	302.24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.89	26.98	20.24	23.66
4.	Assam	8.70	19.35	83.46	103.85
5.	Bihar	19.64	77.27	23.50	137.66
6.	Chandigarh	0.10	0.45	2.35	0.34
7.	Chhattisgarh	58.12	15.25	344.69	150.19
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.20	1.26	0.45
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.31	1.29	0.55
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.71	3.97	0.00
11.	Goa	0.51	0.54	3.12	0.00
12.	Gujarat	2.94	10.69	15.25	21.08
13.	Haryana	5.33	23.00	175.56	94.08
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3.74	38.50	57.66	15.83
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.02	26.40	96.36	109.36
16.	Jharkhand	9.41	69.43	17.94	0.00
17.	Karnataka	74.43	19.47	48.90	56.41
18.	Kerala	10.33	15.13	19.10	15.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Lakshadweep	1.10	0.05	0.74	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	97.58	196.19	24239	461.23
21.	Maharashtra	3.50	13.47	73.99	0.00
22.	Manipur	18.54	25.26	38.13	43.01
23.	Meghalaya	1.86	0.00	12.39	1.60
24.	Mizoram	17.21	19.08	36.23	54.10
25.	Nagaland	11.87	5.24	28.26	16.62
26.	Odisha	8.04	89.83	128.87	212.61
27.	Puducherry	1.82	1.87	1.96	0.00
28.	Punjab	25.25	188.25	89.40	173.08
29.	Rajasthan	19.38	52.96	146.89	87.04
30.	Sikkim	2.70	4.26	6.92	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	55.18	77.05	197.19	205.06
32.	Tripura	9.98	25.26	7.23	41.18
33.	Uttar Pradesh	36.10	49.43	204.48	220.87
34.	Uttarakhand	3.52	76.01	34.07	96.64
35.	West Bengal	12.99	0.00	2.74	0.00
	Others	1.30	1.85	3.91	5.10
	Total	549.13	1481.95	2499.81	2649.09

Statement-III*Details of fund utilization from 2009-10 to 2012-13 under RMSA*

Rs. in crore

Sl. No.	State	Utilization			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto 30.12.12)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.32	1.04	0.66
2	Andhra Pradesh	9.53	359.41	225.37	210.09
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	14.17	1.18	4.56
4	Assam	4.47	2.16	17.53	1.44
5	Bihar	0.00	11.27	26.67	167.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.61	1.20	1.09
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.22	15.05	335.96	170.11
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.29
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.11	1.11	0.25
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.43
12.	Gujarat	0.00	0.29	16.67	15.11
13.	Haryana	12.03	25.02	179.83	41.22
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.05	22.77	23.90	19.57
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.01	4.73	20.32	53.57
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	6.01	7.99	2.05
17.	Karnataka	0.00	20.94	68.85	59.74
18.	Kerala	0.00	20.48	20.95	4.75
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	307.81	345.58	201.73
21.	Maharashtra	0.00	18.28	10.36	78.24
22.	Manipur	0.00	1.55	14.01	29.24
23.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.02	0.87	1.23
24.	Mizoram	1.44	8.29	50.98	36.14
25.	Nagaland	0.00	2.38	1.11	0.00
26.	Odisha	0.00	0.52	224.15	324.22
27.	Puducherry	0.00	2.11	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	31.20	43.78	198.47	234.52
29.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.67	0.00	34.38
30.	Sikkim	0.25	1.92	3.02	0.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	20.75	36.81	230.55	133.85
32.	Tripura	0.00	2.90	23.80	27.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.91	2.23	122.54	340.18
34.	Uttarakhand	0.00	3.61	63.04	61.62
35.	West Bengal	0.00	0.27	1.01	0.20
Total		80.85	936.49	2238.66	2254.97

[English]

Harassment of Indian Workers

482. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian labourers working in Maldives have complained to the Indian High Commission of being harassed and persecuted by their employers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government and the Indian High Commission to address the issue of migrant workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The Government attaches high priority to the welfare, safety and security of Indians working abroad. From time to time, the High Commission of India has received complaints regarding harassment of Indian workers in Maldives. The Government, through diplomatic channels, has immediately and consistently taken up these issues with the concerned authorities in Maldives for early redressal. The Government has also established Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in the Mission to provide support to Indian emigrants in distress.

Vacant Land with Postal Department

483. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) whether the large extent of vacant lands are lying unutilized under the Department of Posts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the area of such land, State-wise/UT-wise;

(c) the total number of post offices sanctioned during the last three years, State-wise/UT-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to sign new agreements with other Ministries/State Governments/local bodies etc. for the use of the vacant lands; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the response received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of the extent of vacant lands lying unutilized under the Department of Posts, State-wise/UT-wise are enclosed as per Statement-I.

(c) The total number of Post Offices opened during the last 3 years is 578. The Circle-wise details are enclosed as per Statement-II.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Not applicable in view of (d) above.

Statement-I

Details of vacant plots and the area thereof, State-wise/UT-wise, 01.01.2013

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of plots	Total Area (in Acre)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218	52.99
2.	Assam	28	21.9
3.	Bihar	93	30.17
4.	Chhattisgarh	5	1.38
5.	Delhi	18	11.96
6.	Gujarat including Daman and Diu	110	40

1	2	3	4
7.	Haryana	13	2.02
8.	Himachal Pradesh	22	1.94
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	4.97
10.	Jharkhand	64	24.72
11.	Karnataka	350	108.78
12.	Kerala including Lakshadweep	142	42.29
13.	Maharashtra including Goa	80	44.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38	7.73
15.	North East including Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram	24	16.1
16.	Odisha	46	18.2
17.	Punjab including Chandigarh	19	7.39
18.	Rajasthan	194	40.87
19.	Tamil Nadu including Puducherry	145	69.8
20.	Uttar Pradesh	76	44.39
21.	Uttarakhand	19	9
22.	West Bengal including Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	92	72.37
Total		1804	673.84

Statement-II

Circle-wise number of Branch Post Offices (BOs) and Sub-Post Offices (SOs) opened by redeployment and relocation during financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the Circles	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		BOs	SOs	BOs	SOs	BOs	SOs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	9	11	8	5	2
2.	Assam	2	4	8	5	3	2
3.	Bihar	2	5	8	4	3	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	1	3	3	2
5.	Delhi	1	4	2	5	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Gujarat	2	6	9	8	1	0
7.	Haryana	2	4	8	6	3	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	3	6	3	3	3
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	6	1	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	2	3	10	3	3	2
11.	Karnataka	3	7	3	2	3	10
12.	Kerala	7	7	4	2	3	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3	10	2	4	5	3
14.	Maharashtra	3	8	4	6	7	3
15.	North East	2	5	8	4	3	2
16.	Odisha	2	5	10	5	3	3
17.	Punjab	2	3	8	3	4	2
18.	Rajasthan	1	10	14	8	6	6
19.	Tamil Nadu	3	7	14	7	7	4
20.	Uttarakhand	2	3	6	2	3	4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5	13	9	7	6	3
22.	West Bengal	1	2	8	3	4	4
Total		54	124	159	100	79	62

Pilgrimage to Kailash-Mansarovar

484. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is organizing the pilgrimage to Kailash-Mansarovar between June and September, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of batches that are likely to be sent to Kailash-Mansarovar this year alongwith the fees likely to be charged from each pilgrim; and

(d) the details of security arrangements being made for the pilgrimage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The Government of India organizes the Kailash

Manasarovar Yatra every year. 18 batches of 60 pilgrims each proceed on the Yatra. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 1.2 lakh per pilgrim. Indian citizens aged between 18 and 70 years as on 1 January are eligible to apply for the Yatra. The Government of India makes effective arrangements for the security of pilgrims. Ministry of External Affairs appoints one Liaison Officer for each batch who is responsible for the safety and well-being of pilgrims of his/her batch. A provision for air-lift of pilgrims by helicopter is also made for medical emergencies on the Indian side. The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and the Uttarakhand State Government provide security cover on the Indian side. The Government of India maintains regular contact with the Chinese authorities for the smooth conduct of the Yatra on the Chinese side.

GRAMSAT Scheme in Assam

485. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred under GRAMSAT scheme, especially in tribal/minority dominated districts of Assam during the last three years including the current year;

(b) the details of programmes transmitted under this scheme;

(c) whether the State Government encourages tribal/minority people to participate in these programmes with a view to promote tribal culture; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Under 'GRAMSAT' scheme, ISRO's contribution is to provide the necessary satellite bandwidth to respective State Governments. The expenditure for providing satellite bandwidth for last 3 years amounts to approximately ₹ 9 crore (at a rate of ₹ 3 crore per year). The expenditure towards content generation and transmission is borne by the State Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Karnataka for the operation in their respective States. The 'GRAM SAT' scheme is not operational in the State of Assam.

(b) The details of the programme transmitted under the scheme have been under the purview of the State Governments concerned. Generally, these programmes cover areas such as mass education, tribal culture, anganwadi workers' training, fisheries, forest and environment.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The State Governments concerned formulate the programmes to be transmitted on the GRAMSAT network

and include programmes such as 'Kuch Soche Kuch Samjhe', 'Bhor Honewali Hai', 'Kahani Baba', 'Ek Tha Raja', 'Baat Hamari' to promote tribal development and culture.

Grants under JNNURM

486. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh is the most urbanized State and one of the fastest urbanizing States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the allocation to Andhra Pradesh was meagre under the JNNURM grants when compared to other States in the Eleventh Plan Period; and

(d) if so, the comparative details thereof, State and year-wise and the steps being taken to increase the fund allocation to Andhra Pradesh under JNNURM in the Twelfth Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Andhra Pradesh is neither the most urbanized nor the fastest urbanizing State in the country. As per 2011 census, the level of urbanization is 33.49% (17th rank in the country) which was 27.3% in 2001.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Against the total allocation of Rs. 2,118.45 crore, an amount of Rs. 2274.41 crore has been committed for projects and buses sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Out of which Rs. 1760.27 crore has been released so far as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the State. Details of year-wise and State-wise release of ACA under UIG Sub-mission of JNNURM in the Eleventh Plan Period are annexed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	ACA released during the 11th plan period (Rs. in lakhs)				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48,916.54	18,898.95	27,385.07	15,569.86	32,500.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,006.94	2,053.91	2,006.94	0.00	4,759.16
3.	Assam	791.26	6,321.15	7,112.41	3,792.54	6,795.91
4.	Bihar	461.93	1,955.62	7,441.39	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,272.80	0.00	12,145.60	3,643.68	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.45
7.	Gujarat	24,563.54	47,035.34	47,788.21	7,297.21	39,612.00
8.	Haryana	1,339.84	9,147.46	0.00	5,283.80	6,888.13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2,619.01	0.00	121.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,877.36	2,500.00	0.00	0.00	10,032.72
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	6,682.46	5,384.66	417.03	6,204.58
12.	Karnataka	18,955.86	12,992.94	21,578.53	7,659.85	24,234.18
13.	Kerala	6,319.93	3,350.50	2,439.45	0.00	6,516.15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7,914.35	15,931.43	12,343.27	4,828.66	14,280.93
15.	Maharashtra	56,827.52	88,349.54	88,649.86	42,004.49	76,471.17
16.	Manipur	580.66	0.00	2,883.37	0.00	2,078.42
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	4,904.04	0.00	0.00	7,296.11
18.	Mizoram	378.41	0.00	756.82	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	179.00	389.26	1,702.81	0.00	1,246.83
20.	Odisha	9,978.37	3,338.00	2,491.60	0.00	6,999.34
21.	Punjab	4,145.29	4,939.22	3,346.62	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	10,654.03	20,281.38	2,826.10	0.00	4,584.94
23.	Sikkim	538.20	538.20	1,663.87	0.00	1,273.24
24.	Tamil Nadu	16,093.02	28,446.11	37,723.44	2,635.84	47,132.47
25.	Tripura	0.00	1,760.85	2,250.00	0.00	2,406.51
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21,365.55	43,078.75	47,632.21	25,479.16	65,351.90
27.	Uttarakhand	1,523.85	2,678.56	7,546.69	981.06	6,741.55
28.	West Bengal	5,687.25	22,857.17	27,717.88	17,412.81	27,043.89
29.	Delhi	0.00	2,220.58	17,248.00	43,509.00	6,938.27
30.	Puducherry	4,068.00	993.20	0.00	0.00	2,189.00
31.	Chandigarh	1,544.92	405.20	0.00	734.52	0.00
<i>Total</i>		<i>252,984.42</i>	<i>352,049.82</i>	<i>392,683.81</i>	<i>181,249.51</i>	<i>409,771.04</i>

[Translation]

Upgradation of Post Offices

487. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade sub-post offices into Head Post Offices (HPOs) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments particularly from Chhattisgarh for upgradation of Sub-Post Offices;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard as on date, State-wise;
- (e) the norms/criteria for upgradation of sub-post office to Head Post Office;
- (f) whether the sub-post office at Janjgir in Chhattisgarh fulfils the said criteria; and
- (g) if so, the time by which the post office is likely to be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government upgrades Sub Post Offices into Head Post Offices if certain criteria are met.

(b) Total 14 proposals for such upgradation have been received till date from the Postal Circles. State-wise details are as below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Postal Circle	Number of proposals received
1.	Uttar Pradesh	5
2.	Madhya Pradesh	2
3.	Maharashtra	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	2
5.	Karnataka	1
6.	Kerala	1
7.	Rajasthan	1

(c) No proposal has been received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh or from any other State Government for upgradation of Sub Post offices.

(d) Not applicable in view of (c) above.

(e) The norms/criteria for upgradation of Sub Post Offices into Head Post Offices are given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) and (g) Not at present.

Statement

Norms/Criteria for upgradation of Sub-Post Offices into Head Post Offices.

- (i) Each District should have a Head Post Office provided minimum of 20 Sub Post Offices can be attached to it. In the case of backward areas or places where there will be a definite improvement in financing Sub-Post Offices/Branch Post offices, a lower standard may be adopted, subject to the approval of the Directorate.
- (ii) If there is no HO in a District, opening of Head Post Office can be considered, if atleast 20 Sub-Offices in the same District can be attached with advantage, to the proposed Head Post office irrespective of the fact whether parent Head Post office has 60 Sub-Post offices or not. It has, however, to be ensured that such upgradation does not bring the number of Sub-Offices in account with residuary Head Post Office below 20.
- (iii) An existing Head Post Office should be bifurcated, if the number of Sub Offices attached to it exceeds 60. It should however, be ensured that as a result of the change neither the new nor old Head Post Office has less than 20 Sub-Offices attached to it.

[English]

Teaching Profession in Universities

488. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students with higher qualifications are joining the MNCs and not opting for the teaching profession and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether students completing Ph.D in various subjects viz. Agriculture, Engineering and NET examination

are eligible for appointment in the educational institutions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to encourage young professionals to teaching profession and using their calibre for improving the quality of education in the universities;

(d) whether there is any proposal to encourage the girl students who possess the requisite qualification to join teaching profession in the universities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The choice of career is a matter of personal preference, and several students, with professional/higher qualifications join Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) in view of the attractive pay packages offered by them. The reasons for such a choice may include economic, social and aptitudinal factors. However many students also opt for M.Phil and Ph.D courses with an intention of joining the teaching profession.

(b) The UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualification for appointment of teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education 2010, inter-alia state that National Eligibility Test/State Level Eligibility Test (NET/SLET) shall remain the minimum eligibility condition for recruitment and appointment of Assistant Professors in Universities/Colleges/Institutions. However, candidates who are or have been awarded a Ph. D. Degree in accordance with the University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2009, shall be exempted from the requirement of the minimum eligibility condition of NET/SLET for recruitment and appointment of Assistant Professor or equivalent positions in Universities/Colleges/Institutions.

(c) The Government has taken measures to encourage and motivate talented and bright candidates to opt for teaching and research as a career. Following the 6th Pay Commission recommendations, the salaries of teachers have been substantially increased. The age of superannuation of teachers has also been enhanced from 62 to 65 years in Central Educational Institutions. The UGC has also implemented the "Faculty Recharge" scheme to augment teaching resources.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. While there is no such specific scheme in the UGC, various schemes have been implemented by the UGC to encourage girl students to pursue higher education and research so that they may eventually opt for teaching careers. These schemes include Post Doctoral Fellowships for women, Post Graduate Scholarship for the Single Girl Child, Capacity Building for women managers in higher education, special scheme for construction of girls' hostels, etc.

[Translation]

Extension of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

489. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan upto secondary and higher secondary levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the infrastructural facilities to be provided upto secondary/higher secondary level along with the total amount released for this purpose;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to encourage private-public-partnership in this sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a centrally sponsored scheme has been launched in 2009 to universalise access to secondary education. The infrastructural facilities provided under the scheme are additional classrooms, laboratories, libraries, toilet blocks, drinking water facilities, Head Master's room, Art and Craft rooms, residential quarters for teachers in remote areas, etc. Since the inception of the scheme, an amount of Rs. 11474.91 crore has been approved under civil works component of the programme and Rs. 4916.13 crore has been released to the States for other infrastructural development.

(d) and (e) Under the Model school scheme, in addition to the 3500 government established schools in Educationally Backward Blocks, there is a provision for establishment of

one model school each in 2500 other than Educationally Backward Blocks in the country in public-private-partnership. The process for the selection of private entities for these schools has been started.

[English]

Violation of TRAI's Guidelines

490. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has imposed fine on telecom service providers for violation of TRAI's guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the nature of violation, operator-wise;

(c) the amount collected from each of the service providers during the last three years and the current year, operator-wise;

(d) the details of amount spent by TRAI for various purposes for the benefit of subscribers during the said period; and

(e) the number of schemes formulated by the Government towards awareness and capacity building of subscribers in telecom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam, TRAI has imposed financial disincentives on service providers for violation of the provisions of regulations.

(b) and (c) TRAI had imposed financial disincentives on various service providers for violation of the provisions of the regulations, as per the details given below:—

Year	Name of Service Provider	Amount of Penalty	Violation
2009-10	M/s Vodafone	Rs. 15,000/-	Under Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) Regulations, 2007 (4 of 2007) dated 5th June, 2007
	M/s Reliance	Rs. 11,000/-	
	M/s Bharti	Rs. 10,000/-	
	M/s Tata	Rs. 1,000/-	
	M/s Spice	Rs. 9,000/-	
	M/s BPL	Rs. 1,000/-	
	M/s MTNL	Rs. 1,000/-	
	M/s BSNL	Rs. 1,000/-	
2010-11	Nil	Nil	Not applicable
2011-12	Nil	Nil	Not applicable
2012-13	M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd.	Rs. 1,00,000/-	of the provisions of the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010 dated 1st December, 2010.

(d) and (e) TRAI undertakes consumer awareness programs. The details of amount spent for various purposes

for the benefit of subscribers during the last three and current year are given below:—

Sl. No.	Items	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Current Year (upto January, 2013)
1.	Conducting Workshops/Consumer Education Programmes and Publication of Consumer Handbooks/CDs	Rs. 9,99,594	Rs. 43,74,305	Rs. 1,17,30,318	Rs. 6,54,206
2.	Publication of Key Performance Indicators in newspapers	Rs. 11,53,623	Rs. 53,11,403	Rs. 12,76,559	NIL
3.	Publication of Information relating to measures taken for curbing Unsolicited Commercial Communications	NIL	NIL	Rs. 2,55,11,674	NIL

Details of schemes formulated by TRAI for awareness and capacity building are as under:—

- (i) Registration of Consumer Organizations with TRAI for enrolling more consumer organizations so as to widen the outreach to consumers through these organizations and also to enhance the effectiveness of interaction with these organizations.
- (ii) Publication of consumer handbooks and CDs in the English, Hindi and regional languages.
- (iii) Organization of Consumer Outreach Programmes.
- (iv) Organization of Consumer Education Workshops by service providers, at least one workshop in each district in a quarter.
- (v) Publication of quarterly Performance Indicator Reports, including quality of service performed by various service providers, for information of stakeholders through TRAI website.

[Translation]

Report on War with China

491. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the report of the Operations Review Committee on the 1962 war with China has been made public; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No. The report of the Operations Review Committee on the 1962 war with China, popularly known as the Henderson Brooks Report, has not been made public.

(b) It is a classified document.

Accreditation by NAAC

492. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

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

- (a) the number of educational institutions with accreditation from National Assessment Accreditation Committee (NAAC) in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the norms for according grade to the said institutions;
- (c) whether several educational institutions are being run without accreditation by NAAC and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) the action taken by the Government against these institutions, State-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has asked the University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to prepare a bench mark for the accreditation process and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government has urged the State Governments to establish accreditation agencies that will inspect institutions on the bench mark prescribed by the UGC and AICTE and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) According to the information furnished by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), 174 Universities and 5054 Colleges have been assessed and accredited by NAAC as on 5th January, 2013. A State-wise list in this regard is enclosed as Statement.

(b) According to the NAAC, the criteria used for assessment and accreditation of higher educational institutions include Curricular Aspects; Teaching-Learning and Evaluation; Research, Consultancy and Extension; Infrastructure and Learning Resources; Student Support and Progression; Governance and leadership; and Innovative Practices which are accorded differential weightage for three major types of institutions, viz. University, Autonomous College and Affiliated/Constituent College. Presently, the NAAC follows a CGPA system with a total of 4 points. The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) scores and corresponding letter grades are given below:—

Range of CGPA	Letter Grade	Performance Descriptor
3.01-4.00	A	Very Good (Accredited)
2.01-3.00	B	Good (Accredited)
1.51-2.00	C	Satisfactory (Accredited)
≤1.50	D	Unsatisfactory Not Accredited)

(c) Yes, Madam. As of now, accreditation from the NAAC is voluntary and many higher educational institutions have not had themselves accredited. The institutions not mentioned on the NAAC website www.naac.gov.in are unaccredited institutions.

(d) In the absence of a law to punish unaccredited institutions, the Government cannot take any action as of now. A legislation to make accreditation mandatory has been introduced in Parliament.

(e) Yes, Madam. The UGC has published Regulations on mandatory accreditation on 19.01.2013 in the Gazette of India. The AICTE has also approved similar Regulations in its 32nd meeting held on 14.02.2013.

(f) While no such specific request has been made to the State Governments, the Central Government has asked the State Governments to sensitize the State Higher Educational Institutions to the need to undergo assessment and accreditation on norms and standards prescribed by the statutory regulatory authorities and subsequently to monitor them in their efforts to undergo these processes.

Statement

State-wise Universities Accredited by NAAC (As on 05th January, 2013)

State/Union Territory	Nos.
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	17
Arunachal Pradesh	01
Assam	04
Bihar	03
Chhattisgarh	02
Goa	01
Gujarat	09
Haryana	03
Himachal Pradesh	02
Jammu and Kashmir	02
Jharkhand	01

1	2
Karnataka	12
Kerala	04
Maharashtra	22
Madhya Pradesh	08
Manipur	01
Meghalaya	01
Nagaland	01
New Delhi	06
Odisha	06
Puducherry	01
Punjab	05
Rajasthan	08
Tamil Nadu	24
Tripura	01
Uttarakhand	05
Uttar Pradesh	17
West Bengal	07
Total number of Universities	174

*State-wise Colleges Accredited by NAAC
(As on 05th January, 2013)*

State/Union Territory	Nos.
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	312
Arunachal Pradesh	06
Assam	194
Bihar	45
Chhattisgarh	43
Goa	20
Daman	01

1	2
Gujarat	407
Haryana	260
Himachal Pradesh	38
Jammu and Kashmir	55
Jharkhand	23
Karnataka	420
Kerala	183
Madhya Pradesh	146
Maharashtra	1041
Manipur	14
Meghalaya	11
Mizoram	19
Nagaland	08
New Delhi	13
Odisha	205
Puducherry	11
Punjab	203
Rajasthan	168
Sikkim	02
Tamil Nadu	403
Tripura	05
Uttar Pradesh	386
Uttarakhand	45
West Bengal	267
Total number of Colleges	5054

[English]

Creating New Posts under Civil Services

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

(a) whether the Government has assessed the need for creating new posts under Civil Services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of new posts being created; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to improve the performance and accountability of civil service cadre in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The respective Ministries/Departments and Cadre Controlling authorities concerned are required to create posts within the framework of existing instructions keeping in view functional requirements. Since creation of posts is done by the respective Ministries/Departments in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, there is no data centrally maintained in DoPT in this regard.

(c) There are adequate provisions in the existing AIS Rules to ensure performance and accountability of the All India Service officers. Rule 16(3) of AIS (Death cum Retirement Benefit) Rules, 1958 has been amended empowering the Central Government to retire in public interest a member of service from service by providing two tiers of intensive reviews on completion of 15 years and again on 25 years of qualifying service to assess the suitability of the officer for their further retention in service or otherwise. This amendment is aimed at weeding out non-performers from the service and ensuring performance of the All India Service officers. In addition, fixed tenure, requirement of cadre clearance and timely empanelment are also aimed at improving performance and accountability of Civil Service Cadre in the country. Rule 3 of the Central Civil Services Conduct Rules, 1964 also ensures performance and accountability of Central Government employees of Civil Service Cadres.

[Translation]

Admission to IITs

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to conduct a common entrance examination for admission to Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the IITs agree with the said proposal; and

(d) if so, the year from which the common entrance examination is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Council of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), after discussions with various stakeholders, including the IITs, has decided to hold the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) in two parts viz. JEE-Main and JEE-Advanced, for admission to the under-graduate programmes in engineering, from the academic year of 2013-14.

It was decided that only the top 150,000 candidates (including all categories) based on performance in JEE-Main will qualify to appear in the JEE-Advanced. Admissions to IITs will be based only on category-wise All India Rank (AIR) in JEE-Advanced, subject to the condition that such candidates are in the top 20 percentile of successful candidates in class XII examination conducted by their Boards in applicable categories.

The Information Brochures for both, i.e., JEE-Main and JEE-Advanced 2013 are in the public domain.

[English]

AI dues to GMR-led Operators

495. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India owes huge dues to GMR-led operators of Delhi and Hyderabad airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the steps taken to clear these dues;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which the said dues are likely to be cleared;

(d) whether Air India also proposes to shift its headquarters from Mumbai to Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) The details of the dues payable/paid by Air India to GMR-led Operators at Delhi and Hyderabad as on December, 2012 are as under:—

Station	Total Dues as on 31.12.12	Amt. paid in Jan 2013	Balance dues
Delhi	Rs. 515 crore	Rs. 340 crore	Rs. 175 crore
Hyderabad	Rs. 117.67 crore	Rs. 81 crore	Rs. 36.67 crore

Air India has not been able to clear the dues of its vendors due to non availability of adequate resources. Due to its volatile financial position it is not possible for Air India to provide the exact date by which the dues of Delhi and Hyderabad airport operators would be cleared.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Currently, the registered office of Air India is situated at New Delhi and its Headquarters is situated at Nariman Point, Mumbai. Most of its subsidiary companies also have their registered offices at Delhi. During the ongoing TAP/FRP implementation, the top management of Air India based at Mumbai has to visit Delhi or vice-versa frequently for proper coordination and consultation with various Ministries/offices, thus incurring heavy cost on their travel, transportation, accommodation etc. besides wastage of time in traveling. Air India therefore, decided to shift its Headquarters to Airlines House, New Delhi.

Distance Education Programme

496. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the formalities that are required to be completed before Distance Education Council (DEC) permits University Grants Commission (UGC) listed recognised universities to start conducting distance education programmes; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to make similar regulation for distance education programme by empowering Central/State universities to conduct and award both full time as well as distance education programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per the information furnished by Distance

Education Council (DEC), the university concerned has to submit a proposal to DEC in the prescribed Performa for offering programmes through the distance mode. The recognition of a distance mode programme inter-alia requires scrutiny of the proposal at the level of DEC as per its guidelines, visit of an expert committee consisting of subject experts, nominees of UGC and AICTE etc., submission of the recommendations of the expert committee to the competent authority of DEC and finally conveying of the decision of the competent authority to the concerned university in the matter.

(b) The DEC is responsible for the promotion, coordination and determination of standards of open and distance education system offered in flexible mode in the country. The regulations of the DEC are applicable to the Central/State universities as well, if they intend to offer distance education programmes.

Beautification of Cities

497. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided funds for beautification of cities of Maharashtra including Ahmednagar;

(b) if so, the quantum of funds provided during the last three years and the current year for the purpose, city-wise;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to consider the proposals submitted by the State Government of Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) The objective of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is inter-alia for focused attention to integrated development of infrastructural services in the cities which ultimately aims to beautification of cities. Details of funds released during the last three years and the current year for the purpose, city-wise under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-mission of JNNURM is as under:—

Name of the Scheme	Name of the City	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released (Rs. in lakhs)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
UIG	Greater Mumbai	31,303.71	19,316.49	39,663.45	14,913.22
	Nagpur	9,631.70	3,946.92	7,042.64	7,674.20
	Nashik	12,051.37	1,664.69	1,161.01	1,288.71
	Nanded	3,900.28	4,716.01	7,148.26	914.62
	Pune	31,762.80	12,360.38	21,455.81	10,254.64
Total		88,649.86	42,004.49	76,471.17	35,045.39

Details of funds released during the last three years and the current year for the purpose, city-wise under UIDSSMT of JNNURM in the State of Maharashtra including Ahmednagar is annexed as Statement.

(c) and (d) To avail ACA under JNNURM, the State has

to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) emanating from the City Development Plan (CDP) and in conformity with the guidelines under JNNURM and duly recommended/prioritized by the State Government. These DPRs are considered for sanction of ACA by the Ministry subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

Statement

Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

Project-wise status (as on 22.02.2013)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of towns/ cities	Scheme/Name of component	ACA released during 2009-10	ACA released during 2010-11	ACA released during 2011-12	ACA released during 2012-13	Total release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra							
1.	Latur	Construction of Drains	2212.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	4424.80
2.		Improvement of Arterial and Arterial Roads	1436.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	2872.80
3.		Construction of road dividers and foot path	352.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	704.00
4.		Beautification of Golai	25.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.40
5.		Parking Plaza at Ganjgolai	0.00	14.80	0.00	0.00	29.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Kolhapur	Sewerage	0.00	1279.20	0.00	0.00	2606.37
7.		Heritage	40.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.89
8.		Water Supply	2337.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	4762.86
9.	Sirdi	Sewerage	970.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	1977.19
10.	Islampur	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1185.01
11.	Pusad	Water Supply	335.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	683.70
12.	Ashta	Water Supply	269.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	548.90
13.	Chopda	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	396.09
14.	Mangalvedha	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	649.14
15.	Ambad	Sewerage	324.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	660.97
16.	Bhor	Water supply	127.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	260.15
17.	Bhadravati	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	690.08	0.00	1406.04
18.	Savner	Sewerage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	262.07
19.	Malegaon	Water Supply	1844.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	3757.97
20.	Chiplun	Water Supply	382.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	779.14
21.	Achalpur	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	1503.60	0.00	3063.59
22.	Baramati	Water Supply	547.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1114.92
23.	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	3160.80	6440.13
24.	Beed	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1691.94
25.	Ahmednagar	Water Supply (Phase-I)	1015.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	2031.20
26.	Nandurbar	Water supply	0.00	962.07	0.00	0.00	1924.14
27.	Shirur	UGD	0.00	0.00	355.36	0.00	711.28
28.	Shrirampur	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	1742.80	0.00	3485.60
29.	Umred	Water Supply	0.00	606.40	0.00	0.00	1212.80
30.	Vita	Water Supply	299.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	598.24
31.	Arvi	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	291.72	0.00	583.44
32.	Satara	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	1886.36	0.00	3772.72
33.	Amravati	UGD (Phase-I)	0.00	0.00	3444.91	0.00	6889.82
34.	Jalna	Water Supply	0.00	4959.60	0.00	0.00	9919.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Solapur	Water Supply	0.00		0.00	2879.58	5759.16
36.	Vaijapur	Water Supply	0.00	1396.24	0.00	0.00	2792.48
37.	Shegaon	Water Supply	1552.26	43.08	0.00	0.00	3147.59
38.	Khamgaon	Water Supply	0.00	1731.27	0.00	0.00	3462.54
39.	Osmanbad	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	4295.01	0.00	8434.78
40.	Basmat	Water Supply	0.00	1285.20	0.00	0.00	2570.40
41.	Hingoli	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	1830.77	0.00	3661.54
42.	Shahada	Water Supply	0.00	689.60	0.00	0.00	1379.20
43.	Jamner	Water Supply	0.00	307.44	0.00	0.00	614.88
44.	Ichalkaranji	Water Supply	0.00	1477.93	0.00	0.00	2955.86
45.	Tasgaon	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	582.40	0.00	1164.80
46.	Parbhani	Water Supply	0.00	4179.20	0.00	0.00	8358.40
47.	Aurangabad	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14386.80
48.	Gondia	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	2455.30	0.00	4910.60
49.	Akot	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	782.80	1565.60
50.	Arnalner	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	994.80	0.00	1989.60
51.	Chalisgaon	Water Supply	0.00	162.80	0.00	0.00	325.60
52.	Dapoli	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	56.80	0.00	113.60
53.	Jintur	Water Supply	0.00	363.60	0.00	0.00	727.20
54.	Karad	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	1164.00	0.00	2328.00
55.	Karmala	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	375.95	0.00	751.89
56.	Kurduwadi	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	306.74	0.00	613.48
57.	Murtijapur	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	706.80	0.00	1413.60
58.	Parola	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	161.20	0.00	322.40
59.	Pathri	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	417.20	0.00	834.40
60.	Sailu	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	475.60	0.00	951.20
61.	Sangola	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	858.00	0.00	1716.00
62.	Sillod	Water Supply	0.00	494.75	0.00	0.00	989.50
63.	Sonpeth	Water Supply	0.00	119.20	0.00	0.00	238.40
64.	Telhara	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	245.60	0.00	491.20
65.	Washim	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	1198.80	0.00	2397.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
66.	Yavatmal	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	438.40
67.	Balapur	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	242.00	0.00	484.00
68.	Katol	Water Supply	0.00	767.20	0.00	0.00	1534.40
69.	Jaysingpur	Water Supply	0.00	276.48	0.00	0.00	552.96
70.	Hadgaon	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.85
71.	Phaltan	Water Supply	0.00	1313.95	0.00	0.00	2627.90
72.	Gadhinglaj	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	359.22	0.00	718.44
73.	Vadgaon	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	265.60	531.20
74.	Junner	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	264.27	0.00	528.53
75.	Rahimatpur	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	161.44	0.00	322.88
76.	Pen	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00	518.80	1037.60
77.	Khopoli	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	593.20	0.00	1186.40
78.	Pachora	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	727.20	0.00	1454.40
79.	Sangamner	Water Supply	0.00	351.20		0.00	702.40
80.	Yeola	Water Supply	0.00	0.00	405.06	0.00	810.12
81.	Ahmednagar	Water Supply (Phase-II)	0.00	0.00	56.98	0.00	2978.98
82.	Akola	Sewerage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4998.48
83.	Pachgani	Sewerage		0.00	128.00	0.00	256.00
84.	Pandharpur	Drainage	0.00	0.00	1270.00	0.00	2540.00
85.	Chandrapur	Sewerage	0.00	0.00	2880.52	0.00	5761.04
86.	Daund	Sewerage	0.00	0.00	766.32	0.00	1532.64
87.	Panvel	Sewerage	0.00	0.00	1242.86	0.00	2485.72
88.	Malvan	Sewerage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	753.76
89.	Vengurla	Sewerage	0.00	0.00	318.14	0.00	636.28
90.	Alibag	Sewerage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	496.00
91.	Kamptee	Sewerage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	888.48
92.	Katol*	Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	685.32	987.32
93.	Saoner*	Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	924.03	1058.43
94.	Umred*	Road	0.00	0.00	0.00	170.25	611.17
95.	Gondia	Sewerage	0.00	0.00	0.00	3293.48	3293.48
Total 84		95	14072.30	22781.21	35455.01	12680.66	195200.68

Bus Service between Kolkata and Dhaka

498. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the bus service between Kolkata and Dhaka including its frequency;
- (b) whether there have been any disruptions in this service since 1999; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) A passenger bus service between Kolkata and Dhaka which was inaugurated in June, 1999, continues to be in operation twice daily from either side except on Sundays.

(b) and (c) As per available information, there has been no disruption in this service since 1999.

Most Corrupt Officers

499. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the IAS Association declares the names of most corrupt officers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken any action against officers declared corrupt so far;
- (d) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the action plan chalked out by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Government is not aware of such declarations by any IAS Association in the past 3 years.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

[English]

Amendments in Universities Act

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

- (a) whether the Government has constituted any panel for amendment in some Universities Act; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A panel under the Chairmanship of Prof. N.R. Madhava Menon has been constituted by the Planning Commission to propose amendments to the Nalanda University Act. The panel is required to suggest amendments to the Nalanda University Act, 2010 on provisions relating to academic, administrative and financial autonomy and propose amendments to provide for full autonomy in matters related to making appointments, determining salaries and emoluments and auditing.

Inclusion of Various subjects in School Curriculum

501. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a demand to include the teachings of saints and human rights in the school curriculum;
- (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 (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has received letters/representations from various organisations to include the teachings of certain saints and human rights subjects in the school curriculum. The social science textbooks developed by the NCERT from classes VI to XII encompass the teachings and seminal ideas of many great personalities, both men and women, including saints, philosophers, writers, thinkers and social reformers in appropriate contexts,

keeping in view the guiding principles of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005.

The NCF, 2005 has also introduced the concept of "Human Rights" in school education. The textbooks in social sciences have integrated, in various chapters and through examples, a sense of respect for Human Rights. The NCERT has also prepared a syllabus of human rights for the higher secondary stage. The Schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) follow syllabi published by the NCERT. The Board has decided to offer an elective course on "Human Rights and Gender Studies" for classes XI-XII. This elective will be offered at a pilot stage for the CBSE affiliated schools in session 2013-14 and as a regular elective from session 2014-15 onwards.

Import of Aircraft

502. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of rules for import of aircraft by various companies/airlines in the country;
- (b) whether many airlines/companies which seek permission do not actually import the aircraft;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, airline and company-wise alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to check such practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Directorate General of Civil Aviation has issued Civil Aviation Requirements containing detailed guidelines for grant of initial No Objection Certificate and import/acquisition of Aircraft for air transport services. Further, a new Aircraft Acquisition Committee (AAC) has been constituted on 31.10.2012. The Order of new AAC also contains procedure and guidelines for import/acquisition of aircraft.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. It has been noticed that some of the airlines are not utilizing all the import permissions granted by the Government. However, no such record is maintained by the Government

(d) No guidelines are in place for taking any action in this regard. However, airlines have been advised to clearly indicate the number of import permissions granted to them

and their actual utilization, so that their proposals can be looked into by the AAC in light of the above fact.

Setting up of Private Universities

503. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has proposed to set up private universities in various parts of the country including Odisha;
- (b) if so, the details of such new universities, State-wise and those which are already functioning in the States;
- (c) the details of the rules and regulations under which such universities are allowed to function in individual regions;
- (d) whether the Union Government provides some kind of incentive for opening such universities; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Private Universities are established by Acts of the concerned State Legislatures. At present, there are 148 Private Universities in the country. There are only two Private Universities in Odisha established by the Acts of the State Legislature of Odisha. The details of all these universities are available at the University Grants Commission (UGC) website www.ugc.ac.in.

(c) The criteria and rules and regulations for the establishment and the functioning of Private Universities are decided by the State Government concerned. These Private Universities are regulated by the UGC as per the provisions contained in the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003.

- (d) No, Madam.
- (e) Does not arise.

MoU between IGNOU and Private Institutions

504. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) with several private institutions/firms to offer degrees and diplomas of IGNOU;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether IGNOU has approved study centres for conducting various Vertically Integrated Engineering Programmes (VIEP) under the said MoUs;

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

(e) the authenticity of these degrees and the extent to which the students are likely to be benefited by these programmes of IGNOU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the University has signed 220 Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with several private institutions/firms to offer Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates.

(c) and (d) As per the information furnished by IGNOU, the State-wise approved study centres conducting various Vertically Integrated Engineering Programmes (VIEP) are as under:

Andhra Pradesh (13), Bihar (1), Chandigarh (1), Chhattisgarh (2), Delhi (2), Gujarat (5), Haryana (4), Himachal Pradesh (3), Jharkhand (6), Karnataka (2), Kerala (3), Madhya Pradesh (1), Maharashtra (7), Odisha (1), Puducherry (1), Punjab (2), Rajasthan (8), Uttar Pradesh (6), Uttarakhand (1), Tamil Nadu (20).

(e) As per the information furnished by IGNOU, the University's Diplomas and Degrees awarded under various collaborative arrangements are valid. The students will be benefited accordingly.

Selection of Officials to Work in Embassies

505. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection of officials to work on deputation in various Indian Embassies;

(b) whether there is any bar on selection of members

of the minority communities especially Muslims to these embassies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Officers are posted to Indian Missions/Posts abroad based on functional requirements, overall suitability of the officer in terms of experience, seniority, linguistic skills, etc. as also in keeping with the principle of rotation.

(b) and (c) The officers are considered purely for functional reasons and suitable qualifications irrespective of the community they belong to.

Quality Education

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

(a) whether some States are lagging behind in improving their school infrastructure and quality of education despite being allocated huge funds every year;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken to correct the situation during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) All States have made improvements in school infrastructure and quality of education by providing better access and infrastructure, using the funds made available under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

(c) The funds allocated to the SSA and the RMSA under the 11th Plan were Rs. 71,000 crore and Rs. 4,562 crore respectively. The indicative 12th Plan outlay for SSA is Rs. 1,92,726 crore and for RMSA Rs. 27,466 crore. to support the States.

Filling of SC, ST, NT Posts

507. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of statistics regarding employment of SC, ST and Notified Tribes (NTs) (number/percentage) in Central Government jobs—Groups A to D;

(b) whether this scenario is negation of 30 per cent reservation of SC/ST/NT as mandated by the Government since 1993;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the manner by which the above statistics is being compared with SC/ST reservations; and

(e) the steps being taken to fill-up backlog vacancies within specific timeframe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) As per information received from various Ministries/Departments, the Group-wise representation of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Central Government services as on 1.1.2011 is as under:—

Groups	SCs		STs	
	No.	%	No.	%
A.	8922	11.5	3732	4.8
B.	28403	14.9	11357	6.0
C.	370557	16.4	174562	7.7
(Erstwhile) D.	110515	23.0	32791	6.8

The data about representation of Notified Tribes is not centrally maintained.

Reservation is provided to SCs and STs at the rate of 15% and 7.5%, respectively, in all Groups in case of direct recruitment as well as in promotion by non-selection method and upto the lowest rung of Group A in promotion by selection method. The extant reservation policy is being implemented by all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

(e) A Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs in services of the Central Government was launched on 19th November, 2008 to fill up all backlog vacancies existing as on 1.11.2008. The drive was extended upto 30.6.2011. The progress of the drive was reviewed on 1st July, 2011 and it was decided to re-launch the drive so as to fill up the remaining identified backlog vacancies by 31.03.2012. As reported by the

Ministries/Departments so far, the backlog *vis-à-vis* filled up vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs is given in the following table:—

Category	Backlog vacancies	Filled up
SCs	24420	17318
STs	29039	16610
OBCs	22118	13680

Verification of Subscribers

508. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formed new set of rules for making it mandatory for users to register for subscribing to mobile or fixed line telephone and internet connections with their real names and with authentic Government identity proof;

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

(c) whether the Government has received complaint for issuance of telephones and internet connections without proper verification of subscribers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) New set of instructions have been in respect of mobile subscribers vide DoT letter dated 09.08.2012. These instructions revise earlier instructions issued on the subject from time to time. These instructions inter-alia prescribe the following:—

(i) A passport size photograph should be pasted on the Customer Acquisition Form (CAF) and the documents as proof of identity and proof of address of the subscriber should be attached with the CAF.

(ii) The person at the Point of Sale has to get the CAF duly filled and signed (in case of illiterate person thumb impression) by the subscriber with date. The authorized person at PoS has to record in the CAF that he has seen the subscriber and matched the photograph attached on the CAF

with the subscriber and verified his copies of documents of proof of address and proof of identity attached with the CAF with the original and has to put his signature on the CAF and all attached documents.

- (iii) The mobile connection is to be activated only after the requirement of filling up CAF and copies of documentary proof as per requirement have been fulfilled by the customer and the subscriber details have been updated in the subscriber database of the Licensee and the employee of licensee has verified the same.
- (iv) After activation of SIM also the subscriber is to be tele-verified by the Licensee.

The detailed instructions dated 09.08.2012 are available at DoT website at <http://www.dot.gov.in/as/2012/DOC181012.pdf>.

(c) and (d) Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cell of DoT carry out monthly CAF (Customer Acquisition Form) sample audit on PIA (Photo Identity and Address) basis for checking the compliance to the prescribed norms. Penalties are imposed on non-compliant cases. So far approx. 400 Crores rupees have been collected as penalty on this account.

Apart from monthly audit, surprise checks and complaint based investigations are also carried out by TERM Cells. Penalties are imposed for non-compliance observed. In such cases, penalty of approx. Rs. 20 crores have been collected as penalty.

CBSE Board Exams

509. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is mulling a proposal to revolutionise the examination system for Class XII board exams;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has consulted all stakeholders in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). However, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) brings in changes in the examination system to improve the quality of education, from time to time.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Foreign Universities in India

510. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Indian and Foreign Universities are operating in the country without proper infrastructure facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to study the facilities available in all private universities including deemed universities to ensure quality education and safeguard the interest of the students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the measures taken/being taken by the Government to check fake universities both Indian and Foreign Universities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Neither the University Grants Commission (UGC) nor the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have permitted any foreign educational institution to set up a campus in India. At present there is no law which regulates the entry of foreign educational institutions in India, hence it is not possible to know the kind/quality of infrastructure of such entities. The UGC and the AICTE have issued guidelines for Indian institutions to enter only into collaborative arrangements with foreign educational institutions. All Universities, which are duly established by Parliament and respective State Legislatures and recognized under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act, have the requisite infrastructure. The UGC identifies and notifies from time to time, the list of fake universities and unapproved institutions in the country. The UGC has notified 21 fake universities. The State-wise details of these institutions are available on the UGC's website: www.ugc.ac.in.

(c) and (d) The State Private Universities are regulated by the UGC as per the provisions contained in the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. These Private Universities are inspected by the UGC with the help of Expert Committees constituted by the UGC which includes representatives from the Statutory Council(s) concerned.

Institutions Deemed to be Universities are regulated by UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010. These institutions are also required to maintain norms and standards including infrastructures prescribed by the concerned statutory council(s). Deemed Universities are inspected by the UGC from time to time to ensure availability of infrastructure and other facilities.

(e) The UGC has reported that it has written to all the Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Education Secretaries of all States to check the menace of the fake universities and take necessary action against them. The UGC has also addressed all the Education Secretaries in States and Union Territories to initiate a drive against those institutions offering degrees without approval of competent authorities like the UGC, the AICTE and the Distance Education Council (DEC) in the States/Union Territories. The UGC issues 'Public Notice', 'Press Release' and paid advertisements for the awareness of general public/students in the leading daily newspapers at the beginning of each academic session cautioning aspiring students not to seek admission in fake/unapproved institutions.

Further, the Central Government has introduced "The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010" in Parliament for the prohibition and punishment of certain unfair practices in technical educational institutions, medical educational institutions and universities. The scope of unfair practices as defined in the Bill includes the grant of degrees by institutions not authorized to grant degrees.

Cancellation of AI Flights

511. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are instances of Air India cancelling some of its the flights due to shortage of crew members;

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

(c) whether Air India has ordered any enquiry about such cancellations;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith its outcome; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) The information is being collected.

Assistance from NCRPB

512. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of development works undertaken in urban areas of States and Union Territories with the financial assistance from the National Capital Region Planning Board;

(b) the funds allocated and dispersed during the last three years and the current year, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the current status of these projects, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) The National Capital Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that it provides loan to the State Governments and their implementing agencies upto 75% of the project cost for implementing infrastructure development projects in the Capital Region (NCR) and the Counter Magnet Areas (CMA). These projects are prepared by Participating States and their implementing agencies and submitted to NCRPB for loan assistance. Various projects financed by Board includes Water sector, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, Power (transmission and distribution), Roads, Road over Bridge's, Medical college, Irrigation canal, Technical Institutions and Land Development projects, etc.

(b) NCRPB has also informed that following funds have been allocated by the Government of India to the National Capital Region Planning Board during the last three years and the current year:—

2009-10	Rs. 50.00 crore
2010-11	Rs. 50.00 crore
2011-12	Rs. 50.00 crore
2012-13	Rs. 55.00 crore

However, during last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12) and the current year (2012-13) upto January, 2013, the Board

has released loans amounting to Rs. 2278.48 crore to State Governments/their implementing agencies as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

State/CMA	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto January, 2013)	Total
Haryana	776.03	584.39	449.12	203.80	2013.34
Uttar Pradesh	—	14.39	—	—	14.39
Rajasthan	38.52	—	154.02	47.70	240.24
GNCTD	—	—	—	—	0.00
SADA Gwalior	—	—	10.51	—	10.51
Total	814.55	598.78	613.65	251.50	2278.48

The loan over and above the Government allocation was released out of Internal and Extra Budgetary resources of NCRPB.

(c) NCRPB has further informed that since inception, NCRPB has approved financial assistance for 277 infrastructure development projects. The status of these projects, as on December, 2012 is as under:—

Status of project	No. of projects
Completed	188
Ongoing	89
Total	277

Foreign Professional Colleges

513. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow foreign universities to set up professional colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria for allowing such foreign universities to set up their colleges in the country; and

(c) the time by which these colleges are likely to be established?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR):

(a) Yes, Madam. The Government has introduced a Bill called The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 in Parliament on 3.5.2010. The proposed law seeks to put in place a mechanism to facilitate the entry and regulation of reputed Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs). Such FEIs may also include professional colleges.

(b) In order for any FEI to be eligible to offer educational services in India or offer courses leading to award of degree or diploma or certificate, it has to be notified as a Foreign Education Provider (FEP) under the provisions of the legislation. The FEI should have been offering such services and courses for at least twenty years under the law of the country in which it has been established or incorporated. The institution should also have valid accreditation. The FEI should have adequate financial and other resources and undertake to maintain a corpus fund of not less than fifty crore rupees or of such sum as may be notified, from time to time, by the Central Government.

(c) The setting up of such colleges is incumbent upon Parliament passing the Bill.

[Translation]

Teacher Eligibility Test

514. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only one percent candidates have qualified the eligibility test conducted by the CBSE recently for teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any other steps to improve the standard of education in view of poor performance of teachers in the test conducted by the CBSE; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has conducted the Central Teacher Eligibility Test on 18.11.2012. 7,95,783 candidates appeared for the test. 4,849 candidates qualified the test i.e. a 0.61 pass percentage.

(c) and (d) In order to improve the quality of teacher preparation, institutions such as the District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), the College of Teacher Education (CTE) and the Institute of Advanced Studies in Education (IASE) are being strengthened under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education. The system of inspection by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) of the recognized institutions is being revitalized to improve quality.

[English]

Green Cards to Indian Immigrants

515. SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians in the United States (US) seeking Green card;

(b) whether the proposed immigration reforms in U.S. will help the skilled Indians as well as illegal Indian immigrants in getting Green cards;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the role played by the Indian Government in the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) As per the information available on the website of the US Citizenship

and Immigration Services, as of 03 January 2013, applications of 90,762 applicants born in India are pending approval under the Employment-based I-485 Green Card category. Information on Green Card applicants for other categories is not currently available in the public domain.

(b) and (c) Several immigration reform proposals are currently under consideration in the United States, including a Bipartisan Framework on Comprehensive Immigration released on 28 January, 2013; President Obama's immigration reform proposal unveiled on 29 January, 2013; and the Immigration Innovation Act of 2013 introduced in the Senate on 29 January, 2013.

The Bipartisan Framework on Comprehensive Immigration focuses on legalizing the 11 million illegal immigrants, strengthening of border enforcement measures and streamlining legal immigration system. President Obama's immigration reform proposal endorses key elements of the Bipartisan Framework on Comprehensive Immigration, and has specific proposals to address status of illegal immigrants and improving legal immigration. The Immigration Innovation Act of 2013 focuses on high-skilled immigration and includes proposals for increasing cap for employment-based non immigrant visas, enhancing portability of high-skilled foreign workers, recapturing unused Green Cards, and exempting certain categories, including STEM (Science Technology, Engineering or Maths) advance degree holders, from the employment-based Green Card cap.

The impact of these reforms on skilled Indians and illegal Indian immigrants in the US will be known only after the legislation on immigration reforms is finalized and adopted by the US Congress.

(d) Our Mission in Washington has engaged various stakeholders in the US on this issue.

[Translation]

Reservation for Women in Government Services

516. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made/proposes to make any provision for providing reservation to women in promotion in Government jobs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Women are provided equal opportunity in the matter of employment under the Government. Some special facilities like maternity benefit, child care leave, child adoption leave, crèche facility for children, posting of husband and wife at the same station as far as possible, special priority in allotment of residential accommodation etc. are provided to the women employees to encourage them to join Government service. However, at present, there is no proposal to give reservation to women in services or in promotion.

Nodal Agency for Cyber Crimes

517. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any plan to check the rising cyber crimes and use of private mobile numbers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared a five year project to revamp the entire cyber security system and apparatus to critical sector in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the discussions held with the various stakeholders including Defence sector in this regard;

(e) whether a separate nodal agency is proposed to be created for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the Government proposes to minimize the cyber crimes as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The area of Information Technology (IT) is characterized by rapid developments and fast changing obsolescence. With every IT product introduced into the market, newer vulnerabilities are discovered, leaving scope for malicious actions. In tune with

the dynamic nature of Information Technology, continuous efforts are required to be made to prevent cyber attacks and cyber crime. Government is aware of the nature of the threats in cyber space and accordingly, it is following an integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the growing threat of cyber attacks and cyber crimes in the country.

The various measures taken by the Government to check cyber attacks and cyber crimes in the country are:—

- (i) Legal Framework in the form of Information Technology Act, 2000. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with cyber crime, cyber attacks and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- (ii) Setting up of Early Warning and Response to cyber security incidents through the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and collaboration at national and international level for information sharing and mitigation of cyber attacks. CERT-In regularly publishes Security Guidelines and advisories for safeguarding computer systems from hacking and these are widely circulated. CERT-In also conducts security workshops and training programs on regular basis to enhance user awareness.
- (iii) All the new government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications will be conducted on a regular basis after hosting also. The existing Government websites are periodically audited from security perspective and vulnerabilities found are plugged.
- (iv) The organizations operating critical information infrastructure are regularly advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001. Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out their IT systems audit regularly to ensure robustness of their systems.
- (v) The Government has circulated Computer

Security Policies and Guidelines and Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.

- (vi) Cyber Security Mock Drills to assess preparedness of organizations to withstand cyber attacks are being conducted by the Government. Seven such drills have been conducted since November, 2009.
- (vii) The Government is developing indigenous technology by carrying out Research and Development (R&D) in the area of cyber security.
- (viii) Government is facilitating for skill and competence development in the area of cyber security by providing domain specific trainings on Cyber Forensics, Network and System Security Administration. Labs for training in collection and analysis of digital evidence for Law Enforcement and Judiciary have been set up.
- (ix) Government is working with the industry to create awareness in the area of cyber security. Brochures and pamphlets have been prepared providing information on do's and don'ts with respect to cyber security for the usage of electronic and Information Technology (IT) devices.

With regard to the use of private mobile numbers, Government has mandated all the telecom service providers to verify the identity of subscribers before provisioning of the services to facilitate traceability of mobile users. This process can help the Law Enforcement Agencies in tracing the mobile user, if any cyber crime is committed by using the private mobile number.

(c) and (d) Government, in consultation with various stakeholders, has initiated action to create a framework for cyber security that envisages a multi-layered approach for ensuring defence-in-depth with clear demarcation of responsibilities between various agencies and departments.

(e) and (f) There is no proposal with the government to set up a separate Nodal agency.

[English]

Shortages of Higher Officers in CBI

518. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) probing crucial cases has been suffering from a huge shortage of Superintendent of Police (SP) level officers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for good quality probe of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Notwithstanding the fact that there is a shortage of SP level officers in the CBI, investigation of crucial cases has not been allowed to suffer.

(c) Timely investigation of various cases has been ensured through effective use and deployment of existing personnel. Further, to improve the efficiency of the CBI, the Government has taken various measures which include inter-alia filling up of vacant posts at various levels regularly, modernization, improvement in training, infrastructure, housing and improving conditions of work and employment of staff of the CBI.

Aadhaar Card/Number

519. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the objectives of the Aadhaar scheme and National Population Register are similar;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to merge both the initiatives;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints that some fake cards have been issued under UIDAI;

(e) if so, whether the Government has investigated the matter;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that no Aadhaar card is issued on fake documents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Registrar General, India (RGI) is creating a National Population Register (NPR) of persons usually residing in India under the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 read with the Citizenship Act, 1955. The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), on the other hand, is issuing Unique Identification Numbers (called Aadhaar numbers) to all residents as a developmental initiative.

(b) and (c) UIDAI is enrolling residents through the multiple registrar model. The RGI is one of the Registrars of the UIDAI. The Government has decided that in States where UIDAI has made good progress or where State/UT Governments/Administrations have given commitment for Aadhaar enrolments and are planning to integrate with various service delivery applications, Aadhaar enrolments through non-RGI Registrars will move at full speed. Accordingly, certain States have been specified (Statement) where UIDAI can collect data. It has also been decided that NPR enrolment will continue as envisaged, but if in the course of enrolment, a person indicates that he/she is already enrolled for Aadhaar, the biometric data will not be captured by NPR. Instead the Aadhaar number/enrolment number will be recorded in NPR and the biometric data will be given to the NPR.

(d) to (f) No card is issued under Aadhaar Scheme. Aadhaar is a Unique Identification Number linked to a person's demographic and biometric information. This number is communicated to the resident through a letter.

As and when complaints of irregularity in enrolment are received, action is taken. Action taken includes cancellation of such Aadhaars, blacklisting of operators and supervisors and filing police complaints.

(g) UIDAI has prescribed detailed processes for enrolment of residents and also delineated roles of various stakeholders. Registrars have been mandated to deploy verifiers at the enrolments stations to scrutinise documents before enrolment is undertaken.

Statement

States where UIDAI can collect data

Sl.No.	State/UTs
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Chandigarh
3.	Daman and Diu
4.	Goa
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	NCT of Delhi
14.	Puducherry
15.	Punjab
16.	Rajasthan
17.	Sikkim
18.	Tripura

Powers of CBI

520. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to augment the powers of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) by amending the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill 2011; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the plans to set up a Directorate of Prosecution under CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2012 as reported by the Select Committee provides for amendment to existing section 4(A) and insertion of a new section 4(B) in The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 regarding appointment of Director, CBI and Director, Prosecution. The Select Committee in its report have made certain recommendations including:—

- (i) the setting up of a Directorate of Prosecution headed by a Director of Prosecution under the overall control of Director, CBI.
- (ii) the appointment of the Director of Prosecution on the recommendation of the Central Vigilance Commission.
- (iii) maintenance of a panel of advocates by CBI, other than the Government Advocates, with the consent of the Lokpal for handling Lokpal referred cases.
- (iv) provision of adequate funds to CBI for investigating cases referred by Lokpal.

The implementation of the above recommendations through appropriate legislation will assist CBI in efficient handling of cases referred to it by Lokpal.

Discontinuation of Studies

521. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of reserved category students of higher learning institutions are discontinuing their studies in the middle of their course duration;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of steps taken/being taken by the Government to empower them to successfully complete their studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by most of the Centrally Funded Higher Learning Institutions, the number of students under the reserved

category who discontinue their studies are very few. This is due to various reasons such as joining other courses in other institutions, getting jobs elsewhere, poor academic performance or other personal reasons. However, the details of such decisions by students are not centrally maintained.

(c) In order to enable the reserved category students to successfully complete their studies, the institutions are providing various programmes/concessions such as freeships/fee concessions, refresher courses, remedial coaching etc. The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) also provide scholarships, free messing (basic menu) and pocket allowance. The IITs and Indian Institutes of Management also provide preparatory courses, need based financial assistance, remedial programmes, special classes to the weaker students and mentoring the students by the Faculty, as required.

In addition, the Government also provides reservation in admissions, scholarships, fellowships, interest subsidy on education loan, hostel facilities, etc. to the reserved category students to encourage them to pursue higher studies.

Aadhaar Card as Identity Proof

522. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government Departments are not accepting Aadhaar card as a valid document for residence proof, age proof, etc. and insist on proofs such as voter card, ration card, etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The acceptance of Aadhaar as a Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA) by different Central and State Government Departments is an ongoing process. Amongst others the following have notified Aadhaar as PoI and PoA:—

- (i) Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has notified that Aadhaar shall be

taken as a valid Pol and PoA after confirming identity and address through the Aadhaar authentication procedure for obtaining telephone and mobile connections.

- (ii) Ministry of Finance has recognized Aadhaar as an officially valid document as Pol and PoA for opening bank accounts.
- (iii) Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has recognized Aadhaar as a valid Pol and PoA for obtaining LPG connections.
- (iv) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued necessary instructions for recognition of Aadhaar as Pol and PoA for obtaining driving license and registration of vehicles.
- (v) Department of Health and Family Welfare has recognized Aadhaar as Pol and PoA for extending financial assistance to patients below poverty line who are suffering from major life threatening diseases for receiving medical treatment at any of the super specialty Hospitals/Institutions or other Government Hospitals under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi.
- (vi) Ministry of Railways has recognized Aadhaar as a valid Pol for rail travel.
- (vii) Election Commission of India has accepted Aadhaar as an alternative Pol and PoA at the time of polls in absence of Election Photo Identity Card.
- (viii) Some of the State/UT Governments viz. Sikkim, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Haryana, Manipur and Rajasthan have also recognized Aadhaar as one of the Pol and PoA for their various resident centric schemes.

The Government has urged all concerned to adopt Aadhaar".

[Translation]

Fraudulent Marriages by NRIs

523. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of cases registered against NRIs who have abandoned their wives after marriage during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of number of convictions, acquittals and pendency of such cases in the country, State-wise;

(c) the details of steps taken to help such deserted women and give justice to them; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to prevent cases of fraudulent marriages by NRIs?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Ministry does not maintain data in respect of cases registered against or convictions etc. of NRIs who have abandoned their wives.

(c) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs provides legal/ financial assistance to the Indian women who are deserted/ divorced by their overseas spouses. 27 Non-Government Organizations/legal organizations are empanelled in 7 countries like United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Bahrain and Qatar to provide such assistance.

(d) The Ministry has launched an awareness-cum-publicity campaign to educate and sensitize prospective brides and their families with regard to problems arising out of marriages with overseas Indians and how due diligence can be exercised before entering into marital alliance with overseas Indians.

The Ministry has brought out information Pamphlets in English, Hindi, Punjabi, Malayalam and Telugu to make Indian women aware of their rights and responsibilities and the precautions that could be exercised before entering into marital alliance with overseas Indians.

The Ministry has also brought out a guidance booklet on 'Marriages to Overseas Indians'. This booklet contains information on safeguards available to women deserted by their NRI spouses, legal remedies available, authorities that can be approached for redressal of grievances and non-governmental organizations which can provide assistance. The guidance booklet has been sent to all States/UTs and the Indian Missions in the countries having high concentration of Indian Diaspora for wide dissemination of information among the groups concerned.

Education Commission

524. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of setting up of Education Commission by the Government has been initiated;

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

(c) whether the Government is in favour of providing more autonomy to the educational institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Government to expedite the setting up of professional Education Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In pursuance of the announcement made by the Prime Minister on 15th August, 2011, the Government has decided to set up an Education Commission to make recommendations for improvements at all levels of education. The Composition and Terms of Reference of the proposed Commission are being finalized in consultation with the stakeholders.

(c) and (d) The strategic framework for the 12th Plan for higher education has identified certain critical areas, including governance, for a paradigm shift. The proposed paradigm shift in governance provides for institutional autonomy by transforming the role of the government from command and control to a steering and evaluative role.

(e) In order to expedite the process of setting up of the Education Commission, the consultations are underway.

Internet Broadband Services

525. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the target set and achieved under Broadband Policy, 2004 in the country since its inception, year and State-wise;

(b) whether the internet broadband penetration in the country is lagging behind as compared to other countries and the Government has failed to achieve the target set for providing internet connections in the country during the last two years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has allotted tender to private players for providing internet broadband connection;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose, company-wise and State-wise along with the results achieved as a result thereof; and

(e) the complaints received for unsatisfactory internet services and disposed of during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) (i) The target for Internet and Broadband subscribers in the country as given in Broadband policy 2004 and achievements are as follows:—

Year Ending	Internet Subscribers		Broadband Subscribers	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005	6 million	6.70 million	3 million	0.903 million
2007	18 million	10.36 million	9 million	3.13 million
2010	40 million	18.69 million	20 million	10.99 million

No State-wise target is mentioned in the Broadband Policy 2004. As on 31st December 2012, total Internet

subscribers are 25.3 million which include 14.98 million Broadband subscribers.

(II) **The main impediments which are hindering the growth of internet/broadband are as under:-**

- (i) Lack of interest by private operators, for broadband network expansion in rural areas, being non-remunerative
- (ii) Difficulty in laying of OFC network due to issues related to right of way clearances and high cost of right of way charges
- (iii) High backhaul cost
- (iv) Low PC penetration

(v) High cost of Customer Premises Equipment (CPEs)

(vi) Low literacy levels

(vii) Lack of local content

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The complaints received and disposed of including the unsatisfactory internet services during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Complaints received and disposed of by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and Department of Telecommunications

Sl.No.	Organisation	Received	Disposed
1.	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India	30, 111 (upto 31.12.2012)	30,111
2.	Department of Telecommunications	3,21,573 (upto 31.01.2013)	3,16,889

[English]

Setting up of Heavy Water Unit

526. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up one more unit for production of heavy water at Hazira;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the funds allocated for the purpose;
- (d) the time by which the plant is likely to start production; and
- (e) the details of direct and indirect employment likely to be generated locally by the proposed new unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Government is proposing to set up additional streams of production of Heavy Water. However, location of the additional facility would be based on techno-feasibility studies.

(b) Feasibility Studies, including techno-commercial assessment for setting up additional stream for production of Heavy Water in the existing plants have been commissioned.

(c) No funds have been allocated for the purpose.

(d) Production from the proposed additional streams may commence in about five years, after final approval of the project.

(e) Details of direct and indirect employment likely to be generated from the new stream can be assessed only on finalisation of the project.

Pravasi Bhartiya Divas

527. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

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

(a) whether the Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas was held at Kochi in January, 2013;

(b) the details of key decisions taken at the Pravasi Bhartiya Divas held at Kochi in January, 2013;

(c) the details of the suggestions made by NRIs, OCIs and others from various countries to boost domestic and foreign investment accelerate project implementation and reform capital market; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Pravasi Bhartiya Divas was held at Kochi, Kerala from 7-9 January, 2013.

(b) PBD Conventions provide the largest platform to PIOs and NRIs for exchange of views and networking on matters of common interest. The PBD Convention is not a decision making forum. However an announcement was made at the inaugural session by the Hon'ble PM to upgrade the Ghadar Memorial at San Francisco into a functional museum and library with a sculpture to honour the Ghadar Babas.

(c) Several suggestions were made during PBD 2013 and these included:—

(i) Increasing the weight of Gold allowed to be brought while coming back to India, (ii) Retention of NRI status to save taxes when NRIs return to India, (iii) Need to update skills to ensure the growth of individuals and the State, (iv) Tourism related infrastructure to be developed, (v) Air India should develop a policy with focus on Overseas Indian Travelers.

(d) The suggestions mentioned above are vital inputs while framing policies in the Ministry/Department.

Freedom of Speech in IT

528. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI A. SAI PRATAP:

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

(a) whether the Right to Freedom of Speech which was guaranteed under Article 19(1) of the Constitution is safeguarded in the Information Technology Rules, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to resolve the issue arising out of the restrictions by Section 66A of IT Rules;

(c) whether grievances have been received by the Union Government regarding prohibition of the contents to

reproduce on the Internet Media which have been published in the news paper; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 protect the democratic processes and freedom of speech and expression as well as citizen's rights as enshrined in the Constitution of India. The provisions are also based on the international best practices and similar provisions in the legislation of other countries.

The new medium of Internet and social media are expanding and the balance required between rights and obligations of different stakeholders is going to resolve over a period of time. In such a technology advancement arena, there could be a need for consultation on the emerging issues, time and again, to refine understanding on such issues.

The Government has held discussions with stakeholders including the Industry Associations, intermediaries and users to address the issue of proper implementation of the provisions of the Act. It has been agreed to provide necessary guidelines to prevent misinterpretation of the provisions of the Act and to minimize the unintended consequences. Government has issued an Advisory to all the State Governments and Union Territories to ensure citizen's right to freedom of speech and expression and proper implementation of provisions of section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Civil Aviation Authority

529. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposed Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) in place of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA); and

(b) the details of new schemes being contemplated by the Government for development and expansion of civil aviation sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Setting up of Civil Aviation Authority is at the stage of inter-ministerial consultations.

(b) Apart from setting up of Civil Aviation Authority in the Ministry, new initiatives which includes essential air services provision to remote regions, development of more number of greenfield airports in the country, setting up of National Aviation University and development of aerospace industry are some of the proposals.

[English]

Women Universities

530. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central and State women universities functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to open more women university in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the States including Kerala to start women university in their State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), at present there is no Women's Central University in the country. A list of Women's State and Deemed to be Universities is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. During the XII plan period, the Central Government plans to establish a Women's Central University at Rai Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh. However, the Planning Commission has made it clear that the focus of the XII Plan should be on consolidation of universities and institutions and new institutions should be created only in exceptional cases.

(d) No, Madam. We have not received any proposal from any other State, including Kerala.

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

Statement

List of Women Universities

Andhra Pradesh	1.	Sri Padmavati Manila Vishwavidyalaya, Tirupati	(State University)
Haryana	2.	Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya University, Sonapat	(State University)
Karnataka	3.	Karnataka State Women University, Bijapur	(State University)
Maharashtra	4.	Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, Mumbai	(State University)
Rajasthan	5.	Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali,	(Deemed to be University)
	6.	Jyoti Vidyapeeth Women's University, Jaipur	(State Private University)
	7.	Modi Institute of Education and Research, Laxmangarh, Sikar	(Deemed to be University)
Tamil Nadu	8.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore	(Deemed to be University)
	9.	Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal	(State University)

Appointment of Vice-Chancellors

531. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the eligibility criteria fixed for appointment of Vice-Chancellors in various Universities;

(b) whether the Government has appointed any Vice-Chancellor in the Central University belonging to the SC/ST category; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC)

has issued the Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010, wherein the eligibility criteria for appointment of Vice Chancellors of universities has been laid down. A copy of the Regulations may be viewed at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/englishgazette.pdf>. However the UGC has informed that in its 487th meeting held in July, 2012, certain amendments have been approved, which include dropping Clause 7.3.0 from the Regulations.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The following persons from the SC/ST categories have been appointed as Vice Chancellors in Central Universities:—

Sl No.	Name of Central University	Name of Vice Chancellor	Category
1.	Central University, Gujarat	Prof. R.K. Kale	SC
2.	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar	Prof. N.S. Gajbhiye	SC
3.	Central University, Jharkhand	Prof. D.T. Khathing	ST
4.	Mizoram University	Prof. R. Lalthantluanga	ST
5.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh	Prof. T. Mibang	ST

Fraudulent Occupation of DDA Flats

532. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of allottees have occupied the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) Flats on the basis of false affidavits and violating the DDA (Management and Disposal of Housing Estates) Regulation, 1968;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mechanism in place to check the veracity of affidavits submitted by those persons to get DDA flats;

(d) the number of persons detected/identified for using false affidavit or concealing facts in connivance with DDA officials during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has stated that as per policy, whenever any allotment is made to an allottee, DDA takes an Affidavit from him before giving possession, which stipulates that:

"I, or my wife/husband or any of my dependent relations including children do not own in full or in part on freehold or leasehold basis any residential plot or house in the urban area of Delhi, New Delhi or Delhi Cantonment".

As a remedial measure if anybody makes false affidavit or conceals the facts and any complaint is received from any person with documentary proof/evidence of the allottee already owning house in Delhi, the said allotted flat is liable to be cancelled after following the due process of law. DDA

also files First Information Report (FIR) with the Police Authorities for taking action against such unscrupulous persons as per the various provisions of the Indian Penal Code/Criminal Procedure Code.

(d) and (e) DDA has further informed that no such case has come to its notice during the last three years and in the current year.

Sanctioning of Farm House

533. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned Farm Houses in the jurisdiction of Unified Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

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

(c) whether it is against the Green Belt Policy of the Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons for sanctioning farm houses in contravention of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Office of Director (Local Bodies), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that the Unified Municipal Corporation of Delhi has sanctioned 3680 Farms Houses upto May, 2012. As per Master Plan for Delhi-2021, the Farm Houses are permitted in Green Belt which extends upto the depth of one peripheral village revenue boundary along the border of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

[Translation]

Indian Professors in Foreign Universities

534. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to call back Indian professors teaching in the foreign universities;

(b) if so, whether the Government has prepared any scheme in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, there are a few schemes of the University Grants Commission (UGC), the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) that aim at encouraging the engagement of Indian professors and researchers based abroad in Indian Universities and Institutions for specific periods. The details of some such schemes are as under:—

1. **Scholars-in-residence scheme under Enhancing Scholarly/Faculty Resources "ENCORE":** The UGC offers a consolidated remuneration of Rs. 80,000 per month and a contingency of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum to professionals and experts from the ranks of NRIs, PIOs working with overseas academic, research and business organizations as well as overseas academicians and researchers having a demonstrable interest in Indian issues.

2. **Junior and Senior Research Fellowships:** The ICCR awards Junior and Senior Research Fellowships to international scholars specialising in Indian studies in the fields of culture and social sciences. Senior fellowships are given to eminent scholars with proven academic credentials while junior fellowships are meant for young scholars to do post-doctoral research. A Senior Fellow will be paid a lumpsum stipend of Rs. 1,50,000/- per month for the duration of his Fellowship while for a Junior Fellow, the lumpsum stipend will be Rs. 50,000/- per month.

[English]

Urban Poor

535. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study conducted by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) has observed that 40-45 per cent of the urban poor are living in slums or squatter settlements;

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

(c) whether the same report observes that the

number of urban poor in the country is likely to rise to 225 million by 2015;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) has reported that 40-50% urban poor lives in slum and squatter settlement and the report observed in the year 2015 the urban poor will rise to 215 million as per their study Report in 2008:—

- According to "Report of the Committee on Slums/ Census 2010" the projected slum population for year 2012 is 95 million.
- The urban poor estimate as per Planning Commission Press note (March, 2012) on Poverty Estimates the urban poor 2009-10 is 76.47 million

(e) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the following schemes in order to support States/Union Territories to provide housing and employment to the urban poor and to avail benefits under these schemes:—

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched on 3.12.2005, supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 65 select Mission cities under the Sub Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The duration of BSUP and IHSDP was seven years beginning from the 2005-06 upto 31.03.2012. It has been extended for 2 years upto 31.3.2014 for completion of projects sanctioned upto 31.3.2012 and implementation of 3 pro-poor key reforms.
- A new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY), launched on 02.06.2011, seeks to provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and for creation of affordable housing stock.

- The Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership, launched in 2009, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIC) with at least 25% for EWS Category. The Scheme has been dovetailed with RAY.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), launched in 2008, provides for 5% interest subsidy on housing loans upto 1 lakh rupees to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses. The Scheme has also been dovetailed with RAY.
- Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is an urban poverty alleviation scheme which aims at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Visit by Dignitaries

536. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of visits by the foreign dignitaries to India during the last four months till date;
- (b) the issues on which deliberations were held with them including civil nuclear co-operation;
- (c) whether any bilateral agreements were signed during such visits and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of foreign visits undertaken by the Prime Minister as well as External Affairs Minister during the above period;
- (e) the details of discussions held and the outcome thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to further improve the relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) The Information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Implementation of RTE Act

537. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the achievements of RTE Act, 2009 after its completion of one year implementation;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether free and compulsory education could not be implemented universally due to budget constraints; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the areas where it could not be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government had made an analysis of the various achievements since commencement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in April, 2010, which is reported in the documents titled "RTE: The 1st Year", released in April, 2011, and "RTE: The 2nd Year" released in April, 2012, giving the status of various educational indicators and the steps taken for implementation of the RTE Act.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has increased the outlay for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the main vehicle for implementing the RTE Act, from ₹ 9,838.23 crore in 2010-11, to ₹ 21,000 crore in 2011-12 and ₹ 25,555 crore in 2012-13. The 13th Finance Commission has also awarded additional earmarked funds to States for elementary education. The fund sharing pattern between the Centre

and the States has also been revised favourably to a 65:35 ratio (90:10 for the North Eastern States, including Sikkim).

[English]

Projection of Urban Population

538. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently made a projection of urban population for the next two decades;

(b) if so, the details of the cities where the population is likely to increase; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to decongest the population of urban areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) According to available information with the Ministry, Registrar General, Census of India has projected the urban population till the year, 2026. By that year, the country's urban population will be 53.48 crore which will constitute 38.2% of the total projected population of 140 crore.

(b) The city-wise details are not available. However, State-wise projections are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Urban Development is a State subject and the State Governments have to take action for ameliorating congestion in cities. The Government of India supports States in their efforts through schemes. The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2005. The Urban Infrastructure and Governance component handled by Ministry of Urban Development seeks to improve urban infrastructure and transport in 65 identified cities. The needs of the small and medium towns are catered to by the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) programme. In addition, financial assistance for urban infrastructure is also being provided by the Ministry of Urban Development under the 10 per cent lumpsum scheme for the development of North Eastern region including Sikkim, the ADB aided North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme and Pilot Scheme on Development of Urban Infrastructure in Satellite Towns around the Seven mega Cities, besides identified metro and other projects.

Statement*Projected Urban Population as on 1st March, 2026*

(in thousands)

Sl. No.	India/States/UTs	Urban Population
1	2	3
	India	534809
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4634
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1032
3.	Tamil Nadu	53734
4.	Puducherry	1854
5.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	360
6.	Goa	1766
7.	Lakshadweep	24
8.	Kerala	11272
9.	Maharashtra	81341
10.	Andhra Pradesh	31999
11.	Karnataka	32990
12.	Gujarat	36737
13.	Daman and Diu	103
14.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	431
15.	Odisha	9626
16.	Chhattisgarh	8798
17.	Madhya Pradesh	30531
18.	Assam	6889
19.	West Bengal	35317
20.	Jharkhand	10762
21.	Mizoram	799
22.	Tripura	1015
23.	Meghalaya	770

1	2	3
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	750
25.	Nagaland	520
26.	Manipur	850
27.	Uttar Pradesh	67591
28.	Bihar	13221
29.	Sikkim	128
30.	Haryana	14397
31.	Delhi	27646
32.	Rajasthan	23681
33.	Punjab	16450
34.	Chandigarh	2406
35.	Uttarakhand	4380

*[Translation]***Teacher's Day Celebrations**

539. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the number of teachers invited for felicitation in the Teacher's Day Celebrations organized in 2012, in the country, State-wise and UT-wise; and

(b) the details of the State-wise and UT-wise letters of commendation and cash prizes awarded to the said teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) During the year, 2012, a total of 310 teachers were awarded commendations and prizes by the Government.

(b) Under the Scheme of National Award to Teachers, a silver medal, a certificate of merit and a cash award of Rs. 25,000/- is given to each teacher. The list of State-wise, UT-wise and Organization-wise awards is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Details of State-wise, UT-wise and Organizations-wise Awards given to Teachers on 5th September, 2012

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Awards
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	7
4.	Bihar	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	6
6.	Goa	2
7.	Gujarat	11
8.	Haryana	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
11.	Jharkhand	3
12.	Karnataka	13
13.	Kerala	16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7
15.	Maharashtra	29
16.	Manipur	2
17.	Meghalaya	2
18.	Mizoram	2
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Odisha	12
21.	Punjab	5
22.	Rajasthan	14
23.	Sikkim	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	22
25.	Tripura	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	28

1	2	3
27	Uttarakhand	7
28	West Bengal	19
Union Territories		
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2
30	Chandigarh Administration	2
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
32	Delhi	4
33	Daman and Diu	2
34	Lakshadweep	2
35	Puducherry	2
Organizations		
36	Atomic Energy Education Society	2
37	C.B.S.E.	19
38	C.I.S.C.E.	0
39	CTSA	2
40	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan	16
41	Navodaya Vidyalaya Samitee	2
42	Sainik Schools under M/o Defence	2
Total		310

Irregularities by Societies

540. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several housing societies in Delhi are committing irregularities in allotment of flats constructed on the land provided by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details of irregularities reported to the Government during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed, that the flats constructed by the Housing Societies on the land given by DDA, are allotted by DDA to the members of Housing Societies through computerized draw, on the basis of recommendations of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies Delhi, with eligibility thereon and on the basis of the details of vacant flats communicated by the society, in the presence of authorized representatives of Registrar of Cooperative Societies Delhi, and Management of Society. The DDA has further stated that most of the complaints received by lit regarding irregularities in allotment, are referred to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies Delhi, and after receipt of response from Registrar of Cooperative Societies Delhi, further actions, if any, are taken. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies Delhi, has informed that no such irregularities in the allotment of flats has come to its notice.

Rampant Corruption at High Places

541. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the worsening image of the country at high places due to rampant corruption;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to expeditiously inquire into allegations of corruption against politicians and high placed officers and to set up separate fast track courts for their trial in order to improve the image of the country; and

(c) the time by which impartial and transparent policy legislation/decisions are likely to be taken in this regard in national interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Government follows a zero tolerance policy towards corruption. So far as CBI is concerned, it conducts enquiry/investigation of various Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) and Regular Cases (RCs) pertaining to corruption promptly. Detailed guidelines in respect of investigation of PEs & RCs have been provided in Chapter 8, 9 and 14 of the CBI Crime Manual-2005. A

time frame has also been prescribed for completion of Inquiry/ Investigation. As per para 14.39 of Crime Manual a Preliminary Enquiry (PE) must be completed in a period of three months and Regular Case (RC) within 12 months. In this regard, all efforts are made to dispose of the PEs/RCs within the prescribed time limit.

In order to conduct trial of CBI cases there were 46 Courts of Special Judge and 10 courts of Special Magistrates functioning exclusively for the trial of CBI cases all over the country. In line with the recommendations of the Chief Justice of India, the Central Government decided to set up 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for the trial of CBI cases in different States. **Apart from this, the Government has recently approved creation of 22 more Special Courts in various States in the country.**

(c) To strengthen the anti-corruption mechanism, the Central Government has introduced a number of legislations in the Parliament in the recent past. Some of them are:—

- (i) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011;
- (ii) The Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
- (iii) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011;
- (iv) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of the Grievances Bill, 2011; and
- (v) The Public Procurement Bill, 2012.

No definite time-frame can be given for the passing of the above Bills, in Parliament.

[English]

Meeting of NDC

542. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) was held in New Delhi recently;

- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the Planning Commission has scaled down the economic growth for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period to 8%;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to attain the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The 57th Meeting of National Development Council (NDC) was held on 27th December, 2012 in New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister to consider the draft Twelfth Five Year Plan Document. The NDC approved the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) The Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan had projected an average annual growth rate target of 9 per cent during the 12th Plan period (2012-17). However, subsequent to the approval of the Approach Paper by NDC in 2010, in view of some important developments resulted in slowing the global economic environment and their impact was felt on the domestic economy thereby reducing the achievement of growth rate of 6.5 per cent in 2011-12 and growth rate of 5.5 per cent and 5.3 per cent in the first two quarters of 2012-13. Accordingly, the growth target for the Twelfth Five Year Plan was scaled down to 8 per cent as reflected in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document placed before the NDC for its approval in the meeting held on 27.12.2012. The NDC approved the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(e) The steps proposed to be taken to attain the above target are reflected in the Twelfth Five Year Plan document which has been approved by NDC. The document can be seen on the Planning Commission website at <http://www.planningcommission.gov.in>.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Promotion

543. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether any complaint or representation has

been received by the Government against irregularities in promotion of officers and employees in MTNL;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of complaints of irregularities in Group C and D posts received by the Government; and
- (d) the action taken by the Government on such complaints/representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Research and Development Centre at Hyderabad

544. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the proposed Research and Development Centre to be established at Hyderabad; and
- (b) the measures taken/being taken to bring all air routes under the air traffic control system in an effective manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The proposed Research and Development Centre at Hyderabad is in advanced stage of planning and implementation.

(b) Though all the Air Traffic Service (ATS) routes are under Air Traffic Control system, following initiatives are taken by Airports Authority of India to improve the efficiency of Air Traffic Services along ATS routes:—

- (i) Implementation in surveillance coverage by the integration of Radars and introduction of Automatic Dependent Surveillance — Broadcast (ADS-B) system.
- (ii) Harmonization of upper airspace in Indian Flight Information Region (FIR), and creation of lower area control centers.
- (iii) Central — Air Traffic Flow Management (C-ATFM) system implementation to cover the

entire national airspace and air routes between various airports to balance the air traffic demand and capacity efficiently.

- (iv) Establishment of Performance Based Navigation ATS routes.
- (v) Implementation of new automation system at large number of airports.

[Translation]

Poverty in Rural Areas

545. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether poverty is more rampant in villages and rural areas in comparison to cities and urban areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to give priority to poverty alleviation in rural areas and villages during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the number and proportion of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) at the national level and at state levels for rural and urban areas separately. The latest estimates of poverty are available for the year 2009-10. As per these estimates, 33.80% of people in rural areas and 20.85% in urban areas are living below the poverty line. At national level, 28.81% of population is BPL in 2009-10.

(c) and (d) The Government has direct interventions for poverty alleviation through various programmes specially focusing on generation of employment, development of rural infrastructure, strengthening of rural livelihood and providing basic amenities to the rural people. The present programmes of Ministry of Rural Development such as (i) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) (ii) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/National Livelihood Mission (NRLM) now renamed as Aajeevika

(iii) National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and (iv) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) are the steps towards eradication of rural poverty.

[English]

Fake Students in Assam

546. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether mid-day-meal and free text books have produced at least 30 lakh fake students in Assam as reported in the print media;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether fictitious students are being enrolled to divert text books and funds provided for mid-day-meal;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to stop misuse of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Central assistance for the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme is being allocated to the States on the basis of beneficiaries who have actually availed of mid day meals and the number of working days covered in the last three quarters of the previous year i.e. from April to December. The average MDM beneficiaries, at national level, are around 70% against the enrolment.

The distribution of free text books is based on the District Information Systems for Education (DISE) data as on 30th September of the preceding year.

(e) In order to ensure effective implementation of the MDMS, the Scheme guidelines provide for an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The scheme is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports, in the National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee meetings and during Programme Approval Board meetings. In addition the Central Review Missions visit the States for an on the spot assessment. A total of 41 Independent monitoring institutes also evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals. The Ministry of HRD has already launched a web enabled MIS portal for MDMS and all the States/UTs have fed annual data for all

eligible schools into the portal. The MDM-MIS would be integrated with an Interactive Voice Response System to monitor the Scheme on a real time basis through community participation.

The State Government of Assam has reported that block-wise, District-wise requirement and distribution of free textbooks is computerized and distribution is made as per the actual enrolment recorded in the Attendance Register of the schools.

The distribution of free text books is carried out directly at Block level under supervision of district level and block level monitoring committee consisting of members from various Departments, Civil Society and Students Associations, so that genuine students are not deprived of their legitimate claims.

To ensure transparency and effectiveness, the Government of Assam has started the process of child surveys to keep an individual record of every child through the Child Tracking System.

Quality Education

547. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that private schools/institutions have become money minting institutions;

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

(c) whether it is a crucial fact that there was a shortage of over one million qualified teachers, especially in primary schools;

(d) if so, the facts thereof;

(e) whether children from villages particularly from backward and remote villages are deprived from quality education;

(f) if so, whether there is an urgent need to start public-private partnership model for world class schools in villages, particularly in remote villages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The private schools are either affiliated to the State Boards of Education or the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) which are the regulating authority for these schools.

The Central Advisory Board on Education (CABE) has endorsed a draft "Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Schools Bill" which inter alia provides for the prevention of the practice of schools demanding and charging capitation fees or any donation by way of consideration either in cash or kind or otherwise for admission to any seat or seats in any class of study.

(c) and (d) Upto 2012-13, a total of 19.82 lakh posts of teachers have been sanctioned under the SSA for elementary education, against which 12.86 lakh teachers have been recruited till 31.12.2012 by the State Governments/UTs. Under the RMSA, around 95,000 teachers' posts have been approved for secondary schools in all States and UTs. States have been advised to fill up vacancies in the State sector teacher posts, and undertake re-deployment of teachers to address imbalances in teacher deployment. In addition, the NCTE has approved proposals for the training of 5.58 lakh untrained teachers through the Distance Education mode.

(e) The Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD) through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) supports the States and Union Territories to expand access as well as to improve quality and equity in schools. Under the SSA, the opening of 263428 new schools (165297-Primary and 98130-Upper Primary schools), has been approved. Under the RMSA, 9636 new secondary schools have been approved and 34311 existing secondary schools have been strengthened. The central sector scheme of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti Schools (Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas) are especially targeted to provide pace-setting, quality education to children from rural areas.

(f) and (g) A centrally sponsored Scheme to set up 6,000 Model Schools at the block level as a benchmark of excellence in the Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) template is

being implemented since November 2008. Out of these, 3,500 schools are to be set up in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments. The location of the schools in EBBs are decided by the concerned State/UT Governments. While deciding the location, State/UT Governments are advised to consult the Block Panchayats. The remaining 2,500 schools are to be set up under the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward.

[Translation]

Setting up of IISERs

548. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

- (a) whether five Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) were set up in the year 2006;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any grant in addition to the initial grant

of Rs. 500 crore had been provided to the said institutes during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details of grants released to each such institute and the funds utilised by the institutes during the said period; and

(e) the number of courses started by the said institutes and the number of students on the rolls of each of the said institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (USER) Kolkata and Pune were established in the year 2006. USER Mohali was established in the year 2007. The USER Bhopal and Thiruvananthapuram were established in the 2008.

(c) Each USER was set up with an approved Plan grant of Rs. 500 crore and no additional grant has been provided.

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

(e) The number of courses and the number of students on the rolls of each of the institutes are as below:—

Name of Courses	IISER Kolkata	IISER Pune	IISER Mohali	IISER Bhopal	IISER Thiruvananthapuram
BS-MS-Dual Degree	407	471	409	332	305
Integrated Ph.D	57	39	133	—	88
Ph. D.	178	219	14	146	11

Unsatisfactory Service of BSNL and MTNL

549. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether the telephone and mobile services being provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in their respective service areas in various States in the country are not satisfactory when compared to the services provided by private sector companies;

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

(c) whether the services of BSNL are very poor in remote and hilly areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has made any action plan to provide satisfactory service in the affected areas; and

(f) the details of the proposals received from various State Government's including Madhya Pradesh in this regard and the corrective measures taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors Quality of Service (QoS) of Cellular Mobile Services and Basic Telephone services, against the notified QoS standards, through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers. As per the performance monitoring reports submitted by services providers for Mobile Service for the quarter ending 30.12.2012 and Basic Telephone Services for the quarter ending September, 2012, the QoS provided by BSNL and MTNL is comparable to the quality of service provided by the private sector companies.

(c) to (e) The telecom subscribers of BSNL including the ones in remote and hilly areas sometimes face problems with regard to Quality of Service (QoS). However, BSNL is, in general, meeting the QoS benchmarks prescribed by TRAI.

Quality of Service (QoS) improvement is a continuous process. Actions being taken by BSNL to improve its Quality of Service, are as follows:—

- All circles are keeping adequate stock of spare cable for emergency purposes.
- Close co-ordination with Police authorities to minimize the cases of cable theft.
- Close co-ordination with Municipal authorities to avoid damages of cable due to development work and regular patrolling of major routes.
- Rehabilitation and upgradation of external plant.
- Close monitoring of network operation through IT (Information Technology) enabled systems.
- Introduction of CDR (Call Detail Record) based billing, commercial and fault repair services.
- Introduction of effective Network Management System.
- Measures like BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) additions, capacity augmentation and upgradation, optimization of radio network and drive tests.

TRAI has been taking various steps to ensure Quality of Service by the service providers including BSNL and MTNL. Some of these steps are as follows:—

- TRAI has been monitoring the performance of Service Providers against the benchmarks given

for the various parameters laid in Quality of Service Regulations through Quarterly and Monthly Performance Monitoring Reports. In addition, Point of Interconnection (POI) congestion is also being monitored on monthly basis.

- TRAI also undertakes objective assessment of the Quality of Service of Basic, Cellular and Broadband Services through independent agencies. A customer satisfaction survey is also conducted quarterly through these agencies. The results of these audit and survey are being widely published for public/Stakeholders knowledge.
- TRAI has been following up with the Service Providers for addressing deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks

In addition, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) also reviews the performance of BSNL and MTNL periodically.

(f) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has not received any such proposal.

Pension Scheme for Indian Workers

550. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched any pension scheme for Indians working in foreign countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of workers benefitted by this scheme since its inception?

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

(b) Launched on a pilot basis, the objective of the Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksh Yojana is to encourage and enable overseas Indian workers having Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports going to ECR countries, to (a) save for their return and resettlement, (b) save for their pension and (c) get a life Insurance cover against natural death.

(c) The Scheme is being implemented on a pilot basis and 150 subscribers have been enrolled till date.

Regulation of Courier Companies

551. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether there is no regulatory and monitoring mechanism for private courier companies and their services;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any regulation/guidelines for private courier companies to check the irregularities and complaints; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Indian Post Office Act, 1898 has no regulatory and monitoring mechanism for private courier companies and their services.

(c) No, Madam.

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

[English]

Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education Scheme

552. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has implemented the centrally sponsored scheme vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds earmarked for the said scheme during the last two years, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Government has noted its progress report in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Revised Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 15.9.2011 for implementation in the country. The revised scheme provides financial assistance for imparting vocational education in Classes XI-XII in higher secondary Government, government-aided and private schools in conformity with the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF). The scheme provides for the strengthening of existing vocational schools; the establishment of new vocational schools; the capacity building of vocational education teachers; the development of competency based curriculum and learning materials etc.

(c) to (e) Rs. 25 crore were allocated under the scheme during 2011-12 and Rs. 80 crore during 2012-13. The details of funds released during the last two years to the various States as on date is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)	
		2011-12	2012-13
1.	Assam	30.71	1000.87
2.	West Bengal	453.76	314.55
3.	Haryana	1165.19	69.91
4.	Himachal Pradesh	—	1025.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	—	500.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh	—	662.17
7.	Karnataka	—	2122.37
Total		1649.66	5694.87

Renaming of Airports

553. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Maharashtra for renaming of airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the status of each proposal; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Proposals for renaming of airports enclosing the resolution of the State Assembly have been received from various State Governments from time to time. Such proposals are considered in this Ministry in consultation with other Ministries/Departments for taking the approval of the Cabinet. No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra for renaming of its airports. Presently such proposals of State Government of Bihar to rename Gaya Airport, State Government of Punjab/Haryana to rename Civil Air Terminal Complex to be set up at Chandigarh Airport and State Government of Karnataka to rename Bangalore Airport are with this Ministry.

(c) The proposals received from the State Governments are placed before the Cabinet for a decision in consultation with various Ministries/Departments. Therefore, no time frame can be made for implementation of the proposals.

[Translation]

Discrimination in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

554. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) whether the National Programme of Mid-Day-Meal is successfully running in the schools;

(b) if so, the criteria fixed by the Government for providing meals to the beneficiaries;

(c) whether there are reports that in some schools, the teachers/staff attached with this scheme, keeps differences on caste basis;

(d) if so, the action taken/being taken against such persons;

(e) whether the Government wants to improve this scheme in near future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. During 2011-12, 10.54 Crore children studying in 12.37 lakhs Institutions availed of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS). The MDMS norms provide for a nutritious hot cooked meal prepared from 100 gms of food grains (rice/wheat), 20 gms of pulses, 50 gms of vegetables and 5 gms of oil to ensure an energy content of 450 calories and 12 grams of proteins for children studying in primary classes. At the upper primary level the entitlement goes up to 150 gms of food grains (rice/wheat), 30 gms of pulses, 75gms of vegetables and 7.5 gms of oil to ensure an energy content of 700 calories and 20 grams of proteins.

(c) and (d) The Independent Monitoring Institutes engaged to monitor the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme observed discrimination in some districts in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Odisha, Gujarat and Karnataka in the provision of the mid-day-meal. Central teams were deputed in the 2nd week of August 2012 to these States to investigate into the matter. The teams did find caste-based discrimination in one school in district Boudh in Odisha. The matter was taken up by this Ministry with the Government of Odisha for taking immediate remedial action. The State Government placed the Headmaster of the school under suspension and initiated disciplinary proceedings against the Sub-Inspector of Schools. The District Administration has been instructed by the State Government to ensure social equity in all the schools.

(e) and (f) The Mid-Day-Meal Scheme is refined from time to time to improve its effectiveness. The cooking cost has been revised every year by 7.5% in the last three years; a provision for the payment of a honorarium @ 1000/- per month to cook-cum-helpers has been introduced and transportation assistance in the 11 Special Category States is being paid at par with the PDS rates prevalent in these States. The payment for cost of foodgrains to the FCI has been decentralized to the District level to ensure greater control over supply of foodgrains with the district level authorities.

A web enabled MIS portal for the MDM Scheme has been launched and States/UTs have fed annual data for about 11.24 lakh out of 11.36 schools, in the portal. The portal would be integrated with IVRS to facilitate monitoring of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme on a real time basis.

[English]

SSA Project

555. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether SSA norms do not provide for inclusion of expenditure on free text books to students of primary schools in SSA budget if concerned State Government was providing free text books to students at the time of commencement of SSA projects;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to change the norms and include the expenditure on providing free text books to be included in SSA budget for all States without any restriction;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to reimburse the expenditure borne by the State Government of Gujarat on meeting expenditure for providing free text books; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (f) Yes, Madam. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) free text books are provided to all children in the age group of 6-14 years at a unit cost of Rs. 150 per set for the primary stage and Rs. 250 per set for the upper primary stage. However, if the textbooks were previously provided from State budgets, the States will continue to provide them.

The SSA supports States/UTs as a supplementary source of funding for providing quality universal elementary education and does not substitute for the investment already being made by the States/UTs.

Delivering AADHAAR Cards

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that a large number of AADHAAR Cards are not delivered from post offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to deliver the cards to the applicants without delay;

(c) whether the Government is aware that the applicants are facing problems in generating e-AADHAAR Cards because of portal issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) "Yes, Madam. Complaints of a large number of Aadhaar letters not delivered from post offices have been received. Various measures by way of taking up the matter with the Department of Posts, withholding of payments to the Department of Posts and launching of the e-Aadhaar portal, using the Short Messaging Service (SMS) for communicating the Aadhaar number have been initiated. The Department of Posts is also monitoring the delivery of the Aadhaar letters and has issued instructions to all the Postal Circles for their smooth and timely delivery.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Initially the portal had a capacity constraint but with the popularity of the service, the capacity was enhanced which took some time. Technological enhancement has now been put in place to enable it to function properly.

[Translation]

Relations with Pakistan

557. SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all bilateral agreements with Pakistan continue to exist despite recent violation of border by them including the visa agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the dialogue process with Pakistan has been halted by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) India will continue to abide by its bilateral agreements with Pakistan. The new Visa Agreement signed on September 8, 2012 has been operationalized.

(c) and (d) While the dialogue process with Pakistan has not been halted, it should not believe that brazen denials of the act and the lack of proper response to our repeated demarches on the January 8 incident in the Mendhar sector of the LoC will be ignored and that bilateral relations could be unaffected and that there will be business as usual.

Peace-Process between India and Pakistan

558. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Pakistan for continuing the peace process;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has imposed any condition in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) In the context of the recent incidents along the Line of Control Pakistan has been making several suggestions including for investigation of the incidents along the LoC by a third party, and for bilateral talks may be at the Foreign Minister level. Government is of the view that presently practical steps are needed to strengthen the sanctity of the Line of Control for which the well established mechanism of contacts between the Director Generals of Military Operations should be fully utilized.

It is only through a strict adherence to the provisions of the Simla Agreement including respect of the sanctity of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir that both sides will be able to work towards a relationship of durable peace.

Guidelines on Railway Projects

559. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the policy/guidelines followed by the Planning Commission for granting projects for new railway lines;
- (b) whether the Planning Commission proposes to take any action to rectify the regional imbalances in term of the share of various States in laying railway projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including for the State of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) While according 'in-principle' approval to new railway line project proposals the Planning Commission is guided by socio-economic considerations, national and security considerations, connectivity with industrial areas, mines and ports as well as economic viability considerations. Besides, proposals in which State Governments participate to the extent of providing land free-of-cost and sharing 50% of the capital cost of construction of the project provided the criterion of network integrity, etc., is also met.

(b) and (c) Planning Commission is trying to address the regional imbalance in Rail network. The concept of National Project in Jammu and Kashmir and North-eastern States and Other unserved areas, where there is complete deficit of railway lines, is a step in that direction. However, in view of the scarcity of resources and huge burden of on-going works, it is difficult to take up many new projects without definite sources of funding. So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, as per the information made available by the Ministry of Railways, the rail connectivity is at 36.37 route Km. per 1000 sq.Km. of the area in 2010-11 which is amongst the states with high rail connectivity as compared to some other States.

[English]

FDI in Civil Aviation Sector

560. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy in the civil aviation sector was reviewed in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to allow foreign airlines to take up 49 per cent stake in domestic airlines;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith its likely impact on domestic sector;

(e) whether international airlines are not keen to invest in India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken by the Government to protect the indigenous interests in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The private airlines in the country are in dire need of funds for their operations and service upgradation to compete with other global carriers. Denial of access to foreign capital could result in the collapse of domestic airlines, creating a systemic risk for the financial institutions, and a vital gap in the country's infrastructure. Hence, Government has decided to permit foreign airlines to invest in the capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and nonscheduled air transport services, upto the limit of 49 per cent of their paid-up capital. The purpose of removing the existing restriction on investment by foreign airlines is to bring in strategic investors, as few private equity investors would be willing to invest in a risky business like civil aviation.

(e) and (f) Foreign airlines like Air Asia, Farnair etc. have shown interest to invest in the aviation sector in India. To protect the indigenous interest, the provision for investment by foreign airlines has been made subject to conditions which include:—

- (i) It would be made under the Government approval route.
- (ii) The 49 per cent limit will subsume FDI and FII investment.
- (iii) The investments so made would need to comply with the relevant regulations of SEBI.
- (iv) A Scheduled Operator's Permit can be granted only to a Company:—
 - (a) that is registered and has its principal place of business within India;
 - (b) the Chairman and at least two-thirds of the Directors of which are citizens of India; and
 - (c) the substantial ownership and effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.

Increase in Fees of Kendriya Vidyalayas

561. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the fees of Kendriya Vidyalaya;

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

(c) whether the students belonging to persons living below poverty line category and studying in the Kendriya Vidyalayas would be able to bear the burden of increased fees;

(d) if not, the details of the financial help the Government proposes to give to such students;

(e) whether there is any proposal to provide additional facilities to improve the level of education in these schools; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to increase the tuition fee in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). However, there is a proposal to enhance the Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi (VVN) contribution and the computer fund fee.

(c) and (d) A total of 73% of the students in the KVs are the wards of Government employees (Central Government, State Government, Central Autonomous Bodies and State Autonomous Bodies) and they are eligible for reimbursement upto Rs. 1250/- per month for each child under the Children Education Allowance scheme of the Government of India. Pursuant to the implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) w.e.f. 1.4.2011, the students admitted under the provisions of the RTE Act are exempted from the payment of fees and provided reimbursement of expenditure incurred towards text books, note book, uniform and transportation. The students belonging to families living below the poverty line category and studying in the KVs are exempted from payment of tuition fees and WN fund contribution upto two children per family. In addition, there exists a provision to extend

financial assistance to children who are in distress. There is also a provision to give concession to those students whose parents/guardians are not in a position to pay full tuition fee.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The following additional facilities may be provided to further improve the level of education in the KVs:—

- (i) Establishment of e-classrooms.
- (ii) Improvement in sports infrastructure.
- (iii) Modernizations of Science laboratories, etc.

[English]

Setting up of Kendriya Bhandar Stores

562. SHRI PURNMAJI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Kendriya Bhandar was set up under a Cabinet decision in 1963 and was registered under Delhi Co-operative Societies Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Cabinet had decided that stores will be opened in areas where minimum of 500 members reside;
- (d) if so, the details of the cities where the stores are functioning;
- (e) whether a few stores have been opened in violation of rules;
- (f) if so, the details of such stores and the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the action taken by the Government against such stores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Central Government Employee Consumer Co-operative Society (now Kendriya Bhandar) was initially set up by a Cabinet decision in 1963 as a welfare project of Central Government employees and it was registered under Delhi Co-operative Societies Act.

(c) The Central Government in the year 1963 had decided to have a minimum of 500 members in the area for opening of a store. However, with registration of the Society

as Multi-State Co-operative Society under the Multi-State Co-operative Society Act, 2002 with new Bye-laws thereunder, there is no such restriction.

(d) Kendriya Bhandar stores are functioning in Delhi, Hyderabad, Tirupati, Cochin, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Chandigarh, Kapurthala, Noida, Allahabad (Naini), Amethi, Lucknow, Mussoorie, Gwalior, Jaipur and Ranchi.

(e) and (f) The Kendriya Bhandar is working under the provisions of Multi-State Co-operative Society Act, 2002 and the bye-laws framed there-under. As per the existing provisions of the said Act and the bye-laws, there is no violation of rules.

(g) In view of (e) and (f) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

Emergency/Wrong Landings

563. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the flights of some airlines made emergency/rough landing in the country recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year, airline-wise along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into these incidents;
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) During the last one year i.e. from 01.01.2012 to till date a total of 20 incidents of emergency/rough landing of scheduled airlines (Medical and Technical) have taken place. Details along with the reasons thereof are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) All incidents except emergency landing due to medical issues have been investigated by Directorate General of Civil Aviation/Permanent Investigation Board of the concerned airlines in association with Officers of Regional Air Safety Directorates. The details and outcome of the inquiries are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Safety recommendations emanating from the investigation reports are followed up for implementation with the concerned agencies so as to prevent recurrence of similar incidents in future.

Statement-I

Details of Emergency/Rough Landing (January, 2012 to Till Date)

Sl. No.	Date/Place	A/C type Registration Mark	Operator	Brief Description
1	2	3	4	5
1.	19.02.2012 Cochin	BOEING 737 VT-AXH	AICL	Aircraft diverted to Cochin due medical emergency.
2.	12.03.2012 Mumbai	A319 VT-SCV	Air India	Aircraft tail scrapped on the runway while landing.
3.	15.03.2012 Bombay-Kolkata	BOEING 737-800 VT-JBP	Jet Airways	Aircraft diverted to Nagpur due medical emergency on board.
4.	03.07.2012 Rajkot-Bombay	BOEING 737-700 VT-JLA	Jet Lite	Emergency Landing at Bombay due both VHF communication transmission failure due no lightning strike.
5.	26.08.2012 Mumbai	AIRBUS A319 VT-SCS	Air India	Aircraft diverted to Mumbai due medical emergency.
6.	11.09.2012 Nagpur	BOEING 737-800 VT-SGJ	Spice Jet	Flight diverted to Nagpur owing to Medical emergency.
7.	05.10.2012 Bombay	B737-800 VT-SGH	Spice Jet	Flight diverted to Bombay owing to medical emergency on board.
8.	10.11.2012 Shamshabad	ATR 72-212A VT-JCM	Jet Airways	Aircraft went around at 2013 IST due bounced landing and landed safely at 2025 IST.
9.	13.11.2012 Bagdogra-Delhi	BOEING 737-800 VT-SGI	Spice Jet	One Passenger had sudden cardiac arrest and later she was declared dead by the doctor.
10.	19.11.2012 Hyderabad	AIRBUS A320 IGO051	Indigo	Aircraft diverted to Hyderabad due to medical emergency.
11.	28.11.2012 Ahmedabad	B737 900 ER VT-SGC	Spice Jet	Flight diverted to Ahmedabad owing to medical emergency on board.
12.	29.11.2012 Lucknow	AIRBUS A320 VT-IER	Indigo	Aircraft diverted to Lucknow on priority due sick person on board having heart problem.
13.	15.12.2012 Lucknow	AIRBUS A320 VT-INJ	Indigo	Aircraft Diverted due to medical emergency.
14.	18.12.2012 Ahmedabad	BOEING 737-900 ER VT-SGB	Spice Jet	Flight diverted to Ahmedabad owing to medical emergency on board.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	25.12.2012 Cochin	BOEING 737-800 VT-SGQ	Spice Jet	Aircraft made a priority landing due sick person on board.
16.	12.01.2013 Hyderabad	BOEING 737-800 VT-SGQ	Spice Jet	Aircraft Diverted to Hyderabad due to Medical Emergency.
17.	16.01.2013 Mumbai	BOEING 737-800 VT-SGQ	Spice Jet	Priority landing at Mumbai due to Medical Emergency.
18.	26.01.2013 Kolkata	BOEING 737-800 VT-JGR	Jet Airways	Air turn back and emergency landing was made due medical emergency.
19.	02.02.2013 Kolkata	AIRBUS A330 VT-IWB	Air India	Priority landing due to medical emergency.
20.	06.02.2013 Mangalore	BOEING 737-800 VT-AXQ	AICL	An overweight landing was carried out due to medical emergency at Mangalore.

Statement-II*Details of Emergency/Rough Landing (January, 2012 to Till Date)*

Sl. No.	Date/Place	A/C type Registration Mark	Operator	Brief Description	Outcome
1	12.03.2012 Mumbai	A319 VT-SCV	Air India	Aircraft tail scrapped on the runway while landing.	After landing at Mumbai, the crew did not get feel of touchdown and initiated a go around. The incident was caused due to incorrect landing technique and deficiency of knowledge in the technical and performance characteristic of the aircraft.
2	03.07.2012 Rajkot- Bombay	BOEING 737-700 VT-JLA	Jet Lite	Emergency Landing at Bombay due both VHF communication transmission failure due lightening strike.	Due to lightening strike, Remote Electronic Unit, used in the communication circuit was damaged leading to the loss of communication. Same replaced.
3	10.11.2012 Shamshabad	ATR 72-212A VT-JCM	Jet Airways	Aircraft went around at 2013 IST due bounced landing and landed safely at 2025 IST.	The incident was caused due to higher than normal power setting on both engines at the point of flare and residual power on touchdown.

[English]

CBSE Helpline for Students

564. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the CBSE has launched helpline for Class X and XII;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the CBSE to reduce the stress on students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has launched a helpline for Class X and XII on 1st February, 2013 for the 16th consecutive year to provide psychological counselling via tele counselling mode. The helpline works every year in two phases i.e. first phase in February-April during exams and second phase during May-June at the time of declaration of results.

(c) The CBSE has taken the following steps to reduce exam related stress:—

- Introduction of a grade based system
- Option for students to choose from school based assessment or external assessment in class X
- 15 minutes of additional time to relax and read the question paper
- One chance for improvement of performance in class X
- Three chances to clear compartment examination in class XII
- Designing of question papers in such a way that these could be completed in 3 hours time.

[Translation]

Education Projects

565. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest status of the education projects being

run by the Union Government in various parts of the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the said projects are not functioning properly particularly in the rural areas of various States;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the efforts being made by the Government for the proper implementation of the same effectively; and

(d) the amount of funds spent thereon, till date, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Government has taken-up various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and programmes for providing quality education in the country including in the State of Uttar Pradesh. These include the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for providing free and compulsory education to the children in the age group of 6-14 years; the Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme to enhance enrolment, retention and attendance of children apart from improving their nutritional levels, in classes I – VIII in Government, Local Body and Government aided schools, and Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres, NCLP Schools and Madarsa and Maqtabas supported under the SSA, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) to universalize access to and ensure good quality secondary education, the establishment of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as benchmark of excellence, the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) to encourage traditional institution like Madarsas and Maktabas to modernize their curriculum and the Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI) to augment infrastructure in private aided/unaided minority schools/institutions in order to enhance the quality of education to minority children.

(b) and (c) All the programmes are being implemented in close coordination with the State Governments/UTs. The programmes are monitored periodically by the Government and appropriate remedial measures taken, wherever necessary. The progress of the implementation of the programmes is also reviewed in the meetings with the respective State Education Secretaries.

(d) The State-wise details of the funds released/ expenditure during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I to VI.

Statement-I*State-wise details of Release and Expenditure during 2009-10 to 2012-13 under SSA*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		# Release	*Expenditure	# Release	*Expenditure	#Release	*Expenditure	#Release (as on 11.02.2013)	*Expenditure (as on 31.10.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38569.90	72257.36	81000.00	144044.00	183551.72	337247.68	111049.46	126483.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11427.95	12427.83	20401.77	20993.09	23880.10	26705.67	17984.73	17870.07
3.	Assam	47480.00	50780.61	76854.35	85575.16	106921.15	124930.52	90881.60	62362.56
4.	Bihar	121739.06	224870.24	204789.63	349506.91	185108.20	408963.04	272462.25	286015.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	55592.82	96340.63	87863.00	123107.25	69870.22	133902.11	85015.73	76437.15
6.	Goa	550.58	1212.60	671.27	1459.10	1079.14	1934.35	513.04	786.24
7.	Gujarat	20031.73	40058.48	44065.01	82624.00	88027.79	141781.07	113918.08	124227.21
8.	Haryana	27600.00	45620.98	32786.11	64378.71	40461.41	77193.80	29910.35	38182.12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8608.00	14610.06	13786.66	21756.06	14192.78	25196.78	7052.93	12595.37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37363.27	22257.61	40348.79	64000.64	30070.50	104733.46	40805.85	48480.05
11.	Jharkhand	70940.22	119946.99	89562.26	159246.86	57903.46	117232.77	56183.87	74264.32
12.	Karnataka	44220.60	83028.85	66903.00	114457.93	62788.35	124995.76	39936.69	70526.37
13.	Kerala	11989.50	19233.00	19660.73	26071.88	17021.85	26046.45	13449.14	19027.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	113249.00	194011.77	176783.00	293543.00	190427.12	342831.85	135343.30	220885.33
15.	Maharashtra	56432.00	107883.64	85537.00	143200.00	117962.58	181066.45	99574.30	77610.92
16.	Manipur	1500.00	1443.14	13253.77	10659.22	3940.55	8389.53	15862.44	3717.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Meghalaya	9383.00	12093.67	18540.90	20050.00	14410.60	19782.59	13670.78	11018.75
18	Mizoram	6617.75	8254.45	10115.31	9073.47	10814.05	14084.57	7820.60	7266.85
19	Nagaland	4913.00	5439.51	8636.83	10349.83	9798.33	10315.05	7791.12	7575.14
20	Odisha	63061.60	112011.89	73177.85	146508.08	92719.98	162570.06	100807.62	95666.70
21	Punjab	20044.00	36772.00	39612.74	55943.00	48112.44	64703.06	41972.68	46598.48
22	Rajasthan	127124.00	199893.55	146182.29	270368.00	148580.86	313064.40	143520.11	213441.19
23	Sikkim	1736.00	2040.90	4469.19	3915.93	4022.84	4453.04	1493.85	2045.17
24	Tamil Nadu	48366.00	78267.24	69068.57	119480.84	68141.96	116817.50	38672.47	45180.05
25	Tripura	7473.00	9196.44	17121.48	14283.80	17493.76	24263.63	8010.11	7905.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	196011.90	335048.80	310462.88	511096.00	263682.61	515804.16	362476.26	233361.50
27	Uttarakhand	16006.29	27187.03	25793.94	36831.60	20892.49	39936.44	17941.10	20995.82
28	West Bengal	104142.00	162540.01	174703.17	305333.13	177652.74	298627.19	258056.58	312938.85
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	412.44	724.18	357.78	885.55	907.36	1606.37	589.28	1004.72
30	Chandigarh	1100.72	2063.43	2155.89	2566.09	1611.21	3301.27	972.64	1055.60
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	350.18	631.10	413.78	692.07	564.35	796.36	652.76	603.73
32	Daman and Diu	169.00	324.15	162.99	374.81	257.06	485.42	233.12	267.78
33	Delhi	3088.62	3684.61	3552.71	4657.72	3783.29	8008.74	3251.90	3071.08
34	Lakshadweep	143.80	245.51	127.39	292.95	127.86	363.28	57.62	133.77
35	Puducherry	669.96	1124.64	485.38	1296.00	757.62	1275.50	518.91	533.64
	Total	1278107.89	2103526.90	1959407.42	3218622.68	2077538.33	3783409.92	2138453.27	2270136.47

#Releases by Government of India.

*Expenditures include Government of India and State share releases.

Statement-II*Release and expenditure Urdu Mid-Day Meal Scheme.*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Central Assistance Released	Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48302.38	42710.38	85191.45	58517.96	58742.87	23730.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2043.18	1035.27	2091.75	1068.18	3133.42	774.91
3.	Assam	34408.21	33687.49	53220.90	43999.08	25928.57	18398.43
4.	Bihar	80506.41	65574.90	81820.31	74035.57	88057.53	35064.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	36187.74	35913.84	47462.95	37890.13	39576.59	19838.15
6.	Goa	1168.28	834.00	825.41	1158.12	1365.00	576.15
7.	Gujarat	28851.62	26258.40	35301.58	33068.37	37459.88	11096.45
8.	Haryana	15325.13	13894.23	16713.43	20302.21	17852.49	7497.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6487.67	5696.37	7351.60	7652.29	7505.14	3989.45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7990.60	6930.70	13430.59	7329.56	6660.10	4656.71
11.	Jharkhand	32595.49	26039.70	52252.17	29951.40	24406.60	12148.92
12.	Karnataka	45368.30	41545.05	56525.78	46357.02	70386.47	21676.70
13.	Kerala	18511.34	14466.70	14277.09	18083.16	19740.25	7828.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	65781.84	51704.08	76704.43	74684.48	74591.11	32449.17
15.	Maharashtra	107492.09	73956.33	69255.77	90962.03	70789.92	53972.88
16.	Manipur	5658.11	5102.86	1894.19	1655.46	904.31	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	13831.77	11840.83	3528.12	5303.84	3425.11	1563.24
18.	Mizoram	1902.29	1626.85	3306.57	2800.32	1212.76	297.20
19.	Nagaland	4026.97	4026.97	2464.37	2464.37	2815.08	506.91
20.	Odisha	38959.13	24341.30	37124.38	36798.46	46150.55	22186.06
21.	Punjab	16605.10	15388.45	17561.54	16268.16	14230.01	7977.00
22.	Rajasthan	46225.76	42117.67	52901.22	49415.32	46930.95	19668.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	899.60	899.35	1035.65	1225.39	650.72	533.08
24.	Tamil Nadu	44250.57	42231.04	40333.68	40879.27	69837.98	19117.80
25.	Tripura	4856.76	4733.02	8408.41	4902.96	5182.25	2344.23
26.	Utarakhand	10963.29	10617.91	14255.51	11839.51	15477.14	4662.04
27.	Uttar Pradesh	102715.36	100567.32	107638.85	105878.56	123223.69	48513.82
28.	West Bengal	79480.03	66333.59	77251.02	88572.83	90060.65	42739.98
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	247.06	247.047	509.14	238.44	1248.79	54.94
30.	Chandigarh	525.54	492.83	680.77	680.77	501.68	243.27
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	290.45	290.45	342.71	342.71	316.11	72.43
32.	Daman and Diu	147.78	147.79	136.58	136.34	120.08	35.90
33.	Delhi	9072.32	6765.50	6562.19	8429.61	5792.26	4995.86
34.	Lakshadweep	80.54	48.87	76.32	54.47	76.45	27.56
35.	Puducherry	693.24	588.48	635.99	635.99	506.17	310.94
Total (In lakhs)		912452.00	778655.61	989072.00	923582.00	974858.68	429550.00

Statement-III*State-wise fund released from 2009-10 to 2011-12 under RMSA*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Fund released under RMSA				Utilization		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 25.02.2013)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.64	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.32	1.42
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15.05	311.57	328.32	302.24	9.53	359.41	225.37
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.89	26.98	20.24	23.66	0.00	14.17	1.18
4.	Assam	8.70	19.35	83.46	103.85	4.47	2.16	94.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Bihar	19.64	77.27	23.50	137.66	0.00	11.27	125.49
6.	Chandigarh	0.10	0.45	2.35	0.34	0.00	0.61	1.23
7.	Chhattisgarh	58.12	15.25	344.69	150.19	0.22	15.05	335.96
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.20	1.26	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.29
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.31	1.29	0.55	0.00	0.11	2.11
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.71	3.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
11.	Goa	0.51	0.54	3.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73
12.	Gujarat	2.94	10.69	15.25	21.08	0.00	0.29	16.67
13.	Haryana	5.33	23.00	175.56	94.08	12.03	25.02	179.83
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3.74	38.50	57.66	15.83	0.05	22.77	23.90
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.02	26.40	96.36	109.36	0.01	4.73	20.32
16.	Jharkhand	9.41	69.43	17.94	0.00	0.00	6.01	12.69
17.	Karnataka	74.43	19.47	48.90	56.41	0.00	20.94	68.85
18.	Kerala	10.33	15.13	19.10	15.27	0.00	20.48	20.95
19.	Lakshadweep	1.10	0.05	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	97.58	196.19	242.39	461.23	0.00	307.81	345.58
21.	Maharashtra	3.50	13.47	73.99	0.00	0.00	18.28	10.36
22.	Manipur	18.54	25.26	38.13	43.01	0.00	1.55	28.63
23.	Meghalaya	1.86	0.00	12.39	1.60	0.00	0.02	0.95
24.	Mizoram	17.21	19.08	36.23	54.10	1.44	8.29	42.77
25.	Nagaland	11.87	5.24	28.26	16.62	0.00	2.38	1.11
26.	Odisha	8.04	89.83	128.87	212.61	0.00	0.52	224.15
27.	Puducherry	1.82	1.87	1.96	0.00	0.00	2.11	0.00
28.	Punjab	25.25	188.25	89.40	173.08	31.20	43.78	0.28
29.	Rajasthan	19.38	52.96	146.89	87.04	0.00	0.67	0.00
30.	Sikkim	2.70	4.26	6.92	0.00	0.25	1.92	3.02
31.	Tamil Nadu	55.18	77.05	197.19	205.06	20.75	36.81	230.55
32.	Tripura	9.98	25.26	7.23	41.18	0.00	2.90	22.51
33.	Uttar Pradesh	36.10	49.43	204.48	220.87	0.91	2.23	197.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34.	Uttarakhand	3.52	76.01	34.07	96.64	0.00	3.61	97.66
35.	West Bengal	12.99	0.00	2.74	0.00	0.00	0.27	1.01
Total		547.83	1480.10	2495.90	2644.01	80.85	936.49	2337.27

Statement-IV*State-wise fund released from 2009-10 to 2012-13 under Model School Scheme*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Released				Total
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till 30.11.2012)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	412.09	0.00	412.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	39.09	63.45	8.35	110.89
4.	Bihar	18.85	100.06	0.00	203.53	322.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	22.65	59.16	8.59	0.00	90.40
6.	Gujarat	0.00	69.60	0.30	26.72	96.62
7.	Haryana	0.00	12.55	0.00	0.00	12.55
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.78
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.82
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	48.91	0.00	48.91
11.	Karnataka	83.80	0.64	0.00	0.00	84.44
12.	Madhya Pradesh	37.37	0.00	202.74	22.93	263.04
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	29.27	20.65	49.92
14.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	15.03	0.00	15.03
15.	Mizoram	1.36	0.00	0.00	1.729	3.089
16.	Nagaland	7.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.47
17.	Odisha	0.00	0.00	128.85	0.00	128.85
18.	Punjab	23.78	28.74	1.90	3.43	57.85
19.	Rajasthan	0.00	91.71	49.92	0.00	141.63
20.	Tamil Nadu	20.25	3.37	11.67	42.556	77.846

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	56.13	115.67	0.00	171.80
23.	West Bengal	3.58	19.07	0.00	18.57	41.22
24.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		251.71	480.12	1088.39	348.465	2168.685

Statement-V

State-wise details of funds released under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsa

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10 Amount	2010-11 Amount	2011-12 Amount	2012-13 upto 05.11.2012 Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh		260.00		
2.	Assam		1039.00	459.53	
3.	Bihar				55.54
4.	Chandigarh	0.36			
5.	Chhattisgarh		811.67	229.70	592.78
6.	Haryana		37.50		
7.	Jammu and Kashmir		347.87	538.60	
8.	Jharkhand	497.18			
9.	Karnataka		490.17	210.58	
10.	Kerala		1490.09		776.88
11.	Madhya Pradesh	561.35	1343.24	1085.53	1794.48
12.	Maharashtra		36.59	147.52	30.94
13.	Odisha				
14.	Rajasthan		547.46	71.95	392.66
15.	Tamil Nadu				
16.	Tripura	374.18			199.41
17.	Uttar Pradesh	3190.47	3554.55	11173.35	9811.93
18.	Uttarakhand		188.86	34.62	432.34
19.	Uttar Pradesh (NIOS)			2.02	
Total		4623.54	10147.00	13953.40	14086.96

Statement-VI**State-wise details of funds released under the Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI)**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10 Amount	2010-11 Amount	2011-12 Amount	2012-13 upto 07.02.2013 Amount
1.	Gujarat		191.20	124.30	
2.	Haryana		201.12	145.36	
3.	Jammu and Kashmir		25.00		
4.	Karnataka		281.98	357.26	357.12
5.	Kerala		337.73	2588.56	229.14
6.	Madhya Pradesh		252.94		
7.	Maharashtra		387.61	754.59	401.51
8.	Rajasthan		102.83		
9.	Uttarakhand		190.29	208.32	597.64
10.	Sikkim			345.60	16.09
11.	Mizoram			25.00	444.21
12.	Assam			94.22	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	448.00	277.05	200.39	265.27
	Total	448.00	2247.80	4843.60	2310.98

*[English]***Funds allocated to Primary Education**

566. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) the funds allocated for school education especially elementary education during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the allocated funds are not being fully spent on education;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/

proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the situation;

(d) the funds utilized for infrastructure, salary of teachers and free text books/uniforms for students, separately at present in the country; and

(e) the amount collected through education cess and the expenditure incurred during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The State-wise details of the funds allocated during the last three years and current year for the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The programme is being implemented in close coordination with the State Governments/UTs. The programme is monitored periodically by the Government and appropriate remedial measures taken, wherever necessary. The progress of the implementation of the programme is also reviewed in the meetings with the respective State Education Secretaries.

(d) The State-wise details of expenditure incurred on infrastructure, salary of teachers, free text books and uniforms are given in the enclosed Statement-II to IV.

(e) The proceeds of the Education Cess are credited

to the Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) to be spent on the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Mid-Day-Meal (MDM) Schemes. The details of expenditure of the Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh during the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	SSA	MDM	Total
2009-10	8416.02	5612.65	14028.67
2010-11	9433.00	6372.00	15805.00
2011-12	11992.33	6341.67	18334.00

Statement-I

Central funds Release under SSA during 2009-10 to 2012-13 under SSA

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Releases			Release (as on 11.02.2013)
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38569.90	81000.00	183551.72	111049.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11427.95	20401.77	23880.10	17984.73
3.	Assam	47480.00	76854.35	106921.15	90881.60
4.	Bihar	121739.06	204789.63	185108.20	272462.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	55592.82	87863.00	69870.22	85015.73
6.	Goa	550.58	671.27	1079.14	513.04
7.	Gujarat	20031.73	44065.01	88027.79	113918.08
8.	Haryana	27600.00	32786.11	40461.41	29910.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8608.00	13786.66	14192.78	7052.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37363.27	40348.79	30070.50	40805.85
11.	Jharkhand	70940.22	89562.26	57903.46	56183.87
12.	Karnataka	44220.60	66903.00	62788.35	39936.69
13.	Kerala	11989.50	19660.73	17021.85	13449.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	113249.00	176783.00	190427.12	135343.30
15.	Maharashtra	56432.00	85537.00	117962.58	99574.30

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	1500.00	13253.77	3940.55	15862.44
17.	Meghalaya	9383.00	18540.90	14410.60	13670.78
18.	Mizoram	6617.75	10115.31	10814.05	7820.60
19.	Nagaland	4913.00	8636.83	9798.33	7791.12
20.	Odisha	63061.60	73177.85	92719.98	100807.62
21.	Punjab	20044.00	39612.74	48112.44	41972.68
22.	Rajasthan	127124.00	146182.29	148580.86	143520.11
23.	Sikkim	1736.00	4469.19	4022.84	1493.85
24.	Tamil Nadu	48366.00	69068.57	68141.96	38672.47
25.	Tripura	7473.00	17121.48	17493.76	8010.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	196011.90	310462.88	263682.61	362476.26
27.	Uttarakhand	16006.29	25793.94	20892.49	17941.10
28.	West Bengal	104142.00	174703.17	177652.74	258056.58
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	412.44	357.78	907.36	589.28
30.	Chandigarh	1100.72	2155.89	1611.21	972.64
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	350.18	413.78	564.35	652.76
32.	Daman and Diu	169.00	162.99	257.06	233.12
33.	Delhi	3088.62	3552.71	3783.29	3251.90
34.	Lakshadweep	143.80	127.39	127.86	57.62
35.	Puducherry	669.96	485.38	757.62	518.91
Total		1278107.89	1959407.42	2077538.33	2138453.27

Statement-II**State-wise Allocation and Expenditure on Infrastructure — SSA**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure upto Dec., 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	709.770	365.460	353.815	240.810	1167.040	784.180	1604.970	0.000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34132.981	27123.430	69412.941	53643.890	141115.704	131249.680	173930.485	48311.950
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5089.110	2286.320	7407.760	5713.970	9396.529	2815.198	17337.888	0.000
4.	Assam	20099.060	17421.110	40030.584	25516.890	77644.532	73612.050	96854.694	31069.350
5.	Bihar	187824.538	73320.780	302353.471	137794.730	558067.668	161169.904	418091.881	162728.605
6.	Chandigarh	759.150	750.750	1318.840	1054.730	1523.250	1298.630	551.096	0.000
7.	Chhattisgarh	34147.181	26862.160	74895.190	37907.650	107850.977	0.000	111259.814	37077.462
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	522.130	239.220	617.310	247.460	674.860	194.180	1431.996	362.210
9.	Daman and Diu	133.940	128.800	138.140	79.200	113.440	107.020	314.275	130.620
10.	Delhi	1256.400	717.600	3547.850	1426.110	5874.490	4029.570	5827.710	2.60.000
11.	Goa	341.060	209.500	418.460	236.170	661.360	275.430	322.905	12.000
12.	Gujarat	17634.440	13489.890	47622.720	41310.500	88158.500	75091.846	150909.710	94108.380
13.	Haryana	16457.731	11433.530	30636.451	16159.260	46571.841	31879.630	42157.537	13979.290
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5075.421	3257.860	8506.510	6863.570	8293.1 12	8000.190	9774.543	3876.510
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	24957.890	17196.280	32799.628	10942.550	36687.805	36114.391	64089.119	21587.950

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Jharkhand	64703.065	47997.650	100924.930	78870.010	67210.095	40246.170	110921.926	44718.630
17.	Karnataka	19877.150	19186.750	48664.329	41174.090	38619.256	39388.746	62891.969	24864.772
18.	Kerala	4350.040	3548.630	11625.685	7119.640	6043.170	3965.000	15099.119	8782.350
19.	Lakshadweep	81.100	64.960	162.760	104.320	121.040	33.750	33.750	179.140
20.	Madhya Pradesh	73641.875	42847.950	160576.288	96499.070	113402.369	81067.535	82710.676	38853.030
21.	Maharashtra	35091.080	29422.780	62940.077	44017.630	90409.450	71634.160	81846.538	26462.220
22.	Manipur	1924.520	508.130	8243.410	3836.180	16520.853	351.190	28341.177	1395.100
23.	Meghalaya	10694.520	4970.040	12443.140	6174.700	25197.033	5904.120	23374.568	5943.570
24.	Mizoram	3467.650	3455.520	4100.780	2818.900	5410.640	1281.890	8749.990	656.850
25.	Nagaland	2180.300	2082.040	10333.960	3609.090	11093.094	1510.180	17973.734	5075.960
26.	Odisha	51334.525	44671.810	69808.288	59800.250	73891.352	64077.060	129132.892	67149.470
27.	Puducherry	371.000	371.000	441.701	397.460	640.46 T	640.460	671.330	275.450
28.	Punjab	10843.140	10529.880	21984.903	20500.020	34242.074	18245.033	40962.908	14150.325
29.	Rajasthan	22556.844	19097.430	59390.807	44965.709	55920.438	39373.919	55809.362	21308.790
30.	Sikkim	796.330	578.630	1796.385	1073.270	1586.886	850.500	624.852	253.510
31.	Tamil Nadu	15259.800	15010.680	44830.445	32687.045	44115.747	38026.182	46496.011	6259.550
32.	Tripura	3214.900	2315.930	6321.300	3906.770	6770.702	6399.200	6435.824	2523.020
33.	Uttar Pradesh	34566.934	33525.780	134354.610	64152.980	192418.641	151533.000	92899.610	29451.480
34.	Uttarakhand	6457.600	4618.390	5341.690	4792.100	10495.384	9462.046	15246.480	1220.690
35.	West Bengal	63030.760	37924.740	152586.088	93144.280	164221.007	114470.339	381420.179	154067.340
Total		773583.934	517531.410	1536931.247	948781.004	2042330.799	1215082.379	2296101.519	867095.574

Statement-III

State-wise Allocation and Expenditure on Teachers' Salary — SSA

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure upto Dec., 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	120.6	120.6	104.4	96.93	291.96	269.42	401.88	228.42
2	Andhra Pradesh	26139.63	12976.83	62126.1414	25250.66	90744.83	90067.79	117793.38	55834.70584
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4855.2	4116.11	8212.595	7696.7	18597.0684	16819.92808	179/4.56	9861.16992
4	Assam	0	0	7976.4	7976.4	25254.336	0	48506.65	22225.488
5	Bihar	138112.79	86561.11	199437.01	126351.88	327737.61	168547.971	397714.05	187391.6627
6.	Chandigarh	1258.45	809.82	1804.324	1033.74	2231.186	1222.15	3901.71	1514.00276
7.	Chhattisgarh	49652.048	44069.16	85124.29	57313.07	87696.074	42829.113	98541.48	39974.29588
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	324.75	204.75	427.425	278.5	1060.02	376.23	561.75	369.15
9.	Daman and Diu	68.67	44.83	95.43	81.47	210.06	147.32284	220.5	118.55797
10.	Delhi	34.2	11.21	1050.165	43.9	8140.64	722.33	8884.65	1411.14
11.	Goa	268.5	268.5	282.6	268.5	625 08	592.19	1084.2	157.1
12.	Gujarat	0	0	6550.74	6402.47	26622,08	13909.69	102755.3732	12613.614
13.	Haryana	24163.01	23692.24	26158.845	25306.61	35949.33	26228.25	43610.706	19424.51
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4435.44	4730.59	7471,8	6568.11	9199.926	7306.641	9638.55382	4180.08118
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	31674.6	29245.41	47371.812	44951.91	67721 88	52965.819	76681.72	26961.476

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Jharkhand	46484.28	40973.43	49758.26	44560.3	58676.4	51547.23	59911.92	25941.59
17.	Karnataka	38643.62	30326.47	46259.527	34942.462	46760.67	39869.33286	63899.5258	30786.3443
18.	Kerala	0	0	5486.44	0	15466.9	1858.12	3712.45	0
19.	Lakshadweep	30.1	26.78	47.5	32.83	134.82	6.19	89.8	6.19
20.	Maharashtra	4707.3	4705.14	27565.49	7234.42	73506.18	18523.51	35205.10	10319.93
21.	Manipur	15.6	0	1625.043	1320.3	5250.42	4000.00	7921.68	0.00
22.	Meghalaya	3459.78	3458.68	8640.39	8475.96	9562.38	8672.98	9415.08	6276.72
23.	Mizoram	1666.58	1664.29	2532.62	2237.66	6891.90	6530.70	8205.00	4446.14
24.	Madhya Pradesh	72617.295	84530.95	118941.48	105305.8	162304.34	148281.10	190414.61	126262.17
25.	Nagaland	270.84	0	4425.822	839.48	4822.75	2125.99	1679.61	42.1596
26.	Odisha	42371.1	34118.05	57593.601	34743.04	58615.713	35136.84	58360.029	25152.12129
27.	Puducherry	53.52	28.24	76.71	38.97	135.4152	33.4	169.08	47.8
28.	Punjab	7844.33	7842.64	16272.12	9308.432	37625.4	21874.10308	28534.635	15903.58908
29.	Rajasthan	151962.48	146998.61	193332.23	183198.84	256001.4	236352.717	289343.13	208356.6745
30.	Sikkim	556.96	485.16	1830.471	1365.6	22.8336	1373.95	2337.504	1170.95
31.	Tamil Nadu	25690.5	25690.5	51610.725	41828.303	79641.755	25714.047	77331.755	10234.23394
32.	Tripura	4265.1	3564.03	6441.55	5053.66	8054.2602	7090.58	9494.4235	4554.3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	248670.35	231420.69	370198.38	364196.63	502762.469	238750.34	704770.99	275173.76
34.	Uttarakhand	15002.24	13101.95	25769.9765	17145.11	32191.08	16663.46521	22241.64	14065.39069
35.	West Bengal	66516.463	58836.41	167324.8577	126392.85	225081.027	131383.429	201021.012	135812.0609
Total		1011936.326	894623.18	1609927.171	1297841.5	2287850.724	1417792.872	2702330.139	1277196.937

Statement-IV**State-wise Allocation and Expenditure on Text-Books — SSA**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure upto Dec., 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.39	17.03	26.53	14.41	26.528	17.35	0.000	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.211	0.39	12.641	0.03
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	580.42	580.42	611.59	611.59	518.993	519.00	475.628	350.00
4.	Assam	5500.36	7188.42	5971.99	5874.18	5562.727	5562.73	5548.996	5505.63
5.	Bihar	25228.68	13866.93	26442.14	9170.45	34476 343	19039.94	36156.409	13409.85
6.	Chandigarh	125.45	85.36	129.72	97.49	139.000	122.56	192.307	-8.02
7.	Chhattisgarh	4290.23	4290.23	4874.49	3285.73	6488.969	3483.13	4852.966	3500.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.53	0.00	3.19	1.39	3.282	1.56	3.506	1.49
9.	Daman and Diu	30.97	21.93	33.84	29.60	28.715	20.92	29.400	25.32
10.	Delhi	933.50	931.50	937.75	937.75	827.100	804.43	937.995	936.64
11.	Goa	288.36	243.85	291.26	170.42	246.368	186.77	277.940	8.72
12.	Gujarat	4535.88	3543.14	5839.92	4500.57	6821.026	6032.31	11110.934	2842.08
13.	Haryana	3861.35	3702.11	3861.92	3861.92	3703.801	2765.30	3887.257	1582.36
14.	Himachal Pradesh	565.34	555.66	550.56	507.74	632.270	562.31	773.134	15.08
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1674.22	1674.22	1731.73	1731.74	1676.769	1676.71	1583.045	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Jharkhand	8317.36	5689.05	8866.53	6186.76	8372.188	2163.44	7542.379	5322.41
17.	Karnataka	964.74	964.74	2365.74	2365.74	2304.537	1073.95	2371.569	2367.91
18.	Kerala	6281.29	5182.75	6051.92	5147.83	5662.519	4348.58	5501.556	2417.69
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	23101.78	23101.78	25706.76	16543.42	26119.403	27628.88	25055.125	21705.13
21.	Manipur	368.92	357.47	392.71	373.87	390.013	390.01	392.732	235.31
22.	Meghalaya	1104.29	1067.51	1085.40	1086.42	988.928	1191.35	1073.636	890.19
23.	Mizoram	384.09	384.08	391.39	391.38	560.605	320.45	319.725	154.99
24.	Madhya Pradesh	9707.90	11760.64	14520.69	14503.57	18729.105	18722.25	18159.496	6661.52
25.	Nagaland	0.00	192.22	357.90	357.90	335.488	335.49	335.531	333.03
26.	Odisha	5433.46	3568.39	5742.29	4548.22	6796.958	6521.71	8308.778	5645.59
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
28.	Punjab	1991.24	1991.04	2559.44	1287.00	2244.347	2001.16	1737.078	700.00
29.	Rajasthan	662.75	556.69	3569.90	807.12	1338.099	850.22	1575.084	1267.68
30.	Sikkim	52.56	52.56	54.45	204.61	72.195	72.20	172.570	143.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	1.200	0.00
32.	Tripura	747.62	655.12	751.83	742.84	867.128	867.13	928.210	50.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	13193.69	9878.60	11481.06	8177.25	11497.858	9618.52	12964.980	7083.88
34.	Uttarakhand	1177.95	1229.45	1414.47	903.31	1401.261	1349.16	1273.860	249.33
35.	West Bengal	11661.72	0.00	12098.74	11559.12	12146.555	10739.07	11580.148	9669.12
Total		132795.02	103332.89	148717.82	105981.34	160988.283	128988.98	165135.812	93065.95

Statement-V**State-wise Allocation and Expenditure on Uniforms — SSA**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure upto Dec., 2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.38	0.00	25.22	25.22	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21067.35	0.00	22507.22	22507.22	22851.33	5740.45
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1115.72	1115.72	1129.92	0.00	1006.02	0.00
4.	Assam	19864.57	19864.57	0.00	12290.78	16644.35	0.00
5.	Bihar	27394.84	12711.61	27293.46	8544.50	68691.36	14055.09
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	147.49	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	6582.72	1163.89	10374.82	7753.00	9609.38	7939.29
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	26.80	0.00	28.20	23.54	33.00	26.31
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Haryana	5166.09	5166.09	6109.81	6109.81	6420.07	3659.38
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1939.42	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4377.86	0.00	4350.71	0.00	4243.84	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17444.43	167.61
17.	Karnataka	8834.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	7512.72	0.00
18.	Kerala	3820.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	3751.60	2950.22
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Maharashtra	18605.57	13354.25	0.00	0.00	20301.05	17778.75
21.	Manipur	954.26	951.88	602.36	602.36	738.41	0.00
22.	Meghalaya	2181.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	1390.10	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Mizoram	743.16	0.00	589.62	589.62	634.72	0.00
24.	Madhya Pradesh	31908.13	25584.72	37659.70	14013.55	34051.20	32947.12
25.	Nagaland	815.50	815.50	815.31	815.30	758.97	0.00
26.	Odisha	11663.25	11504.10	20462.16	20230.23	20341.77	19663.19
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	6587.22	6583.02	0.00	28.55	7077.26	6995.97
29.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Sikkim	193.76	0.00	231.39	231.35	372.56	20.47
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7880.31	0.00
32.	Tripura	2336.76	1100.00	0.00	0.00	1759.00	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	55817.39	0.00	69755.26	31646.89	70202.03	62103.33
34.	Uttarakhand	3300.96	2841.30	0.00	0.00	3111.98	3037.28
35.	West Bengal	37669.56	31911.91	0.00	39.53	45647.30	42123.65
36.	National Component	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		271114.75	134668.56	201935.17	125451.46	374561.68	219208.12

[Translation]

**Monitoring Welfare Measures for
Indians Abroad**

567. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI.D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the welfare and provisions of financial assistance for Indian citizens residing abroad are being monitored;

(b) if so, the discrepancies observed therein during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rectify the discrepancies; and

(d) the extent to which these steps have become successful?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The 'Indian Community Welfare Fund' (ICWF) meets contingent expenditure for Overseas Indian Citizens who are in distress. The ICWF is used for providing relief such as: boarding and lodging for distressed Overseas Indian workers; emergency medical care; providing initial legal assistance in deserving cases; airlifting the mortal remains to India, or meeting expenses of local cremation/ burial of deceased Overseas Indians, in cases where the sponsor is unable or unwilling to do so as per the contract and the family is unable to meet the cost; payment of small fines/ penalties for the release of Indian nationals in jail/ detention centre; providing support to local Overseas Indian associations to establish Overseas Indian Community Centres in countries that have population of Overseas Indians exceeding 1,00,000, etc.

Besides, legal assistance is provided to needy Indian women in distress, who have been deserted by their overseas Indian/foreigner husbands.

(b) No case of any discrepancy as such has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Over Rs. 37 Crore has been spent to benefit over 28,000 Overseas Indians so far.

Headstart Centres in Schools

568. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether headstart centres have been set up in schools of other rural zones under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether proper arrangements of computer, power and other equipments have been made in all headstart centres and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that computer teachers have not been appointed to run headstart centres due to which headstart centres are not functioning;

(d) if so, whether the Government is considering to recruit computer teachers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Computer Aided Learning (CAL) is provided in upper primary schools under the innovation component of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, upto a ceiling of Rs.50 lakh per district per year, to provide quality education with special emphasis on Mathematics and Science learning.

(b) The States/UTs are expected to make proper arrangements for CAL by providing power, hardware, software, training, maintenance and resource support, if required, in the schools.

(c) to (e) Under CAL, the regular school teachers are trained in using the hardware and software so as to enrich the classroom teaching learning processes. The SSA does not support recruitment of separate computer teachers.

[English]

Implementation of MDMS

569. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) the various types of schools in the country where Mid-Day-Meal Scheme (MDMS) is being implemented at present;

(b) whether the Government provide meal to children studying in Class I-VIII in various educational schools/centres supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan under MDMS;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) the details of targets fixed by the Government under MDMS for 2011-12 and 2012-13 and the extent to which such targets has been achieved during the said period;

(e) whether the Government proposes to extend the scheme in private unaided schools located in the SC, ST and Minority concentration districts in various States; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard and the details of action taken for identification of such so far;

(g) the details of additional expenditure likely to be increased for implementation of MDMS after inclusion of such schools;

(h) whether suggestions have been received from various quarters for Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) under MDMS for the benefit of the children of the economically weaker sections of the society including those living below poverty line; and

(i) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Mid-Day-Meal Scheme covers children of classes I-VIII studying in Government, Local Body, Government aided and National Child Labour Project schools and the centres run under the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS)/Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres including Madarsas/Maktabs supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The details of children

approved for coverage and average number of children covered during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are as under:—

Children	2011-12	2012-13
Approved number of children (in crore)*	11.07	10.96
Average number of children covered (in crore)*	10.54	10.43

*Primary and Upper Primary combined.

(e) to (g) The Planning Commission has now agreed to extend the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme to the children in private unaided schools in Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and minority concentration districts. The additional expenditure on the coverage of these schools has been estimated at Rs. 1949 crore.

(h) and (i) There is no proposal for Conditional Cash Transfer under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme. The Government intends to continue to serve hot cooked meals under the Scheme as per the directions of the Supreme Court.

Bail-out Package to BSNL and MTNL

570. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give Rs. 23,000 crore bail-out package for the BSNL and MTNL to bear the one time spectrum fee and also refund part of 4G airwave costs as they had surrendered this spectrum last year citing lack of business;

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

(c) whether the private sector GSM and CDMA operators have come out strongly against this bail-out move which is likely to deny them a level-playing field; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (d) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has received proposals from BSNL and MTNL to bear one-time spectrum fee for retention of spectrum beyond 4.4 MHz in Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) and refund of upfront charges paid

to the Government for the Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum. The proposals are under examined in DoT. DoT has received some representations from the Association/ Union of telecom operators in this regard.

Irregularities in Seeking Voluntary Retirement

571. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has pointed out certain deficiencies/irregularities and misconduct on the part of the present CEO and MD of Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) in seeking voluntary retirement from Government service and subsequent employment in IFCI; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Shortcomings in the procedure required to be followed under CCS (Pension) Rules was brought to the notice of Department of Financial Services for appropriate action. Permission in the prescribed form alongwith the declaration is required to be sought by a pensioner seeking post-retirement commercial employment.

Aadhaar Enrolments

572. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Aadhaar enrolments till date State-wise;

(b) the total number of UID centres, State-wise and the expenditure incurred by each centre;

(c) the target given to each centre and the actual enrolments made by them and the steps being taken by the Government to meet the targets;

(d) whether the data collection has been stopped in any State by the agencies;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any foreign agencies are involved in the data collection and if so, the details of these agencies; and

(g) the safeguards regarding the confidentiality of the data collected by these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) 27,41,09,826 Aadhaar Numbers have been generated upto 31.01.2013. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The UIDAI has been mandated to enrol 60 crore residents in 18 States/UTs by 2014 (Statement-II). The remaining 17 States/UTs will be covered by Registrar General of India (RGI) under the NPR process. State-wise total number of UID Centres is at enclosed Statement-III. Enrolments under the Aadhaar project are carried out in partnership with various State/UT Governments/Financial Institutions/India Posts etc. as Registrars. It is the responsibility of the Registrars to deploy Enrolment Agencies, who set up Enrolment Centres and make upfront investments for the enrolment kits. UIDAI does not incur any expenditure on setting up UID Enrolment Centre. UIDAI reimburses the Registrars only on successful generation of an Aadhaar against enrolment.

(d) No, Madam.

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

(f) No, Madam.

(g) UIDAI has put in place procedures/processes for enrolment in accordance with the recommendations of Demographic Data Standards and Verification Process Committee Report and the Biometrics Standards Committee Report. In addition, a number of processes have been put in place to ensure that the data collected by UIDAI is not accessed in any unauthorized manner. These include encryption of data at source, immediately on completion of enrolment; transfer of data to the data centre in encrypted and zipped format which is tamper proof; putting standard security infrastructure such as virtual providers, firewalls and intrusion prevention system in place and limiting physical access to UIDAI infrastructure and data to authorized personnel only. UIDAI has also issued data protection and security guidelines for Registrars, Enrolment Agencies, Logistics Service Providers, UIDAI Employees, Authentication User Agencies, and Data Centre Service Providers.

Statement-I

Aadhaar Generation Report (upto 31.01.2013)

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Total Aadhaar Generation since inception to January, 13
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	159,778
2.	Andhra Pradesh	52,557,017
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	863
4.	Assam	22,271
5.	Bihar	2,200,008
6.	Chandigarh	737,523
7.	Chhattisgarh	359,122
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29,726
9.	Daman and Diu	132,984
10.	Delhi	12,759,993
11.	Goa	1,196,888
12.	Gujarat	7,566,043
13.	Haryana	3,744,819
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,981,093
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	52,250
16.	Jharkhand	12,271,278
17.	Karnataka	18,358,007
18.	Kerala	22,063,963
19.	Lakshadweep	45,858
20.	Madhya Pradesh	17,385,450
21.	Maharashtra	46,326,036
22.	Manipur	622,542
23.	Meghalaya	1,079
24.	Mizoram	8,512

1	2	3
25.	Nagaland	248,866
26.	Odisha	5,741,294
27.	Puducherry	965,060
28.	Punjab	12,641,581
29.	Rajasthan	13,639,130
30.	Sikkim	484,949
31.	Tamil Nadu	11,228,423
32.	Tripura	2,958,888
33.	Uttar Pradesh	10,074,128
34.	Uttarakhand	1,031,707
35.	West Bengal	11,512,697
Grand Total		274,109,826,

Statement-II*State-wise total No. of UID Centre*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of UID Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	454
2.	Chandigarh	61
3.	Daman and Diu	4
4.	Goa	22
5.	Gujarat	575
6.	Haryana	1263
7.	Himachal Pradesh	134
8.	Jharkhand	403
9.	Karnataka	1400
10.	Kerala	800
11.	Madhya Pradesh	455
12.	Maharashtra	2902

1	2	3
13.	NCT of Delhi	124
14.	Puducherry	19
15.	Punjab	1926
16.	Rajasthan	257
17.	Sikkim	2
18.	Tripura	0
Total		10801

Statement-III*Unique Identification Authority of India*

Sl.No.	State/UTs
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Chandigarh
3.	Daman and Diu
4.	Goa
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	NCT of Delhi
14.	Puducherry
15.	Punjab
16.	Rajasthan
17.	Sikkim
18.	Tripura

Manufacturing of Electronic Products

573. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

- (a) whether nearly 90 per cent of electronic hardware products are imported in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government is considering to make it mandatory for Government departments to procure at least 30 per cent of their electronic products from domestic manufacturers under the recently approved National Electronics Policy (NEP) 2012;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of various stakeholders thereto;
- (e) whether the Union Government is working on a negative list of items that cannot be imported due to security concerns and the global equipment manufacturers and vendors have raised the alarm over the proposed move; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government to promote manufacturing electronic goods indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) As per the India Semiconductor Association (ISA) — Frost and Sullivan Report on the Indian Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Market (2011-2015), it is estimated that 65% of the domestic demand for electronic products is met through imports.

(c) and (d) The Government, vide Notification No. 8 (78)/2010-IPHW dated 10th February, 2012 has laid down the policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in procurement due to security considerations and in Government procurement for its own use and not with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial sale. The extent of Government procurement

from domestic manufacturers shall not be less than 30% of the total procurement value of that electronic product or products. These electronic products are required to meet the minimum specified graded domestic value-addition in terms of Bill of Material (BoM) from domestic manufacturers. Such procurement shall be subject to matching of L1 price and on satisfying technical specifications of the tender. In this case, no domestic electronic product manufacturer is available, the full order will be awarded to L1 bidder. The policy has been prepared after extensive stakeholder consultations.

(e) and (f) Government is not working on a negative list of items that cannot be imported due to security concerns. However, in order to extend preferential market access for domestically manufactured telecom products based on security considerations, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is presently having stakeholders' consultation for deciding security sensitive list. Government has received representation opposing extension of preferential market access for domestically manufactured telecom products to telecom licensees among others from some global associations.

To promote manufacturing of electronic goods indigenously, Government has notified the National Policy on Electronics (NPE) 2012 for the promotion the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector in the country. The Policy envisions creating a globally competitive ESDM industry to meet the country's needs and serve the international market. Parts of the policy such as Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) to offset disability and attract investments in ESDM industries; Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme to provide world-class infrastructure for the ESDM Sector; Policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products, in procurement of those electronic products which have security implications for the country and in Government procurement; and Scheme for mandatory registration of identified electronic products for meeting specified safety standards have already been approved.

Postal Savings Schemes

574. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Finance, under the Chairmanship of Shyamala Gopinath has stated in its report that there is a need to raise interest rate on post office savings;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the timeline by which the recommendations of expert group is likely to be implemented;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to simplify the procedure for opening savings account in post office;

(d) whether the expert group also suggested to close down Kisan Vikas Patra Scheme; and

(e) if so, the details therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Expert Committee headed by Shyamala Gopinath the then Deputy Governor of RBI had recommended that Interest rates of Small Savings Schemes should be aligned with Government securities rate of similar maturity, with a spread of 25 basis point (bps) with two exceptions. The spread on 10 Years NSC (New Instrument) should be 50 bps and on Senior Citizens Savings Scheme 100 bps. The Committee also recommended that interest rates should be reviewed and notified for every financial year before 1st April of that year. The Ministry of Finance has already implemented these recommendations and notified revised interest rates for 2012-13 from 1.04.2012.

(c) The procedure for opening of savings account in post office is very simple. However, it has been further simplified by accepting Aadhaar Card as identity as well as address proof and removing the mandatory condition of providing introduction at the time of opening of account.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The Committee recommended that in view of the recent developments on AML/CFT front, KVP may be discontinued as it is prone to misuse being a bearer-like instrument. The Ministry of Finance accepted this recommendation and discontinued Kisan Vikas Patras (KVP) w.e.f. 1st December, 2011.

Translation]

Death of Indians Abroad

575. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI :
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether a large number of Indians are being killed or committing suicide abroad and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study to identify the reasons for increasing number of such incidents and if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the details of the assistance including financial provided by the Government to the families of Indians who died abroad;

(d) whether there has been excessive delay in bringing their dead bodies to the country and if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) On the basis of details received from 71 Indian Missions/Posts, the number of Indians killed or who committed suicide is as follows:—

Year	Killed	Suicides
2010	58	55
2011	38	56
2012	52	50

(b) There does not seem to be an increasing trend in the number of such deaths.

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

(d) and (e) Delays occur in some cases due to local laws and procedures or non-cooperation of sponsors etc. The entire process is subject to norms laid down by the host Governments. The Government of India, through the concerned Embassy of India, intervenes in cases where the delay seems to be unjustified.

[English]

Fake Universities/Institutions

576. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has unearthed a racket of fake universities/higher educational/institutions across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number and names of fake universities and higher educational institutions identified State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) University Grants Commission (UGC) identifies and notifies from time to time, a list of fake universities and unapproved institutions in the country. UGC has notified 21 fake universities. The State-wise details of these institutions are available on the UGC website: www.ugc.ac.in.

(c) UGC has reported that it has written to all the Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Education Secretaries of all States to check the menace of fake universities and take necessary action against them. UGC has also addressed all the Education Secretaries in States and Union Territories to initiate a drive against institutions offering degrees without approval of the competent authority like UGC, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and Distance Education Council (DEC) in the States/Union Territories. UGC issues 'Public Notice', 'Press Release' and paid advertisements for the awareness of the general public/students in the leading daily 'newspapers' at the beginning of academic session, cautioning aspiring students not to seek admission in such institutions. Further, the Central Government has introduced "The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010" in Parliament for prohibition and punishment of certain unfair practices in technical educational institutions, medical educational institutions and universities. The scope of unfair practices as defined in the Bill includes the grant of degrees by institutions not authorized to grant degrees.

Abhijit Sen Committee on BPL

577. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had appointed a panel under the chairmanship of Abhijit Sen to rework the methodology for poverty estimation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the recommendations; and

(e) if not, the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) and (b) The Planning Commission has not appointed a panel under the chairmanship of Abhijit Sen to rework the methodology for poverty estimation. The Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty". The Terms of Reference for the Expert Group are as follows:—

(i) To comprehensively review the existing methodology of estimation of poverty and examine whether the poverty line should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or whether other criteria are also relevant, and if so, whether the two can be effectively combined to evolve a basis for estimation of poverty in rural and urban areas.

(ii) To examine the issue of divergence between consumption estimates based on the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates; and to suggest a methodology for updating consumption poverty lines using the new consumer price indices launched by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) for rural and urban areas State-wise.

(iii) To review alternative methods of estimation of poverty which may be in use in other countries,

including their procedural aspects; and indicate whether on this basis, a particular method can be evolved for empirical estimation of poverty in India, including procedures for updating it over time and across States.

- (iv) To recommend how the estimates of poverty, as evolved above, should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India.

(c) to (e) As per Terms and Reference, the Expert Group has to submit its report within a year.

Slow Growth of IT Firms

578. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Information Technology (IT) companies have shown slow growth during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the growth, particularly of mid-sized IT firms, also expects to be slow in 2013;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to help the medium IT firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The export performance of Information Technology-Information Technology Enabled Services (IT-ITES) industry from the country during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Rs. Crore	US\$ Billion	Growth Rate YoY (%) In Rupee Terms
2009-10	235033	49.7	8.72
2010-11	268609	59.0	14.29
2011-12	332769	68.8	23.89

(c) to (e) The Growth of all the IT-ITES firms including mid-sized IT firms would depend on the global economic scenario and IT spending in the major markets of North America and Europe in 2013. Government extends several incentives for Information Technology Sector. Under the Software Technology Parks (STP) scheme, which is administered by the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), Ministry of Communications and IT, the IT-ITES units are eligible for various benefits such as Customs Duty exemption on imported goods, reimbursement of Central Sales Tax (CST) and Excise Duty exemptions on procurement of indigenously manufactured goods. Further, the Department of Commerce (DOC), Ministry of Commerce and Industry through Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme assists exporters especially Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for export promotion activities abroad. DOC has notified 235 IT-ITES specific Special Economic Zones (SEZs). Currently, the SEZs units are eligible for tax benefits as per Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for a period of 15 years in a phased manner.

Incentives to Teachers

579. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:

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

(a) whether the Government has considered incentivising Government schools by providing performance bonus to teachers and principals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has taken cognisance of the World Bank report which found that 25% of the Government primary schools teachers in India remain absent from work;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to improve teacher attendance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No, Madam, as teacher service

conditions, service rules and terms of service are the subject matter of the concerned State/UT, the issue of providing bonus to teachers and principals has not been considered at the Central level.

(d) to (f) A World Bank report on teacher absenteeism was based on a study in 6 countries done in 2002-03. Since then the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been enacted which prohibits deployment of teachers for any non-educational purposes other than decennial census, disaster relief and elections. The RTE Act has also laid down minimum instructional hours and working days for schools. The duties of teachers have also been laid down in the RTE Act.

[Translation]

Hacking of Websites

580. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

- (a) whether the incidents of cyber crimes and hacking of websites are on the rise;
- (b) if so, the names and number of websites hacked separately by the national and international hackers;
- (c) whether some websites have been hacked as a protest against Section 66A of Information Technology Act;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to check the misuse of the said section of the Act; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to check recurrence of such hackings of websites and the training imparted/proposed to be imparted to Security Agencies/Police Personnels in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) With the increase in the proliferation of Information Technology and related services there is a rise in number of cyber crimes and hacking of

websites. As per the cyber crime data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 420, 966 and 1791 Cyber Crime cases were registered under Information Technology Act during 2009, 2010, 2011 respectively, thereby showing an increasing trend. A total of 276, 356 and 422 cases were registered under Cyber Crime related Sections of Indian Penal Court (IPC) during 2009, 2010, 2011 respectively. In addition, 6, 5, 6 Cyber Crime cases were registered by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 under provisions of Information Technology Act 2000 along with other acts. As per the information tracked and reported to Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) a total number of 9180, 16126, 14232 and 15895 and 1210 websites were hacked in the year 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (January) respectively. The hackers operate with various fictitious and virtual names in the cyberspace and hack the websites. The hackers connect themselves nationally and internationally. It is therefore difficult to identify them with respect to any geographical boundaries.

(c) and (d) The website of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), 'www.bsnl.co.in' was reported to be hacked as a protest against section 66A of Information Technology Act on 13.12.2012 by 'Anonymous India' hacker group.

Government has issued an Advisory to all the State Governments and Union Territories to ensure citizen's right to freedom of speech and expression and proper implementation of provisions of section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

(e) The various corrective measures taken by the Government to check recurrence of such hackings of websites, cyber attacks and the training imparted/proposed to be imparted to Security Agencies/Police Personnels are:—

- (i) The Information Technology Act, 2000, as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008, has been enforced on 27.10.2009. The Act provides legal framework to address various types of cyber crimes and prescribes punishment also for such crimes.
- (ii) All the new government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The existing Government websites are periodically audited

- from security perspective and vulnerabilities found are plugged.
- (iii) The Government has circulated Computer Security Policies and Guidelines and Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- (iv) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) regularly publishes Security Guidelines and advisories for safeguarding computer systems from hacking and these are widely circulated. CERT-In also conducts security workshops and training programs on regular basis to enhance user awareness.
- (v) The organizations operating critical information infrastructure are regularly advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001. Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out their IT systems audit regularly to ensure robustness of their systems.
- (vi) Cyber Security Mock Drills to assess preparedness of organizations to withstand cyber attacks are being conducted by the Government. Seven such drills have been conducted since November 2009. Next cyber security mock drill is scheduled in July, 2013.
- (vii) The Government is developing indigenous technology by carrying out Research and Development (R&D) in the area of cyber security.
- (viii) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on Cyber Crime. State Governments have been advised to build adequate technical capacity in handling cyber crime including technical infrastructure, cyber police stations and trained manpower for detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of cyber crimes. Also, under the Cyber Crime Investigation programme, Ministry of Home Affairs is supporting the establishment of Cyber Crime Police Station (CCPS) and Cyber Crime Investigations and Forensic Training Facilities (CCIFTF) in each State/Union Territory of India under Police Modernization Scheme. Action also has been taken to set up a National Centre of Excellence exclusively devoted to render Cyber Forensic services and to act as National Research and Training Centre on Cyber Forensics.
- (ix) Government has formulated a set of investigation manuals with procedures for Search, Seizure Analysis and Presentation of digital evidence in courts. The manuals have been circulated to Law Enforcement Agencies in all States.
- (x) A major programme has been initiated on development of cyber forensics tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigation and training of the users, particularly police and judicial officers in use of this tool to collect and analyse the digital evidence and present them in Courts.
- (xi) Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) are involved in providing basic and advanced training to Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analysing and presenting digital evidence.
- (xii) Cyber forensics training lab has been set up at Training Academy of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to impart basic and advanced training in Cyber Forensics and Investigation of Cyber Crimes to Police Officers associated with CBI. In addition, Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir for training of Law Enforcement and Judiciary in these States.
- In collaboration with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM. Cyber Forensic Labs have been set up at Mumbai, Bangluru, Pune and Kolkata for awareness creation and training programmes on Cyber Crime investigation. National Law School, Bangalore and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad are also engaged in

conducting several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber crimes for judicial officers.

[English]

Capitation Fee and Donation

581. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI: 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 (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) receives sporadic complaints against schools affiliated with it involving demanding of capitation fee and donation. A list indicating the number of complaints received during the last three years and the current year is as below:—

Sl. No.	State	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Kerala	8	1	7	0
2.	Karnataka	1	0	1	0
3.	Delhi	1	1	0	0
4.	Punjab	0	1	0	0
5.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	0
6.	Maharashtra	0	1	0	0
7.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	5	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	1	0
9.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	3	0

After examination of explanations submitted by the schools, suitable action was taken against the defaulting

schools, depending on the merits of each case i.e. issue of advisory, refund of the amount to the complainants etc.

(c) The Affiliation Bye-Laws of the CBSE stipulate that:—

- Fee charged 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/Union Territory for schools of different categories
- No capitation fee or voluntary donations should be charged/collected
- The unaided schools should consult parents through parents' representatives before revising the fees.

The CBSE issues guidelines and circulars to its affiliated schools from time to time, requiring them to strictly adhere to the provisions of Affiliation Bye-Laws.

[Translation]

Task Force for Girl Students and Women Employees

582. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has constituted a task force of top academics to review the safety/security arrangements of the girl students and women employees in the higher educational institutions in the country including universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the jurisdiction of the task force;

(c) whether the UGC has asked the task force to suggest ways to incorporate gender education into curriculum across varsity courses and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said task force is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) A Task Force comprising of experts and academics, under the chairpersonship of Prof. Meenakshi Gopinath, has been constituted on 8th January, 2013 by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to review the existing arrangements that are in place on the campuses of higher educational institutions to ensure the freedom, safety and security of girls and women in particular and the youth in general. The Task Force is required to identify shortcomings in the existing system, evaluate grievance redressal mechanisms for gender specific concerns and outline remedial measures. It can also suggest academic measures and action programmes to achieve gender equality.

(c) Yes, Madam. As part of its terms and conditions, the Task Force is also required to suggest how gender education and sensitisation can be made an integral part of the university curriculum in all subject domains as well as suggest how the awareness of gender sensitive issues can be made an essential eligibility criterion for the recruitment of university faculty and staff.

(d) The Task Force is required to submit its report within two months from the date of the order.

[English]

Construction of Porta Cabin

583. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued No Objection Certificates (NOCs) to the Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) and NDMC etc. to construct Porta Cabins on public land in NDMC area and Lutyen's Zone in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of NOCs issued to construct Porta Cabins on public land in NDMC area and Lutyen's Zone during the last three years indicating the location of porta cabins and the purpose for which the porta cabins were sanctioned;

(c) whether the Government has allowed GNCTD to construct Porta Cabins on public land in Laxmibai Nagar and Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi for operating grocery/consumer stores and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether as per the policy, Multi-State Cooperative Societies are ineligible for allotment of Government

accommodation and if so, the reasons for issuing NOC to GNCTD for constructing Porta Cabins for operating grocery/consumer stores from public land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) No, Madam. Government has not issued No Objection Certificate (NOCs) to the Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) and NDMC etc. to construct Porta Cabins on public land in NDMC area and Lutyen's Zone in New Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The Directorate of Estates has reported that the Multi-State Co-operative Societies are ineligible for allotment of Government accommodation and it has not issued any NOC to GNCTD.

Telecom Services in NER

584. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BSNL mobile service in North Eastern States have been affected due to shortage of essential equipments and mobile towers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government for timely supply of telecom equipments to ensure smooth telecom services in these States;

(d) the details of mobile towers installed and their coverage in the Bordering States with Bangladesh and China; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to install more mobile towers in these States for better mobile services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (c) The telecom subscribers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) including the ones in North Eastern States sometimes face problems with regard to Quality of Service (QoS). However, BSNL is, in general, meeting the QoS benchmarks prescribed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). BSNL

augments its network based on techno-commercial considerations. However, expansion plan of mobile services of BSNL has got affected due to shortage of equipment in last few years, since BSNL could not procure the GSM based equipment due to cancellation of tenders. Now BSNL has finalized the tenders and is procuring the GSM equipment.

(d) and (e) BSNL augments its network including in North-Eastern States based on techno-commercial considerations and enhances its coverage and capacity on continuous basis. The details of number of BTSs of Mobile Telecom Operators including BSNL in North-Eastern States bordering with Bangladesh and China are as follows:—

Telecom Circle	No of BTSs of BSNL covering International Border
North East-I (consisting of States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura)	2680
North East-II (consisting of States of Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh)	657
Assam	1424
West Bengal (including Sikkim State)	11628

[Translation]

Manpower Agencies

585. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government recognised overseas manpower agencies are sending Indian workers to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of labourers incarcerated in foreign countries and the number of labourers died in harness; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for getting amnesty for the prisoners illegally detained in the foreign countries?

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

(b) At present there are 1428 valid registered Recruiting Agencies under the Emigration act, 1983.

(c) Information with regard to the 17 Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) On receipt of information regarding any Indian detained in a foreign country, consular or financial assistance for initial legal assistance, is provided, so that detained persons can seek relief as per applicable local laws. In addition, if the detained person is incapable of doing so, moneys for small fines/penalties is also provided from Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) to enable the detained person to secure his/her release.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Number of labourers incarcerated	Number of labourers died in harness
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	NIL	NIL
2.	Bahrain	81	10
3.	Indonesia	NIL	NIL
4.	Iraq	NIL	NIL
5.	Jordan	NIL	NIL
6.	Kuwait	238	17
7.	Lebanon	24	01
8.	Libya	—	04
9.	Malaysia	317	24 (during last two years)
10.	Oman	62	NIL
11.	Qatar	242	NIL
12.	Saudi Arabia		
	Jeddah	432	38
	Riyadh	1400	Nil

1	2	3	4
13.	Sudan	NIL	11
14.	Syria	NIL	NIL
15.	Thailand	NIL	NIL
16.	U.A.E.	1048	1006
17.	Yemen	NA	NA

[English]

Sanskriti School

586. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi's Sanskriti School received Rs. 25 crore from Ministries such as Defence, Human Resource Development, Finance, Personnel, Reserve Bank of India, State Governments, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and department/State Government-wise;

(c) the rule under which the school got such huge funding;

(d) whether any other private school in the country has got such huge funds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. Sanskriti School, Delhi has reported receipt of grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 25.2 crore from various Ministries/Departments/State Government etc.

(b) The details of the grants-in-aid received by Sanskriti School are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The funds were provided to the Sanskriti School, Delhi as grants-in-aid for meeting capital expenditure by the school.

(d) and (e) No such records are maintained by this Ministry.

Statement

The details of grants-in-aid received by Sanskriti School

Sl. No.	Ministries/Departments/Government Organizations/Non-Government Organizations	Amount released to Sanskriti School (Rs in lakhs)	Year
1	2	3	4
1.	Ministry of Defence	500.00	1995-96
2.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	200.00	1995-96
		300.00	1996-97
3.	Ministry of Finance	300.00	1996-97
4.	Ministry of Railways	10.00	1999-00
		10.00	2000-01
5.	Government of Kerala	5.00	1996-97
6.	Government of Andhra Pradesh	10.00	1999-00
		15.00	2004-05
7.	Government of Tripura	1.00	2000-01

1	2	3	4
8.	Government of Karnataka	25.00	2000-01
9.	Government of Uttarakhand	5.00	2003-04
10.	Government of Madhya Pradesh	2.00	2003-04
11.	Delhi Kalyan Samiti, Government of NCT, Delhi	25.00	2001-02
12.	Reserve Bank of India	100.00	1999-00
13.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission	14.90	2006-07
14.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	5.00	2001-02
15.	ITC Education Trust	100.00	2000-01
16.	Indian Embassy School, Beijing	3.00	2000-01
17.	External Affairs Spouses Association	1.00	1999-00
		1.00	2000-01
		2.00	2001-02
		1.50	2003-04
18.	External Affairs Wives Association	2.00	2002-03
19.	Foreign Services Wives Association	2.00	1995-96
20.	ICS/IAS Wives Association	1.00	2000-01
21.	Ministry of Personnel P.G. and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training)	300.00	2004-05
		250.00	2004-05
		50.00	2006-07
		50.00	2007-08
		137.11	2007-08
		50.00	2008-09
		42.32	2008-09
Grand Total		2520.83	

Legal Status of Registered Sale Deed

587. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the legal status of registered sale deed for each apartment/floor in one building in Delhi;

(b) whether the Government is aware that DDA and other civic authorities consider all floors in one building as one unit though registered in different names;

(c) if so, the facts and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for builders/developers to obtain completion certificate before registering the sale deed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

DGCA Guidelines for Airlines Safety

588. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/DGCA is framing new guidelines/conducting special tests/audits to ensure safety of airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council (CASAC) has been set up in order to formulate new safety guidelines;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the areas where the said Committee is likely to look into and the present status of the objectives and mandate of the Council;

(e) whether the mandatory air worthiness modifications issued have been implemented by public and private operators;

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, airline-wise alongwith the strictures passed action taken against defaulting airlines during each of the last three years and the current year, airline-wise; and

(g) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard and to tackle the issue of delayed departure and arrival of flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. DGCA officers carry out surveillance/audit of various operators as per Annual Surveillance Programme (ASP) approved by the Competent Authority. The details of ASP for 2013 duly approved by the Competent Authority are available on DGCA Website: www.dgca.gov.in for information of general public.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council (CASAC) was established in May, 2010 with DGCA as the Chairman. However, the composition of CASAC was revised vide Ministry's Order No. A.60015/165/2010-DG dated 26.07.2012 with Secretary, Civil Aviation as Chairman (Copy attached as Statement) and the areas for functioning of CASAC is defined in the said Order.

(e) Yes, Madam. The Mandatory Airworthiness Modifications have been implemented by public and private operators and there has been no default from any operator.

(f) and (g) Not applicable as the Mandatory Modifications issued have been complied by all operators.

Statement

No. A.60015/165/2010-DG
Government of India
Ministry of Civil Aviation

New Delhi, dated the 26th July, 2012

Subject: Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council (CASAC) to the Ministry of Civil Aviation

Keeping in line with composition of Advisory Councils to Ministry of Civil Aviation on economic and security issue, the revised composition of the Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council will be as under:—

(a)	Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation	Chairman
(b)	Director General of Civil Aviation	Member
(c)	Airlines	
(i)	CMD, Air India	Member
(ii)	CEO, Jet Airways/Jetlite	Member
(iii)	CEO, Kingfisher Airlines	Member
(iv)	CEO, SpiceJet	Member
(v)	CEO, Indigo	Member
(vi)	CMD, PHL	Member
(d)	Flight Operations	
(i)	Capt. Mohan Ranganathan	Member
(ii)	Capt. Rohinton Bhappu	Member

(e) Aerodromes

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (i) Chairman, Airports Authority of India | Member |
| (ii) Shri Arun Rao | Member |
| (iii) Shri Robeylal | Member |
| (iv) CEO, DIAL | Member |
| (v) CEO, MIAL | Member |

(f) General Aviation and Helicopters

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| (i) AVM (Retd.) K. Sreedharan | Member |
| (ii) Shri Ravi Menon | Member |

(g) Aircraft Engineering

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| (i) Shri Kota Hari Narayan | Member |
| (ii) Shri N. Mukundan | Member |

(h) Human Factors and Aviation Medicine

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| (i) DGAFMS or his representative | Member |
|----------------------------------|--------|

(i) Aviation Meteorology

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| (i) Shri A.D. Ravishanker | Member |
|---------------------------|--------|

Shri J.S. Rawat, Joint DGCA shall be the Member Secretary to the CASAC.

2. In addition, the representatives from the following organisations will be invited as special invites as per the requirements to participate in the meeting of CASAC.

- (1) ICAO
- (2) FAA
- (3) National Transport Safety Board
- (4) Flight Safety Foundation
- (5) Various Aircraft Manufacturers

SCOPE

3. The Council shall perform the following functions, namely:—

- (a) To advise DGCA in the following key areas:—
 - (i) Operations of aircraft-(Commercial and General Aviation);

- (ii) Aerodromes and Heliports;
- (iii) Air Navigation Services;
- (iv) Air Operator Certification;
- (v) Airworthiness of aircraft including maintenance;
- (vi) Certification of aeronautical products; and
- (vii) Human Performance and Training.

(b) To review the existing regulatory framework and give recommendations to further strengthen the aviation safety.

(c) To develop, examine and recommend incorporation of best regulatory practices.

(d) To recommend short, medium and long term measures of safety enhancement.

(e) To reflect public views on aviation safety matters.

4. The Council may co-opt any other expert(s), if necessary, for taking requisite advice and inputs on safety matters with the permission of the Chair.

5. The Council shall have its meetings at Delhi or at any other place within India as decided by the Chair. The Council shall meet at least once in every quarter or as may be decided by the Chair.

6. The Council, from time to time, can set up Working Groups in focused areas and can also conduct business by electronic means as decided by the Chairman. The Working Group on Flight Operations, Airworthiness, Aerodromes and ANS will be chaired by Director General of Civil Aviation and ATR on the recommendations of these Working Groups may be brought before CASAC.

(G. Asok Kumar)
Joint Secretary

To,

All members of Civil Aviation Safety Advisory Council to MoCA.

Copy to:—

1. PS to HMCA
2. Sr. PPS to Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation
3. Office of DGCA
4. All JSs/Directors/DS in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Delay in Commissioning of Jaitapur Reactors

589. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that the work on the reactors at Jaitapur has been badly delayed and it is now expected to go on stream in 2016;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the initial estimated cost of Jaitapur reactors as against the current expected cost;
- (d) whether the Government expects further cost overruns; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The scheduled date of commencement of work on the project is in the year 2015.

(c) to (e) The figures for the cost of the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project will be arrived at upon the conclusion of the ongoing techno-commercial discussions between the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited and the French side.

[Translation]

Telephone Exchanges and Mobile Towers

590. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

- (a) the details of telephone exchanges and mobile towers in the country, State-wise and circle-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has proposed to set up new telephone exchanges and install mobile towers in some parts of various districts in Bihar and Jharkhand;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State and location-wise;
- (d) whether the Government has received any

proposal for installation of towers near India and Nepal border; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The License Service Area (LSA)-wise detail of telephone exchanges and mobile Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) in the country (total for all the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) In view of the already available sufficient spare capacity, no new wire line telephone exchange has been planned in Bihar LSA by BSNL. However BSNL has proposed to expand the GSM capacity of Bihar LSA by 10 Lac lines (7,50,000 lines in Bihar and 2,50,000 lines in Jharkhand) under Phase-VII. Besides, Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) also plans to install mobile towers in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas including 184 locations in Bihar and 782 locations in Jharkhand.

(d) and (e) Prior to July 2008, No service zone of 500 Meters width along the International border within Indian territory for wireless/mobile service was there. Vide letter dated 11.07.2008 Department of Telecom (DoT) has lifted the restriction and accordingly TSPs are permitted to deploy their telecom equipments in border areas including Indo-Nepal border as per their techno-commercial interests, however, they have to ensure that their radio signal(s) fade out or become unusable within a reasonable distance across such borders. Proposals in this respect are not required to be sent to the Government.

Statement

LSA-wise detail of Telephone Exchanges and Mobile BTSs

Sl. No.	Name of Licence Service Area (LSA)	Number of Telephone Exchanges	Number of Mobile BTSs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3653	53967
2.	Assam	650	12217
3.	Bihar	1932	46118

1	2	3	4
4.	Delhi	453	30872
5.	Gujarat	3218	43127
6.	Haryana	1139	16571
7.	Himachal Pradesh	821	6418
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	404	10124
9.	Karnataka	3591	51963
10.	Kerala	1677	29883
11.	Kolkata	557	15419
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3627	44943
13.	Maharashtra	5078	49065
14.	Mumbai	306	29125
15.	North East	469	7509
16.	Odisha	1212	19005
17.	Punjab	1590	25072
18.	Rajasthan	2385	32966
19.	Tamil Nadu	2675	50104
20.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	2343	41922
21.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	164	36098
22.	West Bengal	1495	27314

Reservation in Higher Education Courses

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

(a) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to implement reservation policy in higher education courses including Engineering;

(b) the details of representations received from the people's representatives and other social organisations in this regard, as on date; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on such representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Government has enacted the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, which provides for the admission of Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) students in all Central Educational Institutions. As per the provisions of this Act, out of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study or faculty, 15%, 7.5% and 27% of the seats shall be reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs respectively. Reservation in State controlled institutions is governed by the respective State's policy regarding reservation.

(b) and (c) Various representations are received by the Government from the people's representatives and social organisations to implement the policy of reservation effectively in all the higher educational institutions. The Central Government promptly acts on the representations related to Central Educational Institutions as per provisions of the above-mentioned Act.

[English]

Air India Express

592. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India Express (AIE) proposes to expand its fleet strength/fill the shortage of Commanders/pilots, revise pay package of its existing Commanders/pilots and achieve a better target of working hours;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the targets set, if any alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether AIE is not presently able to utilize fully its fleet due to shortage of pilots;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a), (b) and (e) As on date there is no proposal to acquire more Aircraft by Air India Express (AIE). However, the Turn Around Plan of Air India envisages increase in the fleet strength of AIE from the present 21 to 36 aircraft. In order to meet the shortage of Commanders, AIE has issued a vacancy circular to recruit 40 Commanders with type rating as Examiners/Instructors/

Check Pilots. An increase in pay package of Commanders/Co-Pilots has also been approved in AIE. The available Commanders/Pilots in AIE are fully utilized and the aircraft utilization is proposed to be increased from 8.5 hours to 10.5 hours after recruitment of more Commanders/Pilots.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. As against the requirement of 126 Commanders and 126 co-Pilots, AIE has 91 Commanders and 95 Co-Pilots.

Diplomatic Baggage Stolen

593. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian diplomatic baggage with visa stickers was stolen during transit at the airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to prevent misuse of the stickers; and

(c) the steps taken to retrieve the bag?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) On 3 September, 2012, the High Commission of India, London was informed that four Diplomatic Bags, including three bags containing 6,000 visa stickers, were stolen while in transit from Heathrow Airport in London to the High Commission of India in London. The lost visa stickers were part of a consignment of 50,000 visa stickers sent to the High Commission of India, London.

(c) A case has been registered at the concerned police station in London. In addition, as soon as the incident came to notice, all authorities concerned in India were informed. Suitable action has been taken to prevent any misuse of visa stickers.

Revamping Urban Infrastructures

594. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to check large scale hoarding of land and generate resources to revamp urban infrastructure;

(b) whether the Government is considering a tax on vacant land;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether such a tax is proposed to be imposed on vacant Government land also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Urban Land is a State subject and its regulations including taxation lies in the domain of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies. As regard steps against hoarding of land, it may be mentioned that Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act (ULCRA) was one of the reforms mandated by the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) — a State sector ACA scheme that was launched in December, 2005 to assist the State Governments and UTs to undertake urban renewals. Till September, 2012, 30 States have completed this reform.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Question does not arise

(d) No, Madam.

Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

595. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

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

(a) whether due to rise in cost of LPG cylinders and diesel prices, mid-day-meal programme is likely to be hit hard;

(b) if so, whether some State Governments have asked for more allocation under the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether his Ministry has taken up the matter with the oil companies to supply subsidized cylinders for the mid day meal scheme;

(e) if so, the response of the oil companies thereto; and

(f) the likely cost escalation in mid day meal scheme due to rise in LPG prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam. The States/UTs have been

advised to implement the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in an uninterrupted manner, without affecting the nutrition of the eligible children.

(b) and (c) States like Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra have asked for additional funds for LPG cylinders on account of the withdrawal of subsidy.

(d) and (e) The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to supply subsidized LPG cylinders under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has advised that the additional burden could be compensated by the Ministry of HRD through the existing budgetary provisions of the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme.

(f) The additional burden on the Mid-Day-Meal scheme, due to the withdrawal of subsidy on LPG cylinders, for six months of the year 2012-13, is Rs. 752 crores.

Co-operation with Afghanistan and Iran

596. SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the bilateral relations with Afghanistan, Iran and Canada;

(b) whether there is any improvement in the bilateral relations after the visit of Afghanistan President Hamid Karzai; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government remains committed to maintaining and further strengthening our bilateral relations with Afghanistan, Iran and Canada.

India has a close strategic partnership with Afghanistan covering a broad spectrum of areas. This is based on India's historical and civilisational links and has been strengthened by India's active role in the development of Afghanistan based on the understanding that social and economic development is the key to Afghanistan enhancing its contribution to regional stability. India and Afghanistan have regular high level exchanges, both at the official and people to people level. Prime Minister visited Kabul in May, 2011 during which he pledged an additional assistance of

US\$ 500 million, taking India's total financial commitment to about US\$ 2 billion for reconstruction in Afghanistan. President Hamid Karzai visited India from November 9-13, 2012 during which four MoUs were signed, namely MoU on Cooperation in the field of development of coal mineral resources, MoU on Cooperation in the field of fertilizer sector, MoU on Cooperation in youth affairs and MoU Regarding Indian Grant Assistance for Implementation of Small Development Projects through Local Government Bodies, Community Organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations, Charitable Trusts and Educational and Vocational Institutions. President Hamid Karzai had earlier visited India on October 4-5, 2011 and during his visit, a historic agreement on Strategic Partnership was signed, the first such agreement signed by Afghanistan with any country. The agreement reinforced the strong, vibrant, and multi-faceted relations between the two countries and at the same time formalized a framework for cooperation in various areas between the two countries: political and security cooperation; trade and economic cooperation; capacity development and education; and social, cultural, civil society and people-to-people relations. This agreement is a strong signal of our abiding commitment to peace, stability and prosperity in Afghanistan during this critical period of security and governance transition.

India shares civilisational and historical ties with Iran which underpin a rich and multi-faceted contemporary relationship strengthened by regular interactions, both official and non-official. There have been regular high-level exchanges including consultations at Ministerial level to discuss bilateral relations and issues of regional and global importance. Meetings of the Joint Commission and Joint Working Groups and exchange of delegations have been held to promote economic and commercial cooperation, cultural and educational ties and address consular matters. The interactions of academic and research institutions as also of chambers of commerce and industry and commercial entities have been facilitated. These include the organization of bilateral seminars, meetings and exchange of visits and promotional events. Prime Minister visited Tehran on August 28-31, 2012 to attend the NAM Summit during which he met the Supreme Leader and President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

Bilateral relations between India and Canada have expanded substantially in recent years. Exchanges of several high-level visits on both sides have contributed to further strengthening of bilateral ties. Prime Minister visited

Canada in June, 2010, while Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper visited India in November, 2009 and November, 2012. During PM Harper's State Visit to India in November, 2012, both sides agreed to significantly enhance the bilateral relationship and agreed on specific steps as reflected in the Joint Statement issued on the conclusion of the State Visit.

Ranking of Indian Universities

597. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the various Indian universities do not figure in the top 200 educational institutions in the world;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the factors responsible for the above situation;

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a legislation to ensure strict adherence standards and quality of the infrastructure in engineering colleges and technical institutions in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the concrete steps taken by the Government to give a special focus to improve the standard of higher educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) There are several international ranking systems, which use different values, indices and parameters to rank higher educational institutions. These criteria are neither universally accepted nor recognized and are therefore sometimes subject to criticism in academic circles. Some of these parameters may not be relevant for Indian higher educational institutions and therefore, these rankings do not necessarily constitute a valid basis for benchmarking of Indian institutions. For instance, research is given considerable weightage in these rankings, whereas our universities have traditionally been teaching rather than research institutions.

(d) and (e) the Government has introduced the National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, in Parliament, which aims to make accreditation mandatory for all higher educational institutions, including engineering and technical institutions. The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has also approved Regulations on the mandatory accreditation of all institutions in its domain.

(f) During the XI Plan period, a large number of new institutions — Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, National Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes for Science Education and Research, Schools of Planning and Architecture — have been established.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been implementing a number of schemes aimed at the improvement of the quality of education in Indian Universities and has taken up various measures for educational reforms, such as the introduction of semester system, the regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS) etc. The UGC has also issued Regulations on "Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010" for improving the standard of teaching in Indian Universities. The UGC has also issued the Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions, Regulations, 2012 whereby all eligible higher educational institutions are required to get themselves accredited.

The UGC implements various schemes for providing support to higher education institutions for improving quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (ASIST), "Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences" (ASIHSS), Basic Scientific Research (BSR) etc. The Department of Science and Technology, through its programme "Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence" (PURSE), Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure in Higher Educational Institutions (FIST) etc. provides support

to the universities essentially for research, staffing costs, augmentation of equipment and computational facilities, research consumables and maintenance of the facilities etc.

[Translation]

Reservation in Promotion

598. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the approach of the Government regarding reservation in promotion in Government jobs for SC/ST employees;

(b) the present status of the said proposal;

(c) whether the Government is considering to provide reservation in promotion for OBCs and backward minorities on ground of their backwardness;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Reservation in Central Government jobs for SC/ST employees is provided at the rate of 15% and 7.5%, respectively, in all Groups in promotion by non-selection method and upto the lowest rung of Group A in promotion by selection method.

(c) to (e) The Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice in its report in the year 2005, while examining the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Reservation in Posts and Services), Bill 2004, in its report on the issue of whether OBCs should be given reservation in promotions like SCs/ STs, observed that to meet the constitutional obligation to provide adequate representation to these classes, Government should consider extending reservation to the members of other backward classes in promotions also and bring an amendment to the Constitution to give effect to this proposal.

The Group of Ministers on the Bill considered the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for Personnel and felt that the condition of OBCs is very different from that of the SCs/STs both in terms of Constitutional provisions as well as ground realities.

[English]

Greenfield Airports

599. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the construction of greenfield airports in various States in the country including Sikkim;

(b) whether there has been any delay in the construction of these airports particularly at Pakyong, Sikkim;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the revised target for completion of the said projects, project-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for early operationalisation/implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Government of India has accorded 'in-principle' approval for the construction of 15 Greenfield airports in the country including the one at Pakyong in Sikkim. Airports Authority of India is developing the Greenfield airport at Pakyong, Sikkim.

(b) and (c) Under the Greenfield Airports Policy, 2008, necessary action for project development, including acquisition of land, financing of the airport project, etc. is taken by the airport promoters. The time line for construction of airport projects depends upon many factors such as land acquisition, availability of mandatory clearances, financial closure, etc. by the individual operators. The present status of all the 15 Greenfield airport including Pakyong is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) A Steering Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation in accordance with the Greenfield Airport Policy, 2008 to coordinate and monitor various clearances required for setting up of an airport. The Committee meets on regular basis and review the progress taken place and obstruction being faced in respect of every Greenfield airport.

Statement*Status of Greenfield Airports in the Country which have been granted 'In Principle' approval*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and State	Present status
1	2	3
1.	Mopa Airport in Goa	Government of India granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Goa for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Mopa in Goa in March, 2000. Government of Goa has informed that major portion of land (1270 acres) required for the airport project has already been acquired and is in the process of preparation of a detailed project report, concept design, bid document, project management consultancy document and obtaining of the necessary Environmental Clearance. Further, a Steering Committee has also been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Minister of Goa to look into all the aspects for development of the airport.
2.	Navi Mumbai International airport in Maharashtra	Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai through Public Private Partnership in July, 2007. Government of Maharashtra has taken up various activities for construction of the airport such as land development by cutting of hills and filling, shifting of EHVT line, water supply and power. Environment and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearances have been obtained by the promoter on 22.11.2010. To facilitate the implementation of the project, a State level Co-ordination Committee namely, Project Monitoring and Implementation Committee (PMIC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra.
3.	Sindhudurg Airport in Maharashtra	Government of India has accorded 'in-principle' approval to the Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Sindhudurg in Maharashtra in September, 2008. The State Government of Maharashtra has appointed Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) as nodal agency for construction of the airport. 271 hectares of land has been acquired by MIDC. IRB Sindhudurg Airport Pvt. Ltd. (IASPL) is the concessionaire for the development of the airport project. Environment clearance from M/o Environment and Forests has been received on 21.12.2011. The airport company is in the process of finalisation of master plan to start the work.

1	2	3
4.	Gulbarga, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga Airport in Karnataka	<p>Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to the State Government of Karnataka (GoK) for setting up of airports at Gulbarga, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga. The present status of these airport projects is as under:</p> <p>Shimoga: Project Development Agreement (PDA) between the State Government and Shimoga Airport Development Private Ltd. (SADPL) was entered into on 02.04.2008. The required land of 680 acres has already been handed over to SADPL and Lease Deed has been signed between concessionaire and GoK. The project is in an advanced stage of completion and is likely to be completed by December, 2013.</p> <p>Gulbarga: PDA has been signed between GoK and Gulbarga Airport Development Private Ltd. (GADPL), The requisite land of 670 acres has already been handed over to the GADPL. The project is in an advanced stage of completion and is likely to be completed by May, 2013.</p> <p>Hassan: GoK entrusted to M/s Jupiter Aviation and Logistics Ltd. for development of the airport. 960 acres of land has been earmarked for the project out of which 536.24 acres land has been handed over to the concessionaire. The construction work for compound wall upto 250m has been completed.</p> <p>Bijapur: PDA has been signed on 18.01.2010 between GoK and M/s Marg Aviation Private Limited for development of the airport project. The State Government informed that it was considering the change of location for the proposed airport project. After finalization of the site, the work will be started. Hence, as per the Greenfield Airport policy, necessary formalities for obtaining the approval of Steering Committee for the new location are required to be met afresh.</p>
5.	Kannur International Airport in Kerala	<p>Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Kerala for setting up of Greenfield airport at Kannur in Kerala in January, 2008. The Project is to be implemented on Build Own and Operate (BOO) model. Government of Kerala had appointed M/s Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) as nodal agency for development of the airport. M/s KINFRA has formed a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely, M/s Kannur International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (KIAL). M/s KIAL has acquired 1278 acres of land so far. Engineering Procurement and</p>

1

2

3

- Construction (EPC) contract for the airside work has already been awarded by the Project Company.
6. Kushinagar International Airport in Uttar Pradesh
Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Greenfield International airport at Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh in September, 2009. Government of Uttar Pradesh has issued the Request for Qualification for development of the airport.
7. Dabra Airport, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
Government of India has granted 'in principle' approval to M/s Gwalior Agriculture Company Ltd. for setting up of a cargo airport at Dabra in Datia/Gwalior district in Madhya Pradesh in December, 2008. The proposal is at initial stage of development of the airport.
8. Pakyong airport in Sikkim Developed by AAI
Government of India have granted approval to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Pakyong in Sikkim in October, 2008. The construction work of the airport has already been started with completion date by June, 2014.
9. Durgapur International Airport in West Bengal
Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Ltd. for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Andal-Faridpur blocks of Bardhaman District in West Bengal in December, 2008. Construction of the airport has already been started with a completion date by July, 2013.
10. Karaikal International Airport in Puducherry
Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to M/s Karaikal Airport Pvt. Ltd. for setting up of a greenfield at the site covering areas of Ponbethy, Puthakudy and Varichikudy Revenue Villages of Karaikal region in Puducherry in February, 2011. The project is in the initial stage of development.
11. Shirdi International Airport, Ahmednagar District in Maharashtra
Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation Ltd. (MADC) for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Kakdi village, Taluka Kopargaon near Shirdi, district Ahmednagar in Maharashtra in July, 2011. Construction work has already been started with a completion date by 2015.
12. Aranmula International Airport, Kerala
Government of India has granted 'In-Principle' approval in September, 2012 for setting up of the Greenfield airport at Aranmula in Kerala. The project is in the initial stage of development.
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[Translation]

China's IT Projects in Maldives

600. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of China's Information Technology (IT) projects in Maldives and Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian security agencies have expressed their apprehensions about the possibility to China using these IT projects to monitor messages between India-Nepal and India-Maldives; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to deal with this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Government have seen reports of Chinese firms implementing IT projects in Nepal and the Maldives. Government is aware of China's enhanced economic and technological capabilities in execution of projects in developing countries. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Regularization of Colonies

601. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI JAY PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colonies regularized in Delhi during the last five years, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to regularise all the colonies which have come into existence so far without levying any development charges;

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

(d) the time by which these colonies are likely to get facilities at par with regular colonies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) The GNCT Delhi vide order No. F.1/33/UC/UD/Policy/2012/549-553 dated 4.9.2012 has finalized the boundaries of 895 colonies scattered in various parts of Delhi. Out of this, 312 unauthorised. colonies existing on Private Land stand regularized w.e.f. 4.9.2012. Remaining 583 colonies existing partly or fully on Public Land would stand regularized from the date of recovery of cost of land by the Government of NCT of Delhi in terms of Regulation dated 24.03.2008.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Only such colonies are to be regularized and on such terms including imposition of development charges as are provided in Regulation dated 24.3.2008.

(d) All efforts are being made to provide expeditiously the basic minimum facilities of roads, drains, water supply and sewerage in colonies as mentioned in para (a) above.

Development of Slums

602. PROF. RAMSHANKAR:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes implemented by the Government for development of slums in the country;

(b) the details of funds allocated, spent, houses constructed and provided to slum dwellers under these schemes during the last three years and the current year, scheme and State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of funds required for the development of slums in the years to come in order to make India slum free by 2015;

(d) the details of mechanism put in place to monitor the implementation of slum development schemes; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of slum development schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the following schemes for development of slums in the country:—

- (i) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched on 3rd December, 2005 the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programmes (IHSDP) are being implemented which focus on basic services to the urban poor and integrated development of slums. Under BSUP 65 select cities in the country are covered and the remaining cities are covered under IHSDP. The duration of JNNURM was seven years beginning from the 2005-06 upto 31.03-2012. JNNURM has been extended for 2 years upto 31.3.2014 for completion of projects sanctioned upto 31.3.2012 and implementation of reforms.
- (ii) Under Rajiv Awas Yojana which was launched on 02.06.2011, Central Assistance will be extended to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers and undertake reservation of land/Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/dwelling units for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LUG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor. Fifty per cent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing and transit housing — for in-situ redevelopment in slums — would be borne by the Centre. However, for the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90%, including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

The Phase-I of Rajiv Awas Yojana, which is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme, i.e. till June 2013, is currently under implementation. This is the preparatory phase of RAY to undertake preparatory activities and pilot projects.

(b) 100% central assistance is provided to States to undertake preparatory activities under RAY such as slum survey, GIS mapping of slums, GIS-MIS integration, preparation of Slum-free City Plan of Action and Pilot Detailed Project Reports. Rs. 99.98 Crores have been released to States/UTs so far for preparatory activities. The list is enclosed as Statement-I. The details of pilot projects, assistance sanctioned and released under RAY since its inception so far, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

State-wise details of funds allocated (sanctioned) and spent (released) and houses sanctioned for construction and providing them to slum dwellers during the last three years and the current year under BSUP and IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statement-III and IV.

(c) The High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) under the Chairpersonship of Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia for Estimating the Investment Requirements for Urban Infrastructure Services in its report titled "Report on Indian Urban Infrastructure and Services" has estimated the requirement of Rs. 8.5 lakh crore for a period of 20 years from 2012-2031 for slum population, assuming universal standards for all as well as universal provision for access and mobility.

(d) and (e) The details of mechanism to monitor and the measures taken/being taken for effective implementation of slum development schemes by this Ministry is as follows:—

- (i) There is 3-tier mechanism of monitoring the implementation of projects viz. (i) ULB level through Project Implementation Unit (PIU), (ii) State level through Programme Management Unit (PMU), Third Party Inspection and Monitoring Agency (TPIMA), State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and (iii) National level through Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and Central Sanctioning Committee (CSC), Integrated Poverty Monitoring System (IPoMS), Central TPIM Agencies and Monitoring Agencies.
- (ii) Guidelines have been issued to States/UTs for facilitation of preparatory activities under RAY. These include: Guidelines for Slum Survey; GIS Mapping, MIS development and Integration of CIS with MIS; Community Participation; Preparation of a Slum Free City Plan of Action;

Preparation of Pilot Projects/Detailed Project Reports; Draft Model Property Rights to Slum Dwellers Act, 2011; Draft Model Provisions for Reservation of 20-25% Developed Land for EWS/LIG housing in all housing projects, public and private.

(iii) Periodic capacity building and training activities

have been undertaken at national, regional, state and city levels through resource centres.

(iv) Periodic review meetings have been held at national/regional/state/city level with the concerned State Government officials to expedite Slum-free City Plans of Action and Preparation of Detailed Project Reports.

Statement-I

List of 195 (RAY) cities

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)/Number of cities	Cities — Fund released for SFCP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	472.72(11 cities) FY 2009-10 2nd Installment of 969.40 lakhs released in March, 2011	1. Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) 2. Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) 3. Vijayawada 4. Tirupathi 5. Guntur 6. Nellore 7. Kurnool 8. Rajamundry 9. Warangal 10. Kakinada 11. Ramagundam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	12. Naharlagun 13. Itanagar
3.	Assam	76.34 (1 city) FY 2009-10	14. Guwahati
4.	Bihar	191.59 (4 cities) FY 2009-10	15. Patna 16. Gaya-Bodhgaya 17. Bhagalpur 18. Muzaffarpur

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	182.88(4 cities) FY 2009-10	19. Bhilai Nagar
			20. Raipur
			21. Bilaspur
			22. Korba
6.	Delhi	981.96 (DMC) FY 2010-11	23. Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area
7.	Goa	111.70 (3 cities) FY 2010-11	24. Mormugao
			25. Panaji
			26. Margao
8.	Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities) FY 2009-10	27. Ahmedabad
			28. Surat
			29. Vadodara
			30. Rajkot
			31. Jamnagar
			32. Bhavnagar
			33. Bharuch
			34. Porbandar
9.	Haryana	151.3 (9 cities) FY 2009-10	35. Faridabad
			36. Panipat
			37. Yamunanagar
			38. Ambala
			39. Panchkula
			40. Karnal
			41. Rohtak
			42. Hisar
			43. Gurgaon
10.	Himachal Pradesh	(63.84 (1 city) FY 2009-10	44. Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	236.80 (8 cities) FY 2010-11	45. Jammu
			46. Srinagar
			47. Anathanag
			48. Udampur
			49. Barahmulla
			50. Kathua
			51. Leh
			52. Kargil

1	2	3	4
12.	Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities) FY 2009-10	53. Jamshedpur
			54. Dhanbad
			55. Ranchi
			56. Bokaro Steel City
13.	Karnataka	400.4 (10 cities) FY 2009-10	57. Bangalore
			58. Mysore
			59. Hubli-Dharwad
			60. Mangalore
			61. Belgaum
			62. Gulbarga
			63. Davanagere
			64. Bellary
			65. Shimoga
			66. Tumkur
14.	Kerala	263.31 (6 cities) FY 2009-10	67. Kochi
			68. Thiruvananthapuram
			69. Kozhikode
			70. Kannur
			71. Kollam
			72. Thrissur
15.	Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (16 cities) FY 2009-10	73. Indore
			74. Bhopal
			75. Jabalpur
			76. Gwalior
			77. Ujjain
			78. Sagar
			79. Burhanpur
			80. Dewas
			81. Khandwa
			82. Ratlam
			83. Rewa
			84. Satna
			85. Singrauli

1	2	3	4
			86. Murwara (Katni)
			87. Chhindwara
			88. Neemuch
16.	Maharashtra	944.67 (18 cities) FY 2009-10	89. Greater Mumbai U.A.
			90. Pune U.A.
			91. Nagpur
			92. Nashik
			93. Aurangabad
			94. Solapur
			95. Bhiwandi
			96. Amravati
			97. Kolhapur
			98. Sangli-Miraj Kupwad
			99. Nanded-Waghala
			100. Malegaon
			101. Akola
			102. Jalgaon
			103. Ahmadnagar
			104. Dhule
			105. Chandrapur
			106. Latur
17.	Manipur	55.79 (1 city) FY 2009-10	107. Imphai
18.	Meghalaya	95.63 (1 city) FY 2010-11	108. Shilong
19.	Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities) FY 2010-11	109. Aizwal
			110. Champhai
			111. Kolasib
			112. Laungtai
			113. Lunglei
			114. Mamit
			115. Saiha
			116. Serchhip

1	2	3	4
20.	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	117. Kohima
			118. Dimapur
21.	Odisha	184.12 (6 cities) FY 2009-10	119. Bhubaneswar
			120. Puri
			121. Cuttack
			122. Raurkela
			123. Brahmapur
			124. Sambalpur
22.	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	125. Puducherry
			126. Ozhukari
23.	Punjab	583.34 (7 cities) FY 2010-11	127. Ludhiana
			128. Amritsar
			129. Jalandhar.
			130. Patiala
			131. Bhatinda
			132. Batala
			133. Jalalabad
24.	Rajasthan	281.15 (8 cities) FY 2009-10	134. Jaipur
			135. Jodhpur
			136. Kota
			137. Bikaner
			138. Ajmer
			139. Udaipur
			140. Bharatpur
			141. Alwar
25.	Sikkim	62.39 (5 cities) FY 2010-11	142. Gangtok
			143. Jorethang
			144. Namchi
			145. Rangpo
			146. Singtam

1	2	3	4
26	Tamil Nadu	480.14 (10 cities) FY 2009-10	147. Chennai Municipal Corporation
			148. Coimbatore
			149. Madurai
			150. Tiruchirappalli
			151. Salem
			152. Tiruppur
			153. Tiruneiveli
			154. Erode
			155. Vellore
			156. Tuticorin
27	Tripura	54.68 (1 city) FY 2009-10	157. Agartala
28.	Uttar Pradesh	733.17 (22 cities) FY 2009-10	158. Kanpur
			159. Lucknow
			160. Agra Municipal Corporation
			161. Varanasi
			162. Meerut
			163. Allahabad
			164. Ghaziabad
			165. Bareilly
			166. Aligarh
			167. Moradabad
			168. Gorakhpur
			169. Jhansi MB
			170. Saharanpur
			171. Firozabad
			172. Muzaffarnagar
			173. Mathura
			174. Shahjahanpur
			175. Noida
			176. Rampur
			177. Etawah

1	2	3	4
			178. Kannauj
			179. Rae Bareli
29.	Uttarakhand	114.63 (3 cities) FY 2009-10	180. Dehradun
			181. Nainital
			182. Haridwar
30.	West Bengal	423.27 (5 cities) FY 2009-10	183. Kolkata U.A.
			184. Asansol U.A.
			185. Siliguri
			186. Jalpaiguri
			187. Murshidabad
31.	Daman and Diu	58.06 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	188. Daman
			189. Diu
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	190. Silvassa
			191. Amli
33.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	76.18 (1 city) FY 2010-11	192. Portblair
34.	Lakshadweep (UT)	15.00 (3 cities) FY 2010-11	193. Amini
			194. Kavaratti
			195. Minicoy
Total		99.98 crore	

Statement-II*Details of assistance sanctioned/released*

(Rs. in lac)

Sl. No.	State	City	Name of the Project	Year of release	Total Project Cost	Ist installment of ACA (1/3rd of Central Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR of Kesava Nagar Slum; In-situ redevelopment, GHMC under RAY Pilot Project	2011-12	5874.59	741.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	DPR of Dhall Mill Area Slum under RAY (RAY Pilot Project-1) in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	2012-13	2013.42	301.11
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	DPR of N.S.C. Bose Nagar in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation under RAY (RAY Pilot Project-2)	2012-13	7617.57	1209.45
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Pilot Project for in situ Redevelopment) at Surya Teja Nagar	2012-13	1131.08	188.51
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Mahadev Nagar, Indrajeet Nagar, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar-2, Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar-1 and Rahul Gandhi Nagar (Bajrang Nagar) as per the slum Free City Plan of Indore Metropolitan Area under RAY.	2011-12	8433.55	1242.85
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (1 Behind MLB School 2 Sana Peepar 3 Choudhari Mohall 4 Ravi Das Nagar) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Jabalpur Municipal Area under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	2011-12	3694.58	557.65
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Sharma Farm 2, Sharma Farm No. 1 Shanti Nagar Ward No. 21, Cancer Pahadi, Mehelgaon Ki Pahadi) as per the Slum Free City Plan of Gwalior Municipal Area under RAY	2011-12	5715.52	842.03
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Pilot DPR of Identified three Slums (Slum near Kishor Nyayalay, Slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) as per the Slum Free City Plan of SAGAR Metropolitan Area under RAY	2011-12	3511.32	500.89
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Arjun Nagar, Jheel Nagar, Shanti Nagar and Ambedkar Nagar) for construction in Bhopal	2012-13	7399.77	1121.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	
10.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pilot Project for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under RAY	2011-12	7186.94	1157.39
11.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	DPR for Rangamatia Cluster Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Odisha under RAY (Pilot Project)	2011-12	4476.61	606.86
12.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot Project for Patharbandha Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under RAY (in-situ Redevelopment), Bhubaneswar	2012-13	8539.99	1223.97
13.	Odisha	Cuttack	Pilot Project for 10 nos. Slum Clusters, in Cuttack under RAY (in-situ development in Cuttack	2012-13	2583.32	359.26
14.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot Project for Kiran ki Dhani Slum, Jaipur. Rajasthan under RAY	2011-12	5729.2	919.9
15.	Mizoram	Aizwal	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project at Zuangtui, Aizwal	2012-13	1120.01	316.34
16.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project for in-situ Redevelopment and relocation at Lalganga Slum in Raipur City	2012-13	1359.95	202.93
17.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified Slums as per slum free city of Rae Bareli City under RAY	2012-13	6460.76	989.02
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Pilot DPR for Magjeen Mohalla improvement Project at Rampur	2012-13	1367.18	173.21
19.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot Project for Rehabilitating the Kakkanji Nagar Slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	2012-13	8491.80	1157.46
20.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot project for Mahisakhala Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under Rajiv Awas Yojana (in-situ redevelopment)	Sanctioned on 11.09.2012	4693.91	663.51
21.	Rajasthan	Kota	Pilot DPR for Rental to ownership housing scheme (at Mohanlal Sukhadiya Housing Scheme Extension) in Kota, under RAY	Sanctioned on 21.12.2012	7166.58	1138.62
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Harbansh Mohal Slum Improvement Project under Rajiv Awas Yojana		518.31	69.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Pokhar Purva Slum Improvement Project under Rajiv Awas Yojana		824.76	100.45
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Pilot DPR for in-situ Upgradation of Shekhana and Bajariya Shekhana Slums in Kannauj under Rajiv Awas Yojana		1752.57	219.16
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Pilot DPR for identified Slums as per Slum free City Plan of Agra under RAY	Sanctioned on 11.01.2013	3769.59	479.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified Slums as per Slum free City Plan of Rae Bareli City Phase-II under RAY		5291.01	779.12
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Pilot DPR for in-situ Development of 5 Slums namely Gaur Bheet, Bharat Nagar Chamrahi, Shivlokpur, Daud Nagar and Naya Daud Nagar in Faizullahganj ward, Lucknow under RAY		2475.35	358.40
28.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Pilot DPR for Budh Vihar, Behind Pratap School and Dhobigatta, Alwar under RAY		8345.56	1325.93
29.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Pilot DPR for Namak Katra Slum, Bharatpur, Rajasthan under RAY		908.01	144.26
30.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Sanjay Nagar Batta Basti – Phase-I, Jaipur under RAY		9660.97	1489.87
31.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Pilot DPR for Lohar Basti Site, Pasand Nagar Kotra and Idgah (Chorasiya Was), Ajmer under RAY		8511.26	1352.26
32.	Punjab	Batala	Pilot DPR for in-situ upgradation of three Slums at Batala, Punjab under RAY		683.25	110.05
33.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Pilot DPR for Leh Old Town Upgradation under RAY		2221.88	593.73
34.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Pilot DPR (Phase-II) for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar Slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	Sanctioned on 30.01.2013	3222.81	441.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
35.	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	Pilot DPR for in-situ upgradation of Karikalan Street, (Nadukondaiyam Pettai) in Trichy under RAY	Sanctioned on 30.01.2013	1721.15	233.36
36.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Pilot DPR for Bhatto and Oddo ka baas, Bikaner under RAY		1728.04	253.50
37.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Pilot DPR of in-situ upgradation of 9 Slums in Jalandhar under RAY		1259.65	205.34
38.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Pilot DPR of construction of 900 houses including infrastructure at Sulikunte Village, Sy. no. 122, in Varthur Hobli, Bangalore under RAY (Relocation)		5709.62	871.67
39.	Karnataka	Tumkar	Pilot DPR of construction of 1200 DUs including infrastructure at Dibbur, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)		6996.48	1081.27
40.	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	Pilot DPR of construction of 1072 DUs including infrastructure at Hubli-Dharwad, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)		6766.52	1021.93

Statement-III**BSUP & IHSDP — Year-wise Release of ACA**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year 2009-10 ACA released	Year 2010-11 ACA released	Year 2011-12 ACA released	Year 2012-13 ACA released (as on 22.2.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	435.93	421.78	199.17	84.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.99	5.32	0.00	3.47
3.	Assam	35.57	12.26	0.00	0.45
4.	Bihar	0.00	19.25	24.11	118.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	127.85	21.19	0.28	16.61
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
7.	Gujarat	152.80	164.89	43.36	111.80
8.	Haryana	13.37	27.60	29.97	12.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.46	5.86	2.80	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.54	8.57	37.10	9.71
11.	Jharkhand	1.80	51.42	10.61	0.00
12.	Karnataka	112.83	87.81	171.71	17.21
13.	Kerala	32.24	81.44	21.42	38.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	65.46	63.43	52.32	22.68
15.	Maharashtra	324.84	378.22	366.55	247.43
16.	Manipur	15.46	5.67	37.97	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	17.16	0.00	10.43	0.00
18.	Mizoram	23.92	7.23	27.69	0.00
19.	Nagaland	7.85	26.40	0.00	26.40
20.	Orissa	17.91	14.67	30.71	31.81
21.	Punjab	8.32	60.23	0.00	22.22
22.	Rajasthan	43.94	165.37	5.94	65.24
23.	Sikkim	15.53	7.96	6.57	0.70
24.	Tamil Nadu	217.56	233.28	101.42	33.33
25.	Tripura	26.00	12.36	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	90.32	487.02	385.34	31.68
27.	Uttarakhand	26.99	27.45	18.76	6.75
28.	West Bengal	159.98	184.48	437.34	273.13
State Total		2011.60	2581.17	2021.58	1175.14
29.	Delhi	0.00	183.69	116.25	99.57
30.	Puducherry	14.22	1.06	7.01	1.06
31.	Chandigarh	90.11	38.28	147.06	0.00
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UT Total		107.49	224.48	270.32	100.63
Grand Total		2119.09	2805.65	2291.90	1275.77

Statement-IV

JNNURM : Financial Year-wise DUs Completed

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Total	
		BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island									0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49774	12923	21094	2366	20087	3476	562	669	91517	19434
3.	Arunachal Pradesh					92		8		100	0
4.	Assam		343	352	376		435		154	352	1303
5.	Bihar				1454	352	589		158	352	2201
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	512		1600		10624				12736	0
7.	Chhattisgarh				1076	0	1825	5264	1650	5264	4551
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli									0	0
9.	Daman and Diu		12		2					0	14
10.	Delhi			5628		1316				4944	0
11.	Goa									0	0
12.	Gujarat	40517	822	16670	2385	14812	593	1216	670	73215	4470
13.	Haryana	1614	2966	174	1456	842	1819	40	985	2670	7226
14.	Himachal Pradesh									0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir					356	942	59	1159	415	2101
16.	Jharkhand									0	0
17.	Karnataka	4048	4126	3588	2639	10896	7882	1104	0	19636	14447

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13
18.	Kerala	4671	3942	3560	3806	3348	3175	1302	1426	12881	12349
19.	Lakshadweep									0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1565	949	1679	122	4161	448	2178		9583	1519
21.	Maharashtra	19728	4954	7592	2278	24727	7618		2646	52047	17494
22.	Manipur						832	30	1629	30	2441
23.	Meghalaya			16		144	48			160	48
24.	Mizoram			135	347		473		331	135	1151
25.	Nagaland			750	480	520				1270	480
24.	Odisha	37	501	627	1352	254	1211	98	645	1016	3709
27.	Puducherry			207		151		72		430	0
28.	Punjab	0		140		860		544	702	1544	702
29.	Rajasthan	491	2102	160	1527	114	1658		1380	765	6447
30.	Sikkim					52				52	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	5693	4523	8770	11878	16675	6033	2156	1865	33291	24294
32.	Tripura	256			903		663		741	751	2307
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6475	1737	6585	3214	14822	6777	733	2714	256	14442
34.	Uttarakhand		6	45	336	9	666			54	1008
35.	West Bengal	21626	15410	18181	11647	20028	7988	6137	1965	65972	37007
Grand Total		157004	55311	97550	49644	145240	55151	21503	21483	421297	181594

Housing for Poor

603. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
 SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
 SHRI RATAN SINGH:
 SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
 SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 DR. RATNA DE:
 SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:
 SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:
 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
 SHRI HARISH CHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of houses including low cost houses in the country particularly for economically weaker sections and lower income groups and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of schemes and policies being implemented to meet this shortage;

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned and released under the said schemes, state and scheme-wise and the achievements made as a result thereof during the 11th Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up a special fund for low cost housing, formulate new policies or make changes in existing policies for the purpose and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per the Technical Group on estimation of Urban Housing shortage of the country for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation the total housing shortage in 2012 is 18.78 million. Out of the total housing shortage of 18.78 million, 10.55 million is

in Economically Weaker Section category, 7.41 million is in LIG category.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing following schemes in order to bridge the housing shortage:—

- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2005 to support provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The duration of the Mission was upto 31/03/2012 which has now been extended by 2 years upto the end of financial year 2013-14 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March 2012 and implementation of 3 pro — poor reforms under BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM. State-wise details of funds sanctioned, released and achievements made under BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM during the 11th Plan is annexed as Statement-I.
- The scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation with an aim to provide 50% Central assistance (90% for North Eastern and Special Category States including the cost of land acquisition, if required) for creation of affordable housing stock including rental housing and transit housing. A total of Rs. 99.98 crore were released during 2009-10 and 2010-11 to various States (195 cities). The list of 195 cities is annexed as Statement-II.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) was launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2008 with an aim to provide interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG) for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and offer 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh.

Under ISHUP 10,215 beneficiaries have been covered and Net Present Value (MPV) of subsidy of Rs. 9.20 crores has been released during the 11th Five Year Plan period. State-wise details of funds sanctioned and number of beneficiaries covered are annexed at Statement-III.

- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity. A total of 8 projects of Rajasthan have been sanctioned under this scheme with a Central assistance of Rs. 7.2 crore for construction of 5,776 affordable dwelling units. The 1st installment of Rs. 2.2 crore has been released till date.

(d) Some of the latest initiatives and proposed modifications in schemes and policies of the Government of India to facilitate development of low cost housing are as below.

Latest initiatives:

- A Credit Risk Guarantee Fund (CRGF) Trust has been established with an initial corpus of Rs. 1000 crores to guarantee the lending agencies for loans given to EWS/LIG persons upto Rs. 5.00 lakhs without any third party guarantee or collateral security.
- In order to realign the eligibility criteria of household income at par with the current income and expenditure levels of the urban poor and to reach out to maximum number of urban poor, the household income ceiling of the EWS has been enhanced from Rs. 5,000/- per month to Rs. 1,00,000/- per annum and from Rs. 5,001/- to Rs. 10,000/- per month to Rs. 2,00,000/- per annum for the LIG under all the schemes of this Ministry.
- The External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) has been allowed for low cost affordable housing projects as a permissible end-use, under the approval route. ECB can be availed by developers/builders for low cost affordable

housing and slum rehabilitation projects. Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)/National Housing Bank (NHB) can also avail ECB for financing prospective owners of low cost affordable housing units.

Proposed modifications in schemes and policies:

- RAY is now proposed to be extended to all towns and cities as against 250 class I towns stipulated earlier. Cities having population more than 5 lakhs, would be included automatically under RAY. For smaller cities and towns, the choice of cities would be made by the States, according to their aspirations, financial and resource arrangements in consultation with the Central Government.
- It is proposed to define property rights under RAY as "legal document of entitlement", providing tenure security to the slum dwellers either in the form of long-term leasehold rights for a specified period or freehold rights, as the case may be by the State Government or urban local body or any other agency which exercises ownership over the land on which the slum is located.
- The reform of JNNURM I which stipulated to earmark at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) for EWS/LIG category has been slightly modified to read as Reservation of 15% of residential Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/Floor Space Index (FSI) or 35% of dwelling units for EWS/LIG categories whichever is higher, with a system of cross-subsidisation in all future housing projects in accordance with guidelines to be prescribed by MoHUPA.
- Revision of the existing scheme of ISHUP during 12th Plan is envisaged with an objective of leveraging flow of institutional finance for housing EWS/LIG segments. Accordingly, it is proposed that loan limit be increased to Rs. 5.00 lakh for EWS households and Rs. 8.00 lakhs for LIG households with interest subsidy provided at 5% on the loan upto Rs. 5.00 lakh only to both categories, to promote housing for the EWS and LIG segments — on annuity basis.

- It is however pointed out that all the proposed initiatives are at various stages of conceptualization and / or approval of competent

authorities. Therefore no firm commitment with respect to final form in which the reforms would be accepted can be committed at this juncture.

Statement-I

BSUP : Combined Physical and Financial Progress (during 11th Five Year Plan)

Sl. No.	State	Fund Sanctioned	Total ACA Released	Total DU's Approved	No. of DU's in Progress	No. of DU's Completed	No. of DU's Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island						
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1011.68	694.55	60534	22024	27462	3397
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	59.60	16.13	1092	512	100	0
4.	Assam	97.60	48.80	2260	1908	352	0
5.	Bihar	312.76	78.19	22372	128	352	352
6.	Chandigarh	8.62	2.16	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	224.24	56.10	7112	888	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
9.	Daman and Diu						
10.	Delhi	1472.72	531.60	67784	39000	14844	585
11.	Goa	4.60	1.15	155	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	526.31	252.22	42396	8810	15596	2849
13.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11.21	5.61	384	176	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	134.44	47.46	6677	572	415	0
16.	Jharkhand	328.74	82.18	16724	1233	0	0
17.	Karnataka	287.23	208.23	13777	2459	7370	3418
18.	Kerala	186.40	131.43	18829	2552	10070	10019
19.	Lakshadweep						
20.	Madhya Pradesh	74.35	50.20	6619	2881	2179	0
21.	Maharashtra	1875.78	850.04	75404	18232	17248	6735

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Manipur	43.91	32.93	1250	1220	30	30
23.	Meghalaya	40.35	26.12	768	488	160	0
24.	Mizoram	80.11	40.06	1096	961	135	0
25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	54.18	34.24	2508	990	1016	1016
27.	Puducherry (UT)	83.20	31.00	2964	839	430	0
28.	Punjab	84.36	38.45	7376	3608	1544	0
29.	Rajasthan	88.11	22.03	5814	5814	0	0
30.	Sikkim	29.06	22.49	254	198	52	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	690.05	372.89	47797	24787	9598	9598
32.	Tripura	13.96	13.96	256	0	256	256
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1110.46	819.75	63537	17314	26303	30444
34.	Uttarakhand	56.47	19.18	1610	245	54	43
35.	West Bengal	1481.42	793.87	98530	24100	30598	30038
Grand Total		10471.93	5323.00	575879	181939	166164	98780

IHSDP : Combined Physical and Financial Progress (during 11th Five Year Plan)

Sl. No.	State	Fund Sanctioned	Total ACA Released	Total DU's Approved	No. of DU's in Progress	No. of DU's Completed	No. of DU's Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	13.64	5.53	40	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	466.56	467.59	14775	7864	5000	124
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.96	4.48	176	80	0	0
4.	Assam	59.43	29.72	8055	478	1089	786
5.	Bihar	344.24	194.21	24456	2657	885	0
6.	Chandigarh						
7.	Chhattisgarh	36.82	18.41	3076	2068	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.34	1.67	144	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Daman and Diu	0.58	0.29	16	2	14	14
10.	Delhi						
11.	Goa	1.40	0.70	70	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	221.52	163.30	22223	2456	2168	0
13.	Haryana	64.47	25.80	1980	144	1186	1186
14.	Himachal Pradesh	50.09	24.39	2043	456	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	107.18	79.89	7623	2734	2101	1529
16.	Jharkhand	131.33	65.66	11544	3255	0	0
17.	Karnataka	180.68	176.69	13167	1019	11872	9420
18.	Kerala	151.50	103.71	19725	1871	10618	10618
19.	Lakshadweep						
20.	Madhya Pradesh	119.42	65.53	8354	2199	648	0
21.	Maharashtra	1498.25	873.84	97943	16598	15300	4901
22.	Manipur	52.20	32.35	4214	368	2461	2461
23.	Meghalaya	22.43	11.21	912	400	48	36
24.	Mizoram	41.05	29.78	2550	799	1151	1151
25.	Nagaland	20.29	0.60	935	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	194.53	136.17	13097	5192	3709	3707
27.	Puducherry	5.48	2.74	432	144	0	0
28.	Punjab	145.64	76.93	10911	3694	702	0
29.	Rajasthan	525.38	273.20	35565	12626	2650	1066
30.	Sikkim	17.92	8.96	39	39	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	316.49	279.01	28638	3231	20664	24444
32.	Tripura	38.05	34.55	3115	308	2307	2307
33.	Uttar Pradesh	823.97	665.80	45367	19903	13968	18105
34.	Uttarakhand	97.92	69.23	5410	2101	1008	763
35.	West Bengal	558.63	516.56	39842	6075	27399	27383
Grand Total		6319.37	4438.51	426437	98761	126948	11001

Statement-II*Progress made under Phase-I of RAY***List of 195 (RAY) cities**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)/Number of cities	Cities — Fund released for SFCP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	472.72(11 cities) FY. 2009-10 2nd Installment of 969.40 lakhs released in March, 2011	1. Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) 2. Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC) 3. Vijayawada 4. Tirupathi 5. Guntur 6. Nellore 7. Kurnool 8. Rajamundry 9. Warangal 10. Kakinada 11. Ramagundam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	12. Naharlagun 13. Itanagar
3.	Assam	76.34 (1 city) FY 2009-10	14. Guwahati
4.	Bihar	191.59 (4 cities) FY 2009-10	15. Patna 16. Gaya-Bodhgaya 17. Bhagalpur 18. Muzaffarpur
5.	Chhattisgarh	182.88(4 cities) FY 2009-10	19. Bhilai Nagar 20. Raipur 21. Bilaspur 22. Korba
6.	Delhi	981.96 (DMC) FY 2010-11	23. Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area

1	2	3	4
7.	Goa	111.70 (3 cities) FY 2010-11	24. Mormugao
			25. Panaji
			26. Margao
8.	Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities) FY 2009-10	27. Ahmedabad
			28. Surat
			29. Vadodara
			30. Rajkot
			31. Jamnagar
			32. Bhavnagar
			33. Bharuch
			34. Porbandar
9.	Haryana	151.3 (9 cities) FY 2009-10	35. Faridabad
			36. Panipat
			37. Yamunanagar
			38. Ambala
			39. Panchkula
			40. Karnal
			41. Rohtak
			42. Hisar
			43. Gurgaon
10.	Himachal Pradesh	(63.84 (1 city) FY 2009-10	44. Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	236.80 (8 cities) FY 2010-11	45. Jammu
			46. Srinagar
			47. Anathanag
			48. Udhampur
			49. Barahmulla
			50. Kathua
			51. Leh
			52. Kargil

1	2	3	4
12.	Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities) FY 2009-10	53. Jamshedpur
			54. Dhanbad
			55. Ranchi
			56. Bokaro Steel City
13.	Karnataka	400.4 (10 cities) FY 2009-10	57. Bangalore
			58. Mysore
			59. Hubli-Dharwad
			60. Mangalore
			61. Belgaum
			62. Gulbarga
			63. Davanagere
			64. Bellary
			65. Shimoga
			66. Tumkur
14.	Kerala	263.31 (6 cities) FY 2009-10	67. Kochi
			68. Thiruvananthapuram
			69. Kozhikode
			70. Kannur
			71. Kollam
			72. Thrissur
15.	Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (16 cities) FY 2009-10	73. Indore
			74. Bhopal
			75. Jabalpur
			76. Gwalior
			77. Ujjain
			78. Sagar
			79. Burhanpur
			80. Dewas
			81. Khandwa
			82. Ratlam
			83. Rewa
			84. Satna
			85. Singrauli

1	2	3	4
			86. Murwara (Katni)
			87. Chhindwara
			88. Neemuch
16.	Maharashtra	944.67 (18 cities) FY 2009-10	89. Greater Mumbai U.A.
			90. Pune U.A.
			91. Nagpur
			92. Nashik
			93. Aurangabad
			94. Solapur
			95. Bhiwandi
			96. Amravati
			97. Kolhapur
			98. Sangli-Miraj Kupwad
			99. Nanded-Waghala
			100. Malegaon
			101. Akola
			102. Jalgaon
			103. Ahmadnagar
			104. Dhule
			105. Chandrapur
			106. Latur
17.	Manipur	55.79 (1 city) FY 2009-10	107. Imphal
18.	Meghalaya	95.63 (1 city) FY 2010-11	108. Shilong
19.	Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities) FY 2010-11	109. Aizwal
			110. Champhai
			111. Kolasib
			112. Laungltai
			113. Lunglei
			114. Mamit
			115. Saiha
			116. Serchhip

1	2	3	4
20.	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	117. Kohima
			118. Dimapur
21.	Odisha	184.12 (6 cities) FY 2009-10	119. Bhubaneswar
			120. Puri
			121. Cuttack
			122. Raurkela
			123. Brahmapur
			124. Sambalpur
22.	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	125. Puducherry
			126. Ozhukari
23.	Punjab	583.34 (7 cities) FY 2010-11	127. Ludhiana
			128. Amritsar
			129. Jalandhar.
			130. Patiala
			131. Bhatinda
			132. Batala
			133. Jalalabad
24.	Rajasthan	281.15 (8 cities) FY 2009-10	134. Jaipur
			135. Jodhpur
			136. Kota
			137. Bikaner
			138. Ajmer
			139. Udaipur
			140. Bharatpur
			141. Alwar
25.	Sikkim	62.39 (5 cities) FY 2010-11	142. Gangtok
			143. Jorethang
			144. Namchi
			145. Rangpo
			146. Singtam

1	2	3	4
26	Tamil Nadu	480.14 (10 cities) FY 2009-10	147. Chennai Municipal Corporation 148. Coimbatore 149. Madurai 150. Tiruchirappalli 151. Salem 152. Tiruppur 153. Tiruneiveli 154. Erode 155. Vellore 156. Tuticorin
27	Tripura	54.68 (1 city) FY 2009-10	157. Agartala
28.	Uttar Pradesh	733.17 (22 cities) FY 2009-10	158. Kanpur 159. Lucknow 160. Agra Municipal Corporation 161. Varanasi 162. Meerut 163. Allahabad 164. Ghaziabad 165. Bareilly 166. Aligarh 167. Moradabad 168. Gorakhpur 169. Jhansi MB 170. Saharanpur 171. Firozabad 172. Muzaffarnagar 173. Mathura 174. Shahjahanpur 175. Noida 176. Rampur

1	2	3	4
			177. Etawah
			178. Kannauj
			179. Rae Bareli
29.	Uttarakhand	114.63 (3 cities) FY 2009-10	180. Dehradun
			181. Nainital
			182. Haridwar
30.	West Bengal	423.27 (5 cities) FY 2009-10	183. Kolkata U.A.
			184. Asansol U.A.
			185. Siliguri
			186. Jalpaiguri
			187. Murshidabad
31.	Daman and Diu	58.06 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	188. Daman
			189. Diu
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 cities) FY 2010-11	190. Silvassa
			191. Amli
33.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	76.18 (1 city) FY 2010-11	192. Portblair
34.	Lakshadweep (UT)	15.00 (3 cities) FY 2010-11	193. Amini
			194. Kavaratti
			195. Minicoy
Total		99.98 crore	

Statement-III

Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)

Year-wise Progress under ISHUP during last three financial years

(in lakh)

Year	States covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of NPV of interest subsidy (Rs. in lakh)	Total No. of beneficiaries covered in financial year	Total NPV of interest subsidy released in financial year (Rs. in lakh) (approximately)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
2009-10	Andhra Pradesh	531	36.82	531	36.83
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	5233	378.01		
	Karnataka	53	14.50		
	Rajasthan	27	7.84	5859	476.64
	Chhattisgarh	542	75.12		
	Tamil Nadu	4	1.17		
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	2684	203.66		
	Karnataka	597	101.85		
	Maharashtra	161	17.75		
	Tamil Nadu	227	58.33	3825	405.74
	Assam	1	0.30		
	Madhya Pradesh	9	1.55		
	Rajasthan	18	4.10		
	Kerala	39	11.51		
	Chhattisgarh	88	6.40		
	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.29		
	Total			10,215	919.21 lakh (About 9.2 crore)

[English]

Auction of 2G Spectrum

604. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

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

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has asked the Union Government to furnish information on reserve price for second round of auction of 2G Spectrum;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to slash the minimum reserve price for second round of auction of 2G Spectrum to invite more players including foreign companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to liberalise the spectrum policy to revive the telecom sector; and

(e) the other measures proposed by the Government to fetch maximum price and sufficient participation in the auction process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Details of the reserve price furnished to the Supreme Court are as per Statement attached.

(c) to (e) In the second round of auction the reserve

price for 1800MHz band in the service areas of Delhi, Mumbai, and Rajasthan where no bids were received during November, 2012 auction, has been reduced by 30% from the previous reserve price decided for the auction held in November, 2012. The reserve price for 900 MHz spectrum in Delhi and Mumbai is twice such revised reserve price for the 1800 MHz band. The reserve price for 900 MHz spectrum in Kolkata is twice the price obtained of the 1800 MHz for

this service area in the auction held in November, 2012. Reserve price of 800 MHz spectrum where there were no participants in November, 2012 auction, has been reduced by 50% from the previous reserve price decided for the auction held in November, 2012.

Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) for the second round of auction has been issued on 30.01.2013.

Statement

Details of Reserve Price for March, 2013 Auction

Sl. No.	Service Area	Reserve Price per Block (Rs. in crores)		
		800 MHz	900 MHz	1800 MHz
1.	Andhra Pradesh	186.50		
2.	Assam	5.64		
3.	Bihar	27.63		
4.	Delhi	450.49	970.30	485.15
5.	Gujarat	146.15		
6.	Haryana	30.24		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5.06		
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.11		
9.	Karnataka	214.58		231.08
10.	Kerala	42.45		
11.	Kolkata	73.92	227.44	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	35.09		
13.	Maharashtra	170.83		
14.	Mumbai	441.00	949.84	474.92
15.	North East	5.75		
16.	Odisha	13.18		
17.	Punjab	43.74		
18.	Rajasthan	43.60		46.96
19.	Tamil Nadu	198.96		
20.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	49.51		
21.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	69.82		
22.	West Bengal	16.80		

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas

605. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI.MADAM:
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) the number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) functioning in the country and the number of students studying therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) the norms/criteria for opening of KGBVs in the country and the enrolment ratio of SC, ST, OBC, Muslim and BPL girls therein, State-wise;

(c) whether ratio of minority girl students is very low in these Vidyalayas and if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to increase the enrolment of these girls;

(d) the number of proposals received and sanctioned for opening of KGBVs alongwith the number of such Vidyalayas likely to be opened in the near future including the funds allocated for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether any assessment had been made on the functioning of these Vidyalayas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) A total of 3530 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are at present operational in the country, in the Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) with rural female literacy below the national average as per the Census 2001, as residential schools for girls from class VI to VIII. The State-wise position of the number of schools and the percentage of SC, ST, OBC, Muslims and BPL girls enrolled is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The enrolment of Muslim girls in 534 KGBVs existing in districts with a sizable Muslim population is 24.49 %, which cannot be regarded as low.

(d) The sanction of new KGBV residential schools to States depends on their performance and completion of past sanctions in the scheme and availability of funds. In 2012-13, 9 new KGBVs were sanctioned against proposals for 34, due to backlog of incomplete KGBVs in several States. The details of funds allocated for KGBVs in the past three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) A national evaluation of the scheme was conducted in the year 2007, which revealed that the scheme has received high acceptance by the State Governments and the community at large. The findings suggested that greater efforts in training and reaching out to disadvantaged social groups are required.

Statement-I*State-wise number of schools and percentage of SC, ST, OBC, Muslims and BPL girls enrolled*

Sl. No.	State	No. of KGBVs Operational	Total Girls Enrolled	Enrolment Ratio of SC, ST, OBC, Muslim and BPL girl (in %)				
				SC	ST	OBC	Muslim/Other Min	BPL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	743	112690	25.16	26.38	22.42	9.42	16.63
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	48	5550	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	50	2650	4.83	28.83	15.70	50.64	0.00
4.	Bihar	502	43646	44.36	6.30	30.97	11.90	6.47
5.	Chhattisgarh	93	9277	17.70	58.86	22.04	0.27	1.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	39	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	88	6688	7.43	38.26	49.19	5.11	0.00
8.	Haryana	9	1603	17.65	0.00	20.65	49.97	11.73
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	428	36.45	22.66	0.93	1.87	38.08
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	95	4911	7.37	10.75	1.53	72.61	7.74
11.	Jharkhand	203	19308	14.86	44.20	25.44	7.36	8.14
12.	Karnataka	71	7822	30.48	15.30	31.56	7.89	14.77
13.	Madhya Pradesh	207	28244	16.58	56.54	23.10	0.92	2.86
14.	Maharashtra	43	4258	20.41	40.77	14.87	5.92	18.04
15.	Manipur	8	696	3.02	87.79	0.00	3.30	5.89
16.	Meghalaya	10	515	0.00	91.26	0.19	0.58	7.96
17.	Mizoram	1	100	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	11	1100	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Odisha	182	18174	24.47	52.61	21.17	0.86	0.89
20.	Punjab	22	1221	69.78	0.00	14.50	12.94	2.78
21.	Rajasthan	200	17822	29.39	29.84	30.31	6.80	3.67
22.	Sikkim	1	202	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	61	4461	24.32	21.74	52.79	0.58	0.56
24.	Tripura	9	800	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	746	68599	44.07	1.21	36.69	7.95	10.08
26.	Uttarakhand	28	1155	46.06	7.71	18.53	2.68	25.02
27.	West Bengal	88	6262	32.29	30.73	10.64	16.42	9.93
Grand Total		3530	368221	28.80	26.28	26.45	8.83	9.64

Statement-II*Details of funds allocated for KGBVs in the past three years*

Sl. No.	State	Allocation of Funds to KGBV Residential Schools (Rs. in lakh)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12021.8	14964.2	83557.7	60690.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1021.95	1201.83	1522.11	3484.13
3.	Assam	1063.60	848.71	1604.86	1396.48
4.	Bihar	12785.2	14811.5	24518.6	22012.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	2359.05	2785.21	2652.52	2553.75
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71.47	37.56	35.22	34.21
7.	Gujarat	2755.39	2666.36	6036.30	4918.84
8.	Haryana	324.12	450.88	4187.29	4193.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	142.60	147.220	139.50	137.95
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4001.35	4360.48	4927.33	5741.87
11.	Jharkhand	6712.66	6464.48	5933.89	6056.69
12.	Karnataka	2332.00	1928.69	2418.82	4653.18
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8162.93	6892.25	15083.1	10427.41
14.	Maharashtra	2455.92	1497.05	2072.65	2397.19
15.	Manipur	25.47	83.24	162.55	1698.25
16.	Meghalaya	77.48	80.55	278.60	694.77
17.	Mizoram	25.47	28.02	27.27	27.25
18.	Nagaland	96.94	172.18	1914.86	1965.74
19.	Odisha	4454.66	6256.26	7191.06	8061.11
20.	Punjab	31.94	406.79	2089.89	1782.03
21.	Rajasthan	5985.69	5894.03	6284.55	5961.78
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	479.001	524.93
23.	Tamil Nadu	1189.71	1793.68	1969.25	1543.21
24.	Tripura	91.32	249.15	373.92	204.36
25.	Uttar Pradesh	23343.61	19929.88	43864.38	29164.29
26.	Uttarakhand	585.91	435.91	716.57	543.87
27.	West Bengal	1559.80	2838.96	3624.56	3068.75
Total		93726.88	97225.18	223666.5	183938.44

[Translation]

Computerisation of Post Offices

606. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) the details of post offices modernised and computerised so far, State-wise along with the post offices likely to be computerised during the current year, State and UT-wise;

(b) the time by which all the post offices are likely to be modernised/computerised in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to diversify the activities of post offices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to upgrade the post offices for such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Madam, the details of modernized and computerised post offices are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) The target for 12th Plan for modernization is 2500 post offices subject to availability of plan funds. All departmental post offices will be computerised by 31.3.2013. The government has also approved IT enablement of 1,30,000 post offices in rural areas.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Government has approved IT enabling of all post offices including 1,30,000 in rural areas. Department of Posts has diversified into providing a number of services by leveraging the vast retail and delivery net-work. Under this service, the Department offers its retail network to business partners for retailing their services/products. Some of the services/collaborative arrangements are:—

(i) Acceptance of payment utility bills e.g. electricity, water, telephone;

- (ii) Acceptance of examination fees and sale of college admission forms;
- (iii) Booking of Railway Tickets;
- (iv) Sale of Gold Coins;
- (v) Verification of addresses;
- (vi) Enrollment of Aadhar;
- (vii) Mobile to Mobile Money Transfer;
- (viii) Western Union and Money Gram International Money Transfer;
- (ix) Collection of data for 1181 villages every month for 250 plus rural consumer items for the Rural Consumer Price Index;
- (x) Disbursement of MGNREGA payments; and
- (xi) Disbursement of Direct Benefit Transfer including Social Security. Benefits like old Age Pension, Disability Pension, Widows Pension, Indira Gandhi Matritva Yojana benefits.

Statement-I

Details of Circle-wise Post Offices modernized post offices so far

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Number of Post Offices
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	149
2.	Assam	36
3.	Bihar	70
4.	Chhattisgarh	23
5.	Delhi	60
6.	Gujarat	74
7.	Haryana	36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	28
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	18
10.	Jharkhand	45
11.	Karnataka	86

1	2	3
12.	Kerala	70
13.	Maharashtra	141
14.	Madhya Pradesh	126
15.	North East	31
16.	Odisha	87
17.	Punjab	43
18.	Rajasthan	156
19.	Tamil Nadu	202
20.	Uttar Pradesh	141
21.	Uttarakhand	39
22.	West Bengal	75
Total		2736

Statement-II*Details of Circle-wise Post Offices Computerized Post Offices*

Sl. No.	Name of the State Union Territory	Number of Post Offices Computerised so far	Number of Post Offices to be computerized during 2012-13
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1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2344	0
2.	Assam	632	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	0
4.	Bihar	997	46
5.	Chhattisgarh	340	3
6.	Gujarat	1317	2
7.	Goa	104	0
8.	Haryana	489	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	462	0

1	2	3	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	252	0
11.	Jharkhand	443	12
12.	Karnataka	1683	0
13.	Kerala	1501	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1069	6
15.	Maharashtra	2111	5
16.	Meghalaya	64	0
17.	Manipur	54	0
18.	Mizoram	64	0
19.	Nagaland	41	0
20.	Odisha	1192	0
21.	Punjab	729	1
22.	Rajasthan	1320	14
23.	Sikkim	23	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2522	30
25.	Tripura	96	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2513	27
27.	Uttarakhand	383	0
28.	West Bengal	1664	26
Total – States		24468	173

NCT/Union Territories

1.	Delhi	390	3
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	0
3.	Chandigarh	41	0
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0
5.	Daman and Diu	7	0
6.	Lakshadweep	7	0
7.	Pondicherry	26	0
Total – NCT/Union Territories		501	3

Urban Development Schemes

607. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various urban development schemes being run by the Government in the country and the steps taken for timely completion of these schemes;

(b) the number of proposals received by the Government from various States under these schemes, State-wise;

(c) the details of proposals cleared and the number of them still pending, State-wise, along with the reasons for such pendency and the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(d) the details of funds sanctioned during the last three years and the current year to various States under these schemes along with the work undertaken by the States, year and project-wise; and

(e) whether the Union Government is not sanctioning/releasing requisite funds to various States including Madhya Pradesh and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Post Bank of India

608. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open Post Bank of India primarily in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the services likely to be rendered by the Post Bank of India;

(c) the likely impact of such Post Banks on post office saving scheme;

(d) whether the Post Bank of India is likely to help in reducing the postal deficit;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether these banks will have ATM services besides providing core-banking facilities in the rural areas; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the time-frame fixed for opening of such Post Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (g) Department of Post is examining the feasibility of setting up Post Bank for which a Consultant has been appointed to prepare a detailed project report. Reply to this question will be laid down on the table of the house in due course.

Fee Hike in IITs

609. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) council has decided a steep rise in academic fee from 2013;

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

(c) whether it is proposed that the fee structure at IITs will be reviewed every year from now;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government

for economically weaker, SC, ST and girl students who will not be able to pay the fee;

(f) the details of the assistance that is currently being provided and proposed to be provided to the above category students; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for improving the performance of IITs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Based on the recommendations of the Group of Directors of the Indian institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Standing Committee of the IIT Council, the Council of the IITs, in its 46th meeting, held on 07.01.2013, decided to revise the existing fees in respect of the Under-Graduate (UG) students of IITs from Rs. 50,000 per annum to Rs. 90,000 per annum from the academic year of 2013-14. The fee structure would be reviewed every year.

The cost of education tends to increase incrementally over a period of time. The substantial part of the cost is borne out of budgetary support from the Government but a small portion of it is met through fees from students. As per the analysis made in the report of the Dr. Kakodkar Committee on "Taking IITs to Excellence and Greater Relevance", the fee covered only 7.49% of the revenue expenditure during the year 2010. The present increase in the annual fees of the UG students of IITs has come after the last increase in 2008-09 from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000.

(e) and (f) While the fees payable by the IIT students are gender-neutral, the SC/ST students are exempted from payment of tuition fees irrespective of their parental income. They are also entitled to travelling allowance (II class train fare/ordinary bus fare) from the place of residence to the Institute to join the B.Tech. programme. The SC/ST students admitted to the B.Tech. and Dual-Degree programmes are given free book bank facilities and, those whose parental income is below Rs. 4.50 lakhs per annum, are entitled to free hostel seat rent, basic messing and pocket allowance of Rs. 250 per month. The students (other than SC/ST categories), upto 25% of intake strength whose annual parental income is less than Rs. 4.50 lakhs, are exempted from payment of tuition fee and are paid a stipend of Rs. 1000 for ten months in an academic year.

(g) Council of IITs had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Anil Kakodkar on "Taking IITs to

Excellence and Greater Relevance." The Committee has since submitted its report.

Decline in Learning Levels

610. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of decline in learning levels in the school education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the dropout rate is very high after elementary level particularly in the Government schools across the country except Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether education standard in the Government schools is very low while KVs maintained teaching level to the high standards and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether students particularly belonging to poor families do not get admission in KVs;

(g) if so, whether the Central Government has issued instructions to all the Government schools authorities to follow KVs pattern; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Annual Status of Education Report (Rural) (ASER) conducted by a private organization "PRATHAM" for elementary classes has reported decline in learning levels. However, the findings of the National Achievement Surveys (NAS) conducted periodically by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) at grades III, V and VIII show that there is a slight increase in learning levels of students over time.

(c) and (d) The dropout rate in all schools from classes I to X has declined from 68.6 % in 2000-2001 to 49.3% in 2010-11.

(e) The level of teaching/learning in Government schools is set according to the syllabus/curriculum defined by the State Boards whereas the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

(f) No, Madam. In the KVs, 25% of the seats in Class I are earmarked for children of the weaker sections and disadvantaged groups.

(g) and (h) The administrative pattern as well as the curriculum in central sector schools, including the KVs, is different from the Government schools under the States/ Union Territories (UTs). However, the Ministry provides support to improve the quality of teaching and learning in Government schools in the States/UTs through its interventions under the programmes of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

[Translation]

Impact of CCE

611. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalayas have voiced concerns about the impact of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) format of assessment and the no-detention policy, ushered in by the Right to Education Act, on learning levels of students;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that with the CCE and no-detention policy in place it is challenging to ensure minimum learning levels of students;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether several States had argued that not failing students as a matter of policy was affecting quality and must be reviewed;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) to (f) A committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education has been constituted to examine the provisions of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in the context of the no-detention policy under the Right to Education Act.

Basic Amenities in Urban Areas

612. DR. RATNA DE:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented for the development of basic amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas;

(b) the criteria regarding inclusion of cities in the schemes;

(c) whether various State Governments including Karnataka have submitted proposals to the Union Government under the schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the names of the cities to which they belong to; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard along with the details of funds released to various States, State-wise and proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium town (UIDSSMT) a sub-component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is being implemented in 28 States and 5 UTs. All towns, except cities covered under Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of JNNURM, are covered under the Scheme.

(c) to (e) 807 projects at a project cost of Rs. 14020.96 crore involving Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 11240.02 crore have been sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 9494.83 Crore has been released to the States so far. The details of 807 projects showing names of the cities, State-wise are annexed as Statement. 38 projects with an ACA commitment of Rs. 545.99 crore have been sanctioned to the State of Karnataka of which as on 27.02.2013, Rs. 528.49 crore has been released.

Statement

State	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80/90%)	Total release
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad ***	Water Supply	800.00	640.00	640.00
Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	Storm Water Drains	2222.00	1777.60	1810.93
Andhra Pradesh	Ananthapur	Water Supply	6500.00	5200.00	5297.50
Andhra Pradesh	Bapatala	Storm Water Drains	4896.00	3916.80	3990.24
Andhra Pradesh	Bheemunipatnam	Water Supply	1064.00	851.20	867.16
Andhra Pradesh	Bodhan	Water Supply	1807.00	1445.60	1472.71
Andhra Pradesh		Water Supply	619.00	495.20	504.49
Andhra Pradesh		Solid Waste	361.00	288.80	294.22
Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	Road	1000.00	800.00	815.00
Andhra Pradesh		Storm Water Drains	968.00	774.40	788.92
Andhra Pradesh	Jammalamadugu	Water Supply	1169.00	935.20	952.74
Andhra Pradesh	Janagaon	Water Supply	1570.00	1256.00	1279.55
Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	Sewerage	4915.00	3932.00	3966.41
Andhra Pradesh	Kadiri	Water Supply	4546.00	3636.80	3704.99
Andhra Pradesh	Kandukur	Water Supply	4560.00	3648.00	3648.00
Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Sewerage	6237.00	4989.60	5083.16
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Water Supply	3309.00	2647.20	2696.84
Andhra Pradesh	Macherla	Water Supply	91.00	72.80	73.37
Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar	Water Supply	6838.00	5470.40	5572.97
Andhra Pradesh	Mancherial	Water Supply	2287.00	1829.60	1863.91
Andhra Pradesh	Mangalagiri	Water Supply	130.00	104.00	105.95
Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Storm Water Drains	262.00	209.60	213.53
Andhra Pradesh	Markapur	Water Supply	3338.14	2670.51	2638.00
Andhra Pradesh	Miryalaguda	Water Supply	236.86	189.49	189.49
Andhra Pradesh		Sewerage	3493.00	2794.40	2829.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	Water Supply	3540.00	2332.00	2450.70
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Water Supply	444.00	355.20	359.31
Andhra Pradesh		Sewerage	4687.50	3750.00	3793.36
Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	Storm Water Drains	216.00	172.80	176.04
Andhra Pradesh	Narayanpet	Water Supply	903.00	722.40	735.95
Andhra Pradesh	Narsaraopet	Sewerage	2641.00	2112.80	2120.19
Andhra Pradesh	Nirmal	Water Supply	2709.00	2167.20	2168.00
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Sewerage	8106.00	6484.80	6606.39
Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	Water Supply	1554.00	1243.20	1266.51
Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendula	Water Supply	3300.00	2640.00	2664.00
Andhra Pradesh	Proddutur	Water Supply	1680.00	1344.00	1369.20
Andhra Pradesh	Rayadurg	Water Supply	4239.00	3391.20	3454.79
Andhra Pradesh	Sattenpally	Water Supply	2040.00	1632.00	1662.60
Andhra Pradesh	Siddipet	Water Supply	4512.00	3609.60	3677.28
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Water Supply	2092.00	1673.60	1704.98
Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet	Water Supply	2348.00	1878.40	1901.68
Andhra Pradesh	Tadipatari	Road	3870.00	3096.00	3154.05
Andhra Pradesh	Wanaparthy	Water Supply	2808.00	2246.40	2288.52
Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	Water Supply	16446.00	13156.80	13403.49
Andhra Pradesh	Rajampet	Water Supply	3413.00	2730.40	2730.20
Andhra Pradesh	Piduguralla	Water Supply	3454.00	2763.20	2791.58
Andhra Pradesh	Ramagundarn	Water Supply	404.00	323.20	323.60
Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	Water Supply	366.00	292.80	292.40
Andhra Pradesh		Water Supply	960.00	768.00	393.60
Andhra Pradesh		Storm Water Drains	2464.00	1971.20	1807.18
Andhra Pradesh	Vinukonda	Water Supply	960.00	768.00	777.60
Andhra Pradesh	Ponnur	Water Supply	1243.00	994.40	1012.85
Andhra Pradesh	Puttur	Water Supply	3904.00	3123.20	3124.20
Andhra Pradesh	Punganur	Water Supply	3036.00	2428.80	2469.99
Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	Sewerage	983.00	786.40	786.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Siddipet	Storm Water Drains	984.00	787.20	797.44
Andhra Pradesh		Storm Water Drains	3435.00	2748.00	2782.35
Andhra Pradesh	Miryalguda	Road	3146.00	2516.80	2548.26
Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Storm Water Drains	3586.00	2868.80	2902.17
Andhra Pradesh		Road	3970.00	3176.00	3212.72
Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Water Supply	3592.00	2873.60	2915.99
Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandra Puram	Water Supply	1162.00	929.60	929.60
Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoty	Water Supply	3182.00	2545.60	2593.53
Andhra Pradesh	Sangareddy	Water Supply	1412.00	1129.60	1135.80
Andhra Pradesh	Tanuku	Water Supply	1457.00	1165.60	1165.60
Andhra Pradesh	Adoni	Water Supply	573.00	458.41	3 416.86
Andhra Pradesh	Bellampally	Water Supply	1887.00	1509.61	1509.80
Andhra Pradesh	Bhongir	Water Supply	2037.0	1629.6	1650.17
Andhra Pradesh	Dharmanvaram	Water Supply	5945.00	4756.00	4756.00
Andhra Pradesh	Dhone	Water Supply	4476.00	3580.80	3580.40
Andhra Pradesh	Eluru	Water Supply	5959.00	4767.20	4822.81
Andhra Pradesh	Gudur	Water Supply	6487.00	5189.60	5132.20
Andhra Pradesh	Guntakal	Water Supply	1685.00	1348.00	1373.28
Andhra Pradesh	Hindupur	Water Supply	1630.00	1304.00	1304.00
Andhra Pradesh	Kamareddy	Water Supply	2235.00	1788.00	1821.53
Andhra Pradesh	Kavali	Water Supply	1869.00	1495.20	1494.60
Andhra Pradesh	Nuzvid	Water Supply	4119.00	3295.20	3356.79
Andhra Pradesh	Palameneru	Water Supply	4340.00	3472.00	3472.00
Andhra Pradesh	Pithapuram	Water Supply	1966.00	1572.80	1572.80
Andhra Pradesh	Srikalahasthi	Water Supply	1881.00	1504.80	1532.62
Andhra Pradesh	Tenalai	Water Supply	8085.00	6468.00	6533.49
Andhra Pradesh	Venkatgiri	Water Supply	6962.00	5569.60	5569.60
Andhra Pradesh	Yeminganur	UGD	3983.00	3186.40	3244.41
Andhra Pradesh	Zeheerabad	Water Supply	1409.00	1127.20	1148.74
Andhra Pradesh Total		84	245995.50	196796.40	198091.21

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	Hojai	Water Supply	1055.54	949.99	965.82
Assam	Titabar	Storm Water	828.85	745.97	758.40
Assam	Pathsala	Storm Water	503.06	452.75	460.30
Assam	Bokakhat	Storm Water	545.74	491.17	499.36
Assam	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Water Supply	815.88	734.29	367.65
Assam	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Storm Water	632.1	568.89	547.67
Assam	Hailakandi	Storm Water	783.64	705.28	364.39
Assam	Hojai	Storm Water	992.98	893.68	908.58
Assam	Sarthebari	Storm Water	274.14	246.73	127.47
Assam	Dhekiajuli	Storm Water	722.88	650.59	650.59
Assam	Marigaon	Storm Water	423.77	381.39	381.39
Assam	Hamren	Storm Water	226.47	203.82	203.82
Assam	Chabua	Storm Water	226.91	204.22	204.22
Assam	Gosaigoan	Storm Water	201.98	181.78	181.78
Assam	Barpeta Road	Storm Water	328.57	295.71	131.43
Assam	Lanka	Storm Water	399.11	359.20	359.20
Assam	Lakhipur	Storm Water	264.18	237.76	105.67
Assam	Howraghat	Storm Water	262.75	236.48	236.39
Assam	Digboi	Storm Water	1074.97	967.47	938.26
Assam	Basugaon	Storm Water	756.09	680.48	691.82
Assam	Malbong	Storm Water	492.61	443.35	450.74
Assam	Lala	Storm Water	612.21	550.99	283.45
Assam	Barpeta	Storm Water	1871.96	1684.76	870.46
Assam	Udalguri	Storm Water	743.50	669.15	680.30
Assam	Simaluguri	Storm Water	667.74	600.97	310.50
Assam	Gauripur	Storm Water	547.64	492.88	254.65
Assam	Jorhat	Storm Water	1592.42	1433.18	740.48
Assam	Sapatgram	Storm Water	565.06	508.55	262.76
Assam	Dhubri	Storm Water	710.17	639.15	328.81
Assam	Dergaon	Storm Water	1660.36	1494.32	768.74
Assam Total		30	20783.28	18704.95	14035.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	Anini	Strom Water Drainage	159.24	143.32	143.32
Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	Solid Waste Management	261.62	235.46	235.46
Arunachal Pradesh	Roing	Solid Waste Management	351.78	316.60	316.60
Arunachal Pradesh	Jairampur	Solid Waste Mane	253.33	228.00	228.00
Arunachal Pradesh	Seppa	Strom Water Drin	1380.00	1242.00	1242.00
Arunachal Pradesh	Basar	Road	74.07	66.66	66.66
Arunachal Pradesh	Daporijo	Road	476.52	428.87	428.87
Arunachal Pradesh	Khonsa	Road	518.55	466.67	466.66
Arunachal Pradesh	Passighat	Road	460.E	414.81	414.81
Arunachal Pradesh Total		3	3935.98	3542.38	3542.38
Bihar	Fatuha	Road with Drains	759.82	607.86	315.32
Bihar	Murliganj	Road with Drains	1143.99	915.19	474.76
Bihar	Narkatiaganj	Road with Drains	4712.54	3770.00	1955.71
Bihar	Rosera	Road with Drains	2921.31	2337.06	1212.35
Bihar	Barbigha	Road with Drains	1573.00	1258.40	652.80
Bihar	Bhabua	Road with Drains	1088.00	870.40	451.52
Bihar	Baktiarpur	Road with Drains	511.00	408.80	212.06
Bihar	Lalganj	Road with Drains	1263.00	1010.40	524.10
Bihar	Chakla	Road with Drains	1285.00	1028.00	533.27
Bihar	Muzafarpur	Water Supply	9872.25	7897.80	3948.90
Bihar	Arrah	Solid Waste Mgt.	983.99	787.19	393.60
Bihar Total		11	26113.91	20891.13	10674.38
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Water Supply	4142.60	3314.08	3314.08
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Sanitary Sewerage System	19025.00	8578.00	8578.00
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Water Supply	451.55	361.24	361.24
Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Water Supply	1524.50	1219.60	1219.60
Chhattisgarh Total		4	25143.65	13472.92	13472.92
Gujarat	Amreli	Water Supply	1082.95	866.36	833.04
Gujarat	Bharuch	Water Supply	1371.98	1097.58	1097.58

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Water Supply	2096.07	1676.85	1676.86
Gujarat	Bilimora	Water Supply	806.25	645	657.09
Gujarat	Boriyavi	Water Supply	434.35	347.48	354.00
Gujarat	Chalala	Water Supply	503.64	402.91	410.46
Gujarat	Dakor	Water Supply	451.98	361.58	368.36
Gujarat	Dhanera	Water Supply	416.35	333.08	339.33
Gujarat	Dhoraji	Water Supply	841.61	673.29	647.39
Gujarat	Gondal	Water Supply	1434.04	1147.23	1103.10
Gujarat	Jamnagar	Water Supply	2015.31	1612.25	1550.23
Gujarat	Junagadh	Water Supply	1598.64	1278.91	1278.96
Gujarat	Kapadvanj	Water Supply	823.58	658.86	639.18
Gujarat	Lunawada	Water Supply	477.04	381.63	388.79
Gujarat	Palitana	Water Supply	473.69	378.95	378.95
Gujarat	Songadh	Water Supply	334.3	267.44	272.45
Gujarat	Kheda	Water Supply	496.59	397.27	397.27
Gujarat	Mehsana	Water Supply	940.74	752.59	752.59
Gujarat	Kadi	Water Supply	523.51	418.81	418.81
Gujarat	Godhra	Water Supply	1446.52	1157.22	1157.22
Gujarat	Radhanpur	Water Supply	224.52	179.62	179.62
Gujarat	Himmatnagar	Water Supply	814.94	651.95	651.95
Gujarat	Prantij	Water Supply	279.92	223.94	223.94
Gujarat	Surendranagar	Water Supply	765.12	612.10	612.10
Gujarat	Valsad	Water Supply	618.59	494.87	494.87
Gujarat	Jetpur	Water Supply	2384.09	1907.27	1943.03
Gujarat	Chaklasi	Water Supply	713.20	570.56	581.26
Gujarat	Pethapur	Water Supply	428.20	342.56	348.98
Gujarat	Vijapur	Water Supply	273.04	218.43	222.53
Gujarat	Rajula	Water Supply	366.89	293.51	299.02
Gujarat	Savarkundla	Water Supply	555.45	444.36	452.69
Gujarat	Dharagadhra	Water Supply	1461.04	1168.83	606.33
Gujarat	Chota Udepur	Water Supply	371.67	297.34	297.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat	Balasinor	Water Supply	521.60	417.28	417.28
Gujarat	Wadhwan	Water Supply	1539.28	1231.42	615.71
Gujarat	Sutarpada	Water Supply	657.74	526.19	526.19
Gujarat	Khambhat	Water Supply	881.93	705.54	705.54
Gujarat	Jasdan	Water Supply	337.90	270.32	270.32
Gujarat	Mahudha	Water Supply	528.52	422.82	422.82
Gujarat	Umreth	Water Supply	762.96	610.37	305.18
Gujarat	Kathlal	Water Supply	392.44	313.96	313.96
Gujarat	Upleta	Water Supply	1450.48	1160.38	1160.38
Gujarat	Keshod	Water Supply	1080.96	864.77	864.76
Gujarat	Gandevi	Water Supply	362.94	290.36	290.35
Gujarat	Bardoli	Water Supply	512.64	410.11	410.12
Gujarat	Viramgam	Water Supply	770.22	616.16	616.18
Gujarat	Unjha	Water Supply	1699.78	1359.82	1359.82
Gujarat	Shehera	Water Supply	369.72	295.78	295.78
Gujarat	Petlad	Water Supply	1063.28	850.62	425.31
Gujarat	Dwarka	Water Supply	1665.81	1332.65	1332.65
Gujarat	Sojitra	Water Supply	533.45	426.76	213.39
Gujarat	Modasa	Water Supply	856.90	685.52	685.52
Gujarat Total		52	43814.36	35051.46	32866.57
Haryana	Rohtak	Solid Waste Management	1988.16	1590.53	825.09
Haryana	Kamal-Indri	Solid Waste Management	1658.07	1326.46	1351.33
Haryana	Yamunanagar-Jagadhari	Solid Waste Management	1874.10	1499.28	1527.39
Haryana	Bahadurgarh	Sewerage	4576.04	3660.83	3729.47
Haryana	Bahadurgarh	STP	2707.01	2165.61	2165.61
Haryana	Ambala	STP	2082.19	1665.75	832.88
Haryana	Narnaul	STP	812.99	650.39	325.20
Haryana	Charki-Dadri	STP	709.25	567.40	283.70
Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage	3728.00	2982.40	1491.20
Haryana Total		9	20135.81	16108.65	12531.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	Channelisation of Nallahs	190.18	152.14	154.99
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Storm Water Drains	334.12	267.30	272.31
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Rehabilitation of Soil Erosion	188.52	150.82	150.82
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Preservation of Water Bodies	25.46	20.37	20.36
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Construction of Roads and Paths and Channelisation of Nallahs	1281.58	1025.26	1044.49
Himachal Pradesh	*Sarkaghat	Channelization of Nallah and Construction of Roads	184.63	147.70	101.02
Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Water Supply	3964	3171.20	1585.74
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Water Supply	6485.19	5188.15	2594.08
Himachal Pradesh Total		8	12653.68	10122.942	5923.81
Jharkhand	Chas	Water Supply	3324.19	2659.35	1379.54
Jharkhand	Chas	Solid Waste Management	567.62	454.10	235.56
Jharkhand	Deoghar	Water Supply	4737.77	3790.22	1966.17
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Solid Waste Management	569.17	455.34	236.21
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Solid Waste Management	447.8	358.24	185.84
Jharkhand	Chaibasa	Water Supply	3217.8	2574.24	1287.12
Jharkhand Total		6	12864.35	10291.48	5290.44
Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnoor	Road	47.84	43.06	43.78
Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnoor	Solid Waste Management	165.44	148.9	76.93
Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnoor	Drainage	651.39	586.25	596.02
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrwah	Water Supply	1177.98	1060.18	1077.85
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrwah	Road	427.27	384.54	390.95
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrwah	Drainage	822.55	740.3	752.64
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrwah	Urban Renewal	759.70	683.73	695.12
Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrwah	Solid Waste Management	141.44	127.3	129.42
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Road	430.24	387.22	200.06
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Water Supply	2633.60	2370.24	2409.74

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Solid Waste Management	142.82	128.54	130.68
Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Drainage	557.15	501.44	509.79
Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Water Supply	2136.60	1922.94	1954.99
Jammu and Kashmir		Solid Waste Management	146.43	131.79	68.09
Jammu and Kashmir		Road	1195.59	1076.03	1093.97
Jammu and Kashmir		Drainage	4089.00	3680.1	3741.45
Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Solid Waste Management	134.52	121.07	62.55
Jammu and Kashmir		Drainage	1271.35	1144.22	1163.29
Jammu and Kashmir		Road	814.31	732.88	745.09
Jammu and Kashmir		Water Bodies	7.00	6.3	6.41
Jammu and Kashmir		Urban Renewal	686.20	617.56	319.08
Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Solid Waste Management	165.12	148.61	76.78
Jammu and Kashmir		Road	354.00	318.e	323.91
Jammu and Kashmir		Water Bodies	43.61	39.25	39.90
Jammu and Kashmir		Urban Renewal	13.40	12.06	12.26
Jammu and Kashmir		Water Supply	1882.00	1693.8	1722.03
Jammu and Kashmir		Drainage	1013.66	912.29	927.50
Jammu and Kashmir	Sundarbani	Solid Waste Management	138.00	124.2	126.27
Jammu and Kashmir		Water Supply	930.71	837.64	851.60
Jammu and Kashmir		drainage	1004.60	904.14	919.21
Jammu and Kashmir		Road	497.53	447.78	455.24
Jammu and Kashmir		Water Bodies	4.00	3.6	3.66
Jammu and Kashmir		Urban Renewal	212.03	190.83	98.59
Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Water Supply	2882.00	2593.8	2637.03
Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Water Supply	3353.16	3017.84	3017.84
Jammu and Kashmir		Solid Waste Management	242.00	217.80	108.90
Jammu and Kashmir		Road	323.00	290.70	290.70
Jammu and Kashmir	Anatnag	Water Supply	3689.23	3320.31	3320.30
Jammu and Kashmir		SWM	488.00	439.20	219.60
Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	SWM	242.00	217.80	108.90
Jammu and Kashmir		Road	378.00	340.20	340.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	SWM	385.00	346.50	173.25
Jammu and Kashmir		Road	627.00	564.30	564.30
Jammu and Kashmir		Drainage	746.79	672.11	336.06
Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Road	2418.00	2176.20	1088.10
Jammu and Kashmir		SWM	143.00	128.70	64.35
Jammu and Kashmir		Drainage	1827.24	1644.52	822.26
Jammu and Kashmir Total		47	42441.50	38197.39	34816.65
Karnataka	Bawavana Bagewadi	Sewerage	844.00	675.20	687.86
Karnataka	Birur	Water Supply	1339.00	1071.20	1091.29
Karnataka	Channapatna	UGD	1311.00	1048.80	1068.46
Karnataka	Devangere	Water Supply	355.80	284.64	289.98
Karnataka		UGD	336.00	268.80	139.44
Karnataka		SWD & Drains	5060.30	4048.24	4124.14
Karnataka		Roads	3128.40	2502.72	2549.65
Karnataka	Hirekerur	Water Supply	1617.00	1293.60	1317.85
Karnataka	Holenarasipura	Roads, Drains and culverts	2024.00	1619.20	1649.56
Karnataka		Water Supply	89.79	71.83	73.19
Karnataka		Sewerage	303.00	242.40	246.95
Karnataka		Storm Water Drains	800.00	640.00	652.00
Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	Water Supply	990.21	792.17	807.01
Karnataka		Road	414.00	331.20	337.40
Karnataka	Malavalli	UGD	730.41	584.33	595.28
Karnataka	Nanjangud	UGD	974.58	779.66	794.28
Karnataka	Pandavapura	UGD	602.09	481.67	490.71
Karnataka	Ramanagara	Roads, Surface Drains and Culverts	1741.00	1392.80	1418.92
Karnataka		Storm Water Drains	1460.00	1168.00	605.90
Karnataka	Shikaripura	Sewerage	1317.00	1053.60	1073.36
Karnataka	Siddapura	Water Supply	524.90	419.92	427.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	Sreerangapatna	UGD	522.16	417.74	425.57
Karnataka	Yargol (Kolar-Bangarpet-Mallur)	Water Supply	7992.00	6393.60	6513.48
Karnataka	Malbagalu	Water Supply	1894.76	1515.81	757.90
Karnataka	Kerur	Water Supply	1173.23	938.58	938.58
Karnataka	Soundatli	Sewerage	867.84	694.27	347.14
Karnataka	Mundgod	Water Supply	376.56	301.26	301.26
Karnataka	Bujapura	Water Supply	6277.57	5022.06	5022.06
Karnataka	Chikkodi	Water Supply	2039.91	1631.90	1631.92
Karnataka	Hunagunda- Ilkalkustagi	Water Supply	5821.20	4656.96	4656.96
Karnataka	Mulki	Road	213.98	171.18	171.18
Karnataka	Vijayapu'a	Water Supply	1109.62	887.70	443.85
Karnataka	Gajendragarh-Naregal	Water Supply	3632.44	2905.95	2905.96
Karnataka	Shirahatti-Mulagunda	Water Supply	2595.58	2076.46	2076.46
Karnataka	Shiggaon-Savanur-Bankapuram	Water Supply	3975.71	3180.56	3180.56
Karnataka	Harihara	Storm Water Drains	2422.00	1937.60	1937.60
Karnataka	Chennagari	Roads, Drains	620.71	496.57	496.56
Karnataka	Konnur	Roads, Drains	750.79	600.63	3 600.64
Karnataka Total		38	68248.57	54598.85	52848.71
Kerala	Alappuzha	Water Supply	9194.00	7355.20	7493.11
Kerala		Solid Waste Management	423.00	338.40	169.20
Kerala	Attingal	Solid Waste Management	306.00	244.80	126.99
Kerala	Changanassery	Solid Waste Management	390.00	312.00	161.85
Kerala	Neyyattinkara	Solid Waste Management	349.00	279.20	144.84
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Solid Waste Management	380.00	304.00	157.70
Kerala	Payyannur	Water Supply	4019.00	3215.20	3275.49
Kerala	Perinthalmanna	Solid Waste Management	522.00	417.60	216.63
Kerala	Punalur	Solid Waste Management	482.00	385.60	200.03
Kerala	Chalakkudy	Sewerage	4978.00	3982.40	2065.87

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	Koyilandy	Solid Waste Management	208.00	166.40	83.20
Kerala	Nedumangad	Solid Waste Management	229.00	183.20	91.60
Kerala	North Paravour	Solid Waste Management	183.00	146.40	73.20
Kerala	Aluva	Solid Waste Management	185.00	148.00	74.00
Kerala	Guruvayar (Combined Project)	Water Supply	3144.33	2515.46	2515.46
Kerala	Chavakkad (Combined Project)	Water Supply	1900.67	1520.54	1520.54
Kerala	Thalassery	Water Supply	4120.00	3296.00	1648.00
Kerala	Vadakara	Water Supply	2291.751	1833.40	1833.40
Kerala	Kalpetta	Water Supply	3217.00	2573.60	2438.46
Kerala	Perinthalamanna	Water Supply	811.00	648.80	648.80
Kerala	Chittur- Thatganagassery	Water Supply	650.00	520.00	260.00
Kerala	Changanassery	Water Supply	391.90	313.52	156.76
Kerala	Thiruvally	Water Supply	627.90	502.32	251.16
Kerala	Ottapalam	Water Supply	1800.00	1440.00	720.00
Kerala	Malappuram	Water Supply	1976.00	1580.80	1393.52
Kerala Total		25	42778.55	34222.84	27719.80
Maharashtra	Latur	Construction of Drains	5531.00	4424.80	4424.80
Maharashtra		Improvement of Arterial and Arterial Roads	3591.00	2872.80	2872.80
Maharashtra		Construction of Road Dividers and Foot Path	880.00	704.00	704.00
Maharashtra		Beautification of Golai	63.00	50.40	50.40
Maharashtra		Parking Plaza at Ganjgolai	37.00	29.60	29.60
Maharashtra		Sewerage	3198.00	2558.40	2606.37
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Heritage	101.70	81.36	82.89
Maharashtra		Water Supply	5844.00	4675.20	4762.86
Maharashtra	Sirdi	Sewerage	2426.00	1940.80	1977.19
Maharashtra	Islampur	Water Supply	1454.00	1163.20	1185.01
Maharashtra	Pusad	Water Supply	838.90	671.12	683.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	Ashta	Water Supply	673.50	538.80	548.90
Maharashtra	Chopda	Water Supply	486.00	388.80	396.09
Maharashtra	Mangalvedha	Water Supply	796.50	637.20	649.14
Maharashtra	Ambad	Sewerage	811.00	648.80	660.97
Maharashtra	Bhor	Water Supply	319.20	255.36	260.15
Maharashtra	Bhadravati	Water Supply	1725.20	1380.16	1406.04
Maharashtra	Savner	Sewerage	631.50	505.20	262.07
Maharashtra	Malegaon	Water Supply	4811.00	3688.80	3757.97
Maharashtra	Chiplun	Water Supply	956.00	764.80	779.14
Maharashtra	Achalpur	Water Supply	3759.00	3007.20	3063.59
Maharashtra	Baramati	Water Supply	1368.00	1094.40	1114.92
Maharashtra	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad	Water Supply	7902.00	6321.60	6440.13
Maharashtra	Beed	Water Supply	2076.00	1660.80	1691.94
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Water Supply (Phase-I)	2539.00	2031.20	2031.20
Maharashtra	Nandurbeir	Water Supply	2405.18	1924.14	1924.14
Maharashtra	Shirur	JGD	889.80	711.84	711.28
Maharashtra	Shrirampur	Water Supply	4357.00	3485.60	3485.60
Maharashtra	Umred	Water Supply	1516.00	1212.80	1212.80
Maharashtra	Vita	Water Supply	747.80	598.24	598.24
Maharashtra	Arvi	Water Supply	729.30	583.44	583.44
Maharashtra	Satara	Water Supply	4715.90	3772.72	3772.72
Maharashtra	Amravati	JGD (Phase-I)	8612.28	6889.82	6889.82
Maharashtra	Jalna	Water Supply	12399.00	9919.20	9919.20
Maharashtra	Solapur	Water Supply	7198.95	5759.16	5759.16
Maharashtra	Vaijapur	Water Supply	3490.60	2792.48	2792.48
Maharashtra	Shegaon	Water Supply	3880.64	3104.51	3147.59
Maharashtra	Khamgaon	Water Supply	4328.18	3462.54	3462.54
Maharashtra	Osmanbad	Water Supply	10349.42	8279.54	8434.78
Maharashtra	Basmat	Water Supply	3213.00	2570.40	2570.40
Maharashtra	Hingoli	Water Supply	4576.92	3661.54	3661.54

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	Shahada	Water Supply	1724.00	1379.20	1379.20
Maharashtra	Jamner	Water Supply	768.60	614.88	614.88
Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	Water Supply	3694.82	2955.86	2955.86
Maharashtra	Tasgaon	Water Supply	1456.00	1164.80	1164.80
Maharashtra	Parbhani	Water Supply	10448.00	8358.40	8358.40
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Water Supply	35967.00	28773.60	14386.80
Maharashtra	Gondia	Water Supply	6138.26	4910.61	4910.60
Maharashtra	Akot	Water Supply	1957.00	1565.60	1565.60
Maharashtra	Amalner	Water Supply	2487.00	1989.60	1989.60
Maharashtra	Chalisgaon	Water Supply	407.00	325.60	325.60
Maharashtra	Dapoli	Water Supply	142.00	113.60	113.60
Maharashtra	Jintur	Water Supply	909.00	727.20	727.20
Maharashtra	Karad	Water Supply	2910.00	2328.00	2328.00
Maharashtra	Karmala	Water Supply	939.86	751.89	751.89
Maharashtra	Kurduwadi	Water Supply	766.84	613.47	613.48
Maharashtra	Murtijapur	Water Supply	1767.00	1413.60	1413.60
Maharashtra	Parola	Water Supply	403.00	322.40	322.40
Maharashtra	Pathri	Water Supply	1043.00	834.40	834.40
Maharashtra	Sailu	Water Supply	1189.00	951.20	951.20
Maharashtra	Sangola	Water Supply	2145.00	1716.00	1716.00
Maharashtra	Sillod	Water Supply	1236.88	989.50	989.50
Maharashtra	Sonpeth	Water Supply	298.00	238.40	238.40
Maharashtra	Telhara	Water Supply	614.00	491.20	491.20
Maharashtra	Washim	Water Supply	2997.00	2397.60	2397.60
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Water Supply	1096.00	876.80	438.40
Maharashtra	Balapur	Water Supply	605.00	484.00	484.00
Maharashtra	Katol	Water Supply	1918.00	1534.40	1534.40
Maharashtra	Jaysingpur	Water Supply	691.20	552.96	552.96
Maharashtra	Hadgaon	Water Supply	214.62	171.70	85.85
Maharashtra	Phaltan	Water Supply	3284.87	2627.90	2627.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra	Gadhinglaj	Water Supply	898.05	718.44	718.44
Maharashtra	Vadgaon	Water Supply	664.00	531.20	531.20
Maharashtra	Junner	Water Supply	660.66	528.53	528.53
Maharashtra	Rahimatpur	Water Supply	403.60	322.88	322.88
Maharashtra	Pen	Water Supply	1297.00	1037.60	1037.60
Maharashtra	Khopoli	Water Supply	1483.00	1186.40	1186.40
Maharashtra	Pachora	Water Supply	1818.00	1454.40	1454.40
Maharashtra	Sangamner	Water Supply	878.00	702.40	702.40
Maharashtra	Yeola	Water Supply	1012.65	810.12	810.12
Maharashtra	Ahmed nagar	Water Supply (Phase-II)	7305.00	5844.00	2978.98
Maharashtra	Akola	Sewerage	13275.00	10620.00	4998.48
Maharashtra	Pachgani	Sewerage	320.00	256.00	256.00
Maharashtra	Pandharpur	Drainage	3175.00	2540.00	2540.00
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Sewerage	7201.30	5761.04	5761.04
Maharashtra	Daund	Sewerage	1915.80	1532.64	1532.64
Maharashtra	Panvel	Sewerage	3107.15	2485.72	2485.72
Maharashtra	Malvan	Sewerage	1884.40	1507.52	753.76
Maharashtra	Vengurla	Sewerage	795.35	636.28	636.28
Maharashtra	Alibag	Sewerage	1240.00	992.00	496.00
Maharashtra	Kamptee	Sewerage	2221.21	1776.97	888.48
Maharashtra	Katol*	Road	2468.30	1974.64	987.32
Maharashtra	Saoner*	Road	2646.06	2116.85	1058.43
Maharashtra	Umred*	Road	1527.92	1222.34	611.17
Maharashtra	Gondia	Sewerage	8233.70	6586.96	3293.48
Maharashtra Total		95	282677.57	226142.06	195200.68
Madhya Pradesh	Biaora	Water Supply	709.47	567.58	578.22
Madhya Pradesh	Budhni	Water Supply	194.60	155.68	156.85
Madhya Pradesh		Sewerage	195.05	156.04	79.97
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	Water Supply	1593.80	1275.04	1275.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Water Supply	874.20	699.36	699.36
Madhya Pradesh		Urban Renewal	62.35	49.88	49.88
Madhya Pradesh		Gajanan	130.17	104.14	104.14
Madhya Pradesh		Water Bodies	53.00	42.40	21.20
Madhya Pradesh		Road	418.97	335.18	335.18
Madhya Pradesh	Garhakota	Water Supply	596.36	477.09	486.04
Madhya Pradesh		Road	143.76	115.01	117.17
Madhya Pradesh		Water Supply	1467.83	1174.26	1196.28
Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Sewerage	708.43	566.74	294.00
Madhya Pradesh		Road	844.57	675.66	350.50
Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	Water Supply	663.00	530.40	537.03
Madhya Pradesh		Sewerage	294.25	235.40	120.64
Madhya Pradesh	Malajkhand	Water Supply \$	525.42	420.34	420.34
Madhya Pradesh		Drain	27.60	22.08	22.08
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	Source	1552.45	1241.96	1241.96
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	Water Supply	1808.37	1446.70	1446.70
Madhya Pradesh	Rehli	Water Supply	602.75	482.20	482.20
Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Sewerage	143.48	114.78	58.82
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Water Supply	1427.87	1142.30	1145.87
Madhya Pradesh	Sanawad	Water Supply	729.68	583.74	590.89
Madhya Pradesh	Shujalpur	Water Supply	1745.32	1396.26	1410.22
Madhya Pradesh	Sironj	Water Supply	622.95	498.36	506.15
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Water Supply	983.18	786.54	801.29
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Water Supply	1557.52	1246.02	1246.02
Madhya Pradesh		Sewerage	218.00	174.40	87.20
Madhya Pradesh		Road	73.58	58.86	58.86
Madhya Pradesh	Dabra	Water Supply	1112.1	889.68	906.36
Madhya Pradesh		Water Supply	1441.84	1153.47	598.36
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	Water Supply	1454.52	1163.62	1185.44
Madhya Pradesh	R-atlam	Water Supply	3265.1	2612.08	2661.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Water Supply	5964.66	4771.73	4861.19
Madhya Pradesh	Aastha	Water Supply	980.40	784.32	406.87
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	Water Supply	10672.30	8537.84	8537.84
Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Water Supply	276.48	221.18	110.59
Madhya Pradesh	Nasrullaganj (Sehore)	Water Supply	488.96	391.17	391.16
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Water Supply	5837.00	4669.60	4757.15
Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Water Supply	1615.26	1292.21	1292.21
Madhya Pradesh	Agar	Water Supply	1005.80	804.64	819.73
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Sewerage	6650.00	5320.00	2660.00
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	Water Supply	996.00	796.80	804.77
Madhya Pradesh	Harda	Water Supply	1787.00	1429.60	1414.81
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Sewerage	7661.55	6129.24	3179.54
Madhya Pradesh	Katni	Water Supply	4080.95	3264.76	3295.36
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Water Supply	5732.87	4586.30	2293.15
Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	Water Supply	2408.11	1926.49	963.24
Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	Water Supply	4611.62	3689.30	2577.52
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Water Supply	3262.07	2609.66	1304.83
Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Water Supply	1930.22	1544.18	772.09
Madhya Pradesh	Chorai	Water Supply	886.38	709.10	354.55
Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	Water Supply	3662.82	2930.26	1465.13
Madhya Pradesh	Pipla Narayanvar	Water Supply	81.20	64.96	32.48
Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasul	Water Supply	3013.33	2410.66	1205.33
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Water Supply-II	3975.00	3180.00	1590.00
Madhya Pradesh	Multai	Water Supply	1929.60	1543.66	771.84
Madhya Pradesh	Khirkiya	Water Supply	1225.70	980.56	490.28
Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	Water Supply	1683.76	1347.00	673.50
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	Water Supply	2118.55	1694.84	847.42
Madhya Pradesh	Bina	Water Supply	3875.50	3100.40	1550.20
Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurana	Roads	2054.76	1643.81	821.90
Madhya Pradesh	Junardeo	Roads	345.96	276.77	138.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Roads	424.16	339.33	169.66
Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Roads	2332.70	1866.18	933.09
Madhya Pradesh	Dongarparsia	Roads	1098.00	878.42	439.21
Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	Roads	189.17	151.34	75.67
Madhya Pradesh Total		68	123099.43	98479.56	73272.02
Manipur	Thoubai	Water Supply	1386.00	1247.40	1268.19
Manipur	Kakching	Water Supply	1327.00	1194.30	1194.30
Manipur	jiribam	Water Supply	576.00	518.40	518.40
Manipur	Mairang	Water Supply	1779.00	1601.10	1601.10
Manipur	Bishnupur	Water Supply	1209.00	1088.10	1088.10
Manipur Total		5	6277.00	5649.30	5670.09
Odisha	Berhampur	Reservation of Water Bodies	1665.89	1332.71	691.35
Odisha	Cuttack	Water Body	533.66	426.93	221.46
Odisha		Road Up-gradation	5074.12	4059.3	2105.81
Odisha	Sambalpur	Water Supply	976.00	780.8	405.04
Odisha		Sanitation	593.23	474.58	246.20
Odisha	Berhampur	Water Supply	520.15	416.12	215.86
Odisha	Koraput	Water Supply	87.50	70.00	36.31
Odisha	Paralakhemundi	Water Supply	527.74	422.19	219.01
Odisha	Angul	Water Supply	1273.32	1018.66	528.43
Odisha	Vyasanagar	Water Supply	1429.87	1143.90	571.95
Odisha	Gadakhai (Cuttack)	Conservation of Heritage Building	1724.98	1379.98	689.99
Odisha	Phulbani	Water Supply	748.45	598.76	299.38
Odisha	Nayagarh	Water Supply	2048.66	1638.93	819.46
Odisha	Bargarh	Water Supply	3033.00	2426.40	1213.20
Odisha	Talcher	Water Supply	1069.00	855.20	427.60
Odisha	Bhawanipatana	Water Supply	972.00	777.60	388.80
Odisha	Jajpur	Conservation of Water	225.92	180.74	90.37
Odisha	Jharsuguda	Water Supply	3196.11	2556.89	1278.44
Odisha Total		18	25699.60	20559.68	10448.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	Jalandhar	Sewerage	4955.00	3964.00	3964.00
Punjab		Water Supply	336.46	269.17	134.58
Punjab		Sewerage-Phase-II	4696.85	3757.48	1878.74
Punjab	Bathinda	Water Supply	2642.00	2113.60	1056.80
Punjab	Malout	Sewerage	2286.00	1828.80	914.40
Punjab	Majitha	Water Supply	121.00	96.80	48.40
Punjab	Pathankot	Sewerage	4766.00	3812.80	1951.44
Punjab	Zirakpur	Sewerage	4197.61	3358.09	1757.27
Punjab	Adampur	Water Supply	51.00	40.80	20.40
Punjab	Fatehgarh Churraim	Water Supply	106.00	84.80	42.40
Punjab	Ferozpur	Water Supply	834.00	667.20	333.60
Punjab	Kapurthala	Water Supply	92.00	73.60	36.80
Punjab	Patiala	Sewerage	8940.00	7152.00	3576.00
Punjab	Sunam	Water Supply	207.00	165.60	82.80
Punjab	Talwandisabo	Sewerage	1016.00	812.80	406.40
Punjab	Muktasar	Water Supply	1541.08	1232.86	1208.48
Punjab		Sewerage	2789.45	2231.56	2227.90
Punjab Total		17	39577.45	31661.96	19640.41
Rajasthan	Bundi	Storm Water Drain	624.22	499.38	508.74
Rajasthan	Bhawani Mandi	Road	311.00	248.80	251.82
Rajasthan	Bikaner	Preservation of Water Bodies	177.12	141.70	141.70
Rajasthan		Sewerage	3876.10	3100.88	1550.44
Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Sewerage and Drainage	328.18	262.54	265.72
Rajasthan	Deshnok	Road	140.52	112.42	112.42
Rajasthan	Jalore	Sewerage	1066.31	853.05	442. G1
Rajasthan	Jhalawar and Jhalarpatan	Sewerage	1904.02	1523.22	790.17
Rajasthan	Jhalrapatan	Preservation of Water Bodies	493.41	394.73	394.73
Rajasthan	Mangrole	Storm Water Drain	292.3	233.84	121.31
Rajasthan	Nimbhera	Road	214.40	171.52	173.60

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan	Niwai	Road	202.39	161.91	82.97
Rajasthan	Nokha	Road	149.90	119.92	119.92
Rajasthan	Paratapgarh	Drainage	148.03	118.43	120.64
Rajasthan	Rajakhera	Road	272.18	217.74	221.82
Rajasthan	Ramganjrnanadi	Storm Water Drain	148.97	119.18	61.83
Rajasthan	Reengus	Road	251.23	200.98	100.91
Rajasthan	Sikar City	Road	374.67	299.74	299.74
Rajasthan	Sri Madhopur	Road	290.97	232.78	232.78
Rajasthan	Sumerpur	Sewerage	927.74	742.19	385.02
Rajasthan	Tonk	Road	520.58	416.46	213.44
Rajasthan	Udaipur	Water Supply	5395	4316	4396.39
Rajasthan	Uniara	Road	100.20	80.16	81.66
Rajasthan	Sardulshahar	Road	352.00	281.60	146.08
Rajasthan	Mount Abu	Sewerage	2715.00	2172.00	1113.15
Rajasthan		Storm Water Drain	422.00	337.60	175.13
Rajasthan	Sangaria	Storm Water Drain	366.00	292.80	298.29
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Sewerage	6167.00	4933.60	2559.31
Rajasthan	Kishangarh	Sewerage	2601.00	2080.80	1066.41
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Sewerage	4279.00	3423.20	1735.99
Rajasthan	Pali	Sewerage	3329.53	2663.62	1364.29
Rajasthan	Virat Nagar	Urban Renewal	102.41	81.93	40.96
Rajasthan	Beawar	Water Supply	4979.31	3983.45	1991.72
Rajasthan	Makama	Water Supply	4870.41	3896.33	1977.38
Rajasthan	Kota	Sewerage	5122.42	4097.94	2048.97
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Sewerage	3781.00	3024.80	1538.49
Rajasthan	Sardarshahar	Sewerage	3692.00	2953.60	1500.43
Rajasthan Total		37	60988.52	48790.83	28626.89
Sikkim	Mangan	Water Supply	1580.82	1422.74	1446.45
Sikkim	Namchi	Sewerage Treatment Plant	1097.00	987.30	987.30
Sikkim	Jorethang	Sewerage Treatment Plant	480.00	432.00	432.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sikkim	Melli	Sewerage Treatment Plant	341.00	306.90	306.90
Sikkim	Rangpo	Sewerage Treatment Plant	494.00	444.60	444.60
Sikkim Total		5	3992.82	3593.54	3617.25
Tamil Nadu	Amoor	Water Supply	110.00	88.00	88.00
Tamil Nadu	Arakkonam	Water Supply	844.70	675.76	675.76
Tamil Nadu	Aralvoimozhi	Road	94.45	75.56	75.56
Tamil Nadu	Aranthangi	Water Supply	340.00	272.00	272.00
Tamil Nadu	Azhgappapuram	Road	96.55	77.24	77.24
Tamil Nadu	Boonthipuram	Water Supply	61.18	48.94	48.94
Tamil Nadu	Boothapandi	Road	87.10	69.68	69.68
Tamil Nadu	Cheeranmahadevi	Road	129.70	103.76	103.76
Tamil Nadu	Coonoor	Road	458.30	366.64	366.64
Tamil Nadu	Devakottai	Water Supply	30.00	24.00	24.00
Tamil Nadu		Road	415.00	332.00	332.00
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Drain	343.00	274.40	274.40
Tamil Nadu	Erode	Water Supply	588.16	470.53	470.52
Tamil Nadu		Road	250.00	200.00	200.00
Tamil Nadu	Gobichettipalayam	Road	215.50	172.40	172.40
Tamil Nadu	Gudalur	Water Supply	525.00	420.00	420.00
Tamil Nadu	Inamkarur	Road	164.00	131.20	131.20
Tamil Nadu	Kalakadu	Road	183.85	147.08	147.08
Tamil Nadu	Kallidaikurichi	Road	94.85	75.88	75.88
Tamil Nadu	Kallinjur	Water Supply	105.27	84.22	84.22
Tamil Nadu	Kallukuttam	Road	99.00	79.20	79.20
Tamil Nadu	Karur	Road Canal	830.00	664.00	664.00
Tamil Nadu		Water Supply	110.38	88.30	88.30
Tamil Nadu	Keelakarai	Water Supply	2015.50	1612.40	1612.40
Tamil Nadu	Kombai	Water Supply	223.00	178.40	178.40
Tamil Nadu	Kothanallur	Road	100.00	80.00	80.00
Tamil Nadu	Kumbakonam	Road	550.00	440.00	440.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Mailaduthurai	Road	194.00	155.20	155.20
Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Sewerage	608.00	486.40	486.40
Tamil Nadu	Manavalakurichi	Road	94.20	75.36	75.36
Tamil Nadu	Mandaikadu	Road	100.00	80.00	80.00
Tamil Nadu	Manimutharu	Water Supply	130.84	104.67	104.68
Tamil Nadu	Mannaparai	Road (Bridge)	220.00	176.00	176.00
Tamil Nadu	Maraimalainagar	Water Supply	254.06	203.20	203.20
Tamil Nadu		Sewerage	375.00	300.00	300.00
Tamil Nadu	Marungoor	Water Supply	31.26	25.01	25.00
Tamil Nadu	Melagaram	Road	76.35	61.00	61.08
Tamil Nadu	Moolakaraipatti	Water Supply	226.00	180.80	180.80
Tamil Nadu	Mukkudal	Road	55.16	44.12	44.12
Tamil Nadu	Mulagurrioodu	Road	100.00	80.00	80.00
Tamil Nadu	Musiri	Road	200.00	160.00	160.00
Tamil Nadu	Mylady	Water Supply	25.91	20.73	20.72
Tamil Nadu		Road	78.55	62.84	62.84
Tamil Nadu	Nalloor	Water Supply	62.69	50.15	50.16
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Water Supply	990.50	792.40	792.40
Tamil Nadu		SWM	358.25	286.60	286.60
Tamil Nadu	Palladam	Water Supply	891.23	712.98	356.49
Tamil Nadu	Panagudi	Road	214.60	171.68	171.68
Tamil Nadu	Panaipuram	Water Supply	155.37	124.30	124.30
Tamil Nadu	Paramakudi	Water Supply	5824.30	4659.44	4859.44
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	Road	188.00	150.40	150.40
Tamil Nadu	Ponmani	Road	100.00	80.00	80.00
Tamil Nadu	Ponnamaravathy	Water Supply	721.00	576.80	576.80
Tamil Nadu	Rajapalayam	Road, Drain	913.00	730.40	730.40
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Water Supply	4770.00	3816.00	3816.00
Tamil Nadu	Sambavarvadakarai	Road	131.02	104.82	104.82
Tamil Nadu	Sankarankovil	Road	293.30	234.64	234.64

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Sankarnagar	Road	51.00	40.80	40.80
Tamil Nadu	Sevugapatti	Water Supply	141.84	113.47	113.48
Tamil Nadu	Shenbakkam	Water Supply	78.65	62.92	62.92
Tamil Nadu	Sivakasi	Road	372.00	297.60	297.60
Tamil Nadu	Srivilliputhur	Water Supply	2949.19	2359.35	2359.36
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	Water Supply	904.00	723.20	723.20
Tamil Nadu	Theroor	Road	123.50	98.80	98.80
Tamil Nadu	Thevaram	Water Supply	252.25	201.80	201.80
Tamil Nadu	Thimiri	Water Supply	101.00	80.80	80.80
Tamil Nadu	Thingalnagar	Road	144.00	115.20	115.20
Tamil Nadu	Thirivithankodu	Road	152.60	122.08	122.08
Tamil Nadu	Thirukazhukundram	Water Supply	105.00	84.00	84.00
Tamil Nadu	Thirupathur	Water Supply	648.00	518.40	518.40
Tamil Nadu	Thiruthani	Water Supply	512.30	409.84	409.84
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	Road	328.00	262.40	262.40
Tamil Nadu	Udankudi	Road	53.60	42.88	42.88
Tamil Nadu	Udhagamarnandlam	Road	1207.00	965.60	965.60
Tamil Nadu	Vaddakkuvalliyur	Road	227.65	182.12	182.12
Tamil Nadu	Valparai	Water Supply	221.40	177.12	177.12
Tamil Nadu	Vellimalai	Road	146.00	116.80	116.80
Tamil Nadu	Verkilambi	Road	100.00	80.00	80.00
Tamil Nadu	Verravanallur	Road	50.65	40.52	40.52
Tamil Nadu	Vikramsingapuram	Water Supply	246.00	196.80	196.80
Tamil Nadu	Vilavoor	Road	100.00	80.00	80.00
Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	Water Supply	955.00	764.00	764.00
Tamil Nadu	Gandhi Nagar	Water Supply	29.15	23.32	23.32
Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	Water Supply	3279.90	2623.92	2623.92
Tamil Nadu	Rameswaram	Water Supply	3376.50	2701.20	2701.20
Tamil Nadu	Mudukulathur	Water Supply	1127.00	901.60	901.60
Tamil Nadu	Mandapam	Water Supply	893.00	714.40	714.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Sayalkudi	Water Supply	853.60	682.88	682.88
Tamil Nadu	Thodni	Water Supply	930.00	744.00	744.00
Tamil Nadu	R.S. Mangalam	Water Supply	567.00	453.60	453.60
Tamil Nadu	Kamuthi	Water Supply	801.00	640.80	640.80
Tamil Nadu	Abiramam	Water Supply	339.00	271.20	271.20
Tamil Nadu	Thirupathur	Water Supply	1447.00	1157.60	1157.60
Tamil Nadu	Hayankudi	Water Supply	1121.00	896.80	896.80
Tamil Nadu	Nerkuppai	Water Supply	314.00	251.20	251.20
Tamil Nadu	Thiruchendur	U.G. Sewerage	1122.00	897.60	448.80
Tamil Nadu	Udumalpet	Sewerage	3034.23	2427.38	1213.69
Tamil Nadu	Rashipuram	Water Supply	669.20	535.36	535.36
Tamil Nadu	Vellakoil	Water Supply	947.06	757.65	378.82
Tamil Nadu	Palayam	Water Supply	159.18	127.34	127.34
Tamil Nadu	Vedasandur	Water Supply	236.68	189.34	189.34
Tamil Nadu	Gudalore	Water Supply	165.10	132.08	66.04
Tamil Nadu	Sarlarsamakulam	Water Supply	78.27	62.62	31.31
Tamil Nadu	Chettipalayam	Water Supply	71.07	56.86	28.43
Tamil Nadu	Oddanchatram	Water Supply	581.17	464.94	464.94
Tamil Nadu	Othakalmandapam	Water Supply	51.52	41.22	20.61
Tamil Nadu	Thirumalayampalayam	Water Supply	57.62	46.10	23.05
Tamil Nadu	Samalpuram	Water Supply	337.87	270.30	135.15
Tamil Nadu	Karumathampatti	Water Supply	561.41	449.13	224.56
Tamil Nadu	Mettur	Water Supply	1247.19	997.75	997.75
Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	Water Supply	615.60	492.48	246.24
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	UGD	2555.20	2044.16	2044.16
Tamil Nadu	Avelalapatty	Water Supply	347.30	277.84	138.92
Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	Water Supply	7060.14	5648.11	2824.05
Tamil Nadu	Kayalpattinam	Water Supply	2967.00	2373.60	1186.80
Tamil Nadu	Vandavasi	Water Supply	930.62	744.50	372.25
Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi	Water Supply	1391.83	1113.46	556.73

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	Water Supply	918.29	734.60	367.31
Tamil Nadu	Attur	Water Supply	458.97	367.18	183.59
Tamil Nadu	Thiruchengode	Water Supply	603.55	482.84	241.42
Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	Underground Sewerage	6556.47	5245.11	2622.59
Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	Water Supply	1852.65	1482.12	741.06
Tamil Nadu Total		122	88272.98	70618.38	58210.46
Tripura	Belonia	Roads and Storm Water Drains	4311.53	3880.38	3916.04
Tripura	Kallashar	Road	1511.28	1360.15	1257.62
Tripura	Ranibazar	Drain	1217.00	1095.30	1095.30
Tripura	Kamalpur	Road	777.00	699.30	650.72
Tripura Total		4	7816.81	7035.13	6919.68
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Solid Waste Management	1606.81	1285.45	1308.75
Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	Solid Waste Management	578.45	462.76	471.44
Uttar Pradesh	Balia	Solid Waste Management	681.66	545.33	555.55
Uttar Pradesh		Water Supply	804.23	643.38	655.45
Uttar Pradesh		Sewerage	4472.31	3577.85	3642.29
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Road	2376.94	1901.55	1901.56
Uttar Pradesh		Water Supply	973.26	778.61	793.20
Uttar Pradesh		Solid Waste Management	586.11	468.89	243.23
Uttar Pradesh	Buiandshahr	Water Supply	1937.86	1550.29	1579.36
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Water Supply	962.48	769.98	784.42
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Solid Waste Management	582.10	465.68	471.16
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Water Supply	1570.04	1256.03	1279.58
Uttar Pradesh		Solid Waste Management	937.93	750.34	750.34
Uttar Pradesh		Sewerage	8691.66	6953.33	7031.12
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Solid Waste Management	713.50	570.80	296.10
Uttar Pradesh		Water Supply	2638.88	2111.10	2144.76
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Roads and Flyover	9087.67	7270.15	3771.38
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Water Supply	985.71	788.57	803.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Solid Waste Management	1563.60	1250.88	648.89
Uttar Pradesh		Water Supply	1598.85	1279.08	1254.56
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Solid Waste Management	1216.00	972.80	990.24
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Solid Waste Management	462.30	369.84	375.71
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Sewerage	4874.18	3899.34	3972.45
Uttar Pradesh		Solid Waste Management	428.40	342.72	344.35
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Solid Waste Management	1315.70	1052.56	1069.25
Uttar Pradesh		Water Supply	3719.24	2975.39	2975.40
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Solid Waste Management	657.50	526.00	534.86
Uttar Pradesh		Water Supply	3214.33	2571.46	2571.46
Uttar Pradesh	Raibareilly	Solid Waste Management	878.00	702.40	664.63
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly*	Water Supply	7800.04	6240.03	3717.57
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	Water Supply	1201.29	961.03	961.04
Uttar Pradesh		Solid Waste Management	655.09	524.07	533.90
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	Water Supply	203.36	162.69	165.73
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Water Supply	385.09	308.07	313.84
Uttar Pradesh		Sewerage	7341.24	5872.99	5819.14
Uttar Pradesh	Loni	Solid Waste Management	1181.28	945.02	472.51
Uttar Pradesh		Water Supply	4983.63	3986.90	3978.90
Uttar Pradesh	Baruasagar	Water Supply	718.62	574.90	574.41
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Water Supply	1880.82	1504.66	1504.66
Uttar Pradesh	Gazipur	Water Supply	681.50	545.20	545.20
Uttar Pradesh	Bagpat	Water Supply	318.15	254.52	254.52
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Solid Waste Management	1100.87	880.70	880.70
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Water Supply	2848.96	2279.17	2279.16
Uttar Pradesh	Modinagar	Water Supply	2339.17	1871.34	1871.27
Uttar Pradesh	Nanpara	Water Supply	237.76	190.22	190.21
Uttar Pradesh	Laharpur (Sitapur)	Water Supply	178.25	142.60	142.60
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Solid Waste Management	1220.39	976.31	488.16
Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Solid Waste Management	537.43	429.94	420.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	Khurza	Water Supply	1243.81	995.06	994.93
Uttar Pradesh		Sewerage	3463.00	2770.40	2770.07
Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	Drainage	2195.16	1756.13	1748.36
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Water Supply	616.29	493.03	493.04
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Water Supply	1036.94	829.55	829.56
Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	Water Supply	1118.74	894.99	894.02
Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Water Supply	555.93	444.74	444.74
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Water Supply	1104.06	883.25	883.24
Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur	Water Supply	1190.31	952.25	951.76
Uttar Pradesh	Ramnagar	Water Supply	591.93	473.54	471.38
Uttar Pradesh	Padrauna	Water Supply	615.25	492.20	492.20
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Water Supply	458.34	366.67	366.49
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Water Supply (Pt-I)	3108.12	2486.50	2486.50
Uttar Pradesh	Sandila	Water Supply	693.58	554.86	554.86
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Water Supply	885.26	708.21	708.21
Uttar Pradesh	Shahajanpur	Water Supply	999.77	799.82	798.51
Uttar Pradesh Total		64	115805.15	92644.12	84886.26
Uttarakhand	Musscorie	Sewerage	6173.25	4938.60	2469.30
Uttarakhand Total		1	6173.25	4938.60	2469.30
West Bengal	Ashoknagar-Habra	Road	730.45	584.36	595.32
West Bengal	Arambagh	Water Supply	1122.21	897.77	914.58
West Bengal	Balurghat	Drainage	1535.90	1228.72	1251.76
West Bengal	Berharnpore	Water Supply	1270	1016.00	1035.05
West Bengal	Gushkara	Water Supply	780.27	624.22	635.92
West Bengal	Haldia	Water Supply	558.57	446.86	455.24
West Bengal	Katwa	Water Supply	1298.14	1038.51	1057.99
West Bengal	Krishnagar	Water Supply	1243.00	994.40	1013.05
West Bengal	Rarnpurhat	Water Supply	715.67	572.54	583.28
West Bengal	Santipur	Water Supply	1724	1379.20	1405.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
West Bengal	Siliguri	Water Supply	2271.00	1816.80	1850.87
West Bengal		Drainage	3386.39	2709.11	2759.91
West Bengal	Suri	Water Supply	965.73	772.58	787.07
West Bengal	Tamluk	Water Supply	1135.6	908.48	925.52
West Bengal	Old Maida	Water Supply	1819.86	1455.89	1455.88
West Bengal	Kurseong	Sewerage	1251.59	1001.27	500.64
West Bengal	Tarakeshwar	Water Supply	927.58	742.06	755.98
West Bengal	Kaliyaganj	Water Supply	1167.84	934.27	951.78
West Bengal	Contai	Water Supply	2317.88	1854.30	1889.07
West Bengal	Dhulian	Water Supply	2062.64	1650.11	1650.11
West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	Water Supply	3479.9	2783.92	2783.92
West Bengal	Kandi	Water Supply	3740.29	2992.23	2992.23
West Bengal	Taherpur	Water Supply	867.75	694.20	694.20
West Bengal	Kharar	Water Supply	679.17	543.34	543.34
West Bengal	Nalhati	Water Supply	567.62	454.10	454.10
West Bengal	Khirpai	Water Supply	946.34	757.07	757.08
West Bengal	Egra	Water Supply	1496.78	1197.42	598.71
West Bengal	Ramjibanpur	Water Supply	1101.03	880.82	440.41
West Bengal	Birnagar	Water Supply	977.25	781.80	390.90
West Bengal	Sainthia	Water Supply	1299.62	1039.70	519.85
West Bengal	Chandrakona	Water Supply	1557.29	1245.83	622.92
West Bengal	Balughat	Water Supply	4160.24	3328.19	1664.10
West Bengal	Englishbazar	Water Supply	4140.00	3312.00	1656.00
West Bengal	Coochbehar	Water Supply	3634.84	2907.87	1453.94
West Bengal	Raiganj	Water Supply	4401.23	3520.984	1760.00
West Bengal Total		35	61333.67	49066.94	39805.75
Goa	Bicholim	Roads	843.00	674.40	687.04
Goa	Sanquelim	Road Components and Infrastructure Core Network	1447.00	1157.60	600.51
Goa	Sanguem	Upgradation of Roads, Footpaths and Infrastructure core network	585.00	379.00	198.28
Goa Total		3	2875.00	2211.00	1485.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya	Tura	Solid Waste Management	833.1	749.79	374.90
Meghalaya	Nangpoh	Solid Waste Management	600.16	540.14	270.07
Meghalaya Total		2	1433.26	1289.93	644.97
Mizoram	Lunglei	Water Supply	867.44	780.70	780.70
Mizoram	Serchhip	Water Supply	687.60	618.84	618.84
Mizoram Total		2	1855.04	1399.54	1399.54
Nagaland	Chumukedima	Upgradation of Roads	423.89	381.50	381.30
Nagaland	Mon	Road and Drainage	1901.93	1711.74	855.87
Nagaland Total		2	2325.82	2093.24	1237.17
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa/Amli	Water Supply	1864.73	1491.78	745.89
Dadra and Nagar Haveli Total		1	1864.73	1491.78	745.89
Puduchery	Yanam	Water Supply	3918.00	3134.40	3134.40
Puduchery Total		1	3918.00	3134.40	3134.40
Daman and Diu	Moti and Nandi Daman	Underground Sewerage	942.37	753.90	31.00
Daman and Diu Total		1	942.37	753.90	31.00
Andaman and Nicobar	Jungleeghat	Roads and Drainage	558.13	446.5	223.25
		1	558.13	446.5	223.25
Grand Total		807	1402095.74	1124001.78	949483.32

[English]

Metro and Monorail

613. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has received proposals for Metro and Monorail from various States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has cleared all the proposals and if so, the details thereof, State and project-wise alongwith the financial assistance provided during the last three years and the current year state and project-wise;

(d) if not, the number of proposals still pending and the reasons for such pendency alongwith the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(e) the progress of ongoing Metro rail projects in the country and the time by which these ongoing projects are likely to be completed, State and project-wise; and

(f) the details of funding and the steps taken by the Government for timely completion of ongoing metro projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) The Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments only on metro rail projects. The details of metro rail proposals are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The details of cleared metro rail proposals, State and project-wise alongwith the financial assistance during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-II and the details of pending

metro rail proposals are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Metro rail projects are considered in Government depending upon the proposals received from the State Government. However, the consideration of the proposals and their sanction depend upon a number of parameters viz. the project justification, availability of resources and relative prioritization, etc. Government of India supports development of public transport in line with National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006 subject to availability of resources. As such no timeframe can be given for clearance for any particular public mass transit project. Taking up of public transport for development of a city is continuous process.

(e) The details of ongoing metro rail projects and the time of completion, State and project-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-IV

(f) The details of funding of ongoing metro projects are given in the enclosed Statement-IV. The Union Government monitors the physical and financial progress of the metro rail projects on monthly and quarterly basis.

Statement-I

The details of the metro rail proposals received by the Union Government from various State Governments as given below

Sl. No.	State	Proposals received	Length (in km.)	Total Cost (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase-I	65.10	10,571
		Delhi MRTS Phase-II	54.68	11,691.36
		Central Secretariat to Badarpur	20.16	4012
		Extension of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon (Haryana)	14.47	1589.44
		Extension of Delhi Metro to Noida (Uttar Pradesh)	7.00	827
		Dwarka Sector-9 to Sector-21	2.76	356.11
		New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport to Dwarka Sector-21	22.7	4379.89
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Anand Vihar ISBT to Vaishali (Uttar Pradesh)	2.574	320
		Delhi MRTS Phase-III	103.05	35,242

1	2	3	4	5
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.875	2494
		Extension from Dwarka to Najafgarh	5.50	1070
		Extension from Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	2.717	281.78
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Mundka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.5	1991
		Extension from Rithala to Bawana	11.9	2,175
		Extension from Dwarka Sector 21 to IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana)	11.9	2,175
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro-I	42.3	11609
		Bangalore Metro Phase-II	72.095	26,405.14
3.	West Bengal	Kolkata East — West Metro	14.67	4874.58
4.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro	45.046	14,600
5.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (PPP)	11.07	2,356
		Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar		
		Mumbai Metro Line-2 (PPP)	31.871	7660
		Charkop-Bandra-Mankurd		
		Mumbai Metro Line-3 (JV of Gol and State) Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ	33.85	24,430
		Pune Metro Project	31.5	7,984
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro	71.16	12,132
7.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Stage-I Mansarovar to Chandpole	9.25	1,250
		Jaipur Metro Rai Project Phase-I Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar	12.067	3149
		Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-II Corridor-I North South Corridor	23.009	6583
8.	Kerala	Coochi Metro Rail Project	25.612	5181.79
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad — Gandhi Nagar (State Government)	111	20672.27
10.	Punjab	Ludhiana Metro	28.8	8706

Statement-II

The details of the proposals approved during the last three years and current year i.e. 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposals received	Date of Approval	Financial Assistance provided by Government of India (in crores of Rs)			
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Dec., 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase-I	17.09.1996	—	—	—	—
		Delhi MRTS Phase-II	30.03.2006 4.12.2006	3484.85	3386.92	480.85	333.00
		Central Secretariat to Badarpur	17.05.2007				
		Dwarka Sector-9 to Dwarka Sector-21	26.04.2008				
		New Delhi Railway Station to IGI	17.5.2007				
		Airport to Dwarka Sector-21	29.01.2009				
		Extension of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon (Haryana)	4.12.2006	165.48	—	1.20	—
		Extension of Delhi Metro to Noida (Uttar Pradesh)	19.03.2008				
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Ananad Vihar ISBT to Vaishali, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)	5.09.2011				
		Delhi Metro Phase-III	26.09.2011	—	—	1022.91	1216.00
Extension of Delhi Metro from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.09.2011	—	—	107.99	100.00		

Rs. 260 crore borne by GDA; Rs. 60 crore borne by DMRC.

		Extension from Dwarka to Najafgarh	11.09.2012	—	—	—	—
		Extension from Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	11.09.2012	—	—	—	—
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Mundka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.09. 2012	—	—	—	—
2.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro	Approved in 2009	112.79	652.00	1810.00	1648.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Phase-I	Approved in 2011	404.10	578.22	1480.00	1284.80
4.	West Bengal	Kolkata East — West Metro	30.07.2008	124.00	350.00	250.00	265.00
5.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Stage-I	21.01.2011	Completely State Government Funded			
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai — Line-II	Approved in 2009	235.50	—	75.00	—
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro Project	Approved in 2010	Viability Gap Funding from Government of India (20% of the total project cost — Rs. 1458 crore.			
8.	Kerala	Kochi Metro Project	Approved in July, 2012	—	—	—	19.00

GDA-Ghaziabad Development Authority; DMRC-Delhi Metro Rail Corporation.

Statement-III*The details of the pending proposals*

Sl. No.	State	Proposals received	Length (in km.)	Total Cost (in crore)
1.	Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR)	Rithala to Bawana	11.9	2,175
		Dwarka Sector 21 to IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana)	11.9	2,175
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Phase-II	72.095	26,405.14
3.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-3	33.5	24,430
		Pune Metro Project	31.5	7,984
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro	71.16	12,132
5.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-I	12.067	3,149
		Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-II	23.009	6,583
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad — Gandhi Nagar	111	20,672.27
7.	Punjab	Ludhiana Metro	28.8	8,706

Statement-IV*The State-wise details of progress of ongoing projects.*

Sl. No.	State	Proposals received	Length (in km.)	Total Cost (in crore)	Physical Progress	Date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase-III	103.05	35242	11.08%	March, 2016
		Dwarka to Najafgarh	5.50	1070		2015
		Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	2.717	282		March, 2016
		Mundaka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.5	1990		March, 2016
		Badarpur — YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.875	2494		September, 2014
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro-I (JV of Gol and State)	42.3	11609	67%	March, 2015
3.	West Bengal	Kolkata East — West Metro	14.67	4874.58	28.7%	September, 2016

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Stage-I	9.25	1250	75%	Latter half of 2013
5.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro	45.046	14600	29.05%	2014-15
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (PPP) Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar	11.07	2356	80%	Latter half of 2013
		Mumbai Metro Line-2 (PPP) Charkop-Bandra-Mankurd	31.87	7660	Primarily work has been started	2015
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro	71.16	12132	15%	2016
8.	Kerala	Kochi Metro	25.612	5181.79	Primarily work has been started	2016

Statement-V*The funding details of the ongoing projects*

Sl. No.	State	Project	Length (km.)	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Details of funding (Rs. in crore)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase-III	103.0550	35,242.00	Equity Govt	— 3748.50 (10.635%)
					Equity GNCTD	— 3748.50 (10.635%)
					Sub. Debt Govt	— 2550.00 (7.235%)
					Sub. Debt GNCTD	— 2550.00 (7.235%)
					JICA loan	— 19182.00 (54.43%)
					Property Dev. DMRC	— 1586.00 (4.50%)
					Grant by DDA	— 1500.00 (4.26%)
					Loan from IIFCL and or such other Financial Institutions	— 377.00 (1.07%)
					Total	— 35242.00 (100%)
		Dwarka to Najafgarh	5.50	1,070	Govt	— 352.5 (32.94%)
					GNCTD	— 325.5 (32.94%)
					JICA loan	— 365.0 (34.12%)
					Total	— 1070.00 (100%)
		Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	2.717	281.78	Govt including JICA Loan	— 209.80 (74.46%)
					GNCTD	— 20.10 (7.13%)
					GoUP	— 51.88 (18.41%)
					Total	— 281.78 (100%)

1	2	3	4	5	6	
		Extension of Delhi Metro to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.875	2494.00	Land GoH Grant GoH Grant Gol Rolling Stock by DMRC Sub-total	— 85.00 (3.41%) — 1311.20 (52.57%) — 327.80 (13.14%) — 400.00 (16.04%) — 2124.00 (85.16%)
					Central Taxes	
					Gol GoH Sub-total	— 208.80 (8.37%) — 52.20 (2.09%) — 261.00 (10.47%)
					State Taxes	— 109.00(4.37%)
					(to be exempted or reimbursed by GoH)	
					Grand Total	— 2494.00 (100%)
		Mundka to Bahadurgarh, (Delhi-Haryana)	11.182	1991	(I) Delhi Portion	
					Equity Gol Equity (GNCTD) DDA GoH SD (Gol) SD (GNCTD) JICA DMRC (Property Development)	— 152.00 (7.63%) — 152.00 (7.63%) — 54 (2.71%) — 152.00 (7.63%) — 89.50 (4.50%) — 89.50 (4.50%) — 222.00 (11.15%) — 168.00 (8.44%)
					(II) Haryana Portion	
					Gol GoH DMRC Total	— 204.00 (10.25%) — 598. (30.03%) — 110.00 (5.53%) — 1991.00 (100%)
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro	42.3	11609	Gol Equity GOK Equity SD (Gol) SD (GoK) FIs (SD) Total	— 1634.92 (14.08%) — 1634.92 (14.08%) — 1089.94 (9.39%) — 2344.49 (20.10%) — 4904.73 (42.25%) — 11609.00 (100%)

1	2	3	4	5	6		
3.	West Bengal	Kolkata East— West Metro	14.67	4874.58	Gol Equity	—	701.50
					WB equity	—	701.50
					SD Gol	—	467.50
					SD WB	—	751.14
					JICA	—	2252.94
					Total	—	4874.58
4.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Stage-I Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar	9.25	1250	Completely funded by State Government of Rajasthan		
5.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro	45.046	14600	Gol Equity	—	2190.00
			23.085		TN Equity	—	2190.00
			21.961		SD Gol	—	730.00
					SD TN	—	844.00
					JICA	—	8640.00
					Total	—	14600.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro	71.16	12132.00	Government of AP	—	1980.00 (16.32%)
					Gol—VGF	—	1458.00 (12.12%)
					Concessionaire	—	8694.00 (71.56%)
					Total	—	12132.00 (100%)
7.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (PPP) Versova-Andheri- Ghatkopar	11.07	2356	Debt Equity	—	70:30 (implemented by BOOT basis through PPP)
					Equity MMRDA	—	133.00 (26%)
					Gol VGF	—	650.00
					Gol ACA	—	471.00 (20%)
					State Government Share	—	179.00
		Mumbai Metro Line-2 Charkop- Bandra-Mankurd	31.87	7660.00	Equity MMRDA	—	Nil
					Equity	—	1609.00 (21%)
					Concessionaire	—	
					Debt	—	3753.00 (49%)
					VGF grant Gol	—	1532.00 (20%)
					VGF grant GoM	—	766.00 (10%)
					Total	—	7660.00(100%)

1	2	3	4	5	6	
8.	Kerala	Kochi Metro	25.3	5181.79	Equity GoI	– 753.73.00 (15.24%)
					Equity GoK	– 753.73.00 (15.24%)
					Sub. Debt for	– 248.50 (5.02%)
					Central taxes GoI	
					Sub. Debt Central	– 248.50 (5.02%)
					taxes Gok	
					JICA loan	– 2170.00 (43.88%)
					State Taxes by GoK	– 237.33
					Total	– 5181.00 (100%)

Abbreviations:—

- GDA – Ghaziabad Development Authority
- DMRC – Delhi Metro Rail Corporation
- GoI – Government of India
- GNCTD – Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
- DDA – Delhi Development Authority
- IIFCL- India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd.
- GoH – Government of Haryana
- MMRDA – Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority
- VGF – Viability Gap Funding
- GoK – Government of Kerala and Government of Karnataka
- GoUP – Government of Uttar Pradesh
- JICA – Japan International Cooperation Agency
- SD – Subordinate Debt
- FIs – Financial Institutions

CBM with Pakistan

614. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain acts by Pakistan on the border are affecting the Indo-Pak diplomatic relations;

(b) if so, whether the Government has lodged its strong protest with the Government of Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government of Pakistan;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the situation and arrived at a consensus on confidence building process with Pakistan;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the outcome of the high level meeting that took place with Pakistan's External Affairs Minister recently; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the tension along the border with the Government of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government deplored the gravely provocative and repugnant acts of the killing of two Indian soldiers and the barbaric mutilation of their bodies by the Pakistan Army near the Line of Control in the Mendhar sector on January 8, and has called upon the Government of Pakistan to carry out a proper investigation of this unacceptable action and ensure that this does not recur. It has also been conveyed that Pakistan should not believe that its brazen denial and lack of proper response will be ignored and that bilateral relations could be unaffected or that there will be business as usual.

(d) to (g) Government will continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the security and territorial integrity of the nation, and to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan must on its part abide by its commitments under the Simla Agreement which includes abjuring violence and respecting the sanctity of the Line of Control.

In the context of the recent incidents along the LoC Pakistan has made propagandist suggestions for investigations by a third party and bilateral talks may be at the Foreign Ministers level. Government is of the view that practical steps need to be taken to strengthen the sanctity of the Line of Control for which the well established mechanism of contacts between the Director Generals of Military Operations must be fully utilized.

Strike by Navodaya Vidyalaya Staff

615. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the teaching and non-teaching staff members of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNV) in the country are on an indefinite strike;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their going on strike;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to redress their grievances and demands; and

(d) the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The teaching and non-teaching staff of some of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas had proceeded on indefinite strike with effect from 6.02.2013 for fulfillment of various demands relating to their service conditions.

(c) and (d) The strike has since been called off with effect from 15.2.2013 after detailed discussions with the representatives of the various staff associations of JNVs with the assurance that all the genuine demands would be looked into by the Government and the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) sympathetically in a time-bound manner.

[Translation]

Hike in Airfares

616. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI HARI MANJHI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public and private airlines are constantly increasing their airfares in various domestic and international sectors including Gulf region especially during the festive season;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the justification for accepting the fare band fixed by private airlines/market determined forces;

(c) whether such a hike in airfares is likely to hit the plans to make Delhi an aviation hub in the country;

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

(e) whether instances of cancellation of Air India flights are also highest during festival season, especially the period from August to September and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to make fares affordable to the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Air fares are not fixed by the Government as these are determined by market forces of demand and supply. Airfares depend on Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) prices, Airport Charges, Passenger Services fee, Prevalent Foreign Exchange Rate, Service Tax, etc. Fluctuations in any of these components affect the airfares. Scheduled airlines offer different fare buckets for each flight and the airfares offered by the airlines in lower buckets are generally affordable. The airfare increases with the increase in demand for seat, as the lower fare buckets get sold out fast. Random monitoring of airfare revealed that the airfares are remaining within the fare band made available by the scheduled airline on their respective websites.

(c) and (d) Not applicable in view of (a) and (b) above.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Ministry of Civil Aviation has been taking up the matter relating to ATF prices and tax related issues with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Ministry of Finance respectively with a view to make air travel more and more affordable.

With a view to maintain transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken following steps:—

Scheduled domestic airlines have been asked to display established tariff route-wise and fare category-wise on monthly basis and also to notify noticeable changes to DGC A within 24 hrs of effecting such a change. Further, DGCA also monitors tariff on specific sectors on regular basis.

Development of Gwadar Port by China

617. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan's strategically important Gwadar Port is being developed by China;

(b) if so, whether the Western border area of India is likely to become more vulnerable as a result thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Recently, management of operations of Gwadar Port have been taken over by a Chinese company. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[English]

Irregularities in UGC

618. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) the details of funds allocated and utilized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for award of fellowships to SC, ST and minority students during the last three years, year-wise and category-wise, separately;

(b) whether instances of irregularities have been reported in UGC regarding grant of fellowships to students financed by the other Ministries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether UGC maintains the record of beneficiaries of hundreds of crores granted as fellowships and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government would inquire into the

alleged irregularities by UGC and fix responsibility in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it provides funds to selected candidates belonging to SC/ST categories and minority communities under the following schemes:—

1. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) for SC/ST Candidates
2. Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) for Minority Students
3. Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST Candidates.
4. PG Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST Students.

Detailed information on number of students under the aforesaid schemes as reported by UGC is placed at enclosed Statement-I, II, III, and IV respectively. The amounts given under these schemes as reported by UGC, are as follows:—

1. **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) for SC/ST**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Financial Year	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes	
	Budget Allocation	Grant Released	Budget Allocation	Grant Released
2009-10	105.73	62.65	30.23	30.71
2010-11	187.19	141.71	78.45	70.35
2011-12	153.52	86.39	85.09	10.39

2. **Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) for Minority Students**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3
2009-10	14.90	15.08

1	2	3
2010-11	29.00	15.04
2011-12	52.00	21.60

3. Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST Candidates

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2009-10	750.00	435.87
2010-11	300.00	417.00
2011-12	310.08	309.12

4. PG Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST Students

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
2009-10	1600.00	709.81
2010-11	300.00	1240.08
2011-12	340.00	559.00

(b) and (c) No, Madam. As per report furnished by UGC, no major procedural or substantive irregularity have been reported. Grants to the selected candidates of 2005 to 2010 under RGNF are being disbursed through the respective Institutions/Colleges/Universities as per the utilization certificate against the previous grants. Since 2011-12, grants are being disbursed by Canara Bank directly to the candidates' account, through Direct Cash Transfer facility. MANF supported by the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been implemented since 2009-10 under which the fellowship grants are released to the institutions/Colleges/Universities for the disbursement to the selected candidates. The fellowship grants under the scheme, to the selected candidates of 2011-12 and 2012-13 are being paid by Canara Bank directly into the account of beneficiaries.

(d) Yes, Madam. Since 2005, UGC has granted fellowship to the student with slots of 1333 for SCs and 667 for STs till 2009 and thereafter 2000 slots for SCs and 667 for STs since 2010.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise list of selected candidate so far under the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC/ST candidate

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territories	Number of slots allotted – As per Government of India			Number of selected Candidate during the year					
		SC	SC since 1st April, 2010	ST	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99	148	40	97	40	188	70	200	79
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	6	0	29	0	14	0	25
4.	Assam	15	22	26	36	46	24	30	24	35
5.	Bihar	104	157	6	88	7	143	6	68	4
6.	Chandigarh	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	19	29	53	25	9	17	15	30	13
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	37	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	19	28	0	25	0	30	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Gujarat	29	43	58	29	57	46	0	43	28
13.	Haryana	33	49	0	34	0	54	0	57	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	18	2	12	4	22	11	23	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	9	9	11	12	10	12	10	15
16.	Jharkhand	26	38	56	19	14	14	57	17	44

17.	Karnataka	69	103	27	67	26	118	37	134	42
18.	Kerala	25	38	3	26	4	40	3	46	4
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
20.	Madhya Pradesh	73	110	95	74	54	117	77	127	64
21.	Maharashtra	79	119	66	78	18	135	10	148	13
22.	Manipur	0	1	7	36	104	3	74	8	68
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	16	2	48	0	23	0	27
24.	Mizoram	0	0	7	5	44	0	15	0	23
25.	Nagaland	0	0	14	0	73	0	19	0	30
26.	Odisha	49	73	63	47	22	75	32	74	34
27.	Puducherry	1	2	0	1	0	5	0	3	0
28.	Punjab	56	84	0	54	0	84	0	84	0
29.	Rajasthan	78	117	56	78	61	120	62	118	60
30.	Sikkim	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	95	142	5	97	5	188	7	241	7
32.	Tripura	4	7	8	3	6	4	7	5	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	281	422	1	297	1	436	6	371	5
34.	Uttarakhand	12	18	2	13	3	19	3	20	3
35.	West Bengal	148	220	35	119	13	105	19	109	19
Total		1333	2000	667	1375	702	2000	667	2000	667

- 42 additional slots for SC category has been adjusted during 2010-11.
- 35 additional slots for ST category has been adjusted during 2010-11.

Statement-II

State-wise and Community-wise number of selected candidates so far under the scheme of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students

Sl. No.	States/Union-Territory	Allocation of Slots – As per Government of India						Selection Year and Financial Year											
								2009-10						2010-11					
		Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	6	0	0	0	31	26	6				32	31	6				37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	X	X	X	X	X	4							2	1				3
3.	Assam	30	3	0	0	0	33	31	3				34	30	3				33
4.	Bihar	50	0	0	0	0	50	56					56	52					52
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	0	0	0	6	3	4				7	1	3				4
6.	Goa	X	X	X	X	X	4		1				1		4				4
7.	Gujarat	17	3	0	0	1	21	6	2			1	9	17	1				18
8.	Haryana	0	0	12	0	0	12									12	1		13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	X	X	X	X	X	4	1		1	2		4		1	1	3		5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	0	0	0	0	27	32					32	27		2	1		30
11.	Jharkhand	15	6	0	0	0	21	15	2				17	15	4				19
12.	Karnataka	25	3	0	3	0	31	25	1		1		27	25	3				28
13.	Kerala	28	22	0	0	0	50	30	33				63	30	23				53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15	0	0	0	0	15	15		1			16	15					15
15.	Maharashtra	38	6	0	22	1	67	39	4		29		72	38	4		24		66

16.	Manipur	X	X	X	X	X	4	3	3			6	3	1				4	
17.	Meghalaya	X	6	0	0	0	6		6			6		6				6	
18.	Mizoram	X	X	X	X	X	4		5			5		4				4	
19.	Nagaland	0	6	0	0	0	6		5			5		6				6	
20.	Odisha	3	3	0	0	0	6	3				3	3	3				6	
21.	Punjab	3	0	56	0	0	59	2	73			75	3		56			59	
22.	Rajasthan	18	0	3	0	0	21	19	2			21	18	1	2			21	
23.	Sikkim	X	X	X	X	X	4									4		4	
24.	Tamil Nadu	14	14	0	0	0	28	15	20			35	14	19				33	
25.	Tripura	X	X	X	X	X	4						3	1				4	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	114	0	3	3	0	120	129	1			130	114	1	3	3		121	
27.	Uttarakhand	X	X	X	X	X	4	4				4	4					4	
28.	West Bengal	75	3	0	3	0	81	75	1	2		78	75	3		2		80	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	X	X	X	X	X	4		1				1						
30.	Chandigarh	X	X	X	X	X	4	1	1	2			1		3				
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	X	X	X	X	X	4												
32.	Daman and Diu	X	X	X	X	X	4												
33.	Delhi	6	3	0	0	0	9	7	1				6	3					
34.	Lakshadweep	X	X	X	X	X	4	2					4						
35.	Puducherry	X	X	X	X	X	4	2	2					4					
Grand Total		544	100	74	36	2	756	541	101	80	34	1	757	532	105	79	38	0	754

X = There will be no community-wise distribution in States/UTs with four fellowship. All application will be pooled together and decided.

Contd.

State-wise and Community-wise number of selected candidates so far under the scheme of
Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students

Sl. No.	States/Union-Territory	Selection Year and Financial Year						Grand Total Community-wise					
		2011-12						Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Grand Total
		Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Buddhist	Parsi	Total						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28	6				34	85	18	0	0	0	103
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2		1		4	3	3	0	1	0	7
3.	Assam	32	3				35	93	9	0	0	0	102
4.	Bihar	55					55	163	0	0	0	0	163
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	3				6	7	10	0	0	0	17
6.	Goa	1	3				4	1	8	0	0	0	9
7.	Gujarat	9	3				12	32	6	0	0	1	39
8.	Haryana			8			8	0	0	20	1	0	21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2		1	1		4	3	1	3	6	0	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	38		1			39	97	0	3	1	0	101
11.	Jharkhand	15	6				21	45	12	0	0	0	57
12.	Karnataka	28	3		2		33	78	7	0	3	0	88
13.	Kerala	31	26				57	91	82	0	0	0	173
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14					14	44	0	1	0	0	45
15.	Maharashtra	39	2		25	1	67	116	10	0	78	1	205
16.	Manipur	2	2		1		5	8	6	0	1	0	15

17.	Meghalaya		6			6	0	18	0	0	0	18	
18.	Mizoram		4			4	0	13	0	0	0	13	
19.	Nagaland		6			6	0	17	0	0	0	17	
20.	Odisha	3	2			5	9	5	0	0	0	14	
21.	Punjab	3		59		62	8	0	188	0	0	196	
22.	Rajasthan	18		2		20	55	1	6	0	0	62	
23.	Sikkim		2		2	4	0	2	0	6	0	8	
24.	Tamil Nadu	16	18			34	45	57	0	0	0	102	
25.	Tripura						3	1	0	0	0	4	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	123		5	2	130	366	1	9	5	0	381	
27.	Uttarakhand	5				5	13	0	0	0	0	13	
28.	West Bengal	56	3		3	62	206	7	0	7	0	220	
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands						1	1	0	0	0	2	
30.	Chandigarh	2		3			4	1	8	0	0	13	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						0	0	0	0	0	0	
32.	Daman and Diu						0	0	0	0	0	0	
33.	Delhi	7	2				20	6	0	0	0	26	
34.	Lakshadweep	1					7	0	0	0	0	7	
35.	Puducherry	1	3				3	9	0	0	0	12	
Grand Total		533	105	79	37	1	755	1606	311	238	109	2	2266

X = There will be no community-wise distribution in States/UTs with four fellowship. All application will be pooled together and decided.

/ **Statement-III**

State-wise, Gender-wise, Discipline-wise and Category-wise selected candidates so far under the scheme of Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST candidates

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	2006-07							2007-08					2008-09								
		Humanities and Social Science		Total	Science, Engg. and Tech.		Total	Grand Total	Humanities and Social Science		Total	Science, Engg. and Tech.		Total	Grand Total	Humanities and Social Science		Total	Science, Engg. and Tech.		Total	Grand Total
		SC	ST		SC	ST		SC	ST		SC	ST		SC	ST		SC	ST		SC	ST	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	5	14	3	4	7	21	10		10	5		5	15	12	2	14	4		4	18
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands							0						0								0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh							0						0								0
4.	Assam		1	1				1	1		1			1					1		1	1
5.	Bihar	3		3	1		1	4						0	2			2	1		1	3
6.	Chandigarh							0	1		1			1								0
7.	Chhattisgarh							0	1	1	1			1								0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							0						0								0
9.	Daman and Diu							0						0								0
10.	Delhi	7	2	9	2	1	3	12	3		3			3	1			1	1		1	2
11.	Goa		1	1				1						0								0
12.	Gujarat	1		1	1		1	2	2		2	1		1	3	3		3				3
13.	Haryana				1		1	1						0								0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2				2						0	1			1				1

15. Jammu and Kashmir							0							0						0
16. Jharkhand		1	1				1						0	1	1	2				2
17. Karnataka	6	2	8		3	3	11	16	1	17	8	8	25	10		10	7	7	17	
18. Kerala							0			1		1	1	1		1	3	3	4	
19. Lakshadweep							0						0						0	
20. Madhya Pradesh	2	1	3		3	3	6		1	1	1	1	2	1		1	2	2	3	
21. Maharashtra	1	1	2	3		3	5	2		2	3	3	5	3	1	4	6	6	10	
22. Manipur							0		1	1	2		2	3		3	3	1	1	4
23. Meghalaya							0								1	1			1	
24. Mizoram							0										1	1	1	
25. Nagaland							0									1	1	1	1	
26. Odisha							0	1		1			1						0	
27. Puducherry							0						0						0	
28. Punjab							0	1		1			1						0	
29. Rajasthan	2	1	3	2	3	5	8	3	5	8	2	2	10	5	4	9	6	6	15	
30. Sikkim							0						0						0	
31. Tamil Nadu	5	1	6	6	2	8	14	3		3	1	1	4	2		2	3	3	5	
32. Tripura							0						0						0	
33. Uttar Pradesh	3	2	5	2	2	4	9	8		8	5	5	13	2		2	6	6	8	
34. Uttarakhand							0						0						0	
35. West Bengal	1		1	1		1	2	2		2			2			1		1	1	
Grand Total	41	19	60	22	18	40	100	53	9	62	29	29	91	44	12	56	41	3	44	100

Contd.

*State-wise, Gender-wise, Discipline-wise and Category-wise selected candidates so far under the scheme of
Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST candidates*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	2009-10							Grand Total						
		Humanities and social Science		Total	Science and Engg. Tech.		Total	Grand Total	Humanities and Social Science		Total	Science and Engg. Tech.		Total	Grand Total
		SC	ST		SC	ST			SC	ST		SC	ST		
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	3	19	2	3	5	24	47	10	57	14	7	21	78
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh					1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
4.	Assam							0	1	1	2	1	0	1	3
5.	Bihar	4		4	1		1	5	9	0	9	3	0	3	12
6.	Chandigarh							0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
7.	Chhattisgarh							0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi							0	11	2	13	3	1	4	17
11.	Goa							0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
12.	Gujarat	2		2				2	8	0	8	2	0	2	10
13.	Haryana	1		1				1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh							0	2	1	3	1	0	1	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

16.	Jharkhand	2		2			2	3	2	5	0	0	0	5	
17.	Karnataka	8	4	12	2		2	14	40	7	47	17	3	20	67
18.	Kerala							0	1	0	1	4	0	4	5
19.	Lakshadweep							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	3				3	5	3	8	3	3	6	14
21.	Maharashtra	2		2	2		2	4	8	2	10	14	0	14	24
22.	Manipur							0	0	4	4	2	1	3	7
23.	Meghalaya		3	3		1	1	4	0	4	4	0	1	1	5
24.	Mizoram							0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
25.	Nagaland		1	1				1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
26.	Odisha	2		2	1		1	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	4
27.	Puducherry							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab							0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
29.	Rajasthan	1	6	7	1	1	2	9	11	16	27	11	4	15	42
30.	Sikkim							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	2		2	4		4	6	12	1	13	14	2	16	29
32.	Tripura							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	10		10	9		9	19	23	2	25	22	2	24	49
34.	Uttarakhand							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	West Bengal				1		1	1	3	0	3	3	0	3	6
Grand Total		52	18	70	24	6	30	100	190	58	248	116	27	143	391

Statement-IV

State-wise, Gender-wise, Discipline-wise and Category-wise selected candidates so far under the scheme of Post Graduate Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST candidates

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	2006-07							2007-08						2008-09							
		Humanities and Social Science		Total	Science, Engg. and Tech.		Total	Grand Total	Humanities and Social Science		Total	Science, Engg. and Tech.		Total	Grand Total	Humanities and Social Science		Total	Science, Engg. and Tech.		Total	Grand Total
		SC	ST		SC	ST			SC	ST		SC	ST			SC	ST		SC	ST		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	4	23	32	15	47	70	32	7	39	99	30	129	168	3	4	7	18	8	26	33
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands																					0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh					1	1	1					1	1	1	1		1		4	4	5
4.	Assam	2	1	3	4	2	6	10	3	1	4	7	6	13	17		1	1	9	7	16	17
5.	Bihar	1		1	1		1	2	1		1	3		3	4	3	1	4	2		2	6
6.	Chandigarh				2		2	2				2		2	2	6		6	1		1	7
7.	Chhattisgarh																		2		2	2
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli																					0
9.	Daman and Diu																					0
10.	Delhi	4	2	6	5	1	6	12	18	2	20	14	1	15	35	6	1	7	9		9	16
11.	Goa																					0
12.	Gujarat	2		2	1		1	3	4		4	2		2	6	8		8	5	2	7	15
13.	Haryana	8		8	9		9	17	25		25	32		32	57	30		30	16		16	46
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2	3		3	5	2	2	4	10		10	14	2	1	3	2		2	5

15. Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	1	1	2	3		1	1	1	2	3	4				1	1	1			
16. Jharkhand	1	1	1	1	2	2		2	2	2	2	4	6		1	1	1	2	3	4		
17. Karnataka	7	5	12	16	3	19	31	25	13	38	41	8	49	87	19	9	28	37	6	43	71	
18. Kerala																2	2	1		1	3	
19. Lakshadweep																					0	
20. Madhya Pradesh	1		1	6	3	9	10	1		1	12	3	15	16	1		1	6		6	7	
21. Maharashtra	5		5	12	2	14	19	16		16	33	3	36	52	23	3	26	15	2	17	43	
22. Manipur	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	2	4	6	9	2	2	4	3	8	11	15	
23. Meghalaya		1	1		6	6	7		1	1		13	13	14		1	1		10	10	11	
24. Mizoram		1	1		1	1	2		1	1		1	1	2					2	2	2	
25. Nagaland		1	1		2	2	3		2	2		2	2	4		2	2		3	3	5	
26. Odisha	2	1	3	2		2	5	3	1	4	2		2	6	1	3	4				4	
27. Puducherry	1		1	4		4	5	1		1	8		8	9	2		2	2		2	4	
28. Punjab	3		3	5		5	8	7		7	10		10	17	1		1	1		1	2	
29. Rajasthan	6	3	9	7	5	12	21	13	4	17	15	10	25	42	3	1	4	14	14	28	32	
30. Sikkim					1	1	1						1	1	1					1	1	1
31. Tamil Nadu	9	1	10	55	2	57	67	14	1	15	142	4	146	161	25	2	27	56	1	57	84	
32. Tripura	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	3	1	4	7					1	1	1	
33. Uttar Pradesh	22		22	19		19	41	43		43	42		42	85	18		18	38		38	56	
34. Uttarakhand	1		1	1		1	2	1		1	1		1	2				1		1	1	
35. West Bengal	4	1	5	3	1	4	9	7	1	8	7	3	10	18	3		3	12	3	15	18	
Grand Total	100	26	126	192	50	242	368	219	42	261	490	95	585	846	157	34	191	251	75	326	517	

Contd.

*State-wise, Gender-wise, Discipline-wise and Category-wise selected candidates so far under the scheme of
Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST candidates*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	2009-10							Grand Total						
		Humanities and social Science		Total	Science and Engg. Tech.		Total	Grand Total	Humanities and Social Science		Total	Science and Engg. Tech.		Total	Grand Total
		SC	ST		SC	ST			SC	ST		SC	ST		
		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51	20	71	155	35	190	261	105	35	140	304	88	392	532
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		1	1		3	3	4	1	1	2	0	9	9	11
4.	Assam	1	3	4	3	1	4	8	6	6	12	23	16	39	51
5.	Bihar	10	1	11	1		1	12	15	2	17	7	0	7	24
6.	Chandigarh							0	6	0	6	5	0	5	11
7.	Chhattisgarh				2	1	3	3	0	0	0	4	1	5	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	2	1	3	5		5	8	30	6	36	33	2	35	71
11.	Goa							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	7	5	12	11	18	29	41	21	5	26	19	20	39	65
13.	Haryana	4		4	35		35	39	67	0	67	92	0	92	159
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1		1	3	2	5	6	6	4	10	18	2	20	30
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	2				2	1	3	4	2	4	6	10

16. Jharkhand	2	2	4	2	4	6	10	2	6	8	6	9	15	23
17. Karnataka	29	7	36	26	9	35	71	80	34	114	120	26	146	260
18. Kerala				3		3	3	0	2	2	4	0	4	6
19. Lakshadweep							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Madhya Pradesh	5	2	7	24	6	30	37	8	2	10	48	12	60	70
21. Maharashtra	13		13	35	3	38	51	57	3	60	95	10	105	165
22. Manipur	1		1	1	2	3	4	5	5	10	7	16	23	33
23. Meghalaya		8	8	1		1	9	0	11	11	1	29	30	41
24. Mizoram		1	1		2	2	3	0	3	3	0	6	6	9
25. Nagaland		1	1				1	0	6	6	0	7	7	13
26. Odisha	6	6	12	8	5	13	25	12	11	23	12	5	17	40
27. Puducherry		0	0	14		14	14	4	0	4	28	0	28	32
28. Punjab	4	0	4	12		12	16	15	0	15	28	0	28	43
29. Rajasthan	9	4	13	6	6	12	25	31	12	43	42	35	77	120
30. Sikkim							0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
31. Tamil Nadu	49	2	51	129	4	133	184	97	6	103	382	11	393	496
32. Tripura	1		1	7	2	9	10	4	2	6	12	5	17	23
33. Uttar Pradesh	21	4	25	40	1	41	66	104	4	108	139	1	140	248
34. Uttarakhand	2		2	1	2	3	5	4	0	4	4	2	6	10
35. West Bengal	3	1	4	11	2	13	17	17	3	20	33	9	42	62
Grand Total	222	70	292	535	108	643	935	698	172	870	1468	328	1796	2666

Ranking of Air India

619. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India (AI) has been ranked as the third most unsafe airline of the world as per a report by Germany's Jet Airliner Crash Data Evaluation Centre;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto;
- (c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to make Air India's operations safe and secure and improve its ranking in terms of airline safety; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam. However, due to consistent efforts in this regard, Air India is the first airline in the country and amongst the first 10 in the world to have the IATA Operational Safety Audit certification, which is a benchmark for aviation safety norms.

(b) Germany's Jet Airliner Crash Data Evaluation Center (JACDEC) has culled data on Air Crashes and Fatalities for the last 30 years after factoring in International Safety benchmarks. During this period, there have been 7 fatal accidents in Air India and one in Air India Charters Limited (AICL). As AICL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Air India, the accident pertaining to it should ideally have not been taken into account for ranking Air India. Hence, the data utilized by JACDEC is factually incorrect.

(c) and (d) DGCA has issued 'Civil Aviation Requirements' (CAR), Section 5 on AIR SAFETY providing for Flight Safety Awareness and Accident/Incident prevention programme, which is mandatory for Airlines to adopt. Strict Compliance with the laid down safety norms is being made by Air India. The respective operational departments in concurrence with Flight Safety department take immediate

appropriate action on reporting of any hazard identification report/voluntary and anonymous reports.

[Translation]

Protocol for Public Representatives in Private Airlines

620. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received several complaints from MPs/VIPs and other air passengers regarding misbehaviour by security personnel/ airlines staff etc. during the last one year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, airline-wise;
- (c) whether instances of private airlines not following the protocols particularly with regard to VIPs including Members of Parliament have come to light;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the number of complaints received during each of the last three years and the current year, airport-wise;
- (e) the details of protocol arrangements made for VIPs/MPs at various airports by private airlines and AAI;
- (f) the mechanism in place to ensure that protocol is strictly followed by private airlines particularly with regard to VIPs/MPs; and
- (g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to instruct the airlines to have cordial relations with the air passengers especially VIPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has received approximately 684 complaints from the passengers against the misbehavior of staff. Airlines-wise details are not maintained.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has received complaints from two Members of Parliament against Jet Airways for not following protocol at Mumbai and Delhi Airports.

(e) to (g) The details of protocol arrangement for VIPs/MPs are given below:—

- Reserved Lounge facilities at international and domestic terminals of the airports.
- Tea/Coffee/Water served free of charge.
- Member of Parliament acts as Chairman of Airport Advisory Committee in respect of the airport which falls under his/her constituency.
- Free Access in the Terminal Building and Visitors Gallery on the basis of MPs Identity Card.
- Parking of vehicles of MPs in the VIP Car parking area on the basis of pass issued to MPs for Parliament House Car Park.
- Airport Entry Pass to One personal staff of MP as and when required.
- One Officer of airport is designated as Protocol Officer at each airport and is responsible for extension of all facilities/courtesies to MPs.

Any violation if brought to the notice of the Ministry is dealt with promptly.

Reservation of Physically Handicapped Persons

621. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of reserved posts for physically handicapped persons of various categories in Dr. Harisingh Gaur Central University;
- (b) whether the quota of these persons has been filled up;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) According to the information received from Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University, the number of reserved posts for physically handicapped persons in various categories in the Vishwavidyalaya are as under:—

Non-Teaching

Group A-01, Group B-02, Group C-05 and Group D-11

Teaching

Professor-01, Associate Professor-02, Assistant Professor-02

(b) to (d) All the posts mentioned in reply to part (a) are vacant. The University has advertised these posts for recruitment.

Poverty Alleviation

622. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of people brought above poverty line during the last three years and the current year, including Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the details of districts in various States, including Uttar Pradesh where the number of people living below poverty line has increased during the period; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) The Planning Commission estimates poverty from the large size sample survey on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) after an interval of five years approximately. As such, State-wise number of people brought above poverty line during the last three years and the current year is not available. On the basis of two latest surveys conducted during 2004-05 and 2009-10, the number of persons living below poverty line in the country has reduced from 4072.2 lakhs in 2004-05 to 3546.8 lakhs in 2009-10. The State-wise details of reduction in number of poor during 2004-05 and 2009-10 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The Planning Commission estimates the number and percentage of people living below the poverty line at the National Level and at State levels for rural and urban areas separately. Districts-wise number of people living below poverty line is not estimated.

(c) Government has initiated various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such

as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Indra Awas Yojana (IAY),

National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc. All other policy initiatives of the government which have led to higher GDP growth in the country have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards of people over time and to the decline of absolute poverty and destitution. Over the years the sharp edges of acute poverty have been stunted as a result of various programmes and policies of the Government as also there has been a reduction in the percentage of people living below poverty.

Statement

Reduction in number of persons living below poverty line between 2004-05 and 2009-10

Sl.No.	States	Number of poor (Lakhs)		
		2004-05	2009-10	Reduction
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	235.08	176.56	58.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.78	3.50	0.28
3.	Assam	97.68	116.42	-18.74
4.	Bihar	493.85	543.50	-49.65
5.	Chhattisgarh	111.52	121.89	-10.37
6.	Delhi	19.32	23.27	-3.96
7.	Goa	3.43	1.26	2.17
8.	Gujarat	171.44	136.22	35.22
9.	Haryana	54.61	49.96	4.65
10.	Himachal Pradesh	14.64	6.41	8.22
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.50	11.50	3.00
12.	Jharkhand	132.15	126.18	5.97
13.	Karnataka	186.55	142.35	44.20
14.	Kerala	61.97	39.59	22.37
15.	Madhya Pradesh	315.74	261.80	53.94
16.	Maharashtra	392.45	270.75	121.69
17.	Manipur	9.00	12.53	-3.53
18.	Meghalaya	4.12	4.94	-0.83
19.	Mizoram	1.49	2.25	-0.76

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Nagaland	1.73	4.12	-2.39
21.	Odisha	221.58	153.22	68.37
22.	Puducherry	1.52	0.14	1.38
23.	Punjab	53.61	43.50	10.10
24.	Rajasthan	209.83	167.01	42.82
25.	Sikkim	1.72	0.78	0.94
26.	Tamil Nadu	194.15	121.81	72.34
27.	Tripura	13.43	6.27	7.16
28.	Uttar Pradesh	730.68	737.91	-7.23
29.	Uttarakhand	29.71	17.85	11.85
30.	West Bengal	288.29	240.25	48.04
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.11	0.01	0.10
32.	Chandigarh	1.10	0.95	0.15
33.	Dadra and Nagar	1.26	1.27	-0.01
34.	Daman and Diu	0.15	0.75	-0.60
35.	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.04	-0.01
	All India	4072.20	3546.79	525.41

**Illegal Occupation of Government
Accommodation**

623. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of illegal occupation and subletting of Government quarters/bungalows reported to the Government during the last three years and the current year, type-wise;

(b) whether the Government has taken any action in this regard;

(c) if so, the number of persons found guilty along with the details of action taken against them;

(d) the number and details of class I officers who have not yet surrendered their Government accommodation despite being transferred out of Delhi/retired; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) The requisite details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Reported cases of subletting got inspected and decided by the Deciding Authority. The number of persons found guilty and details of penalties imposed by the Deciding Authority, in cases where subletting was proved, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The requisite details along with action taken are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Type-wise details of the Government accommodation at Delhi reported to be sublet during the last three years and current year

Sl. No	Categories of Government accommodation	Year			
		2010	2011	2012	2013 (From 1.1.2013 to 21.02.2013)
1	Type-I	320	154	137	19
2	Type-II	366	239	274	31
3	Type-III	116	109	188	33
4	Type-IV	33	15	21	02
5	Type-V	01	00	02	00
Total		836	517	622	85

Statement-II

The number of persons found guilty of subletting and details of penalties imposed

Sl. No.	Type-wise details of penalties imposed	Year			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Type-I				
a.	Cancellation of allotment, debarment from future allotment and disciplinary action	106	127	56	01
b.	Debarment from future allotment and disciplinary action (in cases where allottee already surrendered the accommodation)	19	52	25	01
c.	Debarment from sharing the accommodation	06	05	01	00
d.	Sub-Total	131	184	82	02
2.	Type-II				
a.	Cancellation of allotment, debarment from future allotment and disciplinary action	86	186	98	03
b.	Debarment from future allotment and disciplinary action (in cases where allottee already surrendered the accommodation)	19	74	37	03
c.	Debarment from sharing the accommodation	01	05	00	00
d.	Sub-Total	106	265	135	06

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Type-III					
a.	Cancellation of allotment, debarment from future allotment and disciplinary action	44	41	38	06
b.	Debarment from future allotment and disciplinary action (in cases where allottee already surrendered the accommodation)	09	20	22	01
c.	Debarment from sharing the accommodation	02	1 00	02	00
4. Type-IV					
a.	Cancellation of allotment, debarment from future allotment and disciplinary action	12	11	06	01
b.	Debarment from future allotment and disciplinary action (in cases where allottee already surrendered the accommodation)	03	06	02 86	00
c.	Debarment from sharing the accommodation	00	00	00	00
d.	Sub-Total	15	17	08	01
5. Type-V					
a.	Cancellation of allotment, debarment from future allotment and disciplinary action	00	00	01	00
b.	Debarment from future allotment and disciplinary action (in cases where allottee already surrendered the accommodation)	01	00	00	00
c.	Debarment from sharing the accommodation	00	00	00	00
d.	Sub-Total	01	00	01	00
Grand Total		308	527	286	16

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Accommodation No./Type	Name of the allottee (Sh./Smt.)	Action taken
1	2	3	4

Type-6A (C-II)

1.	D-1.2, R.K. Puram	Abdul Ali Azizi	Allotment Cancelled
2.	D-4, Tower No. 10, New Moti Bagh	R.K. Arnold	Allotment Cancelled
3.	41, San Martin Marg	Sudhir Kumar	Allotment Cancelled

1	2	3	4
4.	69, Chanakyapuri	Ashok Chawla	Allotment Cancelled
5.	2.2 (MS) Shahjahan Road	V.K. Pipersenia	Allotment Cancelled
6.	10-A, Hudco Place	Balwinder Singh	Allotment Cancelled
7.	A-8.1 (MS) Sector 13, R.K. Puram	A.K. Manchanda	Allotment Cancelled
8.	9-C, Hudco Place	J.P. Sharma	Allotment Cancelled
9.	3, Chanakkyapuri	Rajan K. Medhekar	Allotment Cancelled
10.	44, Tilak Lane	B.B. Gupta	Allotment Cancelled
11.	93, Moti Bagh	Nirmal Singh	Allotment Cancelled
Type-5B (D-I)			
12.	D-33, R.K. Puram	R.K. Mahajan	Allotment Cancelled
13.	DI/B-7/3, Bhagwan Dass Road	R.K. Vats	Allotment Cancelled
14.	DI/14, Bharti Nagar	Atul Raj Chadha	Allotment Cancelled
15.	DI/18, Rabindra Nagar	Gopal Krishna	Allotment Cancelled
16.	DI/77, Rabindra Nagar	V.N. Gaur, ECO	Allotment Cancelled
17.	D1/91, Rabindra Nagar	Rabi Narayan Dash	Allotment Cancelled
18.	DI/15, S.P. Marg	Chaitanya Prasad	Allotment Cancelled
19.	DI/115, Rabindra Nagar	Gurjot Singh Narang	Allotment Cancelled
20.	DI/A-31, RK Puram	Gurbax Singh Arora	Allotment Cancelled
Type-5A (D-II)			
21.	DII/175, Kidwai Nagar West	Shri Baijit Singh	Allotment Cancelled
22.	DII/233, Kidwai Nagar West	Mrs. Suchitra Goswami	Allotment Cancelled
23.	DI 1/34, Shahjahan Road	Shri M. Jagdish Babu	Allotment Cancelled
24.	DII/13, Shahjahan Road	Shri Avtar Singh Chauhan	Allotment Cancelled
25.	DII/N/7-3, Sec. 13, R.K. Puram	Shri Arvind Saxena	Allotment Cancelled
26.	DII/311, Vinay Marg	Shri Anup Malik	Allotment Cancelled
27.	DII/1/46, Andrews Ganj	Shri Ravinder Kumar Vig	Allotment Cancelled
28.	DII/771, Asian Games Village	Ms. Achla Bhatnagar	Allotment Cancelled
29.	DII/3, Pt. Pant Marg	Shri Savitur Prasad	Allotment Cancelled
30.	DII/A-5, Tilak Lane	Shri M.D. Singh	Allotment Cancelled
31.	DII/81, Pandara Road	Ms. Shipra Biswas	Allotment Cancelled

1	2	3	4
32	DII/71, Pandara Road	Shri Amrit Lal Meena	Allotment Cancelled
33	DII/179, Kaka Nagar	Shri S.C. Sharma	Allotment Cancelled
34	DII/79, Kaka Nagar	Shri Mukesh Verma	Allotment Cancelled
35	No. 5/404, Motia Khan	Shri Vijay Bodhankar	Allotment Cancelled
36	DII/791, Asian Games Village	Shri Dinesh Gupta	Allotment Cancelled
37	DII/A-55, Nanak Pura	Shri T. Jayaraj	Allotment Cancelled
38	DIS/A-2719, Netaji Nagar	Promila Seth	Allotment Cancelled
39	DII/239, Vinay Marg	Shri Khan Tasheen Ahmad	Allotment Cancelled
Type-IV (Spl.)			
40	T-18, Hudco Place Ext. (4-Spl.)	Shri Virender Kumar Kaul	Allotment Cancelled
41	202/3, Sec. 1, M.B. Road (4-Spl.)	Shri Dhruv Kumar	Allotment Cancelled
42	M-16, Andrews Ganj Extn.	Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	Allotment Cancelled
43	S-42, Hudco Place Ext.	Shrimati Anupama Mandal	Allotment Cancelled
44	U-36, Hudco Place Ext.	Shri R.B. Tyagi	Allotment Cancelled
45	X-21, Hudco Place Ext.	Shri Krishna Mohan Dixit	Allotment Cancelled
46	201/1, Sec. 1, MLB. Road	Shri Gurcharan Singh Bhatia	Allotment Cancelled
47	Flat No. 1235, Sec. 12, R.K. Puram	Shri Abu Anwar Gilani	Allotment Cancelled
Type-IV			
48	181, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Shri Aditya Narain Misra	Allotment Cancelled
49	743, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Shri Jai Parkash	Allotment Cancelled
50	A-2523, Netaji Nagar	Shri Ashok Kumar	Allotment Cancelled
51	110, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Shri D.S. Chaudhary	Allotment Cancelled
52	753, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Shri P.S. Athmia	Allotment Cancelled
53	09, Block No. 22, Sector-1, MB Road	Shrimati Neelam Bassin	Allotment Cancelled
54	488, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Shri Narinder Singh	Allotment Cancelled
55	506, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Shri B.P. Goyal	Allotment Cancelled
58	329, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Shrimati Sushma Sharma	Allotment Cancelled
57	786, Sector-3, R.K. Puram	Shri T.K. Sasidharan	Allotment Cancelled
58	1126, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Shri Amar Kumar	Allotment Cancelled
59	1013, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Shri S.R. Dhaleta	Allotment Cancelled

1	2	3	4
60.	536, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Shri Maggon K.P.	Allotment Cancelled
61.	381, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Shri Dharm Pal	Allotment Cancelled
62.	356, Sector-3, R.K. Puram	Shri J.L. Raina	Allotment Cancelled
63.	173, Sector-3, R.K. Puram	Shri Suneel Khushu	Allotment Cancelled
64.	1130, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Shri A.K. Gupta	Allotment Cancelled
65.	A-238, Pandara Road	Shri B.P. Nahar	Allotment Cancelled
66.	B-140, Nanak Pura	Shri R.P. Khara	Allotment Cancelled
67.	8-36, Pandara Road	Smt. Satnam Kaur	Allotment Cancelled
68.	E-95, Nanak Pura	Smt. Asha Sharma	Allotment Cancelled
69.	E-09, Nanak Pura	Shri K.K. Arora	Allotment Cancelled
70.	D-5, Timarpur	Shri R.S. Bist	Allotment Cancelled
71.	1355, Sector-12, R.K. Puram	Shri Rawal Radh Krishin	Allotment Cancelled
72.	1079, Sector-12, R.K. Puram	Shri Dev Sharma	Allotment Cancelled
73.	B-1/1, Peshwa Road	Shri Karam Chand	Allotment Cancelled
74.	265, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Shri Vijay Kumar Aima	Allotment Cancelled
75.	717, Sector-4, R.K. Puram	Shri B.Z. Khan	Allotment Cancelled
76.	154, Block No. 23, Lodhi Colony	Shri R.K. Sharma	Allotment Cancelled
77.	A-11, Pandara Road	Shri K.M. Kapur	Allotment Cancelled
78.	51, Kalibari Apartments	Shri D.V. Gupta	Allotment Cancelled
79.	836, Laxmi Bai Nagar	Shri B.C. Pandey	Allotment Cancelled
Type-III			
80.	746, Block-9, Lodhi Colony	Shri Ashis Kumar Bose	Allotment Cancelled
81.	124, Block-7, Lodhi Colony	Shri S. Nagrajan	Allotment Cancelled
82.	1073, Block-22, Lodhi Colony	Shri R. Jagdish	Allotment Cancelled
Hostel			
83.	C-106, Curzon Road Hostel (Double Suite)	Shri V.P. Gaur	Allotment Cancelled
84.	C-808, Curzon Road Hostel (Double Suite)	Shri Parmeshwar Raut	Allotment Cancelled

Additional Coaches in Metro Trains

624. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several Metro trains running on different routes in Delhi including the trains between Vaishali-Dwarka and Noida-Dwarka have only four coaches;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of coaches in these Metro trains;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which additional coaches will be added to these trains; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. On an average 44 no. six coach trains and only 17 nos. four coach are running on Vaishali — Dwarka and Noida — Dwarka routes in Delhi. On Line — 2 i.e. Jahangir Puri — HUDA City Centre, all trains are of six/eight coaches. The other routes which have lesser ridership i.e. Central Secretariat — Badarpur, Inderlok/Kirtinagar — Mundaka and Dilshad Garden — Rithala have primarily four coach metro trains.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has plans to have all trains of 6 car type in Dwarka/Dwarka Sector-21 — Vaishali/Noida on availability of additional coaches. On other routes the traffic demand does not warrant use of longer trains and hence there is no planning to increase number of coaches on the lines for the present.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Brain Drain

625. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is true that lack of encouragement for youth across various streams including science and technology is causing great concern of brain-drain in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the brain-drain prevailing in various streams/sections;

(c) whether the Government has taken any comprehensive measures to prevent brain-drain; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Some students, scientists and technologists do migrate to other countries for various reasons including financial and academic gains. Some students come back after completing education abroad while some others stay back in foreign countries after getting employment, in many cases, such persons, after working in a foreign country for a period of time, also return back to India. Therefore no authentic figures of net brain drain out of the country can be reliably compiled. The continued involvement of such expatriates in India is sometimes referred to as a "brain gain".

(c) and (d) The Government has introduced the Universities for Research and Innovation Bill, 2012 in the Parliament. The Bill aims to provide for the establishment and incorporation of Universities for Innovation to promote synergies between teaching and research and to create institutions universally recognised for quality in teaching, learning and research. When passed, this Bill will provide opportunities in India that are currently only available abroad. The Department of Science and Technology has reported that the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2011 envisages setting up of an academy of national importance with campuses in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) laboratories in the country to help scientific research within the country. Besides the above, several measures have been taken from time to time by the Government to check the brain drain of scientists and technologists. These measures including setting up of more centres of excellence/advanced studies in the universities and academic institutions; Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) programme; Invitation to distinguished men and women of Indian origin settled abroad for short term technical assignments to assist in frontier and emerging areas of S&T; Fast Track Scheme for Young Scientists; better Opportunities for Young Scientists in Chosen Areas of Science and Technology (BOYSCAST) fellowship to visit International laboratories and institutions; Award of scholarship under Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahyan Yojana for talented science students etc.

Similarly, the University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing several schemes to enhance the teaching learning resources in Universities to prevent brain drain. These include Enhancing Faculty Resources of Universities (ENCORE); Emeritus Fellowships; Research Fellowships; PG Scholarships to GATE qualified students; Operation Faculty Recharge etc.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that it has initiated several measures to ensure that students who go abroad to other countries to study medicine return back to India to practice medicine.

[Translation]

SC/ST Posts in SLBSRSV

626. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether reserved posts for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in various categories are lying vacant in Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth (SLBSRSV), New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date and the reasons for not filling up the said posts till now;

(c) the number of posts including that of the Vice-Chancellor filled up in the SLBSRSV during the last three years;

(d) the details of the appointments made in SLBSRSV during the said period, category-wise;

(e) whether the reservation policy is being properly implemented in filling up the said posts;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details as on date and the reasons for not filling up these posts till now are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) A total of 23 posts have been filled up during the last three years.

(d) The details of the appointments made in the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha during the last three years are enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) The Vidyapeetha has adopted the Government of India reservation policy which is being properly implemented to fill up the said posts. As per the post based Roster Policy, appointments are being made.

(g) Vacant posts are being advertised.

Statement

(A) Non-Teaching Vacant Posts

Sl. No	Post	No. of vacant posts	Date from which the post is lying vacant	Category	Reasons for not filling vacant posts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Section Officer	01	14.01.2013	ST	The vacant post is to be filled-up by promotion. There is no eligible employee in the feeder channel for promotion, therefore, it has been decided to advertise the post as per rule.
2.	Assistant	01	01.01.2009	ST	The vacant post is to be filled-up by promotion. As there was no eligible employee in the feeder channel, the said post was advertised for direct recruitment. But the said post could not be filled up due to non-availability of eligible candidates.

1	2	3	4	5	6
					However, this post will again be advertised shortly.
3.	Private Secretary	01	21.11.2012	SC	The vacant post is to be filled-up by promotion. There is no eligible employee in the feeder channel for promotion, therefore, it has been decided to advertise the post as per rule.
4.	UDC	01	06.04.2011	ST	The vacant post is to be filled-up by promotion. As there is no eligible employee in the feeder channel, the said post will be advertised shortly.
(B) Vacant Teaching Posts					
1.	Associate Professor	04	26.03.2007 01.01.2008 23.01.2010 30.01.2010	03-SC 01-ST	The vacancies in the teaching area were advertised by the Vidyapeetha during 2009-2010. The selection process was undertaken by the Vidyapeetha in accordance with the UGC's Regulations-2000 as per the instructions received from the UGC since selection process could not be processed in accordance with the UGC's regulations, 2010, the recommendations of the selection committees of teaching positions were not approved by the Karya Parishad vide resolution no.72.6 dated 12.8.2010 followed by the Orders of the Chancellor of the Vidyapeetha. Subsequently, the posts were re-advertised by the Vidyapeetha during the year 2010, but due to sudden demise of Prof. Vachaspati Upadhyaya, Vice-Chancellor, the meeting of Selection Committees could not be convened during the short spells of the acting Vice-Chancellors of the Vidyapeetha. The matter relating to holding of direct selections through open advertisement by the Vice-Chancellor will be taken up by the Vidyapeetha in due course as and when the Vidyapeetha received clearance from the UGC to fill up XIth Plan posts.
2.	Assistant Professor	10	31.03.2008 13.02.2009 13.02.2009 13.02.2009 13.02.2009 31.10.2009 31.07.2010 31.07.2011 30.11.2011 30.06.2012	05-SC 05-ST	-do-

Statement-II**(A) Non-Teaching Posts filled up in last three years**

Sl. No.	Post	No. of filled up vacancies	Category	Date of joining
1.	Executive Engineer	01	Unreserved (UR) – by promotion	03.01.2013
2.	Assistant Librarian	01	UR – by direct recruitment	21.12.2012
3.	Assistant Registrar	02	UR – by promotion	21.11.2012
4.	Assistant Programmer	02	UR – by direct recruitment	15.11.2011 02.12.2011
5.	Professional Assistant	01	OBC – by promotion	20.07.2010
6.	Semi Professional Assistant	02	UR – by direct recruitment	23.12.2011 12.11.2011
7.	Section Officer	03	UR – by promotion	15.12.2010 01.04.2011 22.06.2011
8.	Research Assistant	02	UR – by direct recruitment	05.05.2011
9.	Assistant	03	02-UR – by promotion 01-SC – By promotion	06.04.2011 06.04.2011 30.04.2012
10.	L.D.C.	02	OBC – By direct recruitment	25.05.2011 21.12.2011
11.	Library Attendant	02	1-UR – By direct recruitment 1-OBC – By direct recruitment	14.12.2011 05.01.2012

(B) Teaching Posts filled up in last three years

1.	Professor	1	UR – By direct recruitment	30.01.2010
2.	Assistant Professor	1	UR – by direct recruitment	03.03.2010

[English]

Aptitude Test

627. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has conducted its aptitude test aimed at helping students choose their subjects according to their interests; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received from the students in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been conducting the aptitude test known as the Students Global Aptitude Index (SGAI) since 2011. Three aptitude tests have been conducted by the CBSE so far. A total of 3,70,000 students have appeared in

these tests. The test is designed to help students choose subjects after their class X examination.

Sexual Harassment of Teachers

628. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the cases of sexual harassment of teaching/non-teaching women employees and girl students in the schools including Navodaya Vidyalayas/Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The cases of sexual harassment reported by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) and the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) since 2010 are as per the details given in the enclosed Statement. The action taken on these cases is as under:—

	NVS	KVS
Total cases of sexual harassment	14	42
Charges proved and services terminated	1	20
Cases under investigation	13	18
Not proved—	3	
Sub-judice	—	1

Statement

Cases of sexual harassment reported by NVS and KVS

State	Number of cases									
	2010		2011		2012		2013		Total	
	NVS	KVS	NVS	KVS	NVS	KVS	NVS	KVS	NVS	KVS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	3
Delhi	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4
Gujarat	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Karnataka	—	2	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	5
Maharashtra	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	2
Madhya Pradesh	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Odisha	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	6
Bihar	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Rajasthan	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	3
Jammu and Kashmir	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chandigarh	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Bengal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Jharkhand	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Minicoy	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total									14	42

Disposal of RTI Cases

629. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the average disposal of RTI cases being close to 3000 in the previous year, there is a backlog of nearly 15,000 cases;

(b) if so, the way by which the judicial procedures are ensuring minimal backlogs;

(c) whether the Government intends to increase the number of Commissioners in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) With a view to maximize early disposal of appeals/complaints, Central Information Commission has fixed a benchmark and, accordingly, every Information Commissioner is trying to dispose approximately 3200 appeals/complaints in a year.

(c) and (d) As per Section 12(2) of the RTI Act, 2005 the Central Information Commission shall consist of the Chief Information Commissioner; and such number of Central Information Commissioners, not exceeding ten, as may be deemed necessary. The Supreme Court in its judgement in WP(C) 210/2012 in the matter of Namit Sharma Vs Union of India gave certain directions on the issue of qualification,

setting up of benches etc. for appointment of Information Commissioners. Government of India has filed a review petition in the Supreme Court on this judgment.

Relaxation in General Qualifying Standard

630. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UPSC has relaxed the general qualifying standard for recommending OBC, SC and ST candidates with reference to the number of reserved vacancies in IAS and IPS;

(b) if so, the number of recommendations made during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the criteria to relax the general qualifying standard of the above categories; and

(d) the reaction of the Government on the said criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Commission do not recommend candidates service-wise. However, the Commission recommend candidates against the category-wise overall vacancies reported by the Government by relaxing qualifying standards for OBC, SC & ST category candidates as per the rules for examination notified by the Government.

(b) The category-wise number of candidates

recommended by the Commission on the basis of CSE, 2009, CSE 2010 and CSE, 2011 is given below:—

Year of Examination (CSE)	SC	ST	OBC	General	Total
2009	128	76	295	490	989
2010	152	74	297	519	1042
2011	157	78	255	420	910 #

#91 more candidates are to be recommended by UPSC from the consolidated reserve list.

Candidates for allocation of service during the current year i.e. CSE-2012 have not been recommended so far.

(c) and (d) The rules of Civil Services Examination (CSE Rules) which are notified every year by the Government provide that the Commission may relax the general qualifying standard with reference to number of reserved vacancies to be filled up in each of these categories on the basis of the Main Examination.

[Translation]

Aakash Tablets

631. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide low cost tablet to the students across the country;

(b) if so, the number of tablets distributed so far under this scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is unable to make available Aakash Tablets owing to their heavy demand;

(d) if so, the efforts made by the Government to remove this shortfall; and

(e) the action plan prepared by the Union Government for the distribution of the tablets and the norms determined for the distribution in the States and the details of the tablets to be provided to each State, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) Madam, presently under the National Mission on Education through Information and

Communication Technology (NMEICT) scheme, FIT Bombay is doing a project to achieve the following deliverables after acquiring the LCADs for teacher empowerment:—

- (i) Acquisition and testing of low cost access cum computing devices; and
- (ii) Hardware and software optimization of low cost access cum computing devices.

In the first phase 1,00,000 tablets are being distributed for the purpose of testing by users all over India in different climatic and usage conditions. So far 17000 Low Cost Access Devices have been received by IIT, Bombay and nearly 7000 have been distributed to technical institutions (like IITs and NITs). Since these tablets are for the purpose of testing and teacher empowerment, they would not be distributed to the students in the 1st phase. The devices are being tested and once the production capacities are built up, norms for distribution of the tablets and its beneficiaries will be developed.

Recommendation to Raise Retirement Age

632. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any recommendation to increase the age of retirement of Government employees to 62 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the age of retirement has also been kept optional; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Eligibility for Contesting Election

633. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether All Central Government Employees are eligible to contest election to regular executive managing committee of Central Government Employees Residents Welfare Association;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether officials serving in certain offices are not eligible to contest election in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per the Compendium of Welfare Programmes/Instruction of Facilities, Central Government Employees qualify for regular membership and are eligible to seek office in the Managing Committee in Central Government Employees Residents Welfare Associations in receipt of grants-in-aid from the Department of Personnel and Training.

(c) and (d) The Compendium stipulates that officials of the following offices would be eligible to be enrolled as Associate Members but not eligible to contest elections:—

- (i) Attached and Subordinate offices of the Railway Board
- (ii) Subordinate offices of the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs;
- (iii) Retired Central Government Servants; and
- (iv) Members of the Armed Forces and other Armed Forces of the Union.

The Associate members who are allottees and residing in the area or are residing on sharing basis after obtaining official approval shall not be eligible to seek office in the Managing Executive Committee, though they shall have the right to vote in elections.

Thorium-based Reactors

634. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is actively pursuing a research programme for developing thorium-based reactors for generation of power and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said research programme is being carried on in collaboration with other nations and public/private institutions, and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the vast reserves of thorium in Kerala is being considered as a national resource and adequately protected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. Thorium plays a pivotal role in Indian Nuclear power programme. Right from the inception of Indian nuclear power programme, work has been carried out on various aspects of thorium utilisation—mining and extraction of thorium, fuel fabrication, irradiation in reactors, reprocessing and refabrication. In addition, studies have been carried out regarding use of thorium in different types of reactors.

Details of Research Programme:—

- (i) Thorium fuel fabrication through powder pellet route has been well established. Few tonnes of fuel have been made for CIRUS and Dhruva, Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) and for blanket assemblies for Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR). Few pins have been fabricated using mixed oxides of (Th-Pu) for irradiation in research reactors.
- (ii) Thoria bundles are used in the initial cores of PHWR. The irradiation experience of thoria fuel in the research reactors CIRUS and Dhruva, PHWR and test irradiations are satisfactory.
- (iii) The thoria pins of CIRUS have been reprocessed to obtain U^{233} . The recovered U^{233} has been fabricated as fuel for KAMINI reactor at Kalpakkam. The Post Irradiation Examination of one of the thoria bundle irradiated in PHWR has also been carried out for validation of theoretical analyses.
- (iv) Studies have been carried out regarding use of thorium in different types of reactors with respect to fuel management, reactor control and fuel utilisation.
- (v) A Critical Facility for Advanced Heavy Water Reactor has been commissioned in 2008 and is used for carrying out experiments to further validate the physics design features of Advanced Heavy Water Reactor.
- (vi) A small research reactor KAMINI with 30 kWth capacity which utilises nuclear fuel based on Uranium-233 derived from irradiation of thorium, has been in operation at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam.

Generation of power from Thorium:

- (i) While it is true that Thorium can be used to

produce nuclear energy, it should be noted that Thorium cannot be used directly. Thorium does not contain any fissile isotope, hence it cannot be used in a reactor alone. It can be used with added fissile material that can be either enriched Uranium, Plutonium or Uranium-233 (obtained after irradiation of Thorium).

- (ii) Thorium absorbs the neutrons, which can more efficiently produce more Plutonium in Fast Breeder Reactor for a faster growth. Therefore, using Thorium in the first, or an early part of second stage of nuclear power programme will adversely affect the rate of growth of nuclear power generation capacity in the initial periods.
- (iii) Due to these reasons, large scale deployment of Thorium is to be postponed till the later part of the second stage. Thorium is to be introduced only at an optimal point during operation of Fast Breeder Reactors in the second stage. Thorium, for power generation is to be used mainly in the third stage. The time taken for large scale thorium deployment is around 3-4 decades after the commercial operation of Fast Breeder Reactors with short doubling time. All efforts towards technology development and demonstration are made, so that a mature technology is available in time. The third stage of Indian nuclear power programme contemplates making use of Uranium-233 to fuel Uranium-233 — Thorium based reactors, which can provide energy independence to the country for several centuries.
- (iv) To accelerate thorium utilisation, BARC has designed an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) to serve as a technology demonstrator. The 300 MWe reactor is specially meant for demonstration of large scale commercial utilisation of thorium, generating nearly 70% of its power from in-situ burn up of thorium. The design of all nuclear systems of the reactor has been completed and associated confirmatory R&D is in a very advanced stage. Detailed engineering is being carried out in consultancy mode.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Thorium is a naturally occurring radioactive chemical element and it plays a pivotal role in Indian Nuclear power programme. The Government has notified Thorium as Prescribed Substance under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962. The Government has also notified Atomic Energy (Working

of the Mines, Minerals and Handling of Prescribed Substances) Rules 1984 under which no person shall mine, mill, process and/or handle any ore mineral or other material from which any one or more of the Prescribed Substances can be extracted, without obtaining a license and except in accordance with the terms and conditions of such license.

Status of Aakash-3

635. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is working on Aakash-3 tablet; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Madam, an Inter-Ministerial Committee for "Continuous R&D and Timely Delivery of Aakash", under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Electronics and Information Technology, has been tasked with the finalization of the specifications for the next version of the Aakash tablet. This committee has set up a sub-committee chaired by Prof. Ashok Jhunjhunwala, IIT Madras, to firm up the specifications for the next version of Aakash.

Tribal Sub-Plan

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

- (a) whether the Union and the State Governments are earmarking enough funds under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in proportion to the population of the Scheduled Tribes;
- (b) if so, the amount allocated under TSP and the amount that remained unspent during 2007-2008 to 2012-13, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (c) the status of programme implementation under TSP in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) In respect of Union Government, as per Expenditure Budget, Vol. I, Statement 21 A, the earmarking for Tribal Sub-Plan comes to 5.55% of the total Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) outlay of 2012-13. Status of implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in various States is as per the enclosed Statement, which gives allocation, percentage of State plan outlay earmarked for TSP and expenditure under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) during the years 2007-08 to 2012-13.

Statement

TSP Outlay/Expenditure during Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) and Annual Plan 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	% of ST Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2007-08				Annual Plan 2008-09				Annual Plan 2009-10			
			Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	%age from State Plan Outlay	TSP Expenditure	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	%age from State Plan Outlay	TSP Expenditure	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	%age from State Plan Outlay	TSP Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	30500.00	2454.83	8.05	2357.59	44000.00	3331.96	7.57	1635.81	33496.75	2370.86	7.08	1400.70
2.	Assam	12.4	3800.00	33.58	0.88	20.84	5011.51	38.51	0.77	32.41	6000.00	49.85	0.83	45.66
3.	Bihar	0.9	10200.00	93.94	0.92	84.54	13500.00	203.99	1.51	183.59	16000.00	163.38	1.02	154.46
4.	Chhattisgarh	31.8	7413.72	870.99	11.75	870.00	9600.00	3221.22	33.55	2880.18	10947.76	3663.10	33.46	3529.69
5.	Goa	12.1	1430.00	92.51	6.47	59.44	1737.65	101.58	5.85	77.23	2240.00	136.99	6.12	79.56
6.	Gujarat	14.8	16000.00	2325.00	14.53	1953.04	21000.00	2863.00	13.63	2368.26	23500.00	3616.02	15.39	3761.18
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.0	2100.00	189.00	9.00	188.19	2400.00	216.00	9.00	207.96	2700.00	243.00	9.00	NR
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.9	4850.00	11.97	0.25	NR	4500.00	NR		NR	5500.00	559.97	10.18	NR
9.	Jharkhand	26.3	6676.00	3539.79	53.02	3136.44	8015.00	4111.84	51.30	3849.50	8200.00	4160.46	50.74	3305.04
10.	Karnataka	6.6	17782.58	1160.82	6.53	717.57	26188.83	1263.90	4.83	988.76	29500.00	1947.00	6.60	802.63
11.	Kerala	1.1	6950.00	139.00	2.00	128.43	7700.00	154.10	2.00	149.37	8920.00	180.86	2.03	174.53
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20.3	12011.00	2511.46	20.91	2584.91	14182.61	2957.54	20.85	2754.80	16174.17	3740.26	23.12	3483.67
13.	Maharashtra	8.9	20200.00	1798.00	8.90	440.44	25000.00	1941.50	7.77	2027.42	35958.94	2314.00	6.44	2130.01
14.	Manipur	34.2	1374.31	592.61	43.12	499.60	1660.00	731.73	44.08	597.83	2000.00	741.14	37.06	581.47

15. Odisha	22.1	7288.67	1759.78	24.14	1759.78	7500.00	2194.63	29.26	1871.54	9500.00	2203.03	23.19	1908.85
16. Rajasthan	12.6	11950.00	1453.05	12.16	1431.17	14020.00	1691.86	12.07	1666.27	17322.00	2115.35	12.21	2092.29
17. Sikkim	20.6	691.14	135.16	19.56	6.48	852.00	77.47	9.09	77.47	1045.00	57.90	5.54	57.90
18. Tamil Nadu	1.0	14000.00	139.92	1.00	240.89	16000.00	342.17	2.14	206.99	17500.00	360.09	2.06	198.88
19. Tripura	31.1	1220.00	382.26	31.33	325.02	1450.00	484.49	33.41	433.51	1680.00	639.91	38.09	545.43
20. Uttar Pradesh	0.1	25000.00	20.00	0.08	11.19	35000.00	27.00	0.08	17.44	39000.00	28.45	0.07	17.87
21. Uttarakhand	3.0	4378.63	134.00	3.06	101.59	4775.00	143.25	3.00	90.53	5800.81	135.07	2.33	81.67
22. West Bengal	5.5	9150.00	721.07	7.88	721.00	11602.38	763.98	6.58	655.56	14150.00	963.55	6.81	767.08
23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.2	672.62	86.34	12.84	43.10	604.83	66.72	11.03	49.24	833.18	68.95	8.28	41.92
24. Daman and Diu	8.8	71.67	1.46	2.07	1.48	150.00	1.88	1.25	1.88	154.34	2.17	1.41	2.17
Total	8.2	215710.34	20646.56	9.57	17682.73	276449.81	26930.32	9.74	22823.55	308122.95	30461.36	9.89	25162.71

Source: State Plan Approval letters and TSP documents of the State Governments.

NR: Not Reported.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	% of ST Population (2001 Census)	Annual Plan 2010-11				Annual Plan 2011-12				Annual Plan 2012-13		
			Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	%age from State Plan Outlay	TSP Expenditure Outlay	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	%age from State Plan Outlay	TSP Anti-Expenditure	Total State Plan Outlay	TSP Allocation	%age from State Plan
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.6	36800.00	2529.20	6.87	1576.78	43000.00	2973.13	6.91	2172.10	48935.00	3591.39	7.34
2.	Assam	12.4	7645.00	53.53	0.70	54.99	9000.00	77.46	0.86	77.46	10500.00	88.20	0.84
3.	Bihar	0.9	20000.00	222.49	1.11	80.01	24000.00	300.21	1.25	300.21	28000.00	393.86	1.41
4.	Chhattisgarh	31.8	13230.00	4443.67	33.59	3994.98	16710.00	5561.44	33.28	4229.53	23480.00	7356.00	31.33
5.	Goa	12.1	2710.00	153.10	5.65	118.80	3320.00	235.91	7.11	226.75	4700.00	566.42	12.05

1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
6.	Gujarat	14.8	30000.00	4146.45	13.82	4446.68	38000.00	5103.03	13.43	5103.03	51000.00	6682.41	13.10
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4.0	3000.00	270.00	9.00	270.00	3300.00	297.00	9.00	297.00	3700.00	333.00	9.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.9	6000.00	673.75	11.23	NR	6600.00	743.45	11.26	743.45	7300.00	1254.77	17.19
9.	Jharkhand	26.3	9240.00	4657.72	50.41	4200.34	15300.00	6027.37	39.39	5749.39	16300.00	8199.40	50.30
10.	Karnataka	6.6	31050.00	1517.94	4.89	1185.08	38070.00	1866.95	4.90	1866.95	42030.01	2075.00	4.94
11.	Kerala	1.1	10025.00	200.50	2.00	200.50	1201.0.00	284.19	2.37	284.19	14010.00	325.15	2.32
12.	Madhya Pradesh	20.3	19000.00	4244.10	22.34	4402.30	23000.00	4964.90	21.59	5062.73	28000.00	6178.91	22.07
13.	Maharashtra	8.9	37916.00	3374.35	8.90	2323.15	42000.00	3693.50	8.79	3106.00	45000.00	4005.00	8.90
14.	Manipur	34.2	2600.00	1017.50	39.13	620.32	3210.00	1071.85	33.39	1030.00	3500.00	1358.53	38.82
15.	Odisha	22.1	11000.00	3032.47	27.57	2602.55	15200.00	4372.08	28.76	3282.63	17250.00	4316.40	25.02
16.	Rajasthan	12.6	24000.00	2857.41	11.91	2565.50	27500.00	3568.18	12.98	3339.75	33500.00	4321.19	12.90
17.	Sikkim	20.6	1175.00	54.56	4.64	54.56	1400.00	37.50	2.68	37.50	1877.00	386.66	20.60
18.	Tamil Nadu	1.0	20068.00	400.00	1.99	225.42	23535.00	246.30	1.05	245.20	28000.00	353.93	1.26
19.	Tripura	31.1	1860.00	591.99	31.83	568.48	1950.00	607.47	31.15	629.36	2250.00	699.75	31.10
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0.1	42000.00	31.00	0.07	21.23	47000.00	31.85	0.07	26.46	57800.00	57.80	0.10
21.	Uttarakhand	3.0	6800.00	215.81	3.17	114.49	7800.00	234.00	3.00	117.60	8200.00	246.00	3.00
22.	West Bengal	5.5	17985.00	1127.28	6.27	851.70	22214.00	1470.29	6.62	1470.29	25910.00	1657.52	6.40
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8.3	924.97	80.73	8.73	48.92	1434.84	173.92	12.12	115.15	1701.43	226.43	13.31
24.	Daman and Diu	8.8	169.23	2.18	1.29	2.18	324.95	2.18	0.67	2.18	568.25	50.29	8.85
TOTAL		8.2	355198.20	35897.73	10.11	30528.96	425878.79	43944.16	10.32	39514.91	503511.69	54724.01	10.87

[Translation]

Pending Cases for Investigation

637. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases that are pending for investigation with the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for more than five, ten and twenty years;

(b) the number of cases relating to economic offences out of the above cases; and

(c) the rate of conviction by the CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) So far as CBI is concerned, there are 06 cases pending active investigation in CBI for more than five years as follows:—

Years	Number of cases
>5<10	04
>10<20	02
>20	00
Total	06

There is no clear definition of the term 'Economic Offence'. Out of the aforesaid 06 cases, 02 cases pertain to criminal misconduct, 01 case pertains to disproportionate assets, 01 case pertains to cheating and forgery and 02 cases pertain to special crime.

(c) The rate of conviction in CBI cases during last 3 years is as follows:—

Year	Rate of conviction (%)
2010	71%
2011	67%
2012	67%

[English]

GoM and EGoMs

638. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Group of Ministers (GoMs)

and Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoMs) are working on various important subjects;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of each GoM and EGoM with the details of subjects pending for consideration before them;

(c) the subjects on which decisions were taken during the last three years and the current year by GoM and EGoM; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on those decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Presently, 24 Groups of Ministers (GoMs) and Empowered Groups of Ministers (EGoMs) are functioning.

(b) The composition and terms of reference of each of the 24 GoMs/EGoMs are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) 40 GoMs and 8 EGoMs constituted since 22.05.2009 on a diverse range of subjects, have either submitted their report(s) or considered the issue(s) placed before them.

(d) Keeping in view the fact that the GoMs/EGoMs are appointed for investigating and reporting on a diverse range of issues, appropriate action on their recommendations is taken by the Ministry/Department concerned with the approval of the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961.

Statement

Composition and terms of reference of each of 24 GoMs/EGoMs

Part-I: Groups of Ministers (GoMs)

Sl.No.	Subject
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1. **Group of Ministers for evolving an integrated strategy for Water Management.**

Composition

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries;

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	Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Science and Technology, and Minister of Earth Sciences;
	Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs;
	Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment;
	Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development;
	Shri Ajay Maken, Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation;
	Shri Harish Rawat, Minister of Water Resources;
	Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission;
	Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests;
	Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power;
	Shri Bharatsinh Solanki, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; and
	Shri Namu Narain Meena, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

Terms of Reference

- (i) To evolve an integrated strategy for water management in the context of rising population, rapid urbanization, industrialization, the need for increasing agricultural productivity and ensuring environmental sustainability; and
- (ii) To bring about convergence in the policy and programmes aimed at water augmentation, conservation, preservation and optimal use.

2 GoM to consider the Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence;

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries;

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	Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;
	Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs;
	Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas;
	Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs;
	Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology;
	Shri CP. Joshi, Minister of Road Transport and Highways;
	Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment;
	Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development;
	Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice; and
	Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

To consider the Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

3. GoM on Civil Aviation Sector.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas;

Shri Ajit Singh, Minister of Civil Aviation; and

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Terms of Reference

GoM to consider issues relating to civil aviation sector, including the financial situation of the airlines, and the Airport Authority of India and possible remedial measures.

The issue of commercial activities that can be undertaken on Airports Authority of India (AAI) land

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and other issues related to private participation in the airport land may also be considered by the GoM.

4. GoM on National Pharmaceuticals Policy, 2006.

Composition

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries;

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare;

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology;

Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles;

Shri M.K. Alagiri, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers;

Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice;

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission; and

Shri Srikant Jena, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Terms of Reference

Approval of National Pharmaceuticals Policy, 2006.

5. Group of Ministers on power sector issues.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas;

Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Minister of New and Renewable Energy;

Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of Coal;

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission;

Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power; and Power Ministers of all State Governments and Union Territories.

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Terms of Reference

The Group of Ministers (GoM) will, in the light of the Resolution adopted at the Conference of the Chief Ministers on power sector issues, prepare a long-term road map for sustainable power development and may associate professionals/experts to assist in the deliberations and constitute Sub-Committees/Task Forces on 'as required basis' for furtherance of its objectives.

6. Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine various issues pertaining to the functioning of the Prasar Bharati.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;

Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Science and Technology, and Minister of Earth Sciences;

Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs;

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology;

Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice;

Shri Sachin Pilot, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs; and

Shri Manish Tewari, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Special Invitee

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

To examine various issues pertaining to the functioning of the Prasar Bharati.

The GoM will also:

- (i) look into the issue of relationship between the Government and the Prasar Bharati as also between the Chief Executive Officer, Prasar Bharati and the Board of the Prasar Bharati; and
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- (ii) examine the existing governance structure, in particular, the oversight mechanism put in place by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for host broadcasting arrangements, and recommend measures that could be put in place for appropriately strengthening the governance structure.

7. Group of Ministers (GoM) regarding Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare;

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas;

Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs;

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology;

Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment;

Shri M.K. Alagiri, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers;

Shri Ajay Maken, Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation;

Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice; and

Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Permanent Invitee

Minister-in-Charge of the Department of Bhopal Gas Tragedy, Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Terms of Reference

The Group of Ministers will examine all the issues relating to Bhopal gas leak including remediation measures and make appropriate recommendations regarding relief and rehabilitation of the Bhopal Gas victims and their families.

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8. Group of Ministers (GoM) to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption.

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence;

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs;

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas;

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology;

Shri M.K. Alagiri, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers;

Shri Praful Patel, Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises; and

Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice.

Special Invitee

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the GoM will be as follows:—

- (i) to consider all measures, including legislative and administrative, to tackle corruption and improve transparency;
- (ii) in particular, the GoM will consider and advise on the following:—
 - (a) State funding of elections;
 - (b) fast tracking of all cases of public servants accused of corruption;
 - (c) ensuring full transparency in public procurement and contracts, including enunciation of public procurement standards and a public procurement policy;

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	<p>(d) relinquishing discretionary powers enjoyed by Ministers at the Centre;</p> <p>(e) introduction of an open and competitive system of exploiting natural resources;</p> <p>(f) amendment to Article 311 of the Constitution to provide for summary proceedings in cases of grave misdemeanor or blatant corruption by public servants; and</p> <p>(g) consideration of relevance/need for section 6(A) of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.</p>
9.	<p>Group of Ministers to consider environmental and developmental issues relating to coal mining and other developmental projects.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Composition</p> <p>Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries;</p> <p>Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;</p> <p>Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Minister of Textiles;</p> <p>Shri C.P. Joshi, Minister of Road Transport and Highways;</p> <p>Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Minister of Railways;</p> <p>Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of Coal;</p> <p>Shri Beni Prasad Verma, Minister of Steel;</p> <p>Shri Dinsha J. Patel, Minister of Mines;</p> <p>Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice;</p> <p>Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission;</p> <p>Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests; and</p> <p>Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power.</p>

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Terms of Reference</p> <p>The GoM will consider all issues relating to reconciliation of environmental concerns emanating from various developmental activities including those related to infrastructure and mining, and finalize its recommendations within two months, including the following:—</p> <p>(a) the efficacy and legality of existing forest clearance norms and procedures being followed;</p> <p>(b) environment clearance in respect of projects located in areas with high Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index; and</p> <p>(c) the steps to be taken to ensure that better quality forests are regenerated in a time-bound manner after mining operations get over.</p> <p>The GoM will also suggest changes, if any, in the existing statutes, rules, regulations, guidelines or executive instructions.</p> <p>The GoM will also be mandated to deliberate regarding the location of North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Plant, taking into account, inter-alia, the concerns of the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of Coal and other stakeholders, and make suitable recommendations in this regard.</p>
10.	<p>Group of Ministers (GoM) on Media.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Composition</p> <p>Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;</p> <p>Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare;</p> <p>Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs;</p> <p>Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology;</p> <p>Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of External Affairs;</p> <p>Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice;</p> <p>Shri Manish Tewari, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and</p>

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Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

The Group of Ministers will meet every day at a fixed hour, analyze the events of the day, and issue suitable directions to a Nodal officer to prepare appropriate material for briefing the media.

11. Group of Ministers to consider, and make recommendations with regard to Reports of the High Level Committee on Commonwealth Games, 2010.

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence;

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;

Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs;

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology;

Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles;

Shri Ajay Maken, Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation;

Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice;

Shri Jitendra Singh, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, and Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence; and

Shri Manish Tewari, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Special Invitee

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the GoM will be as under:—

- (a) to consider the views expressed by the

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concerned Ministries of the Government of India, the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and their agencies on the findings and recommendations contained in the reports of the HLC constituted to look into issues relating to organizing and conduct of the Commonwealth Games, 2010, and upon such consideration, arrive at a considered view on the various recommendations of the HLC;

- (b) to recommend the future course of action on each of the recommendations of the HLC, which would include disciplinary, criminal and civil action against persons/agencies/contractors indicated in the reports; and

- (c) to recommend policies and guidelines for future conduct of similar events.

12. Group of Ministers (GoM) to look into the constitution of Independent Regulatory Authority for Coal Sector — Approval for introducing the Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, 2012 in the Parliament.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;

Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Minister of Labour and Employment;

Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of Coal;

Shri Dinsha J. Patel, Minister of Mines;

Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice;

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission;

Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests; and

Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power.

Terms of Reference

To look into the constitution of Independent Regulatory Authority for Coal Sector — Approval for introducing the Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, 2012 in the Parliament.

13. **Group of Ministers (GoM) on Revision of Income Criterion to exclude Socially Advanced Persons/Sections (Creamy Layer) from the list of Other Backward Classes (OBCs).**

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;
 Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment;
 Shri M.M. Pallam Raju, Minister of Human Resource Development;
 Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice; and
 Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

To consider Revision of Income Criterion to exclude Socially Advanced Persons/Sections (Creamy Layer) from the list of Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

14. **Group of Ministers (GoM) to look into the issue of inclusion of erosion as an eligible calamity for relief under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)/State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).**

Composition

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries;
 Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;
 Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs;
 Shri Harish Rawat, Minister of Water Resources; and
 Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Special Invitees

Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs; and
 Shri Tarun Gogoi, Chief Minister, Government of Assam.

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Terms of Reference

To look into the issue of inclusion of erosion as an eligible calamity for relief under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)/State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

15. **Group of Ministers (GoM) to consider the Official Amendments to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011.**

Composition

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries;
 Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence;
 Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;
 Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas;
 Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs;
 Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles;
 Shri CP. Joshi, Minister of Road Transport and Highways;
 Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment;
 Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo, Minister of Tribal Affairs and Minister of Panchayati Raj;
 Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development;
 Shri Ajay Maken, Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation;
 Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice; and
 Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Special Invitee

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

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Terms of Reference

The GoM will consider the Official Amendments to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011.

- 16. Group of Ministers (GoM) to formulate policy for existing urea units beyond Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme (NPS).**

Composition

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries;

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas;

Shri M.K. Alagiri, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers;

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development;

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission; and

Prof. K.V. Thomas, Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

Terms of Reference

The GoM will look into all aspects relating to formulation of policy for the existing urea units beyond Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme (NPS) and finalise its recommendations at an early date.

- 17. Constitution of a Group of Ministers for setting up of the National Skill Development Authority.**

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;

Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Minister of Labour and Employment;

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology;

Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Minister of Textiles;

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Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment;

Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo, Minister of Tribal Affairs, and Minister of Panchayati Raj;

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development;

Shri K. Rahman Khan, Minister of Minority Affairs;

Shri Ajay Maken, Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation; and

Shri M.M. Pallam Raju, Minister of Human Resource Development.

Special Invitees

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission;

Shri K.H. Muniyappa, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and

Shri S. Ramadorai, Adviser to the Prime Minister, National Council on Skill Development.

Terms of Reference

The GoM will review all aspects relating to the setting up of the National Skill Development Authority including its location in an appropriate Ministry and make recommendations thereon.

- 18. Group of Ministers (GoM) regarding Issue of Resident Identity Cards to all usual residents of the country of age 18 years and above under the scheme of National Population Register (NPR).**

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence;

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare;

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs;

Shri Ajit Singh, Minister of Civil Aviation;

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology;

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Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment;

Shri Praful Patel, Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises;

Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo, Minister of Tribal Affairs, and Minister of Panchayati Raj;

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development; and

Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice.

Special Invitees

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India.

Prof. K.V. Thomas, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Terms of Reference

The GoM will examine all aspects relating to the proposal for issuing Resident Identity Cards to the usual residents of the country keeping in view all relevant issues and finalize its recommendations at an early date.

Part II: Empowered Groups of Ministers (EGoMs)

1. **Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to decide the price band and final price of sale of shares held by Government of India in all Central Public Sector Enterprises.**

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry and Minister of Textiles.

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Minister of Administrative Ministry.

(concerned with the public sector enterprise whose proposals come up for consideration)

Shri Praful Patel, Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Terms of Reference

To decide the price band and final price of sale of shares held by Government of India in all Central Public Sector Enterprises.

In addition to the above, EGoM has also been mandated the following:

- (i) to consider and approve the number of shares to be tendered as well as the price in case a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) decides to buyback its shares; and
- (ii) to consider and approve the price of the shares in case of sale of shares of a CPSE held by the Government to another CPSE through Department of Disinvestment.

2. **EGoM on Gas Pricing and Commercial Utilization of Gas.**

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence;

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas;

Shri M.K. Alagiri, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers;

Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice;

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission; and

Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power.

Terms of Reference

The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) will consider and decide issue of commercial utilization of gas under NELP and other related matters.

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3. Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Ultra Mega Power Projects.

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence;
 Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;
 Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of Coal;
 Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice;
 Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission;
 Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests; and
 Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power.

Terms of Reference

EGoM will facilitate expeditious decisions in all matters concerning Ultra Mega Power Projects.

4. Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS).

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence; Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;
 Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs;
 Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Minister of Railways; and
 Shri Praful Patel, Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

Special Invitee

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Permanent Invitees

Lt. Governor, Government of NCT of Delhi.	In case of Delhi Metro.
Chief Minister, Government of NCT of Delhi.	In case of Delhi Metro.

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Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka.	In case of Bangalore Metro.
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Chief Minister, Government of Tamil Nadu.	In case of Chennai Metro.
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Chief Minister, Government of Kerala.	In case of Metro Projects in Kerala
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Chief Minister, Government of Uttar Pradesh.	In case of Metro Projects in Uttar Pradesh
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Chief Minister, Government of Haryana.	In case of Metro Projects in Haryana.
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Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra.	In case of Metro Projects in Maharashtra.
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Chief Minister, Government of Andhra Pradesh.	In case of Metro Projects in Andhra Pradesh.
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Chief Minister, Government of Rajasthan.	In case of Metro Projects in Rajasthan
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Terms of Reference

The EGoM will take all policy decisions at the Central Government level and also review the progress of the projects from time to time including all projects concerning MRTS for Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata and Chennai.

5. Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on vacation of spectrum and Auction of 3G Spectrum, and to look into the grant of licence and allocation of spectrum in 2G band in 22 Service Areas.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology.

Shri Salman Khursheed, Minister of External Affairs.

Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law and Justice.

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Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Shri Manish Tewari, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

- (a) Quantum of 3G spectrum to be auctioned;
- (b) Annual spectrum charge and additional administrative charge;
- (c) Setting the reserve price for auction in the relevant bands;
- (d) Setting the reserve price for BWA spectrum in the relevant bands;
- (e) Setting the reserve price for spectrum in the relevant band for EVDO services;
- (f) Fee payable to the auctioneer;
- (g) To recommend measures for vacation of adequate additional spectrum by the existing large users such as Defence, Space, Paramilitary, etc., in a time bound manner for the growth of mobile telephony and broadband sectors in the country, in the overall national interest;
- (h) To recommend alternate frequency bands/media for migration of such existing users, keeping in the mind the nature of technology upgradation;
- (i) To estimate and identify the resources required by the concerned Ministries and their phasing, for putting in place necessary alternate systems by such users to enable migration; and
- (j) To suggest measures for early introduction of spectrum efficient digital terrestrial broadcasting for vacation of spectrum for other services in line with international practices.

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2. EGoM will also look into the following issues pertaining to the grant of licence and allocation of spectrum in 2G band in 22 Service Areas:

- (a) quantum of spectrum to be auctioned;
- (b) number of blocks and size of blocks of spectrum to be auctioned;
- (c) eligibility criteria;
- (d) reserve price for the auction in the relevant bands;
- (e) spectrum usage charges;
- (f) fee payable to the auctioneer; and
- (g) any other issues that may arise out of the TRAI recommendations or are considered relevant for the purposes of conduct of the auction.

EGoM will also consider the matter relating to E-auction of FM Radio broadcasting services. Accordingly, the following will be the additional Terms of Reference of the EGoM:

- (i) to reconsider the total number of channels for auction in the light of the TRAI recommendations dated 19th April, 2012 to reduce inter-channel spacing to 400 KHz from the existing 800 KHz;
- (ii) to consider and approve specific changes, as necessary, in the 'Request For Proposal' (RFP) for selection of an E-auctioneer for carrying out the ascending E-auction;
- (iii) to decide on the fee chargeable, if any, for migration of Phase-II FM licensees to Phase-III; and
- (iv) any other issue(s) that may have a bearing on auctioning/licensing process under FM Phase-III expansion.

Subject

6. Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Drought.

Composition

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Food Processing Industries.

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Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs.

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Minister of Railways.

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development.

Shri Harish Rawat, Minister of Water Resources.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Prof. K.V. Thomas, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

Shri Bharatsinh Solanki, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference of the EGoM will be as follows:—

- (i) to assess and monitor the situation arising out of drought/deficit rainfall on a regular basis;
- (ii) to take decisions on policy issues and approve new and innovative schemes for effective management of drought/deficit rainfall and related issues; and
- (iii) to examine the existing schemes of the Government of India and take decisions on any suitable modifications/relaxations that may be required for effective management of drought/deficit rainfall and related issues.

Literacy

639. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

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

(a) the current literacy rate in the country, State/gender-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide special assistance to the States which are below national average and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any task force in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the level of literacy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) A Statement indicating the current literacy rate in the country, State/gender-wise as per the 2011 Census, is enclosed.

(b) No, Madam. However, only rural areas in educationally backward districts (districts, including new districts carved out of erstwhile districts, that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent or below, as per 2011 Census), besides left-wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rate, are eligible for coverage under Saakshar Bharat, a centrally sponsored scheme.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) The Government has enacted The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and launched Saakshar Bharat. The former, supported by Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, covers children aged 6-14 years and the latter covers persons aged 15 years and above. Besides, the Mid-day-Meal Scheme is another important programme of the Government that aims to raise the literacy level.

Statement

Current literacy rate in the country: State/
gender-wise as per 2011 Census

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Literacy Rate (Persons)	Literacy Rate (Males)	Literacy Rate (Females)
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	74.04	82.14	65.46
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.66	75.56	59.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95	73.69	59.57

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	73.18	78.81	67.27
4.	Bihar	63.82	73.39	53.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.04	81.45	60.59
6.	Goa	87.40	92.81	81.84
7.	Gujarat	79.31	87.23	70.73
8.	Haryana	76.64	85.38	66.77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	83.78	90.83	76.60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	68.74	78.26	58.01
11.	Jharkhand	67.63	78.45	56.21
12.	Karnataka	75.60	82.85	68.13
13.	Kerala	93.91	96.02	91.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	70.63	80.53	60.02
15.	Maharashtra	82.91	89.82	75.48
16.	Manipur	79.85	86.49	73.17
17.	Meghalaya	75.48	77.17	73.78
18.	Mizoram	91.58	93.72	89.40
19.	Nagaland	80.11	83.29	76.69
20.	Odisha	73.45	82.40	64.36
21.	Punjab	76.68	81.48	71.34
22.	Rajasthan	67.06	80.51	52.66
23.	Sikkim	82.20	87.29	76.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.33	86.81	73.86
25.	Tripura	87.75	92.18	83.15
26.	Uttar Pradesh	69.72	79.24	59.26
27.	Uttarakhand	79.63	88.33	70.70
28.	West Bengal	77.08	82.67	71.16
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.27	90.11	81.84
30.	Chandigarh	86.43	90.54	81.38
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	77.65	86.46	65.93

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Daman and Diu	87.07	91.48	79.59
33.	Delhi	86.34	91:03	80.93
34.	Lakshadweep	92.28	96.11	88.25
35.	Puducherry	86.55	92.12	81.22

Shutdown of Metro Stations

640. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Metro stations are being shut down frequently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of times Metro stations were shutdown in the month of December, 2012 and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of regular passengers affected due to this shut down;

(d) whether there is any criteria for the closure of metro services; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) No, Madam. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has informed that metro stations are not being shutdown frequently in Delhi during specified working hours of metro.

(b) Some metro stations were close down in December, 2012 as per security advice from Delhi Police. The details are as under:—

Sl. No.	Date	Name of Stations
1	2	3
1.	23.12.2012	Barakhamba Road, Mandi House, Khan Market, Patel Chowk, Central Secretariat, Udyog Bhawan, Race Course and Pragati Maidan.
2.	24.12.2012	Rajiv Chowk, Barakhamba Road, Mandi House, Khan Market, Patel Chowk, Central Secretariat.

1	2	3
3.	25.12.2012	Rajiv Chowk, Barakhamba Road, Mandi House, Khan Market, Patel Chowk, Central Secretariat, Udyog Bhawan, Race Course and Pragati Maidan.
4.	29.12.2012	Rajiv Chowk, Jor Bagh, Barakhamba Road, Mandi House, Khan Market, Patel Chowk, Central Secretariat, Udyog Bhawan, Race Course and Pragati Maidan.

1	2	3
5.	30.12.2012	Rajiv Chowk, Jor Bagh, Barakhamba Road, Mandi House, Khan Market, Patel Chowk, Central Secretariat, Udyog Bhawan, Race Course and Pragati Maidan.
6	31.12.2012 19:30 hrs. onwards)	Rajiv Chowk, Patel Chowk and Barakhamba Road

(c) The details of passengers affected due to this shutdown are as under:—

December, 2012			Last week of previous month			Passengers affected*
Date of closure	Day	Ridership	Date	Day	Ridership	
23.12.2012	Sunday	1333450	25.11.2012	Sunday	1711614	378164
24.12.2012	Monday	1850232	26.11.2012	Monday	2227741	377509
25.12.2012	Tuesday	1435462	27.11.2012	Tuesday	2261194	825732
29.12.2012	Saturday	1602509	01.12.2012	Sunday	1564226	364493
30.12.2012	Sunday	1199733	01.12.2012	Sunday	1564226	364493
31.12.2012	Monday	1900703	03.12.2012	Monday	2134446	233743

*Calculated on the basis of difference in ridership on same days of previous month and ridership on days closure in December, 2012.

(d) and (e) Metro stations are never closed during the specified metro working hours. Metro stations at times are closed as per advice of State Police only.

Post Offices in the Country

641. SHRI A. SAMPATH:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) the total number of Post Offices in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the Post Offices which were closed down during the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of Post Offices proposed to be opened in the country during the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether any proposal has been received from the Railway Ministry to operate Railway Passengers Reservation System through Post Offices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Circle-wise number of Post Offices in the country (as on 31.3.2012) is at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Circle-wise number of Post Offices closed down during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Circle-wise number of Post Offices proposed to be opened by redeployment and relocation in the country during the current financial year is at enclosed Statement-III.

(d) and (e) The Department of Posts has been providing Railway Passenger Reservation (booking/cancellation) facility through Post Offices in association with Ministry of Railways since 2007. As on 31st December, 2012 this service was being offered through 220 Post Offices.

Statement-I

*Circle-wise number of Post Offices in the country
(as on 31.3.2012)*

Sl. No.	Circles	Total No. of Post Offices
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16141
2.	Assam	4007
3.	Bihar	9057
4.	Chhattisgarh	3127
5.	Delhi	576
6.	Gujarat	8979

1	2	3
7.	Haryana	2664
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2778
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1695
10.	Jharkhand	3095
11.	Karnataka	9703
12.	Kerala	5068
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8314
14.	Maharashtra	12858
15.	North East	2912
16.	Odisha	8163
17.	Punjab	3849
18.	Rajasthan	10324
19.	Tamil Nadu	12064
20.	Uttar Pradesh	17668
21.	Uttarakhand	2718
22.	West Bengal	9062
Total		154822

Statement-II

Number of Post Offices closed during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	Circles	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 20.2.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	0	0
2.	Assam	2	0	2	0
3.	Bihar	2	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	0	1	1
7.	Haryana	0	0	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1
11.	Karnataka	0	0	67	16
12.	Kerala	0	0	7	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
14.	Maharashtra	1	0	0	0
15.	North East	0	0	5	3
16.	Odisha	0	2	0	0
17.	Punjab	0	0	7	0
18.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	0	1
21.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
22.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Total		14	2	92	26

Post Offices were closed down as a result of merger, relocation and upgradation of Branch Post Offices into Departmental Sub-Post Offices.

Statement-III

Circle-wise number of Post Offices proposed to be opened by redeployment and relocation in the country during the current financial year 2012-13

Sl. No.	Circles	No. of Post Offices
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Assam	6
3.	Bihar	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	6
5.	Delhi	4

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	7
7.	Haryana	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	5
11.	Karnataka	7
12.	Kerala	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6
14.	Maharashtra	9
15.	North East	9
16.	Odisha	6

1	2	3
17.	Punjab	5
18.	Rajasthan	6
19.	Tamil Nadu	7
20.	Uttar Pradesh	8
21.	Uttarakhand	4
22.	West Bengal	4
Total		130

Irregularities by Flying Schools

642. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is looking into alleged irregularities by some flying schools/cases operational across the country for violating norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CVC has written to the Ministry of Civil Aviation to get the matter investigated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the follow up actions taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. CVC has advised CVO of the Ministry of Civil Aviation to take immediate action to investigate the matter and to submit the report at the earliest. Accordingly, a committee comprising four members has already been constituted by the Ministry to examine the issue of levy of fees payable to AAI by Flying Schools. Earlier three officers of DGCA were suspended. Since, charge memo have been issued against these three officers, suspension order has been revoked with the approval of the competent authority.

[Translation]

Nuclear Power Generation

643. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether nuclear power generation is only

3900 MW in the country at present which is around 3 percent of total installed power generation capacity whereas nuclear power generation in America, Japan and Germany is 19, 29 and 31 percent, respectively;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps to increase the existing nuclear power generation capacity during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the nuclear power generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) In the year 2011, the share of nuclear power generation was 3.7% of the total electricity generation in India. At present, nuclear power capacity is 4780 MW. It is expected to reach 10080 MW by 2017 on progressive completion of four ongoing projects of 5300 MW capacity. The XII Five Year Plan proposals envisage start of work on 19 new nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 17400 MW.

Districts under IAP

644. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in various States including Chhattisgarh covered under Integrated Action Plan (IAP);

(b) whether the Government proposes to include some new districts under IAP scheme especially in Chhattisgarh;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received a proposal to increase the annual allocation for each IAP district; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Integrated Action Plan (IAP) presently covers 82 districts including 10 districts of Chhattisgarh. The names of 82 districts are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The State Government of Chhattisgarh has proposed to enhance the annual allocation under IAP from Rs. 30 crore to Rs. 50 crore per district. Similarly, the State Government of Odisha has also requested for enhancement of the annual allocation under IAP. Under IAP which has been approved for continuation only till March, 2013, the amount of funding in 2012-13 has been pegged at Rs. 30 crore per district.

Statement

List of 82 districts covered under IAP

Sl. No.	States	Name of Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad
2.		East Godavari
3.		Karimnagar
4.		Khammam
5.		Srikakulam
6.		Visakhapatnam
7.		Vizianagram
8.		Warangal
9.	Bihar	Arwal
10.		Aurangabad
11.		Gaya
12.		Jamui
13.		Jehanabad
14.		Kaimur
15.		Munger
16.		Nawada
17.		Rohtas
18.		Paschim Champaran
19.		Sitamarhi

1	2	3
20.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
21.		Bijapur
22.		Jashpur
23.		Kawardha
24.		Koriya
25.		Dantewada
26.		Kanker
27.		Narayanpur
28.		Rajnandgaon
29.		Surguja
30.	Jharkhand	Bokaro
31.		Chatra
32.		Garhwa
33.		Giridih
34.		Gumla
35.		Hazaribagh
36.		Khunti
37.		Kodarma
38.		Latehar (n)
39.		Lohardaga
40.		Pachim Singhbhum
41.		Palamu
42.		Purbi Singhbhum
43.		Ramgarh
44.		Ranchi (Rural)
45.		Saraikela (n)
46.		Simdega (n)
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat
48.		Anuppur
49.		Chhindwara

1	2	3
50.		Dindori
51.		Mandla
52.		Seoni
53.		Shahdol
54.		Sidhi
55.		Singrauli
56.		Umaria
57.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
58.		Gondiya
59.	Odisha	Balangir
60.		Debagarh
61.		Gajapati
62.		Ganjam
63.		Jajpur
64.		Kalahandi
65.		Kartdhamal
66.		Kendujhar
67.		Koraput
68.		Malkangiri
69.		Mayurbhanj
70.		Nabarangapur
71.		Nayagarh
72.		Nuapada
73.		Rayagada
74.		Sambalpur
75.		Sonapur
76.		Sundargarh
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
78.		Mirzapur
79.		Sonbhadra

1	2	3
80.	West Bengal	Bankura
81.		Medinipur West
82.		Purulia

[English]

Supplementary List of Results

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

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) has declared a supplementary list of the result of Civil Services Examination for the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 in which some candidates have been selected;

(b) if so, the total number of candidates declared successful and the services allocated to them, year-wise;

(c) whether the candidates of the supplementary list in the above said examination have joined the services;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the candidates of the supplementary list are likely to join the service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The UPSC has declared a supplementary list of the result of Civil Services Examination (CSE) for the year 2010. For CSE-2011, supplementary list has not been declared by UPSC, so far. Results of Supplementary Lists are declared after completion of service allocation from the main list of the CSE. For CSE-2012, result has not been declared so far.

(b) A total number of 121 candidates have been declared successful on the basis of supplementary list of CSE-2010 and 15 services have been allocated to 97 candidates.

(c) to (e) After allocation of service, the dossiers of the candidates have been forwarded to the concerned Cadre Controlling Authorities for issue of offer of appointments to them. The data regarding joining of the candidates of supplementary list is not maintained, centrally.

Afghan Refugees in India

646. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Afghan refugees living in India;
- (b) whether the Government is running special programmes for the welfare of Afghan refugees in India.
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government is considering granting ready asylum to people of Indian origin/religious communities in Afghanistan who are facing persecution at the hands of fundamentalists there; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) As per available information, the number of registered Afghan refugees residing in India was 18,561 as on December 31, 2011.

(b) to (e) A large number of Afghan nationals including those of Indian origin have been coming to India. In keeping with our traditional policy of friendship towards the people of Afghanistan, applications for longer duration stay of Afghan nationals who enter India on valid travel documents/passports are considered.

[Translation]

India-Russia Joint Space Research

647. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether both India and Russia are contemplating to undertake joint space research and transfer of space technology under space cooperation agreement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of this agreement;
- (c) the details of the progress made so far under the agreement; and
- (d) the details of benefits India will get from the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S

OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) India and Russia pursue joint programmes in a few areas of space research. Currently, the cooperation is pursued on realisation of Chandrayaan-2 satellite for joint moon exploration.

There is no transfer of space technology envisaged under this agreement.

(b) Indian Space Research organisation (ISRO) and Federal Space Agency of Russia (ROSCOSMOS) have entered into a co-operative agreement in November 2007, for carrying out joint moon exploration. This programme is called Chandrayaan-2 and it will have the moon orbiter, lander and rover module. As per the agreement, India will be responsible for developing a moon orbiter and rover module, whereas Russia will be responsible for developing the moon lander module. Chandrayaan-2 will be launched using ISRO's Geo-synchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle.

(c) For the Chandrayaan-2 programme, several rounds of discussions and exchange of technical data have taken place between Indian and Russian sides primarily to finalise on the various interfaces and mission related operations.

In May 2012, ROSCOSMOS has indicated a major programmatic change in Joint Moon Exploration. Currently the discussions are underway between ISRO and ROSCOSMOS on the way forward.

As this is the first time India will be undertaking a moon lander-rover mission, it is likely to provide insight into the development of moon lander and its operations, in addition to generating tremendous amount of data for the scientific community. The mission will also enthuse the younger generation in taking up space science as their future career.

[English]

Differently-abled Persons in Flights

648. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether incidents of ill-treatment meted out to some differently-abled passengers by the private airlines have come to the notice of the Government recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the matter was enquired into by the Government/DGCA;

(d) if so, the follow up action taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether most of the private airlines are not adhering to the rules and regulations prescribed for differently-abled persons;

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government against such airlines alongwith the details of proper facilities put in place for the disabled persons at various airports; and

(g) the detailed guidelines in place for air passengers particularly differently-abled persons and the steps taken to ensure their compliance by private airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Four cases of harassment faced by physically challenged passengers were reported in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), two in the year 2011 and two in 2012. The details of these cases alongwith action taken by concerned airlines and DGCA are as under:—

(i) In the case of Mrs. Mansuri Shabana and Master Mansuri Lukman (Child), Kingfisher Airlines has taken following corrective actions to avoid recurrence of such incidents:—

(a) The crew and the concerned ground services staff at Ahmedabad have been issued warning letters and have strongly briefed.

(b) A reiteration of the carriage policy for such travel has been circulated to all concerned.

(ii) In the case of Shri Mohammed Asif Iqbal, Kingfisher Airlines have terminated all staff involved, including the Airport Manager at Patna airport. In view of this, Kingfisher Airlines reiterated the guidelines to all airports indicating following:—

(a) A Blind Guest who has no medical complications and is perfectly capable of taking care of his/her personal needs must be accepted on the flights and is not required to sign an Indemnity form.

(b) Such a guest is allowed to travel alone and no companion/escort is required to travel along.

(c) Staff should treat such guest with special care and be sensitive to their needs.

(d) In the event of flight disruption, staff should ensure that these guests are handled with priority.

(iii) In the case of Ms. Jeeja Ghosh, SpiceJet has re-examined the responsibility of the Pilot-in-command with reference to the provisions of the applicable Civil Aviation Requirements and counseled to display more empathy to deal with such situations in future.

(iv) In the case of Mrs. Anjalee Agarwal, Jet Airways has informed that the complaints had no substance as she was demanding a slim wheelchair which was provided to her in some time. However, Jet Airways staff was reiterated the guidelines and procedures to handle the persons with disability and/or reduced mobility.

In view of growing concerns experienced by physically disabled persons while traveling by air, a committee has been constituted under the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation to look into the existing guidelines and suggest necessary amendments, if any. The committee has submitted its report. Further, DGCA has held an interactive session with scheduled domestic airlines on 20th March, 2012 wherein all the airlines were directed to strictly adhere the Civil Aviation Requirements and other instructions on the same organize an oriental program of all airport managers regarding their responsibility while handling of persons with reduced mobility travelling by air, who in turn will sensitize all the ground staff working under them create a separate button on their web home page to display the instructions in this regard.

(e) to (g) DGCA has issued Civil Aviation requirement, Section-3, Series M, Part-I on "Carriage of passengers by air with disability and/or with reduced mobility", which is being strictly adhered by the airlines.

[Translation]

Compulsory Teaching of Hindi in Schools

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

(a) whether the Government has made plans to make the education in Hindi compulsory in all the private and Government schools upto intermediate under various education boards throughout the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). Education, being a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution, and the majority of schools and colleges being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State Governments/ Union Territories to take an appropriate decision in the matter.

However, as per the three language formula under the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, Hindi is a language taught as first, second or third language in all school education boards in India. In the schools affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Hindi is compulsory from class I to VIII. In classes IX-X, either Hindi or English is one of the two languages compulsorily taken by all the students. Any one out of Hindi or English can be the compulsory language at class XI-XII level.

[English]

Career Counselling

650. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central and State Government funded schools in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of students that have passed out of standard 12th from these schools during the last three years;

(c) the number of students currently studying in standards 10th, 11th and 12th in these schools, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide career counselling to these students;

(e) if so, the total number of students that have been provided with career counselling during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) As per the Statistics of School Education brought out by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the State-wise number of Government, Local Bodies and Private aided schools during 2010-11 (Provisional) are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Data on the number of students who have passed out from these schools is not maintained separately. However, as per the annual publication "Results of High School and Higher Secondary Examinations" of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the total number of students passed in the Higher Secondary Examination during 2008, 2009 and 2010 in the country is given below:—

Year	2008	2009	2010
Total number of students passed	7013312	7890033	8000563

The data on the number of students studying in these schools is not maintained separately. However, State-wise number of students enrolled in Classes X, XI and XII in all types of schools during 2010-11 (Provisional) is at enclosed Statement-II.

(d) to (f) Schools on their own initiative may take steps to provide career counseling to their students. However, no centralized data on this practice is maintained in the Ministry.

Statement-I

Number of Schools by Management — 2010-11 (Provisional)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Government	Local Bodies	Private Aided
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8567	69316	3586
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2792	0	37

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	40030	875	7836
4.	Bihar	71892	0	515
5.	Chhattisgarh	49190	27	481
6.	Goa	1165	0	815
7.	Gujarat	619	33006	14881
8.	Haryana	14857	0	375
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17249	3	45
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22587	1	2
11.	Jharkhand	973	0	225
12.	Karnataka	52233	106	6827
13.	Kerala	4549	0	7303
14.	Madhya Pradesh	118329	18	1569
15.	Maharashtra	2539	66069	18997
16.	Manipur	2447	0	605
17.	Meghalaya	2634	0	6766
18.	Mizoram	1633	370	767
19.	Nagaland	1867	0	0
20.	Odisha	73270	40	5099
21.	Punjab	19359	230	481
22.	Rajasthan	36145	41074	757
23.	Sikkim	783	0	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	6306	29324	8414
25.	Tripura	4208	0	60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	147247	0	58543
27.	Uttarakhand	17342	20	637
28.	West Bengal	42	49908	11376
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	310	9	2
30.	Chandigarh	106	0	7
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	292	0	12

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Daman and Diu	106	0	8
33.	Delhi	977	1793	258
34.	Lakshadweep	48	0	0
35.	Puducherry	440	0	34
India		723133	292189	157324

Number of schools include the number of primary, upper primary, high school and senior secondary schools.

Statement-II

Enrolment of Students — 2010-11 (Provisional)

SI.No.	States/UTs	Class X	Class XI	Class XII
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1050576	862939	717622
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16730	11870	11159
3.	Assam	297727	119250	101972
4.	Bihar	941771	540600	479188
5.	Chhattisgarh	296520	187543	164532
6.	Goa	16106	16271	12913
7.	Gujarat	660817	464378	381370
8.	Haryana	325681	347152	282213
9.	Himachal Pradesh	121829	107139	89619
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	151666	114583	103675
11.	Jharkhand	290401	102987	83827
12.	Karnataka	782799	559067	428578
13.	Kerala	503226	365557	346061
14.	Madhya Pradesh	952747	724113	709091
15.	Maharashtra	1465538	1213314	1172397
16.	Manipur	45704	16183	20002
17.	Meghalaya	25022	10183	7897
18.	Mizoram	14199	9596	8841
19.	Nagaland	13818	10949	9685

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Odisha	434446	216976	184610
21.	Punjab	304815	246022	196070
22.	Rajasthan	943116	604793	646377
23.	Sikkim	5214	4319	4097
24.	Tamil Nadu	855664	584096	600136
25.	Tripura	49261	24915	19558
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2996953	1628963	1585249
27.	Uttarakhand	175105	123007	120538
28.	West Bengal	994941	673154	543398
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6557	4881	4163
30.	Chandigarh	13169	13942	12314
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3242	1946	1422
32.	Daman and Diu	2354	1632	1508
33.	Delhi	281285	227632	196318
34.	Lakshadweep	1091	1062	1087
35.	Puducherry	18981	14793	12785
India		15059071	10155807	9260272

Exchange of Faculty Members and Students

651. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain foreign universities have entered into an agreement with Indian Government for exchange of faculty members and students;

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

(c) whether it has enhanced the development of students and the course-content; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): (a) to (d) Indian Universities and Institutions of higher learning are entering into agreements with foreign Universities that also include agreements for exchange of faculty members and students. The Indian Universities and Institutions are free to enter into agreements for collaborations with their counterparts in other countries. The Ministry of Human Resource Development, through an appropriate policy framework as well as by enhancing bilateral relations with foreign countries, strives to create a conducive atmosphere for Indian institutions to tie up with their foreign counterparts and vice versa. Such arrangements are aimed at achieving quality education including refinement in teaching and learning methods.

Investment in Nuclear Power Sector

652. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the indigenous investment in nuclear energy production is not sufficient;
- (b) if so, whether the Government proposes to allow in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) atomic power sector;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of the plans if any, chalked out by the Government in this regard;
- (e) whether any proposal has been received by the Government for investment in nuclear power sector; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam. The nuclear power reactors to be set up are planned to be funded by a mix of debt and equity. The equity requirements are planned to be met from indigenous sources comprising of investments by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and its Joint Venture partners and budgetary support.

(b) There is no proposal to allow Foreign Direct Investment in atomic power sector.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

Airwave Surcharge from Telecom Operators

653. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Telecom Panel suggests to levy \$5.2 billion surcharge on airwaves held by telecom operators;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) the present status of the suggestion made by the panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of above.

SC/ST Candidates against Vacant Post

654. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) candidates who have qualified against open posts for promotion cannot be adjusted against the vacancies meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to take any concrete steps to do justice to the SC and ST candidates in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) 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 Central Government has been following the principle laid down by the Supreme Court.

Extradition Treaty with Bangladesh

655. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has signed an extradition treaty with the Government of Bangladesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such treaty is likely to be beneficial for India; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) An Extradition Treaty between India and Bangladesh was signed on 28 January, 2013 during the visit of the Minister of Home Affairs to Bangladesh. The Extradition Treaty would

promote cooperation among law enforcing agencies of the two countries and help to curb criminal activities.

**Cess on Tickets for Development of
Airports**

656. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce cess on tickets for development of airports in smaller towns and cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether annual passenger load would increase if air access to smaller towns and cities is provided;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to ensure adequate civil aviation services to the passengers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No such proposal is presently under consideration in this Ministry.

(c) Yes, Madam. The passenger load is likely to increase. However, no such study has been undertaken in this regard.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Mobile Number Portability

657. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed deadline for nationwide mobile number portability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been an apprehension that the deadline fixed by the Government for the mobile number portability will be a tough task considering the capacity constraints;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to introduce

nationwide mobile number portability within the stipulated time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam. One of the objective of the Government in National Telecom Policy (NTP)-2012 is to achieve One Nation — Full Mobile Number Portability. Department of Telecommunication has fixed end of year 2013 as target for achievement of this objective.

(c) and (d) There is no such apprehension at present.

(e) The Government has sought recommendations from Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regarding implementation of "Full Mobile Number Portability". TRAI has floated a pre-consultation paper on 20.02.2013 in this regard and written comments of the stakeholders have been sought by 07.03.2013 on the issues raised in the consultation paper.

Cash Reserve with BSNL

658. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cash reserve with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the cash reserve of BSNL has increased in the year 2011-12;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to utilize the cash reserve of BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Details of cash reserve with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Cash Reserve of BSNL (in Rs. crore)
2009-10	29355.5
2010-11	1733.35
2011-12	1214.44

(b) and (c) The cash reserve of BSNL has not increased in the year 2011-12.

(d) Utilisation of cash reserves is within the purview of BSNL management.

Development of Chabahar Port

659. SHRI TARA CHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new US sanctions might impact India's plan to develop the Chabahar Port in Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposed manner of funding for the development of this port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government has been holding discussions with the Government of Iran on the possibility of upgradation of the Chabahar Port. However, a decision on the issue is yet to be taken. Government of India takes all necessary steps to safeguard India's interests,

[Translation]

Report of Transparency International on Corruption

660. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report of corruption index published by the Transparency International, India ranks 94th among the 176 countries listed on the issue of corruption;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the measures being taken by the Government to curb corruption in the country;

(c) whether the Government has carried out an evaluation of the people's ire during the large scale spread of protest as a result of corruption in the country; and

(d) if not, the manner in which the ethical values would be established in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Corruption Perception Index represents a point of view. The Central Government follows a zero tolerance policy towards corruption and have taken several measures to combat corruption. These include:—

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (iii) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (iv) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (v) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (vi) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (vii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain; and
- (viii) Setting up of 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different States. **The Government has recently approved creation of another 22 Special Courts in various States throughout the country.**

Besides, the Central Government has also introduced a number of legislations in the Parliament in the recent past for effectively tackling corruption. Some of them are:—

- (i) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011;
- (ii) The Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
- (iii) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011;
- (iv) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of the Grievances Bill, 2011; and

- (v) The Public Procurement Bill, 2012.

[English]

Illegal Mobile Software

661. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
Khatgaonkar:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

- (a) whether Chinese software namely, Spiderman and Chinaking are freely available in the country which can change or duplicate the International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the free availability of such software and duplication of IMEI lead to a serious security concern;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps the Government proposes to take in the matter for making stringent rules and regulations to meet the security concerns from Chinese and other imported software and mobile?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, an incidence has been reported by Madhya Pradesh Government stating that Madhya Pradesh Police has caught three persons who were found changing International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) of China make mobile phones with the help of software named Spiderman and Chinaking and registered a criminal case against them.

(c) and (d) IMEI is supposed to be a unique number assigned to a mobile handset that can help to trace a mobile user. Mobile handsets with duplicate/non-genuine IMEI number may create hindrance in tracing the actual user of the mobile phone when required by Security/Law Enforcement Agencies.

(e) To address the issue steps taken by the Government are as follows:—

- (i) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has

issued a notification No. 14/2009-2014 dated 14th October, 2009 that import of 'Mobile Handsets' classified under ITC (HS) code '8517' without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) Number or with all zeroes IMEI is prohibited with immediate effect. In the same notification, import of CDMA mobile phones (classified under ITC (HS) '8517' without Electronic Serial Number (ESN)/Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) or with all zeroes as ESN/MEID is prohibited with immediate effect.

- (ii) The instructions have been issued by DoT vide letter dated 27.11.2009 directing all the telecom service providers that calls from mobile handsets with any IMEI number which is not available in the latest updated IMEI database of GSMA or without IMEI or all 'Zero' as IMEI should not be processed and must be rejected with effect from 30.11.2009.
- (iii) Anybody indulged in this illegal activity can be dealt under Section 25 of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 which deals with intentionally damaging or tempering with telegraphs and mobile handset is a part of telegraph. Further, the change of IMEI number of a mobile phone is a kind of unauthorized software modification, thus tantamount to tampering of computer source code which is a punishable offence under section 65 of Information Technology Act, 2000.

Strength of CPWD Officials

662. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of CPWD officials, category and post-wise;
- (b) the details of national projects undertaken by CPWD during the last three years;
- (c) the details of national projects undertaken by the Public Undertakings under the Administrative control of his Ministry during the last three years;
- (d) whether the Government is entrusting its projects to various Public Undertakings and not to CPWD; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Statement-I is appended.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Statement-II is appended.

(d) and (e) The Government has also entrusted National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited to take up civil and electrical projects of the Government. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

A. Sanctioned strength of Group A posts of CPWD

Name of Post	Core Posts in CWD
1	2
Director General, CPWD	1
Central Electrical Service (Civil)	
Special Director General	4
Additional Director General	10
Chief Engineer	53
Superintending Engineer	126
Executive Engineer	484
Assistant Executive Engineer	100
Total	777
Central Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Services	
Special Director General	1
Additional Director General	3
Chief Engineer	14
Superintending Engineer	45
Executive Engineer	193
Assistant Executive Engineer	25
Total	281

1	2
Central Architect Service	
Special Director General	1
Additional Director General	2
Chief Architect	10
Senior Architect	28
Architect	88
Deputy Architect	54
Total	183

Dte. of Horticulture

Deputy Director General (Horticulture)

Director (Horticulture)	3
Deputy Director (Horticulture)	13

Total 17

Raj Bhasha Cadre

Assistant Director (OL)	16
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Grand Total 1275

B. Sanctioned strength of Group B&C posts of CPWD

Group B Posts

Civil

Assistant Engineer	1734
Junior Engineer	1403

Electrical

Assistant Engineer	786
Junior Engineer	723

Architecture

Assistant Architect	30
Technical Officer	71

Assistant A.D. 141

1	2
Dte. of Horticulture	
Assistant Director	55
Section Officer	45
Ministerial Staff	
Office Superintendent-1	151
Office Superintendent	514
Raj Bhasha Cadre	
Senior Hindi Translator	15
Junior Hindi Translator	19
Drawing Staff Cadre	
Chief Estimator (Civil)	75
Senior Draughtsman (Civil)	311
Chief Estimator (Electrical)	33
Senior Draughtsman (Electrical)	87
Grand Total	5687
Group C Posts	
Ministerial Staff	
Upper Division Clerk	1484
Lower Division Clerk	1293

1	2
Drawing Staff Cadre	
Draughtsman (Civil)	61
Draughtsman (Electrical)	41
Grand Total	2888
C. Sanctioned strength of Work Charged category is as under:—	
Post	Number of Posts
Work Assistant	225
Masson	690
Plumber	750
Carpenter	700
Beldar	4200
Chowkidar	1025
Electrician	200
Foreman (AC & R)	35
Foreman (Electrical)	25
Foreman (Mechanical)	20
Khalasi	2000

— This list excludes temporary posts and encadred posts.

— The Sanctioned Strength of some categories of posts are not included.

Statement-II

Non Central Police Organization Works in progress during the last three years

Zone	0 to 1 crore	1 crore to 5 crore	5 crore to 10 crore	10 crore to 20 crore	20 crore to 50 crore	50 crore and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Delhi Zone-I	84	10	1			
New Delhi Zone-II	125	36	1			1
New Delhi Zone-III	29	18				1
New Delhi Zone-IV	19	11	3		1	1
New Delhi Zone-V	66	3		2		1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Delhi Zone-VI	69	1	1			
New Delhi Zone-VII	29	10				
New Delhi Zone-VIII	23	2	1			
Parliament Civil Works Zone	23	1				
Parliament Electrical Works Zone	15	1				
Consultancy Services Organisation					1	
Indian Institute of Technology Delhi Project Zone	1					
Eastern Zone-I	15	4	4	3		
Eastern Zone-II	14	2	1	2	1	2
Eastern Zone-III	40	3				
Eastern Zone-IV	8	15	1	2	1	
Eastern Zone-V		5	4	7		1
North Eastern Zone-I	40	16	3	2	1	
North Eastern Zone-II	1	1	3	3	1	1
Chief Project Manager, Indian Institute of Management, Shillong					1	1
Northern Zone-I	34	30	5	5	2	
Northern Zone-II	48	39	7	4	1	
Northern Zone-III	71	22	4	1		3
Northern Zone-IV	11	8	4			
Northern Zone-V	42	19	1		1	1
Chief Architect, Northern Region			1			
Southern Zone-I	98	14	8	12	4	
Southern Zone-II	45	18	7	6		1
Southern Zone-III	32	14	2	8	2	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Zone-IV	42	8	2			2
Southern Zone-V	64	11	8	3	1	
Western Zone-I	81	7	1		3	1
Western Zone-II	29	30	3	1	2	1
Western Zone-III	103	5		1		
Western Zone-IV	28	18				
Western Zone-V	1	1	2	2	2	
Central Zone	34	9	1	2	2	2
Income Tax Project, Mumbai					1	1
Border Fencing Zone	1	6			1	2
Indo-Bangladesh Border Zone	40	12	2		1	
Total	1405	410	81	66	30	24

Central Police Organization Works in progress during the last three years

Zone	0 to 1 crore	1 crore to 5 crore	5 crore to 10 crore	10 crore to 20 crore	20 crore to 50 crore	50 crore and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Delhi Zone-II	2					
New Delhi Zone-IV	5	14	2		1	
New Delhi Zone-V	6					
New Delhi Zone-VII	2					
New Delhi Zone-VIII	2					
Eastern Zone-I	8	25	7	4	5	
Eastern Zone-II	16	31	6	1	5	
Eastern Zone-III	4	1				
Eastern Zone-IV	19	12		1	2	
Eastern Zone-V		10	5		2	
North Eastern Zone-I	49	85	17	5	1	
North Eastern Zone-II	2	10	5	2	3	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Zone-I	9	39	2	2	5	
Northern Zone-II	25	25		2	3	
Northern Zone-III	16	26	4	1		
Northern Zone-IV	3	18	4			
Northern Zone-V	21	25	4	3	1	
Southern Zone-I	10	11	1			
Southern Zone-II	16	18	3	2	1	
Southern Zone-III	4	6		2		
Southern Zone-IV	4	4				
Southern Zone-V	3	14				
Chief Project Manager National Security Guard Hyderabad				1		
Western Zone-I	2	3			2	
Western Zone-II	7	10		2	2	
Western Zone-III	5	1				
Western Zone-IV	10	2				
Western Zone-V	1	1	3		2	
Central Zone	28	25		2	1	
Indo Bangladesh Border Zone	4					
Indo Bangladesh Border Roads Maintenance Zone	2	1				
Border Fencing Light Zone		3	1			
Indo Bangladesh Border Flood Lighting Zone		6	4	13	5	
Total	285	424	68	43	41	1
Non CPO + CPO Grand Total	1690	836	149	109	71	25

The total of National Projects undertaken by CPWD during the last three years are 2880 Nos.

Statement-III*Details of National Projects undertaken by NBCC during the last three years*

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Client	Value (Rs. in crore)
2010-11			
1.	Town Hall, Sonamura, Agartala	Ministry of Urban Development	23.06
2011-12			
2.	Town Hall at Kailashhar, Tripura	Ministry of Urban Development	24.3
3.	Bus and Truck Terminus at Jorethang, Sikkim	Ministry of Urban Development	30.22
4.	Vegetable Market (livelihood) cum Parking with Allied Facilities at Singhtam, Sikkim	Ministry of Urban Development	37.99
5.	Inter State Bus Terminal at Tura, Meghalaya	Ministry of Urban Development	45.32
2012-13 (Till date)			
6.	Implementation of Redevelopment of Kidwai Nagar (East) for Construction of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA)	Ministry of Urban Development	4264

Broadband Connectivity to Village Panchayats

663. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented any scheme to provide broadband connectivity to village panchayats/villages for undertaking various e-governance initiatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of village panchayats covered under the scheme as on date and the time by which all the village panchayats are likely to be covered with broadband connectivity, State-wise;

(c) the comparative data of internet connection in the rural and urban areas in terms of number and percentage, State-wise;

(d) whether the Planning Commission has declined to allocate budget for this scheme; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Government has approved a project to build National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) to connect all the 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats in the country through Optical Fibre Network (OFC).

(b) The optical fibre has predominantly reached State capitals, districts and blocks, at present. NOFN is planned to connect all the 2,50,000 Gram panchayats in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of PSUs viz. BSNL, RailTel and Power Grid and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks, for providing broadband connectivity.

Length of the incremental network is approx. 5 lakh Km. Dark fiber network thus created will be lit by appropriate technology to ensure a bandwidth of at least 100 Mbps at each Gram Panchayat.

Non-discriminatory access to the network will be provided to all categories of service providers. These access providers/service providers like mobile operators, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), cable TV operators, content providers can launch various services in rural areas.

Various applications for e-health, e-education, e-governance, financial services etc. will be provided. The project will be funded by USOF and initial estimated cost of project is Rs. 20,000 crore.

NOFN Project is envisaged as a Centre-State joint effort. State Governments are expected to contribute by way of not levying any Right of Way (RoW) charges. This requires suitable tri-partite MoU to be signed by GoI, State Governments and BBNL.

Tri-partite MoU has been signed on 26.10.2012 with 13 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 3 Union Territories viz. Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Puducherry. A total

of about 1,40,727 Gram Panchayats will get covered by Optical Fibre Network in these States and UTs.

Three Pilot Projects have been completed to cover all Gram Panchayats of Arain Block in Ajmer District (Rajasthan), Panisagar Block in North Tripura District (Tripura), Paravada Block in Vishakhapatnam District (Andhra Pradesh). As on 15.10.2012, each of the 58 Gram Panchayats in these three Pilot Project Blocks have been provided with 100 Mbps bandwidth.

The project is being executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), which has been incorporated on 25.02.2012 under Indian Companies Act, 1956. The network proposed, under the scheme, is to be completed in 2 years' time.

(c) State-wise internet connections as furnished by service providers are available and placed enclosed Statement.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise Internet (including broadband) Connections

Sl. No.	Name of the State	*March'10	March'11 (in millions)	in %	March'12 (in millions)	in %	Sep.' 12 (in millions)	in %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	1.57	7.97%	1.91	8.36%	2.25	9.38%
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	0.0097	0.05%	0.0102	0.04%	0.0101	0.04%
3.	Assam	—	0.13	0.64%	0.17	0.76%	0.11	0.44%
4.	Bihar	—	0.15	0.77%	0.25	1.08%	0.39	1.64%
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	0.11	0.54%	0.14	0.63%	0.13	0.55%
6.	Delhi	—	1.93	9.81%	2.10	9.19%	1.51	6.28%
7.	Gujarat (Including Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	—	1.11	5.64%	1.24	5.42%	1.34	5.57%
8.	Haryana	—	0.39	1.99%	0.45	1.95%	0.50	2.07%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	0.12	0.59%	0.13	0.59%	0.14	0.57%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	0.10	0.52%	0.11	0.48%	0.10	0.40%	
11.	Jharkhand	—	0.12	0.59%	0.13	0.57%	0.14	0.57%	
12.	Karnataka	—	1.69	8.58%	1.93	8.46%	2.08	8.68%	
13.	Kerala	—	1.42	7.23%	1.65	7.20%	1.66	6.92%	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	—	0.73	3.69%	0.93	4.08%	0.99	4.14%	
15.	Maharashtra (including Goa)	—	3.80	19.34%	4.28	18.71%	4.75	19.78%	
16.	Manipur	North East							
17.	Meghalaya								
18.	Arunachal Pradesh		—	0.10	0.53%	0.13	0.55%	0.13	0.52%
19.	Mizoram								
20.	Nagaland								
21.	Tripura								
22.	Odisha	—	0.31	1.59%	0.35	1.53%	0.33	1.37%	
23.	Punjab (Including Chandigarh)	—	0.90	4.55%	1.07	4.70%	1.08	4.51%	
24.	Rajasthan	—	0.71	3.61%	0.85	3.73%	0.89	3.71%	
25.	Tamil Nadu (Including Puducherry)	—	2.16	10.99%	2.57	11.25%	2.79	11.62%	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	—	0.88	4.46%	1.02	4.47%	1.28	5.34%	
27.	Uttarakhand	—	0.17	0.85%	0.19	0.82%	0.14	0.59%	
28.	West Bengal (Including Sikkim)	—	1.08	5.49%	1.24	5.44%	1.27	5.30%	
Total			16.18	19.67	100%	22.86	100%	24.01	100.00%

Note: *State-wise data not available.

**Opening of New Avenues for
Research in Economics**

664. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian research output in global comparison in major fields of economics;

(b) the details of policies/programmes for promoting research facilities and opening of new avenues for research in the country; and

(c) the funds allocated/released for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) According to the Bibliometric study of India's scientific publication outputs during 2001-10 prepared by the Department of Science and Technology in July, 2012, the number of publications in Economics, has increased from 384 in the period 2001-05 to 720 in the period 2006-10, with a global share of 0.7%. The Citation Impact Ratio in Economics has increased from 0.43 in 1981-85 to 0.66 in 2006-10. The number of Papers in top 1% impact journals has increased from 7 in 2001-2005 to 32 in 2006-10.

(b) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to encourage research in various fields. The University Grants Commission (UGC) is implementing several schemes for the promotion of research and development in universities which include Major and Minor Research Projects, Emeritus Fellowships, Junior Research Fellowships (JRF), Senior Research Fellowships (SRF), Research Associateship, Research Scientists Scheme, Post Graduate scholarships to Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineers (GATE). The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has reported that it is implementing several schemes aimed at promoting research such as Research Promotion Schemes (RPS) Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence (MODROBS), Emeritus Fellowship (EF), AICTE — The Indian National Academy of Engineering (AICTE-INAE), Distinguished Visiting Professorship (DVP), National Doctoral Fellowship (NDF), Quality Improvement Programme (QIP) and setting up Research Parks.

(c) As per the information received from the UGC and the AICTE, the grants allocated and released in favour of Research Projects during the last three years is:—

UGC

Year	Funds initially allocated (Rs. in crores)	Funds released (Rs. in crores)
2009-10	79.00	72.95
2010-11	51.00	82.66
2011-12	50.00	58.36

AICTE

Year	Funds initially allocated (Rs. in crores)	Funds released (Rs. in crores)
2010-11	60.00	68.30
2011-12	97.97	87.31
2012-13	165.00	42.10

Civil Aviation Plan for NE

665. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes and programmes under the Civil Aviation Policy to be implemented in the North-Eastern States during the next two years alongwith the funds earmarked by the Government for this purpose;

(b) whether Air India has stopped/proposes to stop operation to North-East region;

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

(d) whether the North-East Council has not paid its dues to Air India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the outstanding dues against the Council and the steps taken by the Government to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Airports Authority of India have plans to make Guwahati airport as an Inter-Regional Hub and Agartala, Dibrugarh and Imphal as Intra-Regional Hubs. In addition, Airport Authority of India has also planned for improvement of operational efficiency and passengers' facilities at a number of other airports in the region. For the year 2013 Airport Authority of India has earmarked an amount of Rs. 103 crores including budgetary support and grant-in-aid from government. The budget provision for 2014-15 would be made based on the progress of works during 2013.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. Alliance Air has only withdrawn some of its flights in the North East region due to commercial unviability.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Viability Gap Funding of

Rs. 60 crores (approx.) for the year 2012 has not been paid by North East Council to M/s Alliance Air. Ministry of Civil Aviation has taken up the matter with Ministry of Development of North- East Region and North East Council.

Security Apparatus in Public Transport

666. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued fresh guidelines to all the States to install preventive security apparatus in all modes of public transport in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time frame for implementation of such guidelines;

(c) whether the said devices have been installed in all the buses under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure safe travel of women and children in buses, taxis and auto-rickshaws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a), (b) and (e) No, Madam. No fresh guidelines have been issued. Ministry of Urban Development of India has only issued an Intelligent Transport System (ITS) specifications as per the "Urban Bus Specifications" in all the city buses, JNNURM as well as non-JNNURM. They have also been advised to initiate action for scientific management of auto-rickshaws and taxis by having GPS/GPRS and management through common Control Centre so as to make this mode also safe and more passengers friendly. Since this is only an advisory, it is upto the State Governments to accept and implement these suggestions.

Ministry of Urban Development has also advised vide letter dated 7th February, 2013 States to examine provision of separate city buses for women in all million plus cities.

(c) and (d) The buses sanctioned to cities under JNNURM are required to be procured as per the "Urban Bus Specifications (UBSs)". Release of Government of India

share i.e. Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is linked to the procurement of these systems and submission of purchase order to the Ministry. Implementation/procurement of these systems under JNNURM has been extended upto 31.3.2014.

Special Category Status for States

667. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States, including Bihar have sought Special Category Status;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with this current status of such requests;

(c) the details of norms applicable in this regard;

(d) whether there is a proposal to review the norms for providing special status to States;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which a final decision will be taken by the Planning Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Recently the State Governments of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Rajasthan have sought Special Category Status. In the case of Jharkhand, it has been communicated to the Government of Jharkhand in January 2013 that based on an integrated consideration of existing criteria, Jharkhand does not qualify for the grant of Special Category Status. The requests of other States for Special Category Status are under examination in the Planning Commission.

(c) Special Category Status has been granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that are characterized by a number of features necessitating special consideration. These features include: (i) hilly and difficult terrain (ii) low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population (iii) strategic location along borders with neighbouring countries (iv) economic and

infrastructural backwardness and (v) non-viable nature of state finances. States under this category have a low resource base and are not in a position to mobilize resources for their developmental needs even though the per capita income of some of these states is relatively high. Moreover, a number of these states were constituted out of former small Union Territories or districts of some other states, necessarily involving creation of overheads and administrative infrastructure that was out of proportion to their resource base.

(d) to (f) At present there is no proposal to review the norms relating to Special Category Status to States.

[English]

Major Penalty against Senior Officers

668. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains the record of the advice/recommendations made by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for major penalty proceedings against the senior Government officers and final action taken by the Government thereon;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the manner in which the Government proposes to check the corruption among the senior Government officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As per extant practice, CVC is consulted at two stages, viz. for the first stage advice as to whether evidence collected during the preliminary inquiry merits either a major or a minor penalty in Disciplinary proceedings. After conclusion of the Inquiry, the case records are again referred to the CVC for the second stage advice on the basis of charges held to be partly or fully proved or not proved, except in those cases where consultation with UPSC is required.

As per relevant disciplinary rules, the disciplinary authority concerned is required to take an independent view in each case after taking into account all relevant facts and

circumstances of the case including the advice of the CVC. Acceptance or otherwise of the advice of the CVC lies with the concerned Disciplinary Authority.

Records are maintained in the individual Ministries/ Departments and such records are not centrally maintained.

(c) The Government follows a zero tolerance policy towards corruption and has already taken several steps in the recent past to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:—

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (iii) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (iv) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (v) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (vi) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (vii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain; and
- (viii) Setting up of 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different States. **The Government has recently approved creation of another 22 Special Courts in various States throughout the country.**

Besides this, the Government has also introduced a number of legislations in the Parliament in the recent past for effectively tackling corruption. Some of them are:—

- (i) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011;
- (ii) The Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
- (iii) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011;

- (iv) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of the Grievances Bill, 2011; and
- (v) The Public Procurement Bill, 2012.

Promotion of PCS Officers in IAS Cadre

669. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to initiate action to promote the PCS officers of Uttar Pradesh to IAS cadre;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the batch of officers who are proposed to be appointed to IAS;
- (c) whether the Union Government has received a list of eligible PCS officers from the Uttar Pradesh Government for promotion to IAS cadre;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the eligible PCS officers are likely to be promoted to IAS cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Government makes appointments to IAS by promotion on the basis of the recommendations of the UPSC, which are received in the form of Select List(s). The issue of appointment by promotion to IAS in respect of Uttar Pradesh Cadre is complete up to the Select List of 2011. The proposal to determine the number of vacancies for the Select List of 2012, the preparation of which has become due with the commencement of calendar year 2013 has to be initiated by the State Government. The Central Government does not maintain batch-wise information of the State Civil Service Officers.

(c) to (e) The Central Government received the recommendations of the UPSC for appointment by promotion of the State Civil Service officers of Uttar Pradesh to IAS from the Select lists of 2001 to 2011 in November, 2012. The appointment of the recommended and eligible officers was notified on 27.11.2012, 22.01.2013 and 20.02.2013.

Admission in Private Schools

670. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite orders of Delhi High Court, some of the private schools, which have been given huge grants including Sanskriti School have denied admission to the children belonging to Economically Weaker Section;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the norms and the rules laid down for providing Government grants to private schools;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to stop the release of any future grants to such schools and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the other punitive measures taken/being taken by the Government against such private schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) This Department does not provide grants to private schools. The Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) is the Nodal Department for Sanskriti School. The DOPT has reported that the Sanskriti School follows the directives of 25% seats for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) at the entry level. This School also gives 10% seats to EWS in other classes on added seats.

[Translation]

Telecom Facilities in Naxal Affected Areas

671. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

- (a) whether the naxal affected areas in various States including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have sufficient telecommunication facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the targets fixed and achieved in providing telecom facilities to such areas during the 11th Five Year Plan along with the funds allocated for the same, State-wise;
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government under the 12th Five Year Plan for upgradation and strengthening of the said facilities; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to set up any special circles with some new facilities in naxal affected States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) In the naxal affected areas of Uttar Pradesh, there are 104 Telephone Exchanges, 245 Base Transceiver stations (BTSS) and 4540 Village Public Telephones (VPT) of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) whereas In the naxal affected areas of Bihar, there are 133 Telephone Exchanges, 385 Base Transceiver Stations (BTS) and 16334 Village Public Telephones (VPT).

(c) and (d) BSNL augments its network based on techno-commercial considerations. In addition, Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has planned 2199 BTSS in naxal affected areas in various states including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

(e) At present, there is no proposal in BSNL to set up special circle in naxal affected States.

[English]

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

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

(a) whether the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme creates inequality in the distribution of funds among the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the variations in the distribution of funds of RMSA among the States;

(c) the details of allocation of funds amongst States till 31st March, 2012 under RMSA;

(d) whether the grants-in-aid schools are eligible to get funds under RMSA; and

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to include them in the eligibility criteria for RMSA and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The norms of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are the same for all the States/UTs in the country. The Project Approval Board considers and approves the Annual Work Plan and Budget proposals of the States/UTs based on appraisal of their eligibility as per Scheme norms. The size of the physical and financial

proposals of the States/UTs varies depending on the phasing of implementation formulated by the States/UTs. Further, the number and nature of existing secondary schools differ across States/UTs. The requirement of new secondary schools and need to strengthen existing government secondary schools also varies among States/UTs.

(c) Against the budget allocation of Rs. 550 crore, Rs. 1500 crore and Rs. 2512.45 crore during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 for RMSA respectively, Rs. 547.83 crore, Rs. 1480.10 crore and Rs. 2495.90 crore were released to States/UTs. State-wise detail of fund allocation during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is at enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Currently, the grant-in-aid schools are assisted under RMSA only for in-service training of teachers. The extension of RMSA to such schools at par with government schools will be subject to approval of the modifications proposed under the Scheme and availability of funds.

Statement

State-wise fund released in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under RMSA

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Fund released under RMSA		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.64	1.05
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15.05	311.57	328.32
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.89	26.98	20.24
4.	Assam	8.70	19.35	83.46
5.	Bihar	19.64	77.27	23.50
6.	Chandigarh	0.10	0.45	2.35
7.	Chhattisgarh	58.12	15.25	344.69
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.20	1.26
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.31	1.29
10.	Delhi	0.00	0.71	3.97
11.	Goa	0.51	0.54	3.12

1	2	3	4	5
12. Gujarat		2.94	10.69	15.25
13. Haryana		5.33	23.00	175.56
14. Himachal Pradesh		3.74	38.50	57.66
15. Jammu and Kashmir		11.02	26.40	96.36
16. Jharkhand		9.41	69.43	17.94
17. Karnataka		74.43	19.47	48.90
18. Kerala		10.33	15.13	19.10
19. Lakshadweep		1.10	0.05	0.74
20. Madhya Pradesh		97.58	196.19	242.39
21. Maharashtra		3.50	13.47	73.99
22. Manipur		18.54	25.26	38.13
23. Meghalaya		1.86	0.00	12.39
24. Mizoram		17.21	19.08	36.23
25. Nagaland		11.87	5.24	28.26
26. Odisha		8.04	89.83	128.87
27. Puducherry		1.82	1.87	1.96
28. Punjab		25.25	188.25	89.40
29. Rajasthan		19.38	52.96	146.89
30. Sikkim		2.70	4.26	6.92
31. Tamil Nadu		55.18	77.05	197.19
32. Tripura		9.98	25.26	7.23
33. Uttar Pradesh		36.10	49.43	204.48
34. Uttarakhand		3.52	76.01	34.07
35. West Bengal		12.99	0.00	2.74
Total		547.83	1480.10	2495.90

Justice Verma Committee

673. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its report, Justice Verma Committee appointed by the Supreme Court, has observed that there is a need to enhance investment in promotion of research in education in general and in teacher education in particular;

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

(c) the details of other observations recommendations made by the Committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) A High Powered Commission on Teacher Education under the Chairmanship of Justice J.S. Verma, former Chief Justice of India, was constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India to examine various aspects relating to the teacher education system in the country. The Commission submitted its Report to Hon'ble Court on 29.08.2012 and made main recommendations in four Categories as under:—

(i) Quality of Pre-service Teacher Education

(ii) Quality of In-service Teacher Education

(iii) Teacher Performance and Teacher Audit

(iv) Strengthening the Regulatory functions of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)

An affidavit containing a plan of action on the various recommendations of Justice Verma Commission on Teacher Education, including enhanced investment in research in education/teacher education, has been filed in the Supreme Court.

[Translation]

Share of BSNL and MTNL

674. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether any new scheme has been introduced by MTNL/BSNL to counter the competition being posed by private telecom operators in the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the results achieved as a result thereof;

(c) whether the initiatives taken by the BSNL and the MTNL to increase their subscriber base in the highly competitive mobile industry have not achieved the desired results;

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

(e) the efforts made by the Government to improve the service provided by BSNL/MTNL to its subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (d) BSNL (Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited) and MTNL (Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited) have launched new schemes to counter competition being posed by private telecom operators in the country. The details of such schemes launched by BSNL and MTNL are given in the enclosed Statement-I and given in the enclosed Statement-II respectively. Initiatives taken by BSNL and MTNL have shown good results. From April, 2012 to December, 2012, there is an increase of 2.55 million mobile subscribers of BSNL. In case of MTNL, the net increase was negative, however, the gross increase was 0.76 million.

(e) Quality of Service (QoS) improvement is a continuous process. Actions being taken by BSNL and MTNL to improve their Quality of Service, are as follows:—

- All circles are keeping adequate stock of spare cable for emergency purposes.
- Close co-ordination with Police authorities to minimize the cases of cable theft.
- Close co-ordination with Municipal authorities to avoid damages of cable due to development work and regular patrolling of major routes.
- Rehabilitation and upgradation of external plant.
- Close monitoring of network operation through IT (Information Technology) enabled systems.
- Introduction of CDR (Call Detail Record) based billing, commercial and fault repair services.
- Introduction of effective Network Management System.
- Measures like BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) additions, capacity augmentation and upgradation, optimization of radio network and drive tests.

TRAI has been taking various steps to ensure Quality of Service by the service providers including BSNL and MTNL. Some of these steps are as follows:—

- TRAI has been monitoring the performance of Service Providers against the benchmarks given for the various parameters laid in Quality of Service Regulations through Quarterly and Monthly Performance Monitoring Reports. In addition, Point of Interconnection (POI) congestion is also being monitored on monthly basis.
- TRAI also undertakes objective assessment of the Quality of Service of Basic, Cellular and Broadband Services through independent agencies. A customer satisfaction survey is also conducted quarterly through these agencies. The results of these audit and survey are being widely published for public/Stakeholders knowledge.
- TRAI has been following up with the Service Providers for addressing deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks.

In addition, Department of Telecommunications (DoT) also reviews the performance of BSNL and MTNL periodically.

Statement-I

Details of Schemes introduced in BSNL mobile services GSM (Global System for Mobile communication)

- Introduced many promotional and Incentive offers like extra/full talk time on Top Ups.
- Reduced sale price of Mobile data cards.
- Offered attractive Plans to special category like Jai Jawan Plan (for Defence Personnel), Students Special (for Students) and Pyari Jodi Plan.
- Promotional offer on 2G and 3G data services and also special data plan catering to student community (Yuva Data Plan).

CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access)

- Promotional offer with facility to make unlimited Local/STD calls under Prepaid CDMA were given.
- Special Pariwar plan was introduced under CDMA postpaid services.
- Promotional offers on Full/Extra usage value were given on Top Up Vouchers under CDMA prepaid services.
- Special Tariff Vouchers like Local Azadi Pack, STD Azadi

Pack with facility for free local calls on own network were introduced.

- Special discount were offered on sale price of EVDO (Evolution Data only) data card during festival season.

Statement-II

Details of Schemes introduced by MTNL mobile services

In Delhi:

- Freedom Plan- 495.
- Freedom Plan-1995.
- Missed call alert on landline services.
- Launch of VVoBB (Voice and Video over Broadband) services as promotional offer upto 16.04.2013.
- Rs. 200/- discount as booking through self-care portal as promotional offer upto 20.04.2013.
- Launch of following Broadband plans for high speed internet of FTTH (Fibre to the Home) — FTH-690, FTH-790, FTH-990, FTH-1290, FTH-1990, FTH-2990, FTH-4990, FTH-Delight 740.
- Promotional pair usage unlimited Broad Band/ Combo Plan-499.
- Festival plan 123, Plan 124 for GSM subscriber.
- 3G Data card free with data plan of 15GB.

In Mumbai:

- Subscription based WAP (Wireless Access Protocol) services to GSM customers from M/s Shemaroo Entertainment Ltd. For Videos.
- WAP services to GSM customer as "website builder" from M/s. Akmins Technology Pvt. Ltd. For Website Building.
- NDTV live news NDTV 24X7 News & NDTV profit News for GSM customers.
- Introduction of New plans in Mobile prepaid as FRC 99, FRC 88 & FRC 84.
- Launch of HD (High Definition) Voice and Video Telephony on Landline services.
- 2Mbps speed on unlimited Broadband plans from 12.00 as to 8.00 am without any additional charge.
- CA (Miss Call Alert) on Landline services.

[English]

Online Procedure in Passport Seva Kendras

675. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether the Government proposes to set up Passport Seva Kendras in all the districts of the country, including the districts in Gujarat;
- if so, the details thereof;
- whether the Government is aware of the difficulties faced by applicants on account of online procedures, especially in getting appointments for submission of documents for passports;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- the steps taken/being taken to review and simplify the process of online procedure in PSKs so that issuance of new passports/renewal of old passports become easier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) While the Government, under the Passport Save Project, has expanded the network of Passport delivery system throughout the country, it is not proposed to set up Passport Seva Kendra in all districts of the country.

(c) and (d) The passport portal, *www.passportindia.gov.in*, is web-based and can be accessed by anyone. The citizens are free to apply on line and obtain appointments themselves or seek the assistance of internet cafe operators or anyone else to obtain appointments. Necessary assistance and guidance is also available at each Passport Seva Kendra for filling up of application forms

(e) The system has inbuilt checks to ensure that multiple appointments are not booked from a single user-id. Moreover, walk-in facility has been allowed to citizens having

Application Registration Number (ARN) to enable them to apply for Tatkal service, issue of PCC, deletion of ECR status, inclusion of name of spouse in the passport and issue of new booklets where pages have been exhausted. Senior citizens above 60 years, minors below 15 years whose parents hold valid passports, differently-abled persons, Central/State Government employees and their spouse/dependent minor children having ARN have also been permitted walk-in facility, which has eased availability of on-line appointments. The Government has taken up a proposal to introduce pre-payment of passport fee system at the time of seeking appointment to discourage unscrupulous elements from blocking appointments. The Government is also considering to provide facility of online filing of applications at Common Service Centres (CSCs) and Speed Post Centres (SPCs) on payment of nominal fee.

Procurement of Radiological Detection Equipment

676. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a delay in the procurement of various security devices including Radiation Detection Equipment (RDE) for ensuring security at airports;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make immediate and adequate arrangements for providing security equipments including RDEs at all the airports as per the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) National Civil Aviation Security Programme (NCASP), alongwith Contingency Plans to deal with hijack situations, bomb threats and Counter Terrorist Contingency Plan (CTCP) are in place for ensuring the security of the airports. Further, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has issued various aviation security orders/circulars for installation of security equipment/gadgets at all civil airports for securing aircraft operations. Regular monitoring and inspections are carried out by the BCAS for ensuring their strict compliance. The security infrastructure is updated from time to time and it is an ongoing process. Hence, no delay in procurement of various security devices is taking place.

Certifying Laboratories for Electronic Products

677. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adequate certified laboratories/agencies across the country for certification of electronic products;

(b) if so, the details of such labs with the names of electronic products that have to be complied with certified safety and efficiency standards, State/UT-wise;

(c) if not, the action taken/being taken by the Government to set up electronics testing labs in the country;

(d) whether the Government has taken a policy decision to give incentives to entrepreneurs for setting up testing laboratories in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of laboratories that are likely to be set up as a result thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Standardization, Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) Directorate, an attached office of Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), has established a network of fourteen test and calibration laboratories across the country including North East region. These laboratories have obtained national and international accreditations/recognitions and provide test and calibration services in the field of Electronics and Information Technology. Under the electronic manufacturing cluster scheme announced under the National Policy on Electronics, provisions have been made to treat test laboratories as common development facilities that could be set up by the cluster for common benefits based on the grant provided by the Government.

However, three STQC laboratories at Delhi- Mumbai and Bengaluru have already been recognized by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and providing Safety testing services as per relevant Indian Standards under Compulsory Registration Scheme. One more STQC laboratory at Kolkata has been assessed by BIS. BIS grants recognition to the Labs that applied for and meet the requirements. Besides three laboratories of STQC, 2 more

laboratories in private sector have been recognized by the BIS.

Besides STQC Labs, there are labs/Organizations like SAMEER, National Test House, EQDC etc. available with the Government and various test laboratories in private sector for test and certification. For the purpose of compulsory registration, 15 electronic items have been

notified by DeitY, the Government is not only banking upon its own laboratories but also the scheme that provides for testing by any BIS recognized laboratory including the private one.

The scope of the testing laboratories recognized by the Bureau is as follows:—

Sl.No.	Name of the Laboratories	Location	Scope
1.	Electronic Regional Laboratory (North)	New Delhi	IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 26): 1994, IS 616: 2010, IS 13252 (Part 1) 2010
2.	Electronics Regional Test Laboratory West	Mumbai	IS 616: 2010, IS 13252 (Part 1): 2010
3.	Electronics Test and Development Centre	Bangalore	IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 25): 1994, IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 26): 1994, IS 616: 2010, IS 13252 (Part 1): 2010
4.	UL India Pvt. Ltd.	Bangalore	IS 13252 (Part 1)2010
5.	TUV Rheinland (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Bangalore	IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 25): 1994, IS 302 (Part 2/Sec 26): 1994, IS 616: 2010, IS 13252 (Part 1): 2010

Details of their scope are available on BIS website www.bis.org.in.

Within a period of last 5 months, five laboratories have sought recognition from the BIS. At this pace it is expected that over 30 laboratories should be available for testing of electronic and IT goods within a span of 2 years.

Vacant Seats in Technical Educational Institutions

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

(a) whether most of the seats in various technical educational institutions including Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) remained vacant in the country during the last three years;

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

wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill up the above vacant seats in those institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, a small number of seats remain vacant in most of the technical educational institutions, including the Indian Institutes of Technology (HTs), even after candidates have made partial or full payment of admission fees, as some of them do not turn up for final registration, preferring to join other institutes in disciplines of their choice. Several rounds of counselling, however, are held by the Joint Admission Board (JAB) of the IITs to fill up the vacant seats. A Statement indicating the number of seats available and allotted in 15 IITs on the basis of the Joint Entrance Examinations (JEE) held in 2010, 2011 and 2012 is annexed.

Statement*Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)*

Sl. No.	Name of the	State where located	Number of vacant seats		
			Based on JEE-2012	Based on JFJE-2011	Based on JEE-2010
1.	IIT-Bhubaneswar	Odisha	0	2	0
2.	IIT-Bombay	Maharashtra	0	0	7
3.	IIT-Delhi	National Capital Territory of Delhi	0	1	3
4.	IIT-Gandhinagar	Gujarat	0	2	4
5.	IIT-Guwahati	Assam	0	4	17
6.	IIT-Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0
7.	IIT-Indore	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	2
8.	IIT-Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	0	6	5
9.	IIT-Kharagpur	West Bengal	0	19	12
10.	IIT-Madras	Tamil Nadu	0	4	8
11.	IIT-Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2
12.	IIT-Patna	Bihar	0	0	3
13.	IIT-Rajasthan	Rajasthan	0	1	1
14.	IIT-Roorkee	Uttarakhand	4	24	23
15.	IIT-Ropar	Punjab	0	0	0

*[English]***Regional Centres/Campuses of IGNTU**

679. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the regional centres/campuses of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) in the country;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any feasibility study for starting more such centres/campuses to cater to the needs of dalits and tribals;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposal from the States including Kerala for setting up regional centres/campuses of IGNTU in their States;

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

(f) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) has one Regional Centre, which is located at Imphal, Manipur.

(b) and (c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Requests for opening of Centres of IGNTU in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala and Odisha have been submitted by States/Members of Parliament.

(f) As a matter of policy, it has been decided that the university should first stabilize its operations at its main campus in Amarkantak before proposals for setting up of new Centres of the University can be considered.

Vacant Posts in Higher Educational Institutions

680. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) the number of sanctioned posts and reserved posts of teaching and nonteaching staff in the higher educational institutions including Punjab University and Indian School of Mines, category-wise and cadre-wise;

(b) the number of posts filled up during the last three years and the current year, category-wise, cadre-wise;

(c) the number of reserved and unreserved posts lying vacant in these institutions as on date and the reasons for not filling up the said posts till now;

(d) whether the vacancies reserved for SCs/STs/OBCs have been filled from the general category and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to fill reserved and unreserved posts lying vacant in higher educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Harassment of Indian Labourers Abroad

681. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether a number of cases of exploitation and harassment of Indian workers abroad especially in Maldives and Gulf countries have come to the notice of the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts taken by the Government to check such ill-treatment and protect the interest of migrant workers?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Complaints from Indian workers pertaining to contractual violations such as non-payment of salaries; long working hours; inadequate living conditions; physical harassment; refusal of leave or exit/re-entry permits 'final exit visa' or air tickets to return home; lack of medical benefits etc. are received from time to time.

(b) Complaints pertaining to the Gulf Countries and Maldives during the last three years are furnished below:—

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013
Bahrain	1386	1158	825	110
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (Riyadh + Jeddah)	5250	3656	4292	563
Kuwait	4373	2854	3399	185
Oman	2151	2766	2310	132
Qatar	3034	3186	3087**	NA*
Abu Dhabi, United Arab of Emirates	1036	1588	491**	NA*
Maldives (Not an ECR country)	180	226	484	79

*NA – Not available.

** – Upto November, 2012.

(c) As and when complaints regarding exploitation, ill-treatment, non-payment of salaries/dues, etc. are received, the matter is taken up through the Indian mission concerned with the foreign employer, or the authorities concerned, for redressal of the grievances.

If a recruiting agent is involved and if it is required, action against recruiting agent is also taken in order to redress the grievance/settle the issue. In order to safeguard the vulnerable categories (unskilled workers and women emigrant workers) pre-attestation of the employment documents by Indian Mission abroad is required.

The Government has also taken several initiatives to protect the welfare of overseas Indian workers, as follows:—

- (i) India has signed Labour Agreements and MoUs with major Labour receiving countries.
- (ii) Establishment of the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) for providing onsite support and financial assistance to Indian workers in distress.
- (iii) Indian Workers' Resource Centre (IWRC) is functioning in UAE for counseling and emergency calls of Indian workers.
- (iv) Indian Missions issue Emergency Certificates (EC) when they are required for workers being repatriated for one reason or the other.

- (v) Following are the special safeguards for women:—
- Application of the age restriction of 30 years to all women emigrating on ECR passports to ECR countries for employment.
 - Defining a minimum referral wage for emigrants (fixed by the Mission).
 - Stipulation of a security deposit per worker from the foreign employer directly hiring Indian women workers. (US \$ 2500)
 - Compulsory attestation of employment documents for all women emigrants with ECR passport going to ECR countries.

[Translation]

Education in Naxal Affected Areas

682. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether the Government is aware that children in naxal affected areas are facing lots of problems and finding it difficult to go to schools;
- if so, the details thereof;
- the steps taken to address this problem in naxal affected districts of the country;
- whether the Government is also aware that drop-out rates are very high in naxal affected and tribal areas;
- if so, the details of drop-out rates during the last three years;
- whether the Government has earmarked budget for children of naxal affected areas; and
- if so, the details thereof and the special incentives thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) School Education in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts is often affected by damage to school buildings, teacher vacancies etc.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to address these issues under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), wherein LWE districts are provided targeted funding

on a priority basis, especially for the construction of school infrastructure and for the creation of teacher posts.

(d) and (e) The annual average dropout rate in LWE districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha and West Bengal is slightly higher than the last three years for the entire country, in LWE districts and tribal districts at primary level are as under:—

Year	Dropout rate in LWE districts	Dropout rate in tribal districts	Overall dropout rate
2009-10	9.8	8.7	9.1
2010-11	7.3	7.3	6.7
2011-12	7.3	8.4	6.6

(f) and (g) For the year 2012-13, 16% of the total funds sanctioned under the SSA were approved for LWE districts. Provisioning in key components for 2012-13 is indicated below:—

Items	Number	% of total
Construction of primary school buildings	379	27%
Construction of upper primary school buildings	383	18%
Construction of additional classrooms	46938	27%
Teacher posts	27829	23%
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas hostels/residential schools	975	24%

Production in Heavy Water Plants

683. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- whether the production in the Heavy Water Plants in the country is going on in accordance with the targets; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

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

[English]

Radiation from Mobile Towers/Handsets

684. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether a clampdown on mobile tower installation is leading to call drops problem in cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the weaker signals from mobile tower result in higher radiation from mobile handsets and subscribers are exposed to more electromagnetic radiation from the handset as its being closure to human body;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to make norms for installation of mobile towers and manufacturing and sale of handsets more stringent;

(e) whether the Government has made it mandatory to display radiation tag on mobile handsets; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against defaulters in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam. Mobile towers and Base Transmitting stations (BTS) are being installed by the telecom service providers as per availability of users, spectrum and Radio Frequency planning. This is an ongoing process and telecom service providers augment their mobile network progressively so as to enhance coverage, capacity and to further improve the quality of service. Measures like BTS addition, capacity augmentation and up-gradation, antenna tilting, optimization of network and drive test are undertaken on a continuous basis to improve the mobile services. In 83 cases, where the base station emissions were found to be exceeding the prescribed radiation limits, corrective measures have been taken.

(b) Nil, in view of (a) above

(c) The weaker signals from mobile tower results in higher Transmission power from handsets and subscribers are exposed to more Radio Frequency (R.F.) from handset as its being closure to human body. The Department has issued precautionary guidelines for mobile users "If the radio

signal is weak, a mobile phone will increase its transmission power. Find a strong signal and avoid movement-use phone where reception is good" and published in National and Regional News papers placed at enclosed Statement-I. Also available on DoT web site.

(d) to (f) For mobile handsets, Department of Telecommunications has issued instructions vide O.M. dated 25th January, 2012 copy placed at enclosed Statement-II and subsequent clarification vide O.M. dated 17th August 2012, for compliance of the following SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) limit copy placed at enclosed Statement-III.

- (i) SAR level of the mobile handset shall be limited to 1.6Watt/Kg. averaged over mass of 1 gram of human tissue.
- (ii) All the new design of mobile handsets shall comply with the SAR value of 1.6 Watt/Kg. averaged over mass of 1 gram of human tissue w.e.f. 1st September, 2012. However, the mobile handsets with existing designs which are compliant with 2.0 W/Kg. averaged over 10 gram tissue, may continue to co-exist upto 31st August, 2013.
- (iii) From 1st September, 2013, only the mobile handsets with revised SAR value of 1.6 W/Kg. would be permitted to be manufactured or imported in India for domestic market.

Instructions, inter-alia, issued for inclusion of safety measures are as follows:—

- (i) SAR value to be displayed on the handset like International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) display.
- (ii) All the handsets sold in India shall support hands free operation.
- (iii) Mobile handsets manufactured and sold in India or imported from other countries shall be checked for compliance of SAR limits. Self declaration of manufacturers for conformity to SAR level of mobile handsets and testing in ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) accredited labs shall continue to be enforced.
- (iv) Manufacturer's booklet shall contain details of safety precautions.

Telecom Engineering centre New Delhi has established a State of art SAR lab for measurement of SAR of mobile hand sets.



सत्यमेव जयते

Statement-I

Department of Telecom, Government of India

Sanchar Bhawan, 20, Ashoka Road, New Delhi 11000

Ensuring Safety from Radiations: Mobile Towers and Handsets

India has adopted one of the most stringent Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) exposure norms in the world. The measures taken by the Department of Telecommunications, Government of India, are:—

Mobile Towers- EMF Radiation Norms:

- EMF exposure limit (Base Station Emissions) is lowered to 1/10th of the existing ICNIRP exposure level effective from 1st September, 2012. India now has one of the most stringent EMF exposure norms in the world.
- Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT have been entrusted with the job of conducting audit on the self certification furnished by the Service Providers. TERM Cell shall carry out test audit up to 10% of the BTS site on random basis and on all cases where there is a public complaint.
- Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC) has revised the Test Procedure for measurement of EMF for verification or EMF compliance for BTS towers in accordance with new standards effective from 1st September, 2012.
- For non-compliance of EMF standards, a penalty of Rs. 5 lakh is liable to be levied per BTS per Service Provider.

Mobile Handsets

- India has adopted the most stringent international norms for mobile handsets.
- All the new designs of mobile handsets shall comply with the SAR values of 1.6 W/kg. averaged over 1 gram of human tissue w.e.f. 1st September, 2012.
- The mobile handsets with existing designs which are compliant with 2.0 W/kg. averaged over 10 gram of human tissue, continue to coexist up to 31st August, 2013. From 1st September, 2013, only the mobile handsets with revised SAR value of 1.6 W/kg. would be permitted to be manufactured or imported in India.

Precautionary Guidelines for mobile users

1. Keep distance — Hold the cell phone away from body to the extent possible.
2. Use a headset (wired or Bluetooth) to keep the handset away from your head.
3. Do not press the phone handset against your head. Radio Frequency (RF) energy is inversely proportional to the square of the distance from the source.
4. Limit the length of mobile calls.
5. Use text as compared to voice wherever possible.
6. If the radio signal is weak, a mobile phone will increase its transmission power. Find a strong signal and avoid movement, Use your phone where reception is good.
7. Let the call connect before putting the handset on your ear or start speaking and listening — A mobile phone first makes the communication at higher power and then reduces power to an adequate level. More power is radiated during call connecting time.
8. If you have a choice, use a landline (wired) phone, not a mobile phone.

- Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) value information display on the mobile handsets like IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity) display. The information on SAR values to be made available to the consumer at the point of sale.
- Mobile hand set manufactured and sold in India or imported from other countries shall be checked on random basis for compliance of SAR limit after TEC SAR Laboratory is set up by end of year 20.12. Test results from International accredited labs shall be acceptable in the interim period.
- All cell phone handsets sold in the market in India shall comply with relevant standards and shall be available in hand free mode.

Myths and Facts: Various Myths about Mobile Handsets & Mobile base stations:—

Myth	Fact
Mobile phone use cause headaches.	Headaches are not related to Mobile phone use and there is no scientific evidence.
It is safer using a mobile phone in a car as the car shields from the radiation.	The RF radiation is increased by Mobile phones when used in a car to overcome the shielding.
Mobile phones cause brain cancer to the people who use it.	There is no scientific evidence that Mobile Phone can cause brain cancer.
Mobile Base stations are dangerous and one should have distance from it.	It is the antenna from which we should keep distance not from tower and that too if we are positioned facing antenna at comparable height. At the ground level, the intensity of RF radiation from base station is much less.
Nobody is investigating the health effects of Radio Frequency (RF) radiation.	The World Health Organization, many national and international organizations and independent expert groups are coordinating to investigate health effects of RF radiation.

Most of the laboratory studies were unable to find a direct link between exposure to Radio Frequency radiation and Health. Use of mobile service Communications — Radio Waves and Safety, is available on Department of Telecom website. For more information please visit the web site: <http://www.dot.gov.in> Telecom Service across the Country without compromising on Public safety and human health. For any query/doubts on the emissions from particular State level can be contacted.

9. People having active medical implants should preferably Keep the cell phone at least 15 cm away from the implant.
10. While Purchasing a Mobile Handset check the SAR value of the mobile phone. It can be searched on internet if its model number and make is known.

Statement-II

No. 18-10/2008-IP
Government of India
Ministry of Communications & IT
Department of Telecommunications
Investment Promotion

1209, Sanchar Bhawan, 20,
 Ashok Road,
 New Delhi – 110001,
 Dated January 25, 2012

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) value for Mobile Phones

You are aware that Government had adopted International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) Guidelines for mobile phones according to which the specific observations rates value for mobile phones was 2 Watts per Kg. averaged over 10 gram tissue.

2 Further, an Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted by the Department of Telecommunications consisting of officers from the Department, Indian Council of Medical Research, Ministry of Health, Department of Bio-technology and Ministry of Environment and Forests to examine the effect of EMF. Radiation from mobile phones and base stations. The Committee had given some recommendations on EMF radiations from mobile phones, which were under consideration of this Department,

3. I am directed to convey that as a precautionary measure, this Department has accepted the following recommendations regarding mobile phones:—

- (i) SAR level for mobile handset shall be limited to 1.6 Watt/Kg. averaged, over a mass of 1 gram of human tissue.
- (ii) SAR level shall be displayed on the handset.
- (iii) All Cell-phone handsets sold in the market in India shall comply with relevant BIS standards and shall be with hand free devices.
- (iv) SAR value information of the mobile handsets shall be available on the manufacturer's website and in the handset's manual. The information on SAR values shall be made available to the consumer at the point of sale.
- (v) Mobile handset manufactured and sold in India or imported from other countries shall be checked for compliance of SAR limit.

- (vi) The manufacturers in India shall provide self declaration of SAR value of the handset. In respect of imported handset from other countries, manufacturers apart from self declaration of SAR shall specify the SAR information in their documents for verification by the appropriate authority. Suitable amendments in the Indian Telegraph Rule under Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 shall be enacted for strict compliance.
- (vii) Manufacture's mobile handset booklet shall contain the following safety precautions:—
 - (a) Use a wireless hands-free system (headphone, headset) with a low power Bluetooth emitter.
 - (b) Make sure the cell stone has a low SAR.
 - (c) Keep your calls short or send a text message (SMS) instead. This advice applies especially to children, adolescents and pregnant women.
 - (d) Use cell-phone when the signal quality is good.
 - (e) People having active medical implants should preferably keep the cell phone at last 15 cm away from the implant.
- (viii) List of SAR value of different mobile phones shall be uploaded on DOT/TEC website.

4. Keeping in view the above, I am directed to instruct you to make necessary changes in the design, software and packaging for compliance to above instructions on or before 1st September, 2012. All the manufacturers, indigenous as well as imported will provide a self declaration in respect of SAR value of 1.6 Watt per kg. averaged over 1 gram tissue based on certificate from internationally accredited lab or accredited by Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC), India directly to TEC with a copy to this Department for necessary action. Such self declared SAR limits shall be subjected to TEC audit as and when required.

(Rajesh Kumar Pathak)
 Deputy Director General (IP)
 Tel: +91 11 23717542
www.dot.gov.in

To,

1. All the Indigenous Mobile Manufacturers.
2. The National President, Indian Cellular Association, New Delhi.
3. Director General, TEMA, New Delhi.

Copy to:

- (i) Sr. DDG, TEC, Khurshidlal Bhawan, New Delhi.
- (ii) Sr. DDG (BW) for information please.
- (iii) DIR (IT) for posting on DoT website and also creating a link with TEC SAR value page.

Statement-III

No. 18-10/2008-IP
Government of India
Ministry of Communications & IT
Department of Telecommunications
Investment Promotion

1209, Sanchar Bhawan, New Delhi
 Dated 17th August, 2012

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) value for Mobile Phones

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's O.M. of even number dated 25th January, 2012 vide which revised SAR value of 1.6 W/Kg. (averaged over 1 gram tissue) was notified for compliance by mobile phone manufacturers w.e.f. 01 September, 2012.

2. This department has received various representations from stakeholders seeking clarifications for compliance to revised SAR value of mobile phones. It has been requested to permit the existing designs of mobile handsets which are complying with international Commission on Non-ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) norms to coexist with the newly designed and introduce mobile handsets as per the new norms. For complete transition to the new norms, additional time was requested.

3. The Government has carefully considered the demand and supply position of mobile phones with revised SAR value, time required to launch new models of mobile phone and phasing out of existing model; and in continuation of the above said O.M. dated 25th January, 2012, clarifies the instructions to the extent mentioned below for implementation of revised SAR value:—

- (a) All the new design of mobile handsets shall comply with the SAR values of 1.6 W/kg. averaged over 1 gram tissue w.e.f. 1st September, 2012. However, the mobile handsets with existing designs which are compliant with 2.0 W/Kg. averaged over 10 gram tissue, may continue to co-exist upto 31st August, 2013.

- (b) From 1st September, 2013, only the mobile handsets with revised SAR value of 1.6 W/kg. would be permitted to be manufactured or imported in India for domestic market.

4. It is to State that instructions issued vide O.M. No. 18-10/2008-IP dated 25th January, 2012 will continue to be applicable with following clarifications:—

- (i) SAR value to be displayed on the handset like (International Mobile Equipment Identity) IMEI display.
- (ii) All the handsets sold in India shall support hands free operation.
- (iii) Mobile handsets manufactured and sold in India or imported from other countries shall be checked for compliance of applicable SAR limits. Self declaration of Manufacturers for conformity to SAR level of mobile handsets and testing in ILAC (International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) accredited labs shall continue to be enforced.
- (iv) Manufacturer's booklet shall contain safety precautions.

5. All the mobile handset manufacturers, both indigenous and imported, shall provide a self declaration in respect of SAR value based on certificate from internationally accredited labs (ILAC accredited labs) or accredited by Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC), India to TEC with a copy to this department for necessary action. Such self declared SAR limits shall be subjected, to TEC audit as and when required.

(R.K. Pathak)
 Deputy Director General (IP)

To,

1. All the Mobile Manufacturers.
2. The National President, Indian Cellular Association, New Delhi. {For wide publicity for compliance}
3. Director General, TEMA, New Delhi. {For wide publicity for compliance}

Copy for information to:

- (i) PS to Hon'ble MOC&IT.
- (ii) PS to Hon'ble MOSC&IT.

- (iii) PPS to Secretary (Telecom)/Member(T)/Member(S)/Member(F)/Advisor(T).
- (iv) Sr. DDG (BW), DoT, Sr. DDG, TEC, Khurshidlal Bhawan, New Delhi
- (v) JS(T)/JS(A)/CVO/All DDsG.
- (vi) Dir (IT) for posting on DOT website and also creating a link with TEC SAR value page.

Funds under UIDSSMT

685. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Central assistance released for various projects under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in Rajasthan during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) whether the Planning Commission has directed for sanctioning of projects and release of funds in those cities of Rajasthan where not a single project has been sanctioned earlier;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to raise the outlay for funding these projects in view of the directions of the Planning Commission; and
- (e) if so, the details of the Central funds released/to be released scheme-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) An amount of Rs. 204.9 lakhs has been released during the current financial year to the State of Rajasthan. No Central assistance has been released during the last three years to the State.

(b) The Planning Commission has not given any specific direction for sanctioning of projects and release of funds in cities of Rajasthan.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Recovery of Fake Passports/Visa

686. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether fake passports and visas have been recovered from foreign nationals at certain international airports in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Indian citizens are also involved in fake passports/visa rackets; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes. The cases of fake passports and visas recovered from foreign nationals at International airports in India have come to our notice. The information as provided by Bureau of Immigration (BoI) under Ministry of Home Affairs is at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes. The information provided by Bureau of Immigration (BoI) under Ministry of Home Affairs is at enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Government has taken prompt action in apprehending accused persons and conducting enquiries on such forged/fake documents. After the enquiry, criminal cases are registered against the accused. A number of steps have also been taken by the Government to check travel by persons on forged/fake documents. These steps include:—

- (i) Use of magnifying glasses Ultra Violet lamps at all International Airports for scrutinizing the features of the travel documents.
- (ii) Issuance of machine-readable passports and visas with improved security features;
- (iii) Installation of Passport Reading Machines (PRMs) and Questionable Document Examiner (QDX) machines at major Immigration Check Points (ICPs) for detection of sophisticated forgeries in the travel documents;
- (iv) Installation of QDX for verifying the genuineness of the passports;
- (v) Installation of Immigration Control System (ICS) software which verifies the passport details of passengers to prevent impersonation;
- (vi) Special training to Immigration Officers at airports on a regular basis to detect forged/fake travel documents.

Statement-I

Data received from FRROs/CHIOs controlled by Bol regarding type of forgeries by foreigners during the year 2012

Type wise forgeries	Delhi	Mumbai	Kolkata	Chennai	Amritsar	Hyderabad	Bengaluru	Munabao	Ahmadabad	Gede	Haridaspur	Cochin	Trivandrum	Calicut	Total
Photo Substitution	5	6	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Page Substitution	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
AID stamps' forgery	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9
Impersonation	12	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	19
Visa forged	9	64	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	78
Passport forged	3	54	2	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	68
PP obtained fraudulently	11	0	5	3	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
Others	9	2	6	1	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	39
Total	53	139	26	12	5	1	36	0	0	0	5	4	3	0	284

Note: Reply/Data from FRROs Lucknow and Goa has not included.

Statement-II

Break-up of the forgeries in travel documents in respect to Indians during last three years as per report from all states:

Type of forgery	2010	2011	2012
Forgery in Visa	271	192	141
Photo Substitution	160	83	154
Impersonation	35	31	48
Forgery in passport	123	117	95
Page Substitution	37	20	12
Arrival/departure stamp forged	41	30	26
Others	441	333	359
Total	1108	806	835

[English]

Air Passenger Safety

687. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of near miss incidents of public and private airlines that took place during each of the last three years and the current year including the one at Andhra coast recently;

(b) the details of loss of life and property reported in these incidents, case-wise;

(c) whether investigations have been conducted in each case; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken to avert such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) During last three years and current year, there were a total of 72 airprox reported to DGCA. No loss of life and property has been reported in near miss. The year-wise and case-wise details of near miss incidents of public and private airlines and investigations conducted during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Based on the media report dated 17.12.2012 regarding a near miss over Andhra Coast, an investigation was carried out by DGCA and AAI and it was found that no such incident took place. Action taken to avert such incidents in future are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I*Airprox reported to DGCA during 2010*

Sl. No.	Date	Region/FIR	Call Sign/Flight No./Aircraft	Operator	Categorisation of Airprox
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	5-Jan.-10	Delhi FIR	UAE and IGO 257	Emirates and IndiGo	C-No Risk of collision
2.	22-Jan.-10	Kolkata FIR	IGO 205 and AFL 554	Indigo and Aeroflot	C-No Risk of collision
3.	22-Jan.-10	Delhi FIR	IAC 410 and JLL 391	Indian Airlines and JetLite	C-No Risk of collision
4.	9-Feb.-10	Chennai FIR	UAE 569 and BAW 119	Emirates and British Airways	C-No Risk of collision
5.	16-Feb.-10	Mumbai FIR	VUNWB ad KFR 2802	Indian Air Force and Kingfisher Airlines	C-No Risk of collision
6.	19-Feb.-10	Mumbai FIR	KFR 3151 and UAE 302	Kingfisher Airlines and Emirates	C-No Risk of collision
7.	20-Feb.-10	Mumbai FIR	JAI 2228 and JAI 2509	Jet Airways and Jet Airways	C-No Risk of collision
8.	5-April-10	Delhi FIR	KFR 3345 and IAC 941	Kingfisher Airlines and Indian Airlines	C-No Risk of collision
9.	9-April-10	Mumbai FIR	CFG 326 and QTR 030	Condor and Qantas	C-No Risk of collision
10.	22-April-10	Delhi FIR	Palican and Phantom	Indian Air Force and Indian Air Force	C-No Risk of collision
11.	5-June-10	Chennai FIR	IAC 672 and JAI 2758	Indian Airlines and Jet Airways	C-No Risk of collision
12.	6-June-10	Mumbai FIR	MAU 744 and N876H	Air Mauritius and Non Scheduled Operator	C-No Risk of collision
13.	10-July-10	Mumbai FIR	IAC 174 and JAI 2119	Indian Airlines and Jet Airways	C-No Risk of collision
14.	6-Sep.-10	Kolkata FIR	MAS 6147 and EIY 081	Malaysian Airline and EI AI	B-Safety not assured
15.	15-Sep.-10	Chennai FIR	QTR 623 and TWG 2653	Qatar Airways and non-scheduled operator	C-No Risk of collision
16.	15-Sep.-11	Chennai FIR	KFR 2496 and JAI 2773	Kingfisher Airlines and Jet Airways	C-No Risk of collision
17.	17-Sep.-10	Chennai FIR	GOW 205 and IGO 259	Go Air and IndiGo	C-No Risk of collision

18.	11-Oct.-10	Mumbai FIR	IGO 214 and VT-ERM	IndiGo and non-scheduled operator	C-No Risk of collision
19.	13-Oct.-10	Chennai FIR	SEJ 528 and JAI 515	Spice Jet and Jet Airways	C-No Risk of collision
20.	6-Nov.-10	Delhi FIR	EDW 50 and MAU 744	Edelweiss Air and Mauritius Air	B- Safety not assured
21.	31-Oct.-10	Delhi FIR	AIC 680 and SEJ 316	Air India and Spicejet	C-No Risk of collision
22.	2-Dec.-10	Mumbai FIR	JAI 211 and JLL 131	Jet Airways and JetLite	C-No Risk of collision

Airprox reported to DGCA during 2011

Sl. No.	Date	Region/FIR	Call Sign/Flight No.	Aircraft Operator	Categorisation of Airprox
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	4-Jan.-11	Delhi FIR	KFR 336 and JAI 723	Kingfisher Airlines and Jet Airways	B- Safety not assured
2.	16-Jan.-11	Mumbai FIR	IGO 319 and SEJ 803	IndiGo and Spicejet	C-No Risk of collision
3.	29-Jan.-11	Chennai FIR	VT-VSA and JAI 465	Non scheduled operator and Jet Airways	C-No Risk of collision
4.	3-Feb.-11	Kolkata FIR	IAC 213 and CES 758	Air India and China Eastern Airline	C-No Risk of collision
5.	10-Feb.-11	Mumbai FIR	ELY 071 and UAE 408	EI Al Airlines and Emirates	C-No Risk of collision
6.	24-Feb.-11	Kolkata FIR	IGO 256 and JAI 018	IndiGo and Jet Airways	C-No Risk of collision
7.	1-March-11	Kolkata FIR	PIA 276 and QFA 1	Pakistan Airlines and Qantas	C-No Risk of collision
8.	2-March-11	Delhi FIR	AIC 840 and IGO 192*	Air India and IndiGo	B- Safety not assured
9.	4-April-11	Kolkata FIR	KFR 4577 and UAE 572	Kingfisher Airlines and Emirates	C-No Risk of collision
10.	15-April-11	Delhi FIR	AUS 26 and IRM 5045	Austrian Air and Mahan Air	C-No Risk of collision
11.	14-May-11	Delhi FIR	UAE 510 and GOW 172	Emirates and Go Air	C-No Risk of collision
12.	14-May-11	Kolkata FIR	KFR 3168 and BBC 072	Kingfisher Airlines and Bangladesh Airlines	C-No Risk of collision
13.	16-May-11	Delhi FIR	GOW 154 and BAW 3457	Go Air and British Airways	C-No Risk of collision
14.	3-June-11	Mumbai FIR	SEJ 884 and IGO 215	Spicejet and IndiGo	C-No Risk of collision

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	22-June-11	Kolkata FIR	BAW 10 and SAS 972	British Airways and Svandinavian	C-No Risk of collision
16.	24-June-11	Chennai FIR	SLK 477 and UAE 405	Silk Air and Emirates	B- Safety not assured
17.	29-June-11	Chennai FIR	SEJ 501 and AIC 803	Spicejet and Air India	C-No Risk of collision
18.	29-July-11	Chennai FIR	AIC 682 and UAE 530	Air India and Emirates	C-No Risk of collision
19.	24-Aug.-11	Chennai FIR	UAE 522 and UAE 421	Emirates and Emirates Airline	C-No Risk of collision
20.	13-Sep.-11	Chennai FIR	LLR 9601 and IGO 523	Alliance Air and Indigo	C-No Risk of collision
21.	1-Oct.-11	Chennai FIR	AXB 348 and UAE 421	Air India Express and Emirates Airlines	C-No Risk of collision
22.	2-Oct-11	Kolkatta FIR	IGO 011 and KFR 511	Indigo and Kingfisher Airline	C-No Risk of collision
23.	07-Nov.11	Chennai FIR	AXB 613 and JAI 2788	Air India Express and Jet Airways	C-No Risk of collision
24.	05-Nov.11	Chennai FIR	VU-AVC and GEC 8415	IAFand Foreign Airline	C-No Risk of collision
25.	05-Nov.11	Delhi FIR	IGO 277 and AIC 111	Indigo and Air India	C-No Risk of collision
26.	30-Nov.-11	Mumbai FIR	QTR 284, ABB 0440 and ABB	Quatar Airways and Air Arabia Flights	C-No Risk of collision
27.	9-Dec.-11	Chennai FIR	UAE 533 and JAI 529	Emirates Airline and Jet Airways Air India	C-No Risk of collision
28.	16-Dec.-11	Kolkatta FIR	JAI 2403 and IGO 205	Jet Airways and Indigo	C-No Risk of collision
29.	29-Dec.-11	Kolkatta FIR	LLR 9811 and AIC 696	Air India and Alliance Air	C-No Risk of collision

Airprox reported to DGCA during 2012

Sl. No.	Date	Region/FIR	Call Sign/Flight No	Aircraft Operator	Categorisation of Airprox
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	3-Jan.-12	Near Cochin Chennai FIR	VUAVS and AIC 520	IAF and Air India	C-No Risk of collision

2.	10-Jan.-12	Delhi Approach	JAI 710 and GOW 372	Go Air and Jet Airways	C-No Risk of collision
3.	1-Feb.-12	Delhi FIR	VTAYV and IAF Fighter Intruder was IAF Fighter 312 had level burst and climbed above ATC cleared level 3000 feet.	Non scheduled operator and IAF fighter	C-No Risk of collision
4.	9-Feb.-12	Trivandrum Approach Chennai FIR	Incident between NAA04 calibration flight and UAE520NAAO4 DO 228 and UAE 520	AAI aircraft and Emirates	C-No Risk of collision
5.	9-March-12	Delhi FIR	CMF 115 Kabul-Delhi, GOW 154A320, from Delhi to Srinagar	Kam Air and Go Air	C-No Risk of collision
6.	16-March-12	Chennai FIR, 22 NM West of Bengaluru	JLL 234 and IGO 154, Jet Lite 234, B737 from Chennai to Bengaluru and Indigo 151, A320, from Shamshabad to Bengaluru	IndiGo and Jet Lite	C-No Risk of collision
7.	27-March-12	Approx. 125 NM North-West of Nagpur Mumbai FIR	Indigo 245, from Raipur to Indore Indigo and 126 from Bengaluru to Delhi	Indigo and Indigo	C-No Risk of collision
8.	18-April-12	Near NITIX in Mumbai OCC on	Royal Jordanian Flight No. 194 Airbus-330, Amman to Colombo and Sri Lankan Flight 228, Airbus-340 Eastbound RJA 194 given descent through the level of ALK 228	Royal Jordanian and Sri Lankan Airline	C-No Risk of collision
9.	26-April-12	25 NM West of LLK in Delhi TMA Delhi FIR	Go Air Flight 344, Airbus-320, from Patna to Delhi and Spice Jet Flight 946, Boeing-738, from Kathmandu to Delhi	Go Air and Spice Jet	C-No Risk of collision
10.	1-August-12	Indore Approach/ Tower MUMBAI FIR	SEJ1053, DH8B, VOHY/VAID ETA1337 and SEJ2225, Q400, VIDP/VAID	Spice Jet and Spice Jet	C-No Risk of collision
11.	17-August-12	Kolkatta-ACC, Kolkatta FIR	VUPGB, IL76, VEDX-G450-VOBR was cleared to FL320 through the level of reciprocal traffic IGO319, VABB-G450-VECC	Indian Airforce and Indigo	C-No Risk of collision

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	27-August-12	Kolkatta-ACC, Kolkatta FIR, LEMEX	AIC772, A319, VOBL-A465-VECC at FL390 and IGO011, A320, VIDP-L759-WSSS	Air India and Indigo	C-No Risk of collision
13.	31-August-12	Delhi FIR, Delhi ACC near ASARI	PIA892, A310, OPLA-A466-SAMAR-ASARI-DPN-VTBD) and SEJ2222, DH8D, VIAR-ASARI-VIDP	Pakistan Airline and Spice Jet	C-No Risk of collision
14.	11-Sep.-12	Chennai FIR, COCHIN APP	AXB474, B738, VOCL-W15-VOCI and GFA271, A321, VOCI-W92-OBBI via R295 CIA VOR	Air India Express GulfAir	C-No Risk of collision
16.	22-Oct.-12	Delhi FIR near LLK	LLR9811, ATR, from Delhi to Lucknow and VTKSJ, C90A, from Ranchi to Delhi at 10 NM east of LLK	Alliance Air and Non-Schedule VT-KSI C-90	C-No Risk of collision
17.	4-Nov.-12	Chennai FIR, 13 NM North-West of Coimbatore	IGO294, A320, from Coimbatore to Mumbai and SEJ109, B738, from Mumbai to Coimbatore at	Indigo and Spice Jet	C-No Risk of collision
18.	10-Nov.-12	Delhi FIR, 13 NM South East of Delhi	IGO212, VIDP-VABO, AIC469, VARP-VIDP and GOW116, VOBL-VIDP	Indigo and Air India	C-No Risk of collision

Airprox reported to DGCA during 2013

Sl.No.	Date	Region/FIR	Call Sign/Flight No	Aircraft Operator
1	11-Jan.-13	Kolkatta FIR	Thai International THA923 B777 from Frankfort to Swarnbumi, Bangkok and Malasian MAS170 B738, from Kualalumpur to Kathmandu.	Thai International and Malasian
2	11-Jan.-13	Chennai FIR	Air India AIC266, A319 from Male to Bangalore and Qatar Air QTR302, A320 from Doha to Colombo	Air India and Quatar Air
3	17-Jan.-13	Chennai FIR, Trivandrun Control	Qatar Air QTR6342, B777 from Doha to Kolkatta and Quality Airlines, TAY052, B777 from Hong Kong to Dubai	Qatar Air and Quality Air

Statement-II

Following preventive action are taken based on the investigation

- ATCO's and Pilot proficiency checks are being carried out regularly.
- ATC services are being modernized to include conflict warning in the system to assist ATCO's.
- Coordination procedures of handing over from one unit to another have been laid out. Coordination of handing over traffic to adjoining FIR have been worked out and any deviation is being pointed out to the concerned units for taking corrective action.
- Whenever required, corrective training is being given to Pilots and Air Traffic Controller, and training procedures amended.
- Implementation of Safety Management System at airports to mitigate the risk of accident/incident.
- Implementation of flexible use of airspace which will reduce traffic congestion in the airspace.
- Airlines have been directed to avoid use of similar/confusing call signs.
- One separate directorate of Air Space and Air traffic Management in DGCA has been created in 2009 for better surveillance and regulatory functions in Air traffic Management (ATM).
- Case studies of Airprox/ATC incidents are discussed and analysed to avoid recurrence of such incidents.
- CNS directorate of AAI have been advised by DGCA to issue guidelines in the form of a ATM or CNS circular for HF RT controller.
- FDTL for Pilot has been revised and issued as CAR Section 7 Series J Part-III which is applicable from 15th February, 2012.

ASER Report on Education

688. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budgetary allocations for education have increased substantially during 2009-10 as compared to 2004-05 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) found that even after five years in school, close to half of all children, are not even at the level expected of them;

(c) if so, the details thereof, particularly in respect of Haryana;

(d) whether the report also found that around 40 per cent of the schools did not meet the infrastructural norms laid down under the Right to Education Act, 2009;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Haryana; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to increase the implementation record in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Government has accorded a high priority to the education sector, where there has been an increase in the budgetary allocation, from Rs. 8225 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 36,400 crore in 2009-10.

(b) and (c) The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) is an assessment brought out annually by PRATHAM, a non-governmental organization, which has reported low learning levels of children in primary education in rural areas. The learning levels reported in ASER, 2012 for Haryana is above the national average on most of the indicators.

(d) and (e) The ASER (Rural) 2012 reports improvement in school facilities. Government figures confirm this. According to the District Information System for Education (DISE), which is a school-based national data base on elementary education, in 2011-12, the average Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in the Government elementary schools was 30:1, while schools having girls toilets, boys toilets, and drinking water facilities were 65.35%, 87.81%, and 94.26% respectively. The State-wise position, including in Haryana, is at enclosed Statement.

(f) Since the commencement of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in April, 2010, the Central Government has given sanctions under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to the State Government of Haryana for construction of 358 schools, 11,281 additional classrooms, 694 drinking water facilities, 237 toilets, 3,923 separate toilets for girls, and for appointment of 4,487 additional teachers.

Statement*Infrastructure facility in Government Elementary Schools (DISE: 2011-12)*

State/UT	Percentage of schools with			Pupil Teacher Ratio
	Girls toilet	Boys toilet	Drinking Water	
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82.12	86.36	96.06	9
Andhra Pradesh	48.59	76.84	85.39	18
Arunachal Pradesh	31.33	51.04	75.84	17
Assam	52.30	84.95	88.15	29
Bihar	50.88	73.62	93.34	59
Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00	37
Chhattisgarh	42.91	67.06	93.41	23
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63.27	74.91	98.55	43
Daman and Diu	95.45	98.86	100.00	35
Delhi	99.46	100.00	100.00	39
Goa	68.75	92.12	99.42	15
Gujarat	72.29	99.84	99.99	29
Haryana	89.28	97.05	99.40	26
Himachal Pradesh	82.17	97.29	98.63	15
Jammu and Kashmir	23.58	44.95	79.58	13
Jharkhand	68.03	79.10	90.01	42
Karnataka	98.05	99.51	99.45	21
Kerala	87.39	95.01	98.32	19
Lakshadweep	78.26	89.13	100.00	11
Madhya Pradesh	71.44	96.35	97.76	38
Maharashtra	71.76	95.17	92.22	25
Manipur	99.96	100.00	94.49	13
Meghalaya	37.06	61.87	59.20	16
Mizoram	56.45	87.49	90.29	13
Nagaland	63.82	90.46	72.98	15
Odisha	38.67	81.72	94.66	27

1	2	3	4	5
Puducherry	96.55	99.77	100.00	12
Punjab	86.96	99.71	99.99	20
Rajasthan	75.50	96.55	93.75	27
Sikkim	83.84	98.33	95.88	11
Tamil Nadu	64.28	92.78	100.00	28
Tripura	47.20	81.87	74.90	18
Uttar Pradesh	81.19	92.10	97.94	38
Uttarakhand	79.26	96.76	95.39	20
West Bengal	52.45	90.68	97.57	30
Total	65.35	87.81	94.26	30

Nuclear Weaponisation by Neighbouring Countries

689. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the neighbouring countries are developing and strengthening their nuclear weaponisation programmes;

(b) if so, whether such activities are in consonance with peace-keeping measures in the region;

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

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Government has seen reports about the nuclear weapons programmes in our neighbouring countries. Government continuously monitors all developments having a bearing on India's national security and takes all necessary steps to safeguard it.

Distribution of Smart Cards to BPL

690. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether distribution of smart cards to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) people in all States has been completed;

(b) if so, the total number of cards issued so far, State-wise;

(c) the number of pending cases, State-wise; and

(d) the action being taken by the Government to complete distribution of smart cards to all BPL people in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per Ministry of Labour and Employment, it has launched Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance including maternity benefit, cover of Rs. 30,000 per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 1.4.2008. As on 20.2.2013, RSBY is being implemented in 28 States/UT, namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Puducherry and Chandigarh Administration. As on 20.2.2013 more than 3.41 crore smart cards has been issued in 28 States/UTs (Details are given in the enclosed Statement). Under RSBY the premium is shared in the ratio

of 75:25 between Center and State except in case of NER States and Jammu and Kashmir where it is in ratio of 90:10.

Statement

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (20.02.13)

Progress in the Roll Out of Smart Cards

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Districts where card distribution commenced	Smart Card issued
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	146
2.	Bihar	38	6436531
3.	Chhattisgarh	18	1648378
4.	Delhi	9	95597
5.	Gujarat	26	1810326
6.	Haryana	21	563081
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12	337243
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	35521
9.	Jharkhand	24	1553973
10.	Karnataka	30	1680913
11.	Kerala*	14	2743665
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	83060
13.	Maharashtra	31	2263083
14.	Odisha	30	3392551
15.	Punjab	22	213396
16.	Rajasthan#	7	732778
17.	Uttar Pradesh	75	4464215
18.	Uttarakhand	13	338879
19.	West Bengal	18	4680907
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	39615
21.	Assam	5	214389
22.	Manipur	5	53012

1	2	3	4
23.	Meghalaya	5	78395
24.	Mizoram	8	62154
25.	Nagaland	11	104615
26.	Tripura	7	505774
27.	Chandigarh	1	4913
28.	Puducherry	1	9486
Total		445	34146596

*This includes 15,64,665 State BPL Families.

#Rajasthan is only implementing the RSBY for Categories other than BPL, therefore only MNREGA enrolments included in this data.

#Andhra Pradesh is only implementing the RSBY for Categories other than BPL, therefore only BoCW enrolments included in this data.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):
Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Economic Survey (Hindi and English versions) for the year 2012-2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8405/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 843(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th November, 2012 under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8406/15/13]

- (2) A copy of the Administrative Tribunals (Procedure for investigation of misbehaviour or incapacity of

Chairmen and other Members) Amendment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd January, 2013 under sub-section (1) of Section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8407/15/13]

(3) A copy of the Ex-servicemen (Re-employment in Central Civil Services and Posts) Amendment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 757(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th October, 2012 under article 309 of the Constitution.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8408/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR):

Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8409/15/13]

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8410/15/13]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2011-2012, 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 2011-2012.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8411/15/13]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Warangal, for the year 2011-2012, 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, Warangal, for the year 2011-2012.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8412/15/13]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, for the year 2011-2012, 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 Srinagar, for the year 2011-2012.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8413/15/13]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Indore, Indore, for the year 2011-2012.

[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Indore, Indore, for the year 2011-2012.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8414/15/13]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, for the year 2011-2012.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8415/15/13]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, for the year 2011-2012.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8416/15/13]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8417/15/13]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan Sikkim, Gangtok, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan Sikkim, Gangtok, for the year 2010-2011.
- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8418/15/13]
- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan Nagaland, Kohima, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan Nagaland, Kohima, for the year 2010-2011.
- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8419/15/13]
- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar, for the year 2010-2011.

- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 8420/15/13]

12.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

30th Report

[Translation]

SHRI KARIA MUNDA (Khunti): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the 30th Report (Hindi and English version) of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions.

12.01½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE

188th to 190th Reports

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports* (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

1. One Hundred Eighty-eighth Report on the "Functioning of Commission of Railway Safety".
2. One Hundred Eighty-ninth Report on the "Development of National Waterways- Potential and Challenges".
3. One Hundred Ninetieth Report on the "Development of Tourism in Darjeeling and Sikkim".

12.01¾ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

55th Report

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the 55th Report (Hindi and English version) on the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 2012 of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice.

12.02 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. The Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time; and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

- (i) **Need to ensure sufficient availability of power to the farmers and industries in Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI RAJ BABBAR (Firozabad): My parliamentary constituency in Uttar Pradesh is facing acute shortage of power these days. Due to non-availability of power, both agriculture and industry are suffering. Every day there are reports that power is not available because the transformer has burnt in one or the other part of the district. This shows that the State Electricity Board has not been prudent in purchasing good quality transformers. Firozabad is known as the "Suhaag Nagari" because of presence of Bangle manufacturers in large scale. Firozabad is famous world over for its Glass and Bangle industry. If power is not made available to this industry, lakhs of people dependent upon this industry directly or indirectly will face starvation.

*The Reports were presented to the Hon. Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 6th February, 2013 and forwarded to the Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha the same day.

** Treated as laid on the Table.

[Shri Raj Babbar]

In the interest of farmers, industry and households of Firozabad, I request the Union Government to ensure availability of power to the farmers and industry in Firozabad round the clock. Steps should be taken to repair or to replace the transformers.

(ii) Need to grant the benefits of CCS Pension Rules 1972 to teachers of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas appointed before the introduction of Central Provident Fund in 2004

[Translation]

SHRI HARSH VARDHAN (Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh): We all are aware of the standard of education despite incurring crore and millions of rupees by the Government in the education sector in the country. The primary and higher education is being controlled by private and market forces.

Late Rajiv Gandhiji had introduced Navodaya Vidyalaya in the country and first such schools were set up in Jhajjar (Haryana) and Amravati (Maharashtra). Navodaya Vidyalaya has made progress in the country as per the ideology of Late Rajiv Gandhiji.

It is a matter of concern that the teachers engaged in these schools prior to the year 2004 have been provided Central Provident Fund scheme by the Union Government while depriving them from pension benefits. It is pertinent to note that Central Government employees have been provided central provident fund facility after scrapping pension benefit after the year 2004.

In this regard the demand being raised by teachers engaged in Navodaya Vidyalaya before the year 2004 is justified. It would be appropriate to provide pension benefits to the teachers engaged in Navodaya Vidyalayas before the year 2004 on the lines of Central Government employees.

Therefore, I demand that necessary steps should be taken by the Government to provide pension benefits to the teachers engaged in Navodaya Vidyalayas before the year 2004 while scrapping the central provident fund facility at the earliest.

(iii) Augmenting railway services, facilities and projects in Andhra Pradesh particularly in Warangal parliamentary constituency

[English]

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA (Warangal): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government regarding the need to take up the following railway projects in Andhra Pradesh

particularly in and around my Warangal Parliamentary Constituency in the 12th Five Year Plan, particularly by including the same in the Railway Budget for the year 2013-14 : (1) Sanction of New Line from Ramagundem to Manguru (2) Sanction of New Line from Hasanparthy to Karimnagar (3) Road Under Bridge at Chintal – Warangal (4) Establishment of Wagon Manufacturing Unit at Kazipet (5) Expedite Land Alienation for railway projects (6) Formation of Kazipet as a separate Division (7) Road under Bridge at Shivanagar – Warangal (8) Sanction of Railway Station at Karunapuram (Chinna Pendayal and Naskal Station may be closed) (9) Sanction of Additional Siding at Kazipet (10) Sanction of Base Kitchen at Warangal Railway Station (11) Multi Functional Complex at Warangal (12) Sanction of Foot Over Bridge at Warangal Railway Station (13) Halting of Telangana Express at Hasanparthy road (14) Halting of Intercity Gouthami Express and Mancherial Special Train at Ghanpur Station (15) Restoration of Starting time of train no. 321 – Ramagiri Passenger to old timings from 05-00 or 5-30 hours (16) To reschedule the early morning train timings from Warangal/Kazipet towards Secunderabad/Hyderabad to suit the requirement of office goers (17) Extension of Bombay express running from Mumbai to Hyderabad upto Kazipet (18) Extension of Shiridi Express running from Manmad to Kachiguda upto Kazipet (19) Running of Shiridi Express from Vijayawada to Manmad daily (20) Running of Shiridi Express from Kakinda to Manmad daily (21) Introduction of new Trains from Sirpur Khagaznagar to Thirupati (22) Introduction of new daily Trains from Karimnagar to Thirupathi (23) Introduction of additional Local Trains from Warangal to Hyderabad (24) Sanction of Railways sports academy at Kazipet (25) Requirement of additional man power of 233 persons at Kazipet and Warangal electrical Loco shed and diesel Loco shed (Periodical Overhauling Workshop).

Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister for Railway to take up the above said proposals in the interest of the local public of Warangal Parliamentary Constituency as these issues are pending for decades.

(iv) Need to amend section 42 of Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 to facilitate sale of land owned by people belonging to Scheduled Caste community to other castes for the welfare of SCs

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL (Sriganganagar): Provisions have been made in the Constitution of India in

order to ensure fundamental rights, such as right to equality, right to education, right to employment etc. to the citizens of the country. Efforts have been made to ensure that scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and other backward classes are provided equal opportunities. In this regard, Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 has enforced in my home State Rajasthan wherein section 42 has been incorporated in the said Act in order to curb sale/purchase/transfer of land owned by scheduled castes/scheduled tribes which is a hurdle in development of scheduled castes as well as against the right to equality/education/financial as provided in the Constitution.

There is a provision in section 42 of Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 which prohibits transfer of land belonging to the scheduled castes to the general category persons. Even today the purchasing power of persons belonging to scheduled castes is zero in comparison to other sections of the society. As a result persons belonging to scheduled castes are unable to receive market price for their land.

The education system is quite poor in Rajasthan despite the all-out efforts made by the State Government. Each community has made arrangements to set up educational institutions and hostels to ensure education of their children. The persons belonging to scheduled castes could not contribute much to improve the educational status of their society/community because their society is socially, educationally and financially backward. The persons who intend to uplift the neglected sections of society are working for welfare and to publicize the importance of education among these sections while constituting a society under section 21 of the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The Administration of Rajasthan is not unanimous to permit particularly those societies which have been set up to provide education to children belonging to scheduled castes free of cost to acquire land belonging to scheduled castes in the form of donation/gift. In this regard Rajasthan Administration raises objection to transfer of land despite due registration of land acquired with prior permission of District Collector and mutation of the same whereas the agriculture land belonging to scheduled castes has been transferred in the name of a person/community/society/trust/company etc. in many cases.

I request the Union Government to carry out necessary amendments in section 42 of Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 and all other rules posing hurdle in development of scheduled castes so as to ensure right to economic security, education and right to equality to the neglected scheduled castes.

(v) Regarding the Multi Commodity Exchange to prevent unscrupulous activities causing loss to economy

SHRI JAY PRAKASH AGRAWAL (North-East Delhi): The main objective of the setting up of Multi-Commodity Exchange (MCX) was to provide a means of hedging and a forum to the farmers where correct value of agricultural products may be assessed. But trade data reveals that it is focusing specially on forward trading of bullion, energy and metal. While, on the one hand MCX has distracted from its main objective, the balance of payment condition of the country is deteriorating day by day due to the speculation in forward trading of gold.

Today the situation is that forward contract of gold is increasing year by year and it is increasing our trade deficit and causing loss to our foreign exchange reserve. It is essential to investigate the matter regarding involvement of persons in such type of speculation and also to find out whether it is limited to certain people who are hell bent on ruining our economy? It is an important issue related with the economy of the country.

Hence I request Union Government to find out and inquire into the PAN No. of such investors who have carried out 50 to 100 percent transaction in non-agricultural and agricultural commodities from 1st January, 2012 to 31st January, 2013 to ascertain the names of the first 10-25 trading members and their percentage of total turnover in non-agro commodities during the said period.

(vi) Upgrading of State highways in Chamarajanagar Parliamentary Constituency of Karnataka into National Highways

[English]

SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the dire need to take urgent steps for upgradation of three State Highway Roads into National Highways in my Constituency i.e., in Chamarajanagar Constituency (Karnataka State).

In my Constituency, due to growth of Industries, Sugar Factories, agriculture, Historic World Heritage Places, Tourist Places and increased flow of tourists from all over the world, the traffic on the State Highway has exponentially increased. In the light of the above, it is essential to upgrade three following State Highway Roads:— (1) Mysore-Bannur-Malavalli 47 Kms. which connects NH-212 and 209 further

[Shri R. Dhruvanarayana]

connecting Mysore and Mandya Districts. (2) Kollegal-Mettur-Selam 180 Kms. — which connects NH-209 and 7 further connecting Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and (3) Nanjangud-Chamarajanagar 42 Kms. missed link which connects Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

In view of the above and for the economic growth of the State as well as the country, I earnestly urge upon the Hon'ble Minister for Road Transport and Highways to accord sanction for upgradation of above-mentioned three State Highways Roads into National Highways and to release suitable grants for its implementation at the earliest.

(vii) Need to implement Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programmes and conservation schemes in Sultanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): Irrigation is quite essential for agricultural development. I would like to inform the House that no fund has been released from central level for water conservation schemes in my parliamentary constituency, Sultanpur during the last three years as a result water is not reaching canals on time and canals are broken at several places due to which water leaks from canal inundates the fields of farmers and destroys their crops. On the other hand, farmers are unable to carry out sowing and other agricultural works as they do not get water on time. Though water is a state subject, action should be taken at central level. There is no information regarding Accelerate Irrigation Benefit Programme and other development works in other irrigation projects from my Parliamentary Constituency, Sultanpur. In reply of one of my letters, the Minister of water resources informed that the Central Government do not keep records at district level. But, the question is when there is no data at district level then how attention will be paid towards the development of irrigation in districts.

I would like to know from the government why schemes about water conservation have not been implemented in my constituency, Sultanpur during the last three years and I would like to request the implementation of such schemes in my constituency because farmers of this district are not getting the benefits of water conservation schemes.

(viii) Need to ensure timely utilization of funds earmarked for drought-relief measures in Maharashtra

SHRI RAOSAHEB DANVE PATIL (Jalna): The situation in certain districts of Marathwada is quite alarming due to drought. The amount of Rs. 778.9 crore sanctioned for the state to deal with the natural disaster has not been fully utilized so far. It is an irony that on the one hand, the state is reeling under severe drought and on the other funds for drinking water scheme is lying idle. We are unable to spend it. Financial year 2012-13 is about to end and it is a big question how the remaining 60 percent amount under National Rural Drinking Water Programme will be utilized in the last month only.

I request the government to take proper step in this regard in view of the said situation.

(ix) Need to construct a ring road in Giridih and expedite the construction work of Konar Dam irrigation project in Jharkhand

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): A ring road has been constructed in Giridih headquarters under my constituency in Jharkhand to ease the traffic burden in urban areas and Kohar Dam Irrigation Scheme, which was started 20 years ago, on which crores of rupees of the government have been spent, should be fully implemented and it has the capacity to irrigate thousands of acres of land.

Hence, I request the Government to issue essential instructions for the construction of ring road and full implementation of the irrigation project.

(x) Need to protect the one horned rhino in Kaziranga National Park from poachers

[English]

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): The unprecedented aggression by the poachers in killing of the endangered species, the one horned rhinos in Kaziranga National Park, Assam is alarming. It is claimed in a report that 115 rhinos were killed in Assam by poachers during the last ten years. In a written reply to my Unstarred question no. 2628 dated 10.12.12 Government reply confirmed that 14 rhinos were killed in 2009, 8 in 2010, 7 in 2011 and 13 in 2012. But the unofficial report claimed killing of rhinos is much more. The trend of recent killing of rhinos is an eye opener and shocking that four rhinos were killed by poachers in four days. Total

death rose upto 14 during the month of January 2013 to 1st week of February 2013.

It is not out of context to mention that two dozen horns were severed from rhinos brutally in Kaziranga National Park during October 27, 2010 to October 14, 2012.

In view of this, I urge upon the Central Government to bring a concrete plan to protect this endangered species, the pride of the nation.

(xi) Need to expedite the construction of Tilaiya-Koderma railway line project in Jharkhand

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Tilaiya-Koderma railway project under Central-East railway zone Hazipur is lying stuck up. This project is of national importance which connects North India with South India. The completion of this project will finally establish link of Jharkhand with the Southern India. The cost to be incurred is Rupees 600 crores. The work on this project has been going on from the tenure of National Democratic Alliance but its slow progress and its incomplete status is a matter of concern and requires consideration. The implementation of this project will provide railway division status to Tilaiya railway station. This in turn will help Nawada district and other districts to achieve the goal of development. I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Railways and the Railway Minister towards the implementation of this important project. The implementation of this project should be sped up by giving it special importance. It should be implemented on war-footing so that it could pave the way for physical and geographical unity as well as cultural integration. I would like to draw the attention of the Railway Ministry towards this issue and hope that the Minister of Railways will give a statement in this House regarding the said project and take it into confidence.

(xii) Need to accord financial approval for repair and reconstruction of roads from Kunda to Pratapgarh and Lalgopalganj to Pratapgarh in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Two roads in Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh in my parliamentary constituency Kaushambi from Kunda to Pratapgarh and Lalgopalganj (Allahabad) to Pratapgarh are in a dilapidated condition. Lakhs of passengers keep moving everyday. The proposal for construction of these roads under CRF scheme

of the Union Government has been sent from the district to the state administration. The Uttar Pradesh Government has sent the proposal to the Union Government. Both the roads should be constructed at the earliest after getting the funds sanctioned.

(xiii) Need to construct road over-bridges and underpasses on National Highways No. 7, 47, 68 in Salem city, Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): In Salem City, Tamil Nadu, three National Highways viz NH-7, NH-47 and NH-68 criss-cross and pass through the interior part of the city causing potential threat to the vehicle users resulting in road accidents. It has been found that there are more road accidents in some important places. NHAI itself has identified some accident prone zones on the three National Highways at Mallur, Sivathapuram cross, Thoppur on NH-7, Vembadithalam, near Kakkapalayam, Ariyanoor on NH-47, Erumapalayam on NH-68, due to absence of provision of road over bridge and underpass. In addition to that on NH-7 at Salem Junction rountana and Thiruvagoundanoor rountana, over bridges are also needed. To avoid accidents at these spots, it is essential that, road over bridges or subways have to be constructed depending on the feasibility. Though there is a proposal to construct a ring road around the city, it may take longer time to fructify. The authorities have accepted in principle the need for such facilities on the NH-7, NH-47 and NH-68. But execution of these works is getting delayed. Therefore, the need of the hour for the NHAI is to rise to the occasion and expedite the execution of works in the above places without further loss of time.

(xiv) Need to expedite completion of Subarnarekha Project

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Subarnarekha Project was conceptualized long back with a view to irrigate vast areas of Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal and some parts of Odisha. Besides this, controlling recurring floods and production of Hydro-electricity were among its main objectives.

But the project has not been completed till date and with every passing day, the cost is escalating. Therefore, I would like to request Hon'ble Minister to take initiative to complete the project on urgent basis as with the completion of this

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

project a large number of unemployed youth will also get an opportunity for employment. Thus threefold objective would be achieved through the completion of this project.

(xv) Setting up of UID Centres at Panchayat level in the country

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): The process of registration and delivering of Aadhaar cards is only being done in the block headquarters and not at the Panchayat level.

Quoting an example to put forward the problem in perspective, Potka is an example of a typical Indian block with 34 Panchayats and villages are located at a distance of 25 to 30 kms from one another. UID cards are being made only in Potka and Haldipoar block. It is impossible to expect poor villagers, widows with children, workers in factories and small farms etc. to leave their jobs and chores to travel such distances to get their cards. The cost of travelling comes down to Rs. 40 and another Rs 20 is spent on food. Furthermore, due to rush and varied documents required, they eventually end up travelling 2 to 3 times.

This is a serious situation that warrants immediate attention. There is serious lack of planning in this regard.

This is a matter of urgent public importance and can be tackled only if UID Centres are set up only at the Panchayat level where they can cater to 8 to 10 villages which would reduce the misery, cost and other structural problems.

(xvi) Need to redress the grievances relating to pension scheme of teaching and non-teaching staff of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): The studies and teaching work of more than 2 lakh students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas throughout the country is lying hampered due to the teachers and the non-teaching staff of these schools going on indefinite strike since 9 February, 2013. These 2 lakh students are the children of farmers, labourers and illiterate families living in rural areas who are looked after by the teachers and employees of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas like their own children and they make day and night efforts to make these children scholar and the Union Government does not seem to be doing proper justice

with them in case of pension scheme. There are 595 Navodaya Vidyalayas throughout the country and approximately 20,000 teachers and employees of 470 schools out of them have taken to agitation for their 22 point demands. Their first demand is to immediately implement the Central Service Pension Scheme 1972 in case of those teachers and employees who have been working in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas since before 2004. The management of the Tibettian School, National Open School, IGNOU, NCERT and other such autonomous bodies have implemented CCS pension 1972 scheme for their employees working since before 2004. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are the only schools of the Union Government where the teachers and employees employed since before 2004 are not getting the pension benefits. I earnestly request the Government to put an end to this stalemate and take necessary steps immediately to consider their demands in a positive manner.

12.02½ hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

(i) Discussion on the Motion of Thanks in the House

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Business Advisory Committee in their meeting held on 21st February, 2013 allotted 12 hours for discussion on the Motion of Thanks and decided that the Motion would be taken up on 27th February and 4th March, 2013. The Committee also decided that the Motion would be taken up immediately after the Question Hour on 27th February, 2013. The House will therefore now take up the Motion of Thanks without lunch-break. Matters of Urgent Public Importance will be taken up at 6 p.m.

12.03 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S
ADDRESS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Motion of thanks on the President's Address.

Shri P.C. Chacko.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): Hon. Speaker, I rise to move the Motion of Thanks expressing the gratitude of this

august House to the hon. President for his speech to the Joint Session of Parliament on 21st of February, 2013.

Hon. Speaker, with your permission, I move:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 21, 2013."

I am grateful to you, Hon. Speaker, for this opportunity; also, I am grateful to the Leader of my Party, Sonia ji for giving me this opportunity.

We are fortunate that we have a President to this Republic who has been till recently the Leader of this House, who is well experienced in the functioning of this House, and also in the successful functioning of our democracy, who has piloted seven Budgets of India successfully and who has contributed to the economic development and economic restructuring of India. So, with his vast experience, he has advised this Parliament, and through this Parliament, the people of India that in spite of the many problems which this country is facing today, we have a very bright future and we have to collectively function and struggle to reach that goal.

In fact, the hon. President has enumerated the aspirations of the people. I quote:

"As I speak to you, I am aware that an aspirational India is emerging, an India that demands more opportunities, greater choices, better infrastructure, and enhanced safety and security."

Madam, today India can be termed as the youngest nation in the world. We have travelled 65 years. But the demographic speciality of this country is that 70 per cent of India's population is less than 35 years of age. That means, out of 120 crores of people, roughly 80 crores of people are in the age group of less than 35 years of age. This is probably a unique situation. In 2020, we anticipate that the average age of an India will be 29 years; 2020 is not far off, only seven years are left. At that time, the average age of China will be 37 and in many other countries, it will be much more than that. So, in every sense, we can say that India is a young country.

This optimism of the hon. President which is expressed here might not have been taken seriously by many. What does this optimism mean? India represents one-sixth of humanity. If India wins, the world wins; if India loses, the world loses. That is where we are. India has to play a crucial role in the world scenario today. India has to emerge as a dynamic country and emerge as a role model. This is what the world is waiting for. But whether we can rise up to that expectation is the most important question today.

So, the President has enumerated that India's youth needs more opportunities, greater choices, better infrastructure and enhanced safety and security. This is the fervent hope of our hon. President. It is our responsibility to fulfill that hope. While expressing that hope, the President has also enumerated the anxieties faced by the country. That means, he has made a very realistic assessment of the situation today. What are those anxieties? The greatest anxiety — whatever may be the political explanation one may give or one may find fault with the Government — expressed by the hon. President is the slowing down our economic growth.

Madam, we have to go into the factual details of how it is happening and what are the reasons for that. Is it due to the fault of the Government? Is it due to the reason that the Government did not take timely decisions? Today, as we are discussing, as per the figures of the last quarter of this financial year, the position is that our economic growth is hovering around 5.4 per cent. One can very well say that it is a very dismal performance. But we have to find out the reason for this.

When we go back a little, we will find as to what was the rate of economic growth of this country. As an over-protected economy, for the first three decades, India's growth rate was a dismal 2.5 per cent or 3 per cent. From there we started developing. From the period of Rajivji, we decided that we have to open the shackles, we have to go for modernizing the society and we have to achieve a higher rate of growth. What does the higher rate of growth mean? A higher rate of growth may not mean everything; only by achieving a higher rate of growth, we cannot be satisfied and say that now we have a higher rate of growth and everything is achieved. That is not our approach.

At the same time, we have to rely on certain statistics here. After the first three decades when we had a dismal growth rate, we began developing into a modern economy.

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

In 1991, I remember, Madam, once before also I got an opportunity to mention that in this House, the hon. Prime Minister of this country, when he was the Finance Minister, when he was directing the destiny of India's finances, there was a situation. Probably, today the slowing down of the economy can be sighted as a weakness of the Government; if anybody wants to use that, he can use that. But at the same time, there was a time in 1991 when we started the process started by Rajiv Ji, we continued that process of modernisation.

When we came to 1991, India was almost in debt trap. It is good and it is wise that we remember those days in 1991 when Manmohan Singh Ji took over the responsibility of India's finances. Madam, then no country in the world was prepared to touch India with a barge pole. We were begging and were at the mercy of foreign countries.

I remember some of the former Finance Ministers — very efficient Finance Ministers of the former Government are here in this House today — were every time going to foreign visits to beg for India. We went with a begging bowl, whether it was before the International Monetary Fund or before the World Bank. We were going there with a begging bowl. Nobody was prepared to help India because we were in a debt trap. We could not pay back the principal amount and not only that we could not pay back the interest also. We were not considered as a worthy flight by any of the world's financial organisations.

From there we started, Madam. From 1991 onwards, India's destiny was decided by the liberal economic policies being pursued by the hon. Prime Minister, who was then the Finance Minister of India. Then we could achieve a growth rate. We were at 3.5 per cent growth rate and we reached at 10.1 per cent. It was two digit-plus, 10.1 figure of growth in the last decade. Before that also, there were many occasions where we can very well see that when anybody merely on political reasons criticise the Government for the fall of the rate of growth, they should realise that what was the rate of growth during successive Governments.

There are two former hon. Finance Ministers sitting in this House. Both of them were very efficient people and they handled the economy of this country with great responsibility. The Party that they represent also should remember what was the rate of growth when they were in power. It was 3.5,

4.5, 5.5 and it never exceeded six per cent. That situation was brought back again when the UPA-I came back to power.

In the UPA-I's time, from six per cent growth it went upto 7, 7 to 8, 8 to 9 and we exceeded even ten. If this country could achieve that kind of growth, the basic strength of this country is what we have been utilising... (*Interruptions*)
Pardon me!

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Chacko, please continue.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Yes. In fact, this may not be very palatable to many, but these are figures which cannot be disputed Raj Nath Singh Ji. So, probably, what we could achieve, we could not close our eyes on that. The UPA-I and the UPA-II continuously were responsible for raising the growth rate. If the slowing down of growth rate is our anxiety now, we should see that in the Eleventh Plan Period, we could achieve an average growth rate of eight per cent. I hope nobody will dispute that. Now, we have again gone back, the reason is the global economy is slowing down. Today, it is a world economy... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): The Economic Survey has been circulated. It is in our hands. Mr. Chacko may remember that this has all the figures and all their untruth will be exposed by this Book.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please, let him speak.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: So far it seems that he has been waiting for an opportunity and if he has got that, I would like to say that we are honest in that and we have placed that today our growth rate is only 5.4 per cent. We are working an environment, in a universal atmosphere, where India cannot be isolated. It is a global village. Whatever happens in other countries, we are also affected. Europe is facing a recession. All the emerging economies are slowing down. Do you think that we can be isolated from the world economy, we can be separate from all the problems outside and we can have our own situation? I hope, probably nobody will be nursing that hope. Global factors are there; domestic factors are there. I am sure that those who are reading the *Economic Survey* will not depend merely on one figure. I am sure that you will go into the details, what is being explained in the *Economic Survey*. You will also see what are the steps that this Government has initiated and what are the steps that this Government is going to initiate. Tomorrow, we are going to witness the Finance Minister presenting the Budget. So, do

not worry. You are going to see tomorrow how we can tackle the situation. We have a Finance Minister who could present a dream Budget to this country. So, wait for a dream Budget. Do not worry about what are the steps we are going to take. The steps we have initiated so far could rescue us from bigger folds. The Government has responded to the situation with several measures which we are going to see in tomorrow's Budget also.

It has been a continuous criticism whether we can achieve a better rate of growth in spite of the international situation and whether that alone will take care of the problem. Last week, there was a two-day strike called by all the parties together. Even the ruling party trade unions were also there. The hon. Prime Minister requested all the parties. The Prime Minister said, for two days, that is for 48 hours, if this country is coming to a grinding halt, that will affect the growth of our economy. A senior team of four Cabinet Ministers was deputed to discuss with them. The other day, Gurudas Dasgupta ji was saying here, we are demanding a pension of Rs. 10,000; we are demanding this; we are demanding that. There is no harm in demanding. But within 48 hours, can all these things be materialised?

The Government has said that in the 12th Plan period, hundred million employment opportunities will be created. We have taken steps for that. Hundred million is ten crores in one Plan period, that is 12th Plan period. Well within our capacity we have given what are the assurances we can fulfil. We are not solely depending on the growth and the trickle down effect. What this Government is doing is roll out of the direct benefit transfer system which they have introduced. I want the response from the Opposition, mainly from the principal Opposition. This Government does not simply sit holding our hands and say that let there be a rate of growth that take care of the poverty. No, we do not believe in that. If the scholarships, the pensions and other benefits from the Government are not reaching the poor, what is the way out? Whether by public support or by default, the principal Opposition Party also got an opportunity to rule this country more than once. But did they ever apply their minds how it can be done?

I remember the speech of late Rajiv Gandhi in the AICC Session in Bombay. With a heavy heart he said, if one rupee is sent from here, only 50 paise are reaching the beneficiary. How can we rectify this situation? That is why this Government has now introduced, has rolled out a direct benefit transfer

system. There may be criticism. We are not saying that it is foolproof, it is without any deficiency.

Now we think that on the Aadhaar platform, the entire country is there. We always speak about the financial inclusion. What does it mean? We wish for a day, we hope for a day when every Indian family is having a bank account. Is it possible? It should be possible in the near future. Only one Aadhaar number is enough; you do not need anything else to open a bank account. You need not go to the bank; the bank can come to you. You can open an account with your Aadhaar number. If you have a number and if you have a bank account, you may be getting the old-age pension, you may be getting the scholarship and you may be getting many benefits from the Government. This money can reach your bank account at the click of a button. If this can happen using the modern technology, should we not use that? That is why this Government thinks so. They criticise us that there is policy paralysis, there are problems, and this Government is not functioning properly. But the Government is taking steps to improve the rate of growth and also the Government is taking steps to see that benefit going from the Government to each and every individual should reach his or her bank account. That should happen so that there will not be any diversion, any wastage of money, any corruption in between. I think, it is our duty that collectively we have to think as to how the transfer of benefit system can be implemented so that scholarships, pensions or other benefits from the Government can reach the common man and how Shri Rajiv Gandhi's dreams can be fulfilled that without frittering away, the benefits can reach the common man.

In due course of time, the food subsidy, the LPG subsidy and other things can be implemented but this Government do not want to take risk. We know as to which are the segments of the society that are to be protected. So, as a first step, this Aadhaar based transfer scheme is being implemented for the scholarships and other benefits.

Today, the Opposition said that alongwith the slowing down of the economy, price rise is not arrested. Effective steps are taken by this Government or not, that is to be examined. Today, there is a moderation in the core inflation. Inflation is there. Price rise is there. They are pinching the people but there is moderation in the core inflation. This Government is also very conscious that the present fiscal deficit 5.3 per cent should be contained. It should not be allowed to exceed. It should be brought back and contained.

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

When we are saying all these things, if this Government is criticised for what they have not done, they should, in the equal vehemence, also appreciate what this Government has done in the agricultural front. They say that there is a policy paralysis. Whoever is criticising this Government for a policy paralysis, please understand that, what is India's food production today? India is a largest food producer of wheat, rice and milk in the world. They say that this Government is paralysed.

India's agriculture is heavily depending on rains. In spite of the failure of two rainy seasons, we could produce 260 million tonnes of wheat and rice in the last year. We hope that in spite of all these failures we can produce, at least, 250 million tonnes of food grains in the coming year. What is India's food stock today? Food Corporation's godowns are full and flowing with food grains and 662 million tonnes of food grains are stocked in their godowns. Nobody can defeat us. We may be sometimes criticising the Government in a pessimistic manner but if the whole world declares a war against India, India's 120 crore people will not die of starvation because our Food Corporation godowns are full of wheat and rice. India can be a model to the world. The rainfed agriculture, depending on rain and weather, even when that is failed, we could produce sufficient food grains. We have to compliment our farmers. When there were farmers' suicides we, in this House, jointly expressed our anxiety. We have taken steps. How can we give them finance; how can we take them out of the shackles of the moneylenders; how can their loans be waived? On each and every occasion, this Government has acted on time. Today, our farmers have produced sufficient quantity of food grains and made us proud. Today, India has the largest stocks of food grains in the world.

Madam, I am happy to say this that our Chairman of UPA, our beloved Soniaji has said: "We have decided that it is a Food Security Bill and this House has to adorn." We have a fervent request to all of you. We may have differences; democracy is for discussion and debate. When we introduce a Bill, you may say this Bill is deficient in certain items. But why cannot we discuss? The Food Security Bill means, 'no one should go to sleep with half starve or full starve' that should not happen. If 120 crore people can be fed, we should see whatever is the commitment. When calculating, there were astronomical figures, which was really scaring but in

spite of that we have decided that the UPA has decided that we should implement the National Food Security Bill. I am happy that before this Parliament, this Bill is presented. All of us, if we cooperate, can pass the Bill. There may be problems on the food front. In case of sugarcane, there is record production this year. In case of cotton, there is record production this year. The hon. President has very clearly enumerated with facts that we call this 2012-13 as the year of horticulture. In case of milk, rice, wheat, horticulture and other items, India's record is an all-time record. Is it a policy paralysis? Is it a non-functioning Government? Is the Government not doing anything for the poor? Is agriculture neglected? Is that the agriculture not getting the right growth? It was 2.4 per cent. Today, you see the agriculture growth rate. Shri Yashwant Sinha ji, you can read the *Economic Survey*. Today, that agriculture growth rate has gone upto 3.7 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I wish you had read it before you have started your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.C. Chacko, you please continue your speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak. You will get your chance. Let him speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your turn is coming now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you standing now? Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, they are interested in presenting a picture that India is still lagging behind; agriculture is down; industry is down; and we are facing a crisis. They want to give that picture, and I do not mind. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You do not have to respond to them. Please continue your speech.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, in the midst of a crisis situation, the hon. President has enumerated many of the flagship programmes which are being implemented by the

Government. Madam, when the Opposition is accusing the Government for policy paralysis, the whole world is looking at India to see the most important programme, the most important poverty eradication programme, which is being implemented by this Government, and that is, MGNREGA. What does it mean? It covers five crore families. That means, 25 crore people are covered under MGNREGA. There may be lapses; there may be problems. Asset creation should be more. There are many things to be corrected, and I agree with that. But the world has not seen a better poverty alleviation programme than MGNREGA. There are delegations coming from various countries. They are coming here; they are meeting the parliamentarians and the Parliamentary Committees to see how this programme is functioning in this country. That has covered almost 25 crore people who are below the poverty line.

Then, we have the housing problem. Everyone should have a roof over his head. We have to fulfill that dream of ours. We have the Indira Awas Yojana. For the last many years, it has been implemented. Today, we have the Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana to create one million houses in the small and medium towns. That is another new scheme which is being implemented. When the fund was adequate, the fund allocation was increased.

Also we have the JNNURM programme. The President, in his Address, has mentioned that we are going to extend this programme upto 2014. Many of the States which are ruled by the Ruling Party and also by the Opposition Parties say that they are implementing the JNNURM and MGNREGA. We are happy that they are implementing these programmes. This is the spirit of democracy. But when they shout at us, please remember that their Governments in many States are surviving only because of these national flagship programmes of the UPA Government. Madam, there is no discrimination. No Opposition-ruled State Government has ever made any complaint of discrimination in MGNREGA or JNNURM. They always say that these schemes are benefiting the people. Shri. Advani ji has also said that in the United Nations — we should be thankful to him — that the world should know that this is a model programme.

There are various other welfare schemes — Rural Water Supply Scheme, Total Sanitation Scheme, Old Age Pension Scheme, etc. — are being introduced by this Government.

Now, many Bills are pending before this House. One is

the path-breaking legislation for women and children. We have passed the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Bill. Protection of women cannot be done through speeches and *dharnas* alone. This has to be done through legislation. There has to be a legal framework. That has to be implemented sincerely. Only then, we can protect the vulnerable sections of our society.

One of the welfare schemes is the Mid-day-Meal Scheme. Eleven crore children are being fed through this Scheme. There is no bigger feeding scheme in the whole world than this Scheme. This is the biggest feeding Scheme in the whole world. There would be 11 crore children covered under the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme.

The other day, we read about the fight against disease. The President's Address also mentioned that polio has been completely eradicated from the face of India. Out of 120 crore people, in the last three years, not a single incident of polio has been found. This shows our fight against diseases and our fight against contagious diseases and health hazards. India, probably, is emerging as a model for the whole world.

I feel that that infrastructure development, which is lacking, which should increase and which should help in the growth of our economy, is of paramount importance. In regard to infrastructure development, our Government has constituted a Cabinet Committee. The Government has decided that in our growth rate, at least, 25 per cent share should be from the manufacturing sector. That is the policy of our Government. What does it mean? It means that here is a Government with direction and not merely with figures. We do not believe in the jugglery of figures. That is why the Government feels that 25 per cent should be from the manufacturing sector in our growth. Alongwith it, we feel that there would be creation of a large number jobs also. There is a target of 100 million job creation in the 12th Plan. For that, we have sufficient provisions and we are working on several schemes.

In every sector, Madam, now, India, probably, is a destination for investment for the whole world. When we say that we need more investment, when we say that the FDI in retail is necessary and when we say that the FDI in civil aviation is necessary, there is always a criticism by them. On the FDI in retail in India, this House has already debated this issue. There was a terrible opposition from their side saying that all the kirana shops would be closed down.

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Madam, let us keep our palm on our chest and think for a minute impartially. In the last 10 years to 20 years, many super markets came in each and every town. As a result of it, has any single kirana shop been closed down? No. India is such a huge market. Why are the other big market players are eyeing on India? They are eyeing on India because of India's huge market condions. There is space for everybody — small shops as well as big shops. When the major companies and groups establish the supermarkets in India, India's kirana shops would not be closed down. ...*(Interruptions)*

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Why is Kerala opposing it? In your own State, the FDI is being opposed... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Both Kerala and West Bengal should not oppose it. I am sure that after five years, both the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Kerala would say that they were wrong and the FDI was good. ... *(Interruptions)* You will say that. We are going to come to that stage. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, every time, when this Government goes ahead with reforms, they criticize. Paralyzing the public life, day-to-day life, calling the *bandh*, officially announcing to be with it, is not the solution. In the recent strike, which almost paralyzed the public life and industry in this country, what could they achieve?

Madam, here is a situation. India's labour is not protected by strikes and *bandhs*. Here, Mr. Dasguptaji was at the height of his voice claiming: "We are to protect the labourers' interest." Here, we have the Industrial Disputes Act to protect our labourers; here, we have the Contract Labour Abolition Act to protect our labourers; and here, we have the labour legislations in this country to protect our labourers. All these are the products of the Congress Government since 1947. The progressive Governments under the leadership of the Congress party in this country have made several legislations whereby we are protecting the interests of the working classes.

Calling the *bandh* is the easiest thing. In our State, there is a *bandh* in every month. You simply make a statement and everybody would be at home. Organizing a *bandh* is the easiest thing to do. But everybody should be cooperating with the policies and programmes and work with the Government. There are elections and there should be elections but after the elections, whoever gets the majority,

should be allowed to function and implement their policies. But they say: "Even by cutting the nose, we will not allow the Government to implement the policy." This is not democracy.

Now, we see the fate of many of the parties in this country. I do not want to criticize anyone. But the so-called parties, which are in favour of the labour class, are dwindling. Their numbers are coming down day-after-day. How is this happening? India's situation is that one who gets the support of the people and come to power with the majority, implements the policies. Whatever is there, you can criticize us, but the Government should be allowed to implement its policies.

I remember, Madam, when the opening up of economic reforms and other things came, the same criticism was there. But where are we today? And, they say, you know, that rich is becoming richer; poor is becoming poorer. But today what is the situation? All over the world when we liberalised, when we went for the new economic policy, there were severe criticism. Madam, which country has not followed this liberalised process? In the Communist system, private property is totally prohibited. No private property is permitted in the Communist system. But the other day, Forbes Magazine has brought out an interesting thing that Li Chie is the wealthiest man in the world. Communist China has got the wealthiest man in the country. They cannot own a car. They cannot own a house. They cannot own a private property. Their system does not permit individuals to own private property. But today it is not Mr. Ambani. Double the size of Mr. Ambani, the richest man in the world, Forbes Magazine says, is in China. Where are they heading to? The world is developing in such a way Are we not interested? Are we not part of this progress of the world? We have to become part of this progress. We have to become a part and then we have to have schemes to protect our people.

When the welfare measures, the flagship programmes and the cash transfer scheme—all these schemes protect the common man, when they are covering a safety net around the common man, we have to go for the economic reforms also. There is infrastructure development. There is job creation and there are various things. Regarding foreign investment, today they say that India will be swallowed by somebody. Can anybody just swallow India? When India was feeling total isolation in the nuclear field in the world, our Prime Minister initiated that we should sign an agreement with the United States. What a hue and cry was there in this House! And, the people who supported that in the past, they took an

opportunistic position. They also said no to the signing of agreement with America. The other day the British Prime Minister came here. He was suggesting that they were interested in entering into an agreement with India on the nuclear deal. There was nobody who was prepared to help India. India was isolated in that field. When we signed an agreement, even the Left Parties withdrew their support to the Government. They thought that they can pull down the Government. Madam; that was the main election campaign in my State. The Communist Party did not gain after withdrawing support on that issue. The people are wise. They understand all the jargons. This outdated philosophy is not going to succeed in this country. They should understand that this country has to adopt policies which are for the world.

Yesterday we have seen the Railway Budget presented by the Railway Minister. How can we modernise the biggest public sector of this country? There may be criticism. Madam, I am also a little disappointed because I am from a State which is located far south of this country. After listening to that, I thought that my State is non-existing. But anyway I hope that the Railway Minister will do something to correct if there are lapses. But the railway, the biggest public sector in this country, is to be modernised. We still have the age old wagons. We have to have modern wagons, modern coaches and for this, the infrastructure should be developed. The roadmap is being presented to this House. Every year we are doing. Last year, in 2011-12 we could construct 2600 kilometres of road. This year we are planning to construct 3000 kilometres of road. This is the development.

In the last Eleventh Plan, we could produce 54,000 MW of electricity. Every country is gauged by the production of electricity to gauge the progress of that country. You can gauge the progress of any country on the basis of how much electricity you are producing. India needs 3,00,000 MW of electricity. What we are producing is only 2,00,000 MW. In the last year we could produce 54,000 MW and in the next Plan we have targeted for 88,000 MW electricity production. This is the realistic thing what we could achieve. In the Twelfth Plan, we are going to achieve 88,000 MW.

Madam, under the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana, 2,85,000 villages were electrified in the last 10 years. The Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana was very much criticised. They are saying about that. What does it mean? ...*(Interruptions)* They should understand that we are giving connection to two lakh BPL families under the Rajiv Gandhi

Vidyutikaran Yojana. ...*(Interruptions)* Merely by shouting, facts cannot be erased. I repeat two lakh BPL families were given connection under Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana. Of course, if they are interested to know more, I am sure that they have Economic Survey with them. It is very handy, they can get more information. So, I do not think that shouting will solve the problems.

Madam, coming to the security situation of the country, I would say that we are very anxious about the security situation of India. But, what is the factual position? There were bomb blasts in Hyderabad; there were attempts to sabotage the security of this country. We have to take some hard decisions sometimes. Every Government, which is committed to the interest of the people, will have to take hard decisions. It may have repercussions but we are not afraid of that. We take decisions and we face it boldly. Whatever be the handy work of the extremists, I am sure that the security situation in the country is improving, for example, in Jammu and Kashmir or the Northeast States.

Madam, in Jammu and Kashmir, there were only 8.5 lakh of tourists in the year before the last. Last year, there were 12.37 lakh of tourists in Kashmir. How has this happened, if the security situation is not improving? Our jawans are sacrificing their lives to keep our country in peace and tranquillity. We salute the jawans. Our police forces are fighting, giving their life and blood, to keep the tranquillity in this country. We salute them. But, the fact remains that there is a Government, which is working; that Government is managing the affairs of this country and the security situation is improving in this country in spite of the isolated incidents.

I remember, there was a problem in Kashmir. Youngsters there were an easy prey to the extremists' tactics. What was the reason for it? They were unemployed. The youth of the Kashmir were unemployed. I salute the efforts of Shri Rahul Gandhi. He went to Kashmir. He told the industrialists and representatives of a dozen industrial houses went to Kashmir. Rahul ji told them to train the youth for employment. The Udaan and Himayat programmes, which are taken up, I hope that irrespective of who has done it or who has initiated it — are good programmes. Please try to understand as to what Udaan is and what Himayat is. It means that the youngsters of Kashmir are trained to get employment. The employers, who can give the training, were taken to Kashmir. The youngsters have a new hope today. Whether you are sitting here or sitting there, tomorrow we have to do these things. I

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hope that we have to make these noble efforts and that is where this Government is putting all its efforts.

On the next day of the President's speech, we read in the newspapers that: "The President has not said anything about corruption. Corruption in this country is rampant; this Government is neck-deep in corruption." Madam, who is saying this? I remember an old story. When our brave jawans were fighting in the cold regions on the borders of the country, there was a notorious corruption in the country. We all know, who were ruling the country. It is called coffin scam. To transfer the dead bodies of the jawans, they imported coffins. In the matter of import of coffin, somebody had taken commission. This happened in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: What happened to the coffin scam? Has anybody been arrested? ...*(Interruptions)* What happened to the CBI case? What is that? ...*(Interruptions)* What about Bofors case? What about choppers case? What about 2G scam? ...*(Interruptions)* [*Translation*] Those who have committed mistakes are levelling charges against us. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you stood up?

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, whatever I have said, we are not interested in blaming anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: We are not interested in apportioning blames. I only said that there were scams and scams. ...*(Interruptions)* How can it be stopped? ... *(Interruptions)* Whoever is the Ruling Party, how such scams can be stopped?...*(Interruptions)* Madam, why I said this is because there are legal remedies. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, you will get your chance.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: I did not mean ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. What is all this?

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): How can you level allegations?...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Sibal ji, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, I said this because ...
(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Madam, I did not say this to provoke anybody. I only said certain facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let your Member speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, let your Member speak.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO : Madam, I was only saying ...
(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please allow your Member to speak. What is happening?

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, you will get a chance.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Kindly take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Harin Pathak ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is Rajnath ji's turn right now. He will speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yashwant Sinha ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is his turn, he will speak.

...(Interruptions)

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

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Kapil Sibal, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is happening?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. Please be seated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Your own Member is speaking. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, I did not mean to defame anybody. What Shri Harin Pathak said is correct. He was the Minister In-charge at that time. There is no doubt about it. I am only saying that such scams should not happen hereafter and for that, what we have to do. ... (Interruptions)

Madam, before this House, there is a Whistleblowers Protection Bill; there is a Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials Bill. ... (Interruptions)

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Madam, the hon. President of India has in his Address said that there are some legislations which are going to come before this House. Please understand that Whistleblowers Protection Bill is before this House. It is going to come. The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials Bill is before this House. In fact, this Government, if they feel. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: He will speak right now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Rajnath Singh ji will speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Rajnath ji speak and he will speak everything he wants to.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, we passed the Lokpal Bill. ...*(Interruptions)* What happens is that those who are shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you risen? *[English]* Your Member is speaking. Nothing else is going on record. Let him speak.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your Leader is going to speak next.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Your Leader is going to speak next.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: In fact, the Lokpal and Lokayukta Bill are before this House. ...*(Interruptions)* In fact, we passed the Lokpal Bill, and the Lokpal and the Lokayukta Bill is before the Parliament of India. Who is opposing it? We are for Lokpal, but we are not for Lokayukta. ...*(Interruptions)* How can anybody say No to Lokayukta and Yes to Lokpal? So, if we are united, then we can pass the Lokpal Bill and the Lokayukta Bill. This is the attitude. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, the Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill is in this Parliament. Half-a-dozen legislations — which are going to plug the loopholes and improve the situation — are before this House. Our only hope, with folded hands, is that we want their cooperation to pass these legislations. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, we are not this intolerant to this kind of criticism. You may remember that when the civil society was making a demand, this Government was never intolerant and we were tolerating even the worst criticism. What was the attitude of this Government when the civil society came with some proposals?...*(Interruptions)* This Government and this Prime Minister deputed a team of four senior Ministers to talk to the civil society. What is our attitude? Are we intolerant to criticism? Is it necessary to discuss with the civil society representatives? Who has done it? Our Prime Minister has deputed four Ministers to talk to them. Why have we done it? We appreciate criticism. The civil society was engaged and we discussed with them, but they did not agree. Finally, we could not arrive at a consensus. This means that to prevent corruption we need effective legislation, and for that we need the cooperation of everybody. This is not to provoke anybody. Our humble request is that at least on this issue we need the cooperation, and we have to have the cooperation.

Legal and judicial reforms are also a very important point in his speech. This is the policy of this Government. Rs. 4,800 crore is provided for in the Twelfth Plan to create legal infrastructure in this country. We are planning *Grameen Nyayalayas*. Justice delayed is justice denied, and this is what we believe in. So, we have to provide justice — cheap justice and less expensive justice to the common man. The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill is before this House. Are we not one on this issue? Why should we fight unnecessarily? We have to be together on this issue and the Judicial Reforms and Judicial Accountability Bill is to be passed.

* Not recorded.

Now, the media is deciding the agenda, and we have no objection. But what was the view of this Government when the helicopter scam surfaced? The Defence Minister came out without a demand from the Opposition and said that he is ordering an inquiry by the CBI. This was the stand taken by the Government. ... (*Interruptions*)

Madam, today, India is the biggest ... (*Interruptions*) If anybody has got any doubt, there are enough experienced people there itself to explain it to you. I do not want to explain it to you. There are many informed people in that bench itself who will explain it to you. I do not want to go through the details. But, Madam, as regards India's defence preparedness, we are the biggest defence purchasers in the world. The world market goes up when we go to the world market. So, it means that we are importing this much. What has our Defence Minister said? Could we achieve this in the last 65 years through indigenous research, indigenous production and local production of defence equipments?

Which Government can claim that they have introduced the changes in this? It is not merely about procuring things from outside with our hard-earned money. We have to decide, develop, do the research and we have to produce locally, which is what the policy of this Government is. In any defence procurement or purchase of above Rs. 100 crore, there is an 'integrity' clause. What does it mean? It means that if any third person or middleman is involved, the deal will be cancelled. Did any Opposition Party demand for the cancellation of the deal? Mr. Antony said that if necessary, they will stop the payments and they will not accept any more copters. He further said that if necessary, they will see to it that such companies are blacklisted. That is the courage with which this Government is facing the issue of corruption. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KIRTI AZAD (Darbhanga): A century of scams!

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: We in this country have some proud moments and I am sure they will also share it. With the encouragement of Pandit Ji, Vikram Sarabhai along with other great scientists developed the rocket technology in this country. The PSLV programme developed by our scientists is an envy of the developed world today. It was only the other day that our PSLV carried seven satellites and in a matter of few minutes placed them in different orbits. Today we are in the club of four or five nations who have got such technology. There was a time when cryogenic technology was denied to India. I remember, our late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi

called the scientists of India and said: "They are declaring an embargo on India. Can you not develop this rocket engine?" With Rajiv Gandhi's inspiration, India could develop that technology. Today, we are launching satellites with our own rocket launching system. Today we are one of the best in the world in this field. We have to salute our scientists for this and those in-charge of PSLV and other satellite missions. Many countries in the world today are depending on India.

Whatever is the criticism, it is an old story into and I do not want to go into its details. Today, the Bill to set up a Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority is before this Parliament. We can fight and we can adjourn, and at the same time, we can also put our heads together and collectively think about having this Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority.

In the heart of our President, the people's issues are so dear to him. His Speech is the policy of this UPA-2 Government. Therefore, they should have said that we are making earnest attempts. They might as well have said that we have not succeeded completely, but we are making honest attempts. Instead of admitting that, what did they say? The BJP Spokesman said that the President's Speech was a 'damp squib'. What does it mean? They expected many things and their expectations were not fulfilled. One good thing is there which is that they are still expecting something from Shri Manmohan Singh because they cannot expect anything from themselves. Therefore, they are expecting because only this Government can deliver. Be it UPA-1 or UPA-2, we could deliver the achievements. Their Spokesperson said that it was a 'damp squib'. I wonder how they are assessing or evaluating the Speech of the President.

The President's Speech, which is before this House, gives an optimistic and realistic picture of this country. With the kind of Speech that is before us, I do not think anybody will have any quarrel on the content of that Speech. In our parliamentary system or the Westminster system that we are following, it is not always necessary or incumbent on the part of the Opposition that they should always oppose the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Here also we have very many good examples.

Therefore, I move this Motion and I am sure that despite all the reservations — they might be angry temporarily or they were emotional — they will support the good suggestions made in the Speech. This Speech is a roadmap for the UPA Government to take this country to a better tomorrow. In the

[Shri P.C. Chacko]

days to come, we can stand up in the comity of nations and say that we are a proud nation. To make us proud, this Speech has all the ingredients for the development and for the future of India.

With this hope, I feel this august House will unanimously support this Motion of Thanks which I have moved before this House. I would request the House to give its unanimous support to this Motion.

13.00 hrs.

[Translation]

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Chittorgarh): Hon. Speaker Madam, I have risen to support the motion moved by Shri P.C. Chacko:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 21, 2013."

I was very attentively listening to the speech of Shri P.C. Chacko and also listening to his motion and I was also very carefully listening to the replies of the opposition and sensing their disappointment and frustration reflect from his very statement that the task which we could do was expected to be carried out by UPA-I and UPA-2 and we are thankful to you for this. I will start my point by reciting a couplet:—

"Yeh Hamari Purani Rawayat Hai,
Hame Tufano Me Diye Jalane Aate Hain"

Thus, whatever difficult circumstances may have been there, UPA-1 and UPA-2 have done the work as per their promises and are constantly carrying it out. I would like to quote the words of the Hon. President here:—

"As I speak to you, I am aware that an aspirational India is emerging, an India that demands more opportunities, greater choices, better infrastructure, and enhanced safety and security. Our youth, our greatest national asset, are a confident and courageous lot. I have no doubt that their passion, energy and enterprise will take India to new heights."

This is the only reason that the works carried out during the UPA-I and UPA-II regimes are like an example. The President mentioned them in the earlier part of his address(Interruptions) and saying something about personalities like the President who belongs to this country and is well aware of its realities and giving less importance to the President's speech is like insulting the President's Address. We should listen to it attentively. He has also mentioned that there are also certain challenges before us.

We have to take into consideration issues such as employment security, employment opportunities, safety of women and children. The Congress has always taken these issues seriously and the allies of the UPA have remained concerned in this regard. I would like to quote from the speech given at the Vichar Manthan Shivir in Jaipur by the Chairperson of the Congress, hon. Sonia Gandhi:

[English]

"From the very beginning, the Congress has always stood and thought for an egalitarian and social order. It has introduced land mark progress and scheme to raise the country of poverty and persistent social and economic inequality. This is not populism. I again say this is not populism. It is a compelling moral imperative. For the Congress, it is a compelling moral imperative."

[Translation]

So we who serve the public, do so not only to get kudos, not only to keep the votebank safe but as our duty towards the people of the country.

I remember that I had placed a proposal on the Address of the President in the first session and had presented an account of the programmes of UPA II. Now that UPA II has completed three years and is moving towards the fourth, we should take a look at those figures, pay attention to them and think seriously as to what UPA II achieved during this time. History will remember what the UPA II has been able to achieve despite the difficult circumstances, threat to internal security and the global economic slump, at a time when we are also upset with ourselves with not being able to fulfil the promises made to the people. History is witness to this fact. ... (Interruptions) Congress is the voice of the voiceless people, it is the strength of the weak. This is a party the history of which is linked with the history of the country. It seems that criticism has become a habit now, we have forgotten the

dignity of the Parliament. We used to listen to each other's speeches with attentiveness and used to put across our point when it was time for us to speak. This practice continued till the term of UPA I but Madam Speaker, if despite all your efforts we cannot maintain discipline here then what can the country expect from such people. ...*(Interruptions)* The Hon. Prime Minister is present here. I would like to quote the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)* [English] If we look at the work for the last 8 years, we can proudly say that we have been largely successful in fulfilling major promises made in our 2004 and 2009 election manifesto. [Translation] I would like to repeat that which may calm all of you. ...*(Interruptions)* You have just lost election in Himachal, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)* He had said in a sher:

*Woh jo vaadon se mukar jaego, asmaanon se utar jaega,
zakh chehre ka hansega uspar, ainaa dekh kar darr jaego.
... (Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not react. Shri Rajnath Singh will speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: So we do not need to be scared of facing the mirror. Yes, if developing the country is a matter of shame then we have done something shameful. If we have acted to take the country forward and according to per you it is a sin, then we will commit this sin again and again...*(Interruptions)*. If we have fulfilled our commitment towards taking the country forward and if this is a fault then we will be committing to this fault again and again. Chacko ji talked about the work done by the UPA in four years of UPA.

Hon. Speaker, through you, I would like to talk about a few points about only the year 2011-12 which were the most difficult years. The rate of inflation came down to 6.62 percent in January, 2013. Am I lying?. The UPA government gave an additional 32900 crore rupees to the states and the Union Territories only in the year 2011-12. There was a rise of 14 percent in our per capita income in the year 2011-12. 55 percent rise took place in FDIs in parts. Additional power generation to the tune of 20502 megawatts took place. One lakh crore of additional agriculture credit was distributed. In the year 2003, only tourism could generate an additional revenue of a billion rupees. Production of rice and wheat rose by 86 lakh tonnes in the year 2011-12. A hike of thirty thousand crore rupees was seen in the social sector. We have contributed to the social sector and inclusive growth.

I was saying that if you take only 2011-12 into account, when all out efforts were made to crush us under criticism, we managed to nullify these efforts and keep on working. I am a teacher and when a teacher does not remember the lessons she has to revise the lessons. I would also like to remained what Chackoji had said. Poverty is declining at a quicker pace than before the UPA came to power. Actual wages are rising at a faster rate. Agricultural development has taken place, there has been a record growth in foodgrain production. Economic security has been ensured. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Scheme has benefited one out of every four houses. Maternal and child mortality rate has declined as a result of the large scale work undertaken in the health sector. There has been 46 per cent increase in the number of medical colleges and two hundred nursing colleges have been established to provide more facilities to the general public. I would extend my gratitude for the efforts made by the Government and felicitate all the Governments for their efforts in making the country polio-free.

Rights of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act was enacted to lay emphasis on education. Madam, I am associated with this sector. It was also once my dream. I used to attend school in my village, other girls of my village never attended any school. I also saw a dream, perhaps no one would have dreamt that the UPA Government would introduce education as a right. I would congratulate the Government particularly, Dr. Manmohan Singh ji, who himself is an academician, for laying emphasis on education, setting up five lakh new classes, setting up more than fifty one thousand new primary schools and appointing 6.8 lakh teachers during the last two years. Our Government has made several efforts in the higher education sector. I would like to present certain figures concerning higher education sector. You would be surprised to know that the Government has made so many achievements which could not be done during the last years. For this purpose, 26 new central universities were established, 7 new institute of Management were set up, 8 new Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) were set up, 5 Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, 2 new School of Planning and Architecture have either been set up or are in the pipeline. The reason for failure to set up these institutes in certain places is due to non-allotment of land by various governments. Our intention was always this from the beginning and shall always remain the same.

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Chacko ji had a lot to say about the farmers. Besides the increase in support price, Rs. 2.7 crore were given as loan to small and marginal farmers. I think only the UPA Government could do it. Shri Chacko spoke at length about increase in the energy sector, I do not want to make any further submission on that. However, whatever was done for empowering the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes and minorities is unprecedented. Who can forget the multi-regional district schemes for students in pre-matric and post-matric classes in minority dominated areas in the UPA Government.

I will quote the hon. Prime Minister what he stated on the occasion of the anniversary of UPA-2. The manner in which the programmes of social and financial inclusion alongwith high growth rate have been implemented is unprecedented. I distinctly remember that it was quoted by hon. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi in that function:

[English]

"Today is an occasion when we remember our basic principles on the basis of which the UPA was formed. We are committed to making our secular values strong. We have taken a special pledge to remove the problems of the weaker sections, in particular of the women. Our faith is for a better future of our farmers, workers and of all our countrymen. We are all together to keep the rate of our economic growth moving, that rate of growth which is all inclusive and stable. Our vision is clear towards bringing a political culture which is transparent and answerable."

[Translation]

'Transparent' and 'answerable' is its basis and the efforts made in this direction are not inadequate.

I do not know why you stood up to speak on corruption. The UPA Government has taken steps on charges of corruption. ... (Interruptions) who took a 'U-turn' on Lokpal Bill which was being introduced to check corruption. Our target to check corruption is not merely for politics, vote-bank is not our only concern. This is commitment of the Congress, of the UPA party. The Government is asking about the reason for delay to bring the bills in addition to 'the Lokpal Bill' which sought to eliminate corruption. In the same way, the public is asking about the persons who discarded the Parliament. We want this answer, on behalf of the public. We have acted

against the parliamentary democratic system by checking the passage of the bills which could have given us a new direction and transparency. However, we are committed and shall remain committed. Our call for fight against corruption is not a recent call. If you look into it, the Congress Party ensured it at the time of Buradi session.

I had said that I am a teacher. We tend to forget what we have read earlier, so there is also a need for recalling that. I would like to refer to GDP growth rate especially during the tenure of the NDA government as they exaggerate while criticizing. Shri Sinha Saheb I am not challenging you. I am not a student of either Economics or Philosophy, but as per the figures I have got the NDA government had achieved 6.1 percent in the year 1999-2000, 4.4 percent in the year 2000-2001, 5.8 percent in the year 2001-2002, 3.8 percent in 2002-2003 and 8.5 percent GDP growth rate in the year 2003-04. I would not talk about the tenure of the UPA-I where we achieved almost 10 percent i.e. 9.7 percent GDP growth rate. But if I talk about the present government we had achieved 6.7 percent in the year 2008-09, 8.4 percent in the year 2009-2010 and have a growth rate of 6.5 to 5.4 percent at present. The world economy is going through recession at present but despite that we have not stopped working. I must say that despite the global recession the saving of UPA-II was 32 percent during the year 2011-12 and our investment rate is 35.5 percent. Even during such a difficult phase I would like to refer to the figures Ergis. There has been overall growth rate of 3.3 percent all over the world during the year 2012. USA had 1.8 percent, UAE had -0.1 percent. UK had 0.6 percent, Germany had 0.3 percent, Japan had 1.7 percent, Brazil had 3 percent, Russia had 3.3 percent and India had 6.5 percent. ... (Interruptions) China had 8.2 percent and South Africa had 2.5 percent growth. But even during this difficult phase all over the world we have been carrying on our development works and we want inclusive growth. Despite all this achieving such a growth rate is no less than a miracle. It can never be forgotten. Now let us have a look at sectorial growth. I would like to refer to the Ninth Plan, Tenth Plan and Eleventh Plan. The agricultural growth was 2.5 percent during the ninth plan i.e. the tenure of the NDA government, 2.3 percent during the tenth plan i.e. tenure of the UPA-I and is 3.0 percent during the eleventh plan i.e. tenure of the UPA-II. Growth in mining and quarrying was 4 percent during the NDA regime, 6.6 percent during the UPA-I regime and is 5.2 percent during the UPA-II regime. Growth rate in the manufacturing sector was 3.3 percent during the NDA tenure,

9.3 percent during the UPA-I tenure and is 8.3 percent during the UPA-II tenure. ...*(Interruptions)* You may give a reply. Growth in electricity, gas and water supply was 4.8 percent during the NDA period, 6.8 percent during UPA-I and is 6.4 percent during the UPA-II period. Growth in construction sector was 7.1 percent during the NDA rule, 11.8 percent during the UPA-I rule and is 8.2 percent during the UPA-II rule. Growth in the transport sector was 8.9 percent during the NDA tenure, 13.8 percent during the UPA-I tenure and 12.3 percent during the UPA-II tenure. Growth rate in trade, hotels and transport was 8 percent during the NDA rule, 11.2 percent during the UPA-I and is 10 percent during the UPA-II. Growth in the industry sector was 4.3 percent during the NDA tenure and is 8.3 percent at present. Growth rate in services sector was 7.7 percent during the NDA rule and is 10.1 percent at present. Investment rate was 24.6 percent during the NDA rule and is 36 percent at present. Saving rate, as I have told already, is greater despite all the odds. I would also like to submit that 12.12 crore cash cards have been issued under MNREGS. So far as roads are concerned 7957 kilometre roads have been constructed during the year 2011-12. Shri Chacko Saheb has talked about food rate in detail and the record power has been 20502. We have made a considerable progress in the tourism sector.

Here I would like to say with grief, which has also been referred to by the hon. President, that there has been a little decrease in naxal violence but that is not upto the mark. So far as the terrorist violence is concerned, there is a new sense of enthusiasm in the youth of Jammu and Kashmir and they are now coming into the mainstream but despite that sometimes I repeat — "*Jaane kyun hum wahin khade hain, tej kadam to hum bhi chale*". The incident of Hyderabad has scared us and terrorism has once again struck in full force. Twelve such incidents have taken place after Mumbai attack which needs consideration. India is at the fourth place in the world in terms of terrorist risks and attacks. We will have to accept this fact and we need to chalk out measures to counter terrorism. The Government alone cannot chalk out these measures but it is our collective duty i.e. the duty of the Parliament to discuss those measures. As per the report of an agency of the USA, India is placed fourth among 116 countries, Pakistan second Afghanistan third and Iraq is placed at first position in this regard. It is an important issue. Though there has been a decline in terrorist attacks but the shameful and barbaric incident in Hyderabad has terrified us. I would like to say that it is more necessary to find that the

root of the disease rather to discuss the reasons. We cannot deny that the government has taken measures at its level. I would like to thank the government for that. The government has come up with Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, Multi-Agency Centre, National Investigation Agency etc. It is a national issue and it is our collective duty and I have no hesitation in saying that unnecessary presumptions regarding these incidents cause doubts. Be a member of the ruling side or the opposition, we need to fight together against terrorism. But I would like to request the government that there is a need for coordination among the intelligence agencies as well as the States. There was a unanimous opinion that NCTC Bill should be stringent but since it poses threat to their autonomy, the non-congress ruling states had opposed the NCTC. I would like to say that it is the need of the hour that a stringent law should be enacted in the country.

Madam, we should not forget the five pillars because there is a need to deliberate as to how to resume dialogue there. It is not the time to level charges against each other. These five pillars are important which include (1) strict law, (2) modernization of Police etc. agencies, (3) awareness programmes and alertness of the Governments, (4) role of civil society and (5) role of the media. I would like to say in this regard that when the country is going through such phase and terrorist incidents are taking place then the media should raise the issue quite sensibly and provide assistance to bring them into mainstream and do not project them as heroes. It is my sincere request to them. Madam, the hon'ble President has mentioned such incidents of communal violence. I would like to quote his statement.

"The incidents of communal violence have been reported in recent days from certain parts of the country. My government is committed to maintain communal harmony and peace in the country."

He has also said that incidents of violence have taken place in certain districts of Assam but the Union and State Governments have made arrangements for rehabilitation of affected persons. The Government is committed to tackle the left wing extremism. There has been a decline in the incidents of left wing extremism. He also mentioned the issue of Kashmir.

But I am concerned about secularism and would like to put forth my viewpoint. Ideology of secularism is not an imported thing. It is an integral part of Indian culture. When I

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use the term Indian culture it includes all religions of the country. The meaning of Indian culture is to live in harmony. There are extracts from the Upanishads written in this Sansad — "Tarveti Tada Swechha Dharamsamavadamatam" which means that all beings belong to the same paramatama. All human beings are same. The method of worship is different but objective is same.

I was going through an article written by Gandhiji some days back, wherein he said that he had certain doubts about religion and certain questions came to his mind if he should accept it or not, there was some confusion. But he said that definition of religion as per Indian culture is to live in harmony. It is our ideology. But he also reminds us thought of secularism during partition of India. When people of both countries i.e. India and Pakistan were celebrating then Gandhi ji was observing fast. Partition of India broke his heart and he felt that his body had been divided into two parts.

Today we are enjoying all kinds of rights. We are achieving set objectives together and reaching out to new dimensions of development and in such a situation when communal riots take place simultaneously I am forced to say with heavy heart that when we discuss such matters here, obviously we put forth our views on behalf of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christians. Yesterday when the House was discussing the issue of terrorism then I felt sad as some of the members submitted that trials in some cases are pending and certain matters have not been registered in desired manner and in some cases FIRs have been registered and there are some people who have been released and granted bail but are still in custody. A matter was raised as to why five-seven people of a particular community have been arrested? I want to know as to why the entire House unanimously said that this is not appropriate. This warning is enough for us to understand that Parliament is there to take the country towards the path of communal harmony. This is the time to take the country towards the path of development and to maintain communal harmony is basic requirement to achieve the said objective. There is no room for raising communal slogans.

Gujarat election was fought on the issue of development and definitely they have won the election on the issue of development. Though their basic nature has not changed. We all are aware of this fact. If it is not so then welfare of minorities is considered on priority. It is the internal matter of any political party to decide as to who will be their party

candidate. But people belonging to minority communities have been sidelined.

I was watching a programme on television a few days back and I was shocked to know that a large number of educated people belonging to minority community who are holding different positions in the public and private sector were saying that they lived in fear. We should not harm the interest of anybody be it economical, social and family system. But when the day will come when we take a step forward towards communal harmony and proudly say that we are Indians.

I am proud to be a Hindu. My brethren sitting in the front are proud to be Muslim. Someone is proud to be a Sikh or a Christian. Each one of them could be proud of his religion. This is a country in which the definition of religion was constantly in the process of change, modification, evolution. There was a mention of a religion like national religion in this House.

I would like to reiterate what was stated by H.E. President at the end of his Address that we want religion in the form of nationhood. People want development, equanimity, unity. That is why the world recognizes India as a developing country. We will have to instill and strengthen the value of communal harmony. It is my appeal that we should take this issue more seriously. We should not make it only an election issue but we should make some introspection and should be united in demonstrating secular practices.

Religious pluralism is defined in Jainism. It is a fact that different religions spread to different places and the truth or reality was perceived differently from different points of view and relative pluralism was defined in that way "all religions were considered to be true or correct. The principle of "Anekartavada" was propagated to emphasize that theory. It was also preached by Mahatma Gandhi. Only our manner of worship is different. Someone or the other will have to take the onus of doing away with communalism. Friends, I wish that this Parliament should be competent to discharge this duty. Madam, we need your blessings to attain this desire.

H.E. President has expressed concern about women. My Government is deeply concerned about incidents of sexual offences against women. After considering the recommendations of the Justice J.S. Verma Committee, the Government has promulgated an ordinance, amending the criminal law to provide for stringent punishment for heinous

sexual offences against women. The Government have begun to implement a series of administrative measures to improve the safety and security of women in the country. It is my appeal that we should ensure passage of the Bill when it is introduced in the Parliament which includes discussion of the Verma Committee, and discussion by the Standing Committee. I distinctly remember the Statement by the hon. Chairperson of U.P.A. and the statement of hon. Sushma Swaraj ji. Madam, I can never forget the drop of tear falling down from the corner of your eye, when we unanimously condemned that incident in and outside the House. God forbid the recurrence of that incident.

Yet, we cannot deny that notwithstanding the stance of the Government the incident of gang rape has widely been reported by all the newspapers of the country be those local newspapers of small towns like Begusarai to smallest village or Delhi. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha after discussion. We have already cleared the Bill and I would like to submit that we will have to fully maintain the four wings. First, it is our constitutional right guaranteed by the Constitution. The second one is Indian Penal Code and third, one is the group of special laws which are passed by the Parliament from time to time, like Domestic Violence Act, Dowry Prohibition Act etc. The fourth, point is the verdict by the Supreme Court of India or any other court which take the form of law. There are two very important features. The first, one was discussed yesterday. This is regarding sexual harassment of women at workplace, and it was passed by both the Houses of Parliament and the women of the country express their gratitude for it. But it depended on two cases - Vishakha Vs Government of Rajasthan and Sakshi Vs. Union Government. You all know about Vishakha Vs. Government of Rajasthan case-what happened with an Anganwadi worker, that case is sub-judice as on date and similarly, the UPA Government has brought the bill to thwart any attempt of sexual harassment at Government workplace. I would express my gratitude to the UPA Government for this. However, Sakshi Vs. Union Government has been an all the more shocking incident. While giving judgment on the case the Hon. Judge said that when a woman dies a natural death, she dies only once but when a woman is raped, she dies every moment.

You all are aware of the Sakshi Vs. Union Government, Nothing could be more heinous than a father raping his own innocent young daughter. Madam, in a case before the

Women Commission I witnessed an 18 year old girl getting pregnant by her father three times. I have gone through several cases of rape of younger sister by her brother. We are aware of numerous cases of rape of young girls in front of their mother, their brother, in presence of their husband and the recent one in presence of a friend. They can neither sleep nor keep themselves awake. Where do they go? Last time I cited an example of a girl students dropping out because of this reason. When I raised this issue in the House and people watched it on T.V., I received several phone calls from girls and several girls visited me in person and told me that they left their college education because of this reason. A medical student, topper of her class stopped attending college because of this reason. Her mother approached me and it was after several sittings when I constantly prodded her with question that I was informed why she left college. She used to go to college. She could not afford transport. She told me that not a single part of her body was left untouched. While commuting. Then some kind of psychological psychosis developed in her and she began taking bath again and again to purify her body and she stopped going to college. She could be able to recover from this disease after a lot of difficulty. She can be anybody's daughter or sister. The Hon. President has already mentioned it but simultaneously I would like to submit that with the support of your courage, the UPA Government did not wait for bringing the criminal law (Amendment) Bill 2012 which was presented on 4th December rather the UPA Government brought an ordinance in this regard. This clearly shows the intention of the Government. The Government has taken these sentiments with strong determination and the said Bill will be presented in the House again on the basis of the report of Verma Commission. I would make an appeal that let us have a detailed discussion on this Bill but it should be passed. Other Bills indeed should be presented and passed. With great pain, I am submitting that the Bill being brought is very outdated as far as need for an amendment in Indian Penal code is concerned keeping in view the cases of dowry, abduction, indecent representation in media, trafficking and so on. It is an archaic law. Two things have emerged in case of children. One is that they do not go anywhere. They have remained within their limits. The second thing that came forth was to teach them how to respond. There should be a concerted effort of the Union Government and the State Governments to make an effort in this regard. Their education should also continue. When I hear their painful expressions I find that

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their reaction is reflection of that pain and that's why I had said that let us wake up otherwise the consequence will be as the couplet goes that "turn bhi dard kahan tak dete, Mai bhi julm kahan tak sahti, turn jo itne bure nahi ho aur Ab main bhi itni bhali nahi noon". She can refuse to be gentle but she can't do it as she is a woman. She has sentiments, she has motherly feeling, she has the tendency to take along everyone with her and the most significant thing is that, Madam, who else can understand it better than you, and Soniaji is also present here who has the strength to forgive, who has the courage to grant pardon to the murderers of her husband because she is a woman. It is the responsibility of the Government to protect women and make them strong. The Government is committed to this cause and we should also assist them in this regard.

Madam, our Government has done a lot for the youth. They have ample opportunities. Our government has the will to create confidence among them to fulfill their aspirations whether related to employment or education or skill and the UPA, particularly Congress, has a young dynamic leader who has sentiments and will power as well as the strength to put the country on the path of progress and the leaders in our party are not foisted but they lead with their own innate capabilities. I want to appeal to the youth and make submission to the UPA Government not to get afraid of criticisms. Madam, sometimes I used to get shaken in my childhood when I did not get first position. There was a gurudwara near my house and I had learnt one shabad there which goes "Tu Nibed Apni, Tanu hora naal ki, Tu sambhaal gathri, Tanu chor na ki". We will leave carrying out our tasks. What interest have we in others? Similarly, the tenure of the UPA-I passed by and we made progress and the UPA-II came to power. Today, again we are ready for another flight and the UPA-III will be formed. Hence, I will say that "toofano se darna kaise, hawa par chadkar waar karo, are Mallahon ki chodo baaten, Tair kar dariya paar karo".

I reiterate that Hon. President's invocation. Everyone's cooperation is needed for realizing the dreams. Let us all contribute to the building of a scientific India immersed in new but old culture. Let us all march ahead with harmony, cooperation, impartiality and equality. I re-iterate the quote from the Upanishada — "Chare Vetii, Chare Vetii". Let the Parliament function upholding its values and let the

government also make progress achieving its values. And it is good for all.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 21, 2013."

13.40 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

(ii) **Amendments to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips at the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the amendments they would like to move. Only those amendments, slips in respect of which are received at the Table within the stipulated time, will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of amendments treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he/she may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officers at the Table immediately.

13.41 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S
ADDRESS — *Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Hon'ble Speaker, first of all I would like to express my gratitude to Pranab Babu because Pranab Babu has addressed both the Houses of Parliament for the first time as a President. You and the entire House are aware of this fact that whenever the Hon'ble President addresses the House, the Parliament, and also the people of this country, expect that this

document would certainly state the functioning, resolutions, promises and intentions of the government. Alongwith this, the people of this country also expect that the President's Address would highlight the objectives and intentions of the government and the government also expresses its commitment and resolution through this Address. I have literally listened to the entire Address of the President and also read it. I can say that the Address is quite disappointing and not just this, it is an Address which avoided problems. For this, I do not want to hold Pranab Babu responsible. For this if anyone is responsible, it is Congress led UPA government. The government cannot escape from its responsibility.

I was listening to the speeches of our two hon'ble Members Shri P.C. Chako and Dr. Girija Vyas and after that I can ask if we have such a thick skin? ...*(Interruptions)* Have we lost our sensitivity totally? Do we not understand the pain of the people, the poor and the unemployed youth? Do we hesitate in reacting honestly on these issues? Figures are being presented to show with how much pace the poverty has decreased after congress led UPA government has come into power. It was being stated as to how much new avenues of employment are likely to be created in the next ten years. I do not want to go into the figures. If you want to feel the pain of the poor and want to see poverty, do not go into the figures, look in their eyes. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to remind the House that in para 10 of President's Address of the previous year, it was stated that, there are five main challenges before this Congress led UPA government and a resolution was also expressed in that Address that they would fight those challenges and overcome them in the coming years. Five main challenges were — security of livelihood, economy security, power security and environmental security i.e. security from threat to environment and alongwith this external and internal security.

I was looking as to what kind of progress has been made regarding the five challenges mentioned in the last Address. Then I arrived at this conclusion that conditions have further deteriorated. The progress which should have been made in this direction, has not been made. Here I would like to mention para 10 of the Address because first of all I would like to discuss the plight of agricultural sector and the farmers. This time in para 10 of the Address it has been written and the government has expressed its happiness:

[English]

"There is a reason for cheer on the agricultural front. The growth in agriculture and allied sectors during the 11th Plan was 3.7 percent compared to 2.4 per cent in the 10th Plan."

[Translation]

I think this time figures of Five Year Plan has been presented to cover up their weaknesses. Is it not a fact that the growth rate of agriculture in the financial year 2012-13 is only 1.8 percent. I would also like to state that the contribution of agricultural growth rate in total growth rate is only one percent. This is worse for the agricultural sector. If we want to cite data we may put forward several figures. They may cite favourable figures also, I may also give but I would not discuss it. Who is not aware of this fact that as many as 70 farmers are committing suicide per month in the country? Who is not aware of this fact that farmers of Andhra Pradesh are selling their kidneys to repay their loans? Who is not aware of this truth that the mothers and sisters of the families of farmers are forced to sell their modesty to repay their loans? How long such suicides will continue to take place? Will we continue to claim while sitting in the government that agriculture sector is progressing at a rapid pace?

Madam, production of food grain is increasing rapidly. Today it is claimed that if the entire world attacks India, we can face all challenges with the help of food grains produced by the Indian farmers. The situation has worsened. I do not want to go into detail because agriculture is, such a subject that even two or more hours would be short for speaking on this subject. Who does not know the fact that the farmers are not getting fair price of their produce? Who does not know the fact that the farmers want to sell their produce but there is no buyer? Even if minimum support price is declared and the price is fixed at 1300 rupees per quintal, the middlemen buy that produce at the rate of 700 to 800 rupees per quintal. Today the farmers have become so miserable. All of us know that India is an agricultural country. We talk here about making India an intellectual capital but the politicians of this country do not understand the fact that the largest part of the population in this country is engaged in a specific profession and those people are the farmers living in the villages. India can never become a prosperous country until and unless the farmers and the poor of this country become prosperous. If we want India to become a prosperous country and to be in

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the league of developed countries of the world, all of us including the ruling side and the opposition would need to make a resolution that we would not be happy with simple development in agriculture sector rather we will have to make India the agricultural capital of the world. Whenever it is done, I am sure the problems of poverty and unemployment in this country would be addressed.

Even today more than 50 percent of the total workforce engaged in any kind of work is engaged in agriculture sector. That means maximum new opportunities of employment can also be created in agriculture sector and I say it with conviction that if we pay proper attention to agriculture sector, more than 60 to 65 percent of new employment opportunities can be created only in this sector which is likely to be helpful in placing our country in the league of developed countries. The government should also pay attention to this sector but the government is not doing that. I have requested the governments several times in this regard while speaking on agriculture budget in both the Houses of Parliament, but we cannot get any solution if we consider the problems in agriculture sector in pieces. There is need for convening a special session of Parliament in this regard. I make a request, especially to Speaker Madam, in this regard as she hails from a village in Sasaram which is reeling under poverty and she is well aware of agricultural problems. A special session should be called on the issue of agriculture and the problems in this sector should be deliberated upon seriously and an integrated action plan should be prepared to deal with those problems. Any government, be that of Congress or of B JP, has to take action on the basis of that very integrated action plan prepared in this Parliament with the consensus of all the parties. I believe that the government would not act keeping in view its vote bank interests.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): A separate budget should be provided for agriculture sector.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Yes, a separate budget should be provided for agriculture and I agree with Shri Shailendra Ji in this regard.

Madam Speaker, I am very happy to know that the Presidential Address has reference to laying and passing the Food Security Bill during this session. But I would like to say that when NDA government was in power and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji was the Prime Minister, he knew the pain

of being poor and therefore, he introduced Antyodaya Scheme. Honourable Advani Ji is sitting here. He was the Deputy Prime Minister at that time. These persons had realized the pain of the poor and that is why they introduced Antyodaya scheme for them providing wheat at the rate of two rupees per kg and rice at the rate of three rupees per kg. If you want to do that, you are welcome but the resources have to be mobilized by you. We would be more than happy if the poor get food. But I would like to remind you that do not lose this opportunity now because when UPA-II came in power in the year 2009 it was said that Food Security Bill would be tabled within 100 days and this Bill would be passed by the Parliament. But now we are in the year 2013. The government has no time to address the pain of poverty of the poor during the last four years. The government has not got the required will power. Who is opposing this Bill? The government has not brought this Bill.

I would like to remind the House and Hon. Speaker Madam would be aware that Chhattisgarh is a small state. The total population of the state is 2 crore and twenty lakhs. Dr. Raman Singh, the Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh has done wonders. He has ensured food security for the people. Anybody can go to any village and ask any person in this regard. Nobody can commit any irregularity in this regard. The entire system has been computerized and regular checking is done.

I think that the government should also conduct an in-depth study of the food security scheme and understand all its aspects. Bring the Bill, I welcome it. But I would also like to know if you can guarantee that the Food Security Bill will be able to ensure that the farmers get remunerative prices for their produce and products. Will you also guarantee that the government is willing to procure the entire quantity of foodgrains that the farmers are willing to sell at Minimum Support Price (MSP). Whenever the Prime Minister gives his reply, I would like to know the ground reality. Will our Prime Minister be able to give this assurance? I would like to say that if this is not ensured then the law and order system will deteriorate badly, we have seen the anger, resentment and emotions of the people in Delhi. We have seen how the youth becomes extremely angry and expresses that anger spontaneously on the issue of corruption. This is why I say that we need to pay special attention towards these issues. Otherwise the situation will become out of control.

I regret that drought and hailstorm got no mention in this

Address. Girijaji, your Rajasthan is also affected by drought and hailstorm. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal are also affected and the situation in Maharashtra is quite grim. But there is no mention of this crisis or the ways in which relief is proposed to be provided to the farmers in this regard. This should have been discussed since this is a contemporary subject. Although we all know this truth that the Meteorological Department has said that after 1972 this year has seen the lowest rainfall. Rainfall has been 23 percent short of the average. We can understand the shortage of rainfall by the example of Satara where the ground water level has depleted to dangerously low levels. The water in the wells and ponds in Satara district has become so dirty and so less that the people are finding it difficult to find drinking water. In Maharashtra, all the crops, be it bananas or sugarcane, are getting destroyed. Water can be found only in form of tears in the eyes of the people. I want to ask the political party which has ruled the country for 52 to 55 years out of the total 65 years of independence as to why it has not been able to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers so far?

Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the Government as to how much time is needed to bring the country on par with developed countries of the world. How much time will the Congress Party require to alleviate poverty and to address the issue of unemployment in the country? Please tell us the timeline so that we shut our mouth for that period. Madam, I am saying so because we are politicians. We will sit quietly if you tell us the time that you will improve the conditions of the country in five or six years and if you fail then you will not contest election since your party has ruled the country for the past 55 years and the country has been destroyed under your rule. I am saying all this with utmost belief and commitment in my capacity of the President of a political party. Madam Speaker, I am saying all this because we don't indulge in political activities just to form Government. We are doing all this in order to build the country and for the settlement of society. Therefore, we are ready to sacrifice if need arises. We cannot turn our back on the truth.

Madam, when I was participating in the debate on the issue of drought, I remembered the interlinking of rivers scheme conceptualized by respected Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The cost of the scheme was probably more than five lakh crores rupees. The scientists of not only India but other countries of the world were of the opinion that the problem of drought in India will be resolved to the maximum extent through interlinking of rivers.

14.00 hrs.

It was the opinion of people. Scientists were also of the opinion that interlinking of river will not only address the problem of drought but it will also raise the level of ground water.

Madam, I will not say much in this regard because I know that the Government has put the matter on the backburner. But through you, I urge upon the Prime Minister to inform the House about the status report of interlinking of rivers scheme when he rises to reply to the discussion.

Madam, I am surprised to know that there are some economists who are of the opinion that people who earn Rs. 32 in cities are not poor. The people who earn Rs. 32 and Rs. 26 in cities and rural areas respectively are not poor. Madam, what has happened to the Government? I know that you have worked for the poor and understand their plight. Is it correct to say that people who earn Rs. 32 and Rs. 26 in cities and rural areas respectively are not poor?

I can say a lot on this, but there is compulsion of time, so I will not say much. I would only submit that if you wish to govern a country like India then it is not enough to be an economist, it is rather necessary to be realistic. Rising prices are a cruel joke. I will not name anyone since I believe that no names should be taken and I avoid such personal attacks and I would seek your apology in case I commit such a blunder. A very senior Congress Leader said that if there is less generation of power then we should lower our consumption.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): No, if you want to avoid paying bills, then lower your electricity consumption.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Ok, if you don't want to pay bills then lower your electricity consumption. You never thought why one is not able to pay electricity bill. It appears that after some days, those sitting in the Government will even start saying that there is price rise you better start consuming half your diet. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I will tell you the jugglery of figures. Often Wholesale Price Index is referred to in the context of price rise. But if you wish to measure price rise in the true sense then one should refer to Consumer Price Index and not Wholesale Price Index. Price rise should always be linked to Consumer Price Index. As far as I know the rate of inflation of consumer price index from the year 2007 to 2013 has never

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fallen below the double digit figure. The recent figures pouring in indicate that C.P.I. is 12 per cent even now. For the first time growth rate has been half the rate of inflation during the regime of this Government. I cannot say if ever this kind of a situation cropped up in the country but the prices of essential commodities have soared approximately 6 times. The prices have soared 49 times during the last 9 years. The prices of LPG, petrol and diesel have soared 14 and 24 times respectively. The price of petrol increased Rs. 12 per litre during the last one year and there has been 120 per cent increase in the price of petrol during the last 9 years. The Rail Budget has been presented yesterday. I will not discuss how petrol and diesel have been deregulated, but I would definitely want to discuss Rail Budget.

Now this has also been linked with the market i.e. passenger fare has also been linked with the market. What is this? As the inflation goes up, railway fare would also increase. There is no concern for the poor in it. It has been equated with the airfare. Similarly the government has reduced subsidy on fertilizers. You know that fertilizer is used by the poor farmer. You have also reduced subsidy on gas cylinders. Since Chaudhary Ajit Singh belongs to a farmer family, he knows that farmers cannot survive without subsidy, the agricultural sector of this country cannot survive without subsidy. But why has this system of subsidy been provided? Subsidy is provided because India is a welfare state. The concept of welfare state is that certain special facilities and certain concessions are provided to the poor. But it appears to me that the government has totally negated that concept of welfare state. I would like to remind my friends of the treasury benches that when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was Prime Minister of India, 42nd Constitutional Amendment was passed through which the word 'socialist' was added in the Preamble, which is called the soul of the Constitution and which states that — *[English]* "India is a sovereign, secular socialist democratic republic." *[Translation]* But it appears that the government has totally forgotten the word 'socialist', the soul of the Constitution has also been fully deleted from its memory, this is the situation. The condition is further deteriorating at the economic front also and the government has pushed the people on the verge of begging. The government is benefiting the corporate houses the most, I may also present data in this regard. When the time comes, I will mention it in some other debate.

We want to remove poverty from this country. There is a

need to specially focus on poverty and employment. I was going through the President's Address for the last year. I read in that that the government is claiming that economy is recovering fast and soon India will achieve the target of 8-9 percent growth rate. It has been claimed. But what is the growth rate at present, all have informed it is 5 percent, but I was surprised to know when I was reading a newspaper, Planning Commission was saying that the growth rate is 5.5%, CSO is saying that it is 5%. These agencies are debating with each other regarding growth rate. What is the truth, I cannot say, let this debate continue. ...*(Interruptions)* I haven't seen the Economic Survey yet. I will collect the copy and see what is the rate. We should also take this fact into account that the challenges of rising poverty, population and unemployment of the country and the challenges put up by the aspirations of the people cannot be tackled through the GDP growth rate only. As Chakoji has said that GDP growth rate is everything in itself. If GDP growth rate does not increase how can we talk about addressing the problem of poverty and un-employment.

Madam, if I am to hold someone responsible for the declining economy of the country, it is not the citizens of the country and anyone else. But I want to hold the wrong economic policies of this government responsible for the same. Simultaneously, I want to hold the wrong economic management and corruption of the government responsible for it. I want to hold particularly three things accountable for the same.

Madam Speaker, infrastructure has been mentioned in the President's Address. It has been told that there are primarily two problems — road and non-availability of power. I want to remind that there was a target for the year 2009 under which this Government told that 20 kilometres road per day will be constructed. Now for the year 2012-13, it has been decided to award the work of constructing 7000 kilometre roads. Ten months have passed. This government has been able to award projects of constructing only 1000 kilometres roads compared to the target of 7000 kilometre roads. During the NDA tenure, 17-18 kilometres roads per day and 14-15 kilometres roads per day have been constructed on an average. But I would like to say that if 14-15 kilometres of roads cannot be constructed, then at least 10 kilometres per day should be constructed. I come from Ghaziabad, where NH-24 and NH-58 are located. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Prime Minister towards it, as Ghaziabad

is adjoining Delhi. It is my Parliamentary Constituency. ...*(Interruptions)* It belongs to Nagar Sahab also. NH-24 and NH-58 remain so jammed that two-three hours are consumed to travel a distance of 15 kilometres from Delhi to Ghaziabad. I have raised this issue in the Parliament also and met the Minister but nothing has been done in this regard so far. The people of Ghaziabad, Noida and Meerut say that the habit of giving assurances is not a new phenomenon, but assurances have continued to be given in this regard for the last 7-8 years but this problem remains unresolved even today. I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister to pay special attention in this regard. Whenever the Address is delivered next year, now it won't be given. ...*(Interruptions)* it won't happen now, otherwise I would have suggested that this Address should not be used to build castles in the air. But next year it won't happen. ...*(Interruptions)* Elections might take place first.

Madam Speaker, when I was reading the Address I thanked God that CAG was not asked to make performance audit of any of the Addresses otherwise a lot might have gone wrong. At least this has not been kept in the purview of audit.

Hon. Speaker, I was discussing the manufacturing sector. This target of achieving 25 percent contribution from the manufacturing sector was mentioned in the previous Address. But today the contribution of the manufacturing sector is merely 11 to 12 percent. That is why I said, the condition of all sectors has deteriorated. The government formulated the National Manufacturing Policy but the execution is so slow that the progress of the sector lags far behind the desirable level. If we want to raise the contribution of the manufacturing sector in the GDP then it is necessary to provide the basic infrastructure. If we want to raise the contribution of manufacturing sector in GDP to 25 percent then we need to bring down the rate of interest, provide cheaper credit otherwise this aim would never be fulfilled.

Madam, the hon. Members have expressed their views about the power sector. They have said a number of things and quoted a lot of figures. I would not go into details but the condition is quite bad even today. The government had claimed that electricity would light up the entire country by 2014. Year 2014 is almost upon us, it is not too far off. Let us see how much of the country is lit up. But I would like to discuss corruption here without going into details. Corruption is pervasive be it in the sector of the sky, the nether world or the earth. Do we need to discuss its various types? The entire

country is aware of it. 2G spectrum in the sky, CWG and Adarsh society on earth and coal or coalgate under the earth. Corruption has spread its wings everywhere. When we talk about corruption to intellectuals they start talking of crony capitalism. Crony capitalism has become the talk of the town. I want to say that whichever agency is investigating these cases, if it is the CBI, then the government should try to ensure that the investigations are wrapped up in a time bound manner. I also raised the question yesterday that CBI is making a demand to provide 35 files regarding the coal-gate but the same have not been provided. But I would like to put forth one-two suggestions in respect of the problems of the energy sector, that there is a need to pay attention towards renewable energy i.e. solar energy and wind energy in place of carbon based technology. One can visit Gujarat to witness as to what changes have been made by Chief Minister Narendra Bhai there through solar energy. ...*(Interruptions)* One can visit there. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, when we talk of development, alongwith economic activity and social security, transparency also plays an important role in it. Through you, I would like to inform the Government that credibility of India has declined due to absence of transparency in governance. There is a need to pay attention as to how functioning is likely to be made more transparent.

The issue of helicopter scam has been discussed in the House so many times. It is submitted that an enquiry is being conducted as to who is given Rs. 360 crores. Since it is submitted here we believe in it. Now it is time to reveal the name of the person who has been provided undue benefits and when. The House would like to know the truth.

Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon'ble Prime Minister that as far as I know it is mandatory to bring the defence deal of more than Rs. 300 crores to the knowledge of the Parliament. I had read it somewhere. I do not have updated information in this regard, but I have read it somewhere. In my view, the major defence deal should be brought to the knowledge of the Parliament. This point should be considered. I am not making any demand to implement my suggestion. But, I read it somewhere that such major deals are brought to the knowledge of the Parliament.

A point has been raised here. Since the matter is related to economic sector that the Government has waived the loans

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of farmers worth Rs. 70,000 crores. The CAG has conducted audit of the same and it has been submitted in the audit report that there are lapses or errors in implementation of loan waiver scheme. The matter should be inquired into in a proper manner because it is related to farmers and the poor. I do not wish to say much in this regard. CBI inquiry should be conducted into the matter to find out the irregularities committed and as to why loan waivers to farmers have not been as much as it would have been. I hope that the hon'ble Prime Minister will put forth the facts before the House.

The issue of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is being raised in the country. It appears that India will become a rich country with the fund coming from FDI. Hon'ble Speaker Madam, is it not true that India is the only country in the world where there is no shortage of both the human resources and natural resources? Will we need foreign funds to improve the economy of our country? Can we not bring back the economy of our country on right track by utilizing and exploiting natural resources of our country properly? The retail traders are saying that they would be ruined and displaced. Even then you are saying that they will not be ruined, not be rendered unemployed, let foreign companies, foreign funds come, let super markets open, their fate will be changed. Farmers, alongwith traders are being told that they would get remunerative prices for their food grains. I may cite examples from other countries what kind of misery the farmers are facing due to these multinationals in those countries? I have information in this regard. How much subsidy European countries, American countries are providing to their farmers, I will present the figures whenever I will speak on debate on agriculture.

Hon'ble Speaker, there is a very long list of scams. There is no time to go into the details. But, I can say if the total amount involved in all scams is added, then it would exceed the total budget of several under developed countries.

The black money was being debated strongly. The government had assured that it was making all out efforts to bring back black money. I think when the Prime Minister speaks, we will like to know the status report in this regard.

The government has told that it wants to amend the Benami Transactions Laundering Act. I has also expressed its intention to introduce Prevention of Money Laundering Act and Benami Transaction Prohibition Act, and to amend it

and bring General Anti-Avoidance Rule known as GAAR under Direct Tax Code. Provision was also made in this regard. Now, perhaps the government has said it would treat GAAR separately from direct tax. It has been deferred till April, 2016. We just want to say that with certain safeguards, it should be kept with Direct Tax Code, it should not be kept separate totally. So far as black money is concerned, there are three major think tanks in the country. According to these about Rs. 25 lakh crore black money of India is stashed illegally in the banks of other countries. I would like the status report of the report presented to the Ministry of Finance regarding the problem of black money be presented in the Parliament also so that Parliament can also get aware of it.

I would also like to discuss the Telangana state here. An agitation has been going on for a long time regarding formation of a new Telangana State. But I observe that this Government crushes the people agitating on the Telangana issue and repeatedly gives them sugar coated assurances that it will form Telangana State. I know that Bhartiya Janta Party and several other political parties are totally in favour of formation of Telagana state. Whatever steps the government takes in this regard, we will fully support it. I also want to say that if this Government is not able to form Telangana state, Bhartiya Janta Party led Government will form the Telangana state within a few months as and when it comes to power.

I would like to discuss the ex-servicemen Army soldiers who defend the borders of the country. The demand of one rank, one pension has been going on for a long time but the extent to which it should have been met, has not been done. In my opinion, if some small increase has been made and some economic assistance has been provided it doesn't meet their demand fully and doesn't address the problem in any way.

I would also like the attention to be drawn towards our neighbouring countries. Our neighbouring countries are Pakistan, China, Burma, Tibet, Nepal and several other countries are there. But I want to draw your attention towards China. Probably, I had written a letter to the Prime Minister five years back and also mentioned about it several times in my public speeches that we are getting information regarding China constructing a dam on the Brahmaputra river which is the lifeline for China, India and Bangladesh. At that time, the Government had declared that no dam was being constructed but now when it has been fully established that China has constructed some portion of the dam and the rest of the work

is in progress, the government has stated that it is not going to harm India that much. We all know how much harm it is going to cause. The people living in the North-East know the truth. I would not like to go into the details but I would request the Prime Minister to understand its seriousness. Simultaneously, this matter belongs to Bangladesh also. The government should make an effort to sign an international water treaty and tripartite water treaty involving China, India and Bangladesh employing its diplomatic skills. I expect this much from the Government otherwise there will be an adverse impact on Bangladesh including the North-East.

I would like to discuss the Teesta water sharing agreement and this is a preparation for signing an agreement with Bangladesh. I feel that if required the Prime Minister should discuss this issue with other parties also and try to build a consensus in this regard. Danger from China is on the rise. Earlier too, when I had spoken on the Motion of Thanks, I had drawn attention towards this issue. I would like to point out that the Karakoram highway constructed between Pakistan and China highlights the deepening of Sino-Pak ties. I think the Indian Government is fully aware of this fact. The construction of the Karakoram highway has made the strategic relationship between China and Pakistan stronger. Attention needs to be paid in this regard. This route will be used for transportation of material required for the joint projects being built in Gilgit-Baltistan. I only want to say that the interests of India should not be compromised so the government should pay special attention in this regard. A number of people will express their views regarding terrorism. But I can say that the fact that it is Pak-sponsored should not be denied. I could not have thought that the Prime Minister would say what he did in Sharm-al-Sheikh and bow down before Pakistan. He should have said clearly that till Pakistan stops sponsoring terrorism no talks could take place. I had said this after the tragedy in Hyderabad. With the kind of diplomatic relations that India and Pakistan have with each other, the best way to register a protest would be to scale down the diplomatic relations for some time. The process of CBM is also an - interim process. This process should be suspended for the time being. There is no better way to register our protest. We are not able to effectively register our protest. Hence, the government should reconsider its policy on Pakistan. Pakistan has also given the operational rights of Gwadar port to China.

Hon. Speaker, I would like to discuss Sri Lanka here. I would like to say and we know it very well that India has

cultural relations with Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has also given work of construction of Hambantota port to China. Now the situation is very terrible, so I am referring to that issue and one should speak on such issues with utmost caution. But I would like to request the Prime Minister to brief the House about the assurance given by the Srilankan President during his recent visit to India that the constitution of Sri Lanka would be amended with regard to devolution of powers to the people of Tamil origin and they would be given required security, facilities and political rights. I would like to know whether the President of Sri Lanka has made any commitment in this regard and if so, hon. Prime Minister may please tell us in his reply.

The issue of Afghanistan is also a very sensitive issue. USA and NATO forces are likely to leave Afghanistan after the year 2014 and then someone would be required to handle the situation there. But several countries including China, Pakistan are eyeing Afghanistan but we need to apply our diplomatic skill upto its maximum level so that we may have good relations with Afghanistan and strengthen it further. But there is need for us to be concerned about that because Afghanistan would be a great challenge after the international forces leave the country.

Madam, after going through the Presidential Address I may say that through this address the government has presented its electoral manifesto but I would like to submit that the Presidential Address should not be for electoral purposes rather it should project the government's initiatives for building future of the country. In totality, I would like to say that this government does not have any direction, vision, resolution or will power to deal with the problems and challenges being faced by the country.

With these words, I would like to thank you and conclude my speech.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I beg to move:

That at the *end of the motion*, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps being taken to curb the increasing commercialization of education sector." (373)

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That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about changing the present policy to bridge up the increasing gap between the rich and the poor in the country." (375)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any strategic policy to foil the efforts of anti-national elements who spread terrorism in various parts of the country in nexus with foreign terrorist organizations." (384)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about establishing an oil refinery in the Barmer District, Rajasthan despite evidence of rich reserve of oil in the district." (404)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura):

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to control unabated suicides being committed by the farmers in the country." (596)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about universalisation of Integrated Child Development Scheme." (597)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special package for the special category States." (598)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address

about a one-time Debt Relief Package for the North-Eastern States by writing off their all the outstanding Central Government loans including interest thereon." (599)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme for employment for unemployed youth of the Special Category States." (600)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about enactment of a comprehensive legislation for the welfare of agricultural workers in the country." (601)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to prevent suicide by farmers." (602)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking the huge irregularities noticed in the Farm Debt Waiver Scheme." (603)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about loss of lakhs of jobs in India during the last two years." (604)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to review the Centre-State relations." (605)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to allot six per cent of GDP to education." (606)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to re-define the poverty line."
(607)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete efforts for release of the Indians languishing in jails in various countries."
(608)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about measures to tackle the unemployment problem in the country."
(609)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about early passage of the women reservation bill."
(610)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps for tackling global economic recession affecting Indian industries."
(611)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to curb the unprecedented rise in prices of all essential commodities."
(612)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to the proposed Trans-Asian Highways and Trans-Asian railways so that it may pass through Tripura."
(613)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about announcement of decontrolling the prices of all fertilizers."
(614)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need to ensure availability of food at affordable prices to majority of the population."
(615)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about need to take steps for the development of backward remote villages."
(616)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to bridge the gap between demand and supply of electricity."
(617)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to ensure completion of targeted 20 kilometre road construction per day."
(618)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to make the Air India viable."
(619)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take effective steps to provide the life saving medicines at subsidized rate."
(620)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to tackle Maoist menace in various parts of the country."
(621)

[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the blacklist the US multinational company Monsanto." (622)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to supply coal as per demand of power plants in the country." (623)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the at least 35 kg. of foodgrains at rupees two a kilo to all citizens of the country." (624)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention, in the Address about need to make educational institutions tobacco-free." (625)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take effective steps to stop crime against women and children." (626)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take effective measures to check the malnutrition among the women and children in our country." (627)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to of universalise the public distribution system and ban speculation and futures trading in the commodity market." (628)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making employment protection conditional." (629)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about strict enforcement of all labour laws." (630)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to have universal social security for the workers of unorganized sector and creation of a National Social Security Fund as per the recommendations of the National Social Security Board for Unorganised Workers." (631)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to stop disinvestments of shares of the public sector units." (632)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to tackle the menace of black money." (633)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to safeguard and promote the livelihood of street vendors." (634)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the urgent need to eradicate child labour from the country." (635)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to provide higher education to all."

(636)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to restrain the emergence of paid news."

(637)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to develop efficient water transport in the country."

(638)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing equal wages and benefits to the contract workers as are payable to regular workers of industries/establishments."

(639)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to curb the high level corruption."

(640)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any guidelines in regard to liberalizing Foreign Direct Investment."

(641)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about streamlining the Public Distribution System in the country."

(642)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about specific steps to identify the BPL section of the population."

(643)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about strengthening the Non-aligned Movement."

(644)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any efforts to play an effective role in the United Nations."

(645)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to protect Indian citizens from racial attacks in various countries."

(646)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to invest more money in public sector and social sectors."

(647)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to prevent the procurement of obsolete ammunitions."

(648)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to redefine India's fundamental principle of 'per capita emissions' norms while negotiating the sharing of burden of reducing green-house gases globally."

(649)

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur):

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about to expedite land reforms in the country."

(739)

[Sk. Saidul Haque]

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the upliftment of socio-economic and educational condition of Muslim minority."

(740)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about time bound programme for the implementation of Ranganath Misra Commission Report."

(741)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about empowerment of backwards, minorities, schedule castes, scheduled tribes and women in the country."

(742)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any policy at national level for removing the deplorable condition of the farmers all over the country."

(743)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about announcing any special package for poor, marginal and middle farmers."

(744)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing free gas connections to the farmers and families living below poverty line."

(745)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking the alleged bungling and corruption in implementing MNREGA."

(746)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the implementation of a scheme by the Government for rain water harvesting in the country."

(747)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about linking of all villages having a population of 1000 and more with roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana by the end of 2013."

(748)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any effective steps for making public distribution system universal, effective and people oriented."

(749)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the establishment of one central agricultural university in Burdwan in West Bengal."

(750)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about modernization and upgradation of Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur, West Bengal."

(751)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about reopening of Durgapur unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation in West Bengal."

(752)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about setting up of primary health centre in all villages having a population of 2000 under the

Rural Health Mission to provide free treatment to villages." (753)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing employment to all youth in the country particularly of Burdwan, Durgapur at West Bengal." (754)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to fix statutory minimum wage at no less than Rs. 10000 per month and, ensure universal coverage." (755)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to remove all ceilings on eligibility criteria for payment of bonus and private fund and to increase the quantum of gratuity." (756)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to ensure pension for all." (757)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to ensure compulsory registration of trade unions within a period of 45 days and immediate ratification of the ILO Conventions Nos. 87 and 98." (758)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to change the present economic policy regime which is curtailing the meager social security benefits available to the workers including the pensionary rights of the workers and employees." (759)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to look into the reasons for economic slow down." (760)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to implement the recommendations of Justice Ranganath Misra Commission report." (761)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about allegations of massive corruption in the defence deal, particularly the helicopter deal." (762)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the stand of the Government on the recommendation of the Select Committee report on the Lok Pal Bill for ensuring autonomy of CBI." (763)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing statutory backing to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) by enacting a suitable legislation to ensure social justice." (764)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to curb the alarming rise in the atrocities on dalits, SCs and OBCs in the country." (765)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to frame a policy for the India's 8 million differently abled population whose interest cannot be protected without some institutional mechanism." (766)

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to have a comprehensive stringent legislation for the protection of women and children." (767)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi):

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about formulating a comprehensive action plan to keep the Ganga and Yamuna rivers pollution free" (1346)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about rehabilitating the families of security personnel and innocent people killed by terrorists and naxalites and enhancing the financial assistance given to them and provide employment to their family members." (1347)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about bridging the gap between the rich and the poor." (1348)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making provisions for free medical treatment of serious diseases relating to heart, cancer, kidney, liver, etc. for the poor." (1349)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking the incidents of atrocities against and expansion and murder of women and girls belonging to SC and ST communities and making arrangements for their rehabilitation." (1350)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about checking adulterated food, spurious medicines and making a provision in National Security Act for stringent punishment for the guilty." (1351)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about separate budget for Department of Agriculture on the lines of Rail Budget." (1352)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about proper implementation of special component plan for poor people belonging to SC/ST category to improve their standard of living." (1353)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to pay special attention for procurement and storage of main crops like rice, wheat and sugarcane." (1354)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing unemployment allowance to educated unemployed persons as per their qualifications." (1355)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to include habitations of minimum 100 houses as criteria for electrification under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana." (1356)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about construction of roads in every village and town under PMGSY." (1357)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing one handpump per 15 houses at village level.” (1358)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making arrangements for providing subsidy to small and marginal farmers for installing tubewells for irrigation.” (1359)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making arrangements for adequate and timely supply of fertilizers by giving special rebate on DAP Urea fertilizers for increasing agricultural production.” (1360)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making arrangements for employment by providing lease/licence to those engaged in their traditional business in the country.” (1361)

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore):

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for Universal Public Distribution System.” (1561)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to pass the Women Reservation Bill at the earliest.” (1562)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about developing a comprehensive irrigation

system in the country's rainfed and scarcely rainfed areas.” (1563)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to provide pension to old age farmers.” (1564)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for providing fertilizer subsidy directly to farmers.” (1565)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to reduce the prices of petroleum products.” (1566)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any plan to bring down the prices of essential commodities including vegetables.” (1567)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to provide free education for all upto post graduate level.” (1568)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing unemployment allowance to youths registered in employment exchanges.” (1569)

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to take steps for strict enforcement of labour laws in the corporate sector.” (1570)

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for time-bound completion of long pending irrigation projects in the country."

(1571)

14.30 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2012, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 2012, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th February, 2013, with the following amendments:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 2, line 1, for the word "Sixty-third" the word "Sixty-fourth" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 2, line 5, for the figure "2012" the figure "2013" 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."

2. Madam, I lay on the Table the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Bill, 2013 as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

14.31 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S
ADDRESS — *Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, thank you very much for allowing me to speak. The hon'ble President Pranab Mukherjee had delivered his Address. He was part of the Government some days back. During the President's Address movement of 11 trade unions and incidents of bomb blast took place in Hyderabad.

14.31½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

When President's Address was being delivered there was chaos in the country. Eleven trade unions called 'Bharat Bandh' and incidents of bomb blasts in Hyderabad took place amid President's Address. Such incidents were not mentioned in the said Address. Just now it has been submitted that President's Address is a tradition wherein the President addresses both the Houses of Parliament. The President's Address is prepared by the officers and the Cabinet and the Cabinet approves the Address under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister and hon'ble President reads out the Address which includes policy of the Government as has been referred just now and I do not wish to repeat the same. But, it is not a petty issue that eleven trade unions called nationwide 'Bharat Bandh' and incidents of bomb blast took place amid President's Address. It reflects the condition and actual picture of the country. The entire country is suffering due to terrorist activities and there is chaos and persecution as a result thereof. There is fear among fellow countrymen as to what would happen next. There are powerful countries such as USA and England etc. whose citizens travel across the world without any fear. But people of India fear to visit Kashmir or any other places. This is the atmosphere prevailing across the country. This is the real picture of the country. This is the condition of the country during the regime of UPA Government. I urge upon all Members of Parliament including my party members to pay attention towards these incidents and bring to the notice of the Government, the Ministers and the Prime Minister the real picture of the country. We may talk of farmers, students or labourers or the issue of unemployment but the main issue is that there is fear among fellow countrymen due to terrorist activities in the country. We

are making this demand not only today but for the last ten years that strict action should be taken to root out terrorism. I do not wish to repeat these demands because I have raised these demands in the House several times.

But, the Government has neither taken any effective decision so far in this regard nor made any efforts to inform the people and give any assurance or feedback to opposition parties about the initiatives taken by the Government. Now price rise has become a perennial affair. Desired result has not been achieved of the efforts made to curb price rise. The people are suffering due to price rise but the Government is not ready to take any steps to check price rise. I once said in this House that there was only one solution to check price rise and that was the will power of the Government. If the Government has courage and willpower then it can curb price rise. We have to fix prices of agriculture produce and factory products in order to check price rise. Price rise will be checked when price mechanism is put in place. The factory product should not be sold in the market at a price which is 1½ times more than its production cost unless the price mechanism is put in place. The price of factory product should not exceed more than 15 rupees in case the production cost of that item is 10 rupees. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt and let him speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I would like to say that price of factory product should not exceed to more than 1½ times. The price of agriculture produce should not exceed more than 25 percent from one crop to another. It is the policy to curb price rise. If the government agrees then we are ready to extend our support on this issue. The price will not be checked unless price mechanism is put in place. ...*(Interruptions)* The people with Samajwadi thinking have been raising the point for a long time. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia first raised the point in the year 1992 and thereafter we, the followers of Dr. Lohia have been raising the point that price mechanisms should be put in place to curb price rise. I had raised the point in my last speech but the hon'ble Minister had said in his reply that he would not go into these data presented by Shri Mulayam Singh. You may verify the facts in the recordings of the proceedings of the House. You may remember that he said so. After my speech, he said nothing about checking price rise.

So far as security is concerned, it was told that there was

an atmosphere of fear across the country. The countries where citizens freely roam across the country without any fear are USA and UK. If the citizens of India go on a tour to Hyderabad, Mumbai or Ahmedabad or towards Kashmir, they feel scared, lest a bomb explodes in the market. This is the situation in the country. This is the real picture in the country. The security of the border of the country was talked about, it is correct for the security of our borders, first of all we have to improve our relations with our neighbouring countries. Unless our relation with these neighbouring countries are good and we are friendly, our borders will remain insecure. We should try, not to fight with or hate Pakistan, but to persuade it that it is our younger brother and India is elder brother. Both of us together find a way or prepare a policy to ensure peace in and security of border of both the countries.

We cannot say that we shall be united but policy of Samajwadi Party is clear, if we want to bring prosperity and happiness, eradicate poverty and unemployment. India, Pakistan and Bangladesh must unite in the form of a federation, otherwise it is not possible to achieve it. ...*(Interruptions)* We thank Rajnath Singhji for his today's speech that for the first time he said something about socialist ideology. What he said in detail about the farmers, that is our policy and he mentioned it, thanks for that. You should try to bring your party on the line of this policy as you have become the President of your Party. You should come forward to change the policies of your Party. ...*(Interruptions)* You will have to change your policies regarding Muslims. ...*(Interruptions)* May be you do not agree to that, but there is a need to correct what is told to the members of RSS during training in the morning. You belong to RSS. You will have to change that ideology. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)* I have been shouting for the last ten years that if India has threat from anyone, it is from China. China has done full preparations. China has constructed four-lane, six-lane and eight-lane roads by cutting the Himalayas. Railway tracks have been laid down, ports set up. Full preparation has been done to attack India. The target of China is India. China has an old history when it gets weaker, it hides, and when gets stronger, it looks towards India and other countries of the world*(Interruptions)*.... China had never been a well wisher of India nor can it be. I want to put it on record so that coming generations may understand it*(Interruptions)*.... Are the borders of our country with China, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Lanka safe? If any person, any officer of the Army says that it is safe, I shall accept it? That is not safe. One

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

of our colleagues is sitting on that side. All of you know what China is doing. It has made all kinds of arrangements. Nepal which is a part of our culture, on which side is it? It is favouring China. If you go to Nepal, you find that more than half of the shops are Chinese. I have visited China and toured this country. I have seen that most of the shops are Chinese. ...*(Interruptions)* In some of the districts of the East sand and soil was dug but Nepal got it stopped. Why did Nepal stop it? It is a part of the country. It is right that Chinese goods have flooded Nepal. China has totally captured the Nepalese market. Rajnath Singh ji go there and see, how fast Chinese shops have opened there and started doing business. ...*(Interruptions)* Vasudev Acharyaji is understanding all these things. ...*(Interruptions)* Our borders are not safe. There are 120 crore people in India. This government is unable to guarantee the respect and security of their lives. The most dangerous thing for us is that common man may get disappointed towards their security. Though our Army is brave. The Army was never disappointed, nor is it. if the Army of any country is the bravest in the world, it is India's. ...*(Interruptions)* But the manner in which we should have worked with our Army, the way it should have been looked after, we have not done that. I have been the Minister of Defence. When I became the Minister of Defence, I came to know that the Army did not have enough socks, undergarments, shoes-slippers etc. at that time a conference was held in Vigyan Bhawan in which all these things had been accepted. One of the Directors of the Army had said in his speech that we have not enough goods, that you mentioned here. Our officers had not signed certain files, and I have to tell them to do so. At that time, Kalam Saheb was our advisor. I told that IAS officers have been on the job 24 hours. I'll accept whatever they will write. At that time I took a decision. A jawan was martyred at Chandigarh and I had gone there. I asked them what kind of assistance has been provided to them, they replied Rs. 65 thousand. Only Rs. 65 thousand, it was a joke indeed. After coming back I announced that soldiers who martyred at borders will be given Rs. 10 lakh. This law was made for the first time. The second law which was made that the last rites of the soldiers will be performed at their homes and their family members will have their last darshan. Clothes and caps used to be sent before I became Defence Minister. Therefore, I want to say that we should pay attention to the security of the country.

The second important thing is the Sachar Committee report. Regarding Sachar Commission's report, I want to ask as to who has set up the said Committee? Sachar Committee has been appointed by this government and this Prime Minister. Sachar Committee report has been accepted last year: when I gave my speech, it was told that I have received the report. If the report was received, what happened to it? That report has not been implemented so far. Sachar Committee has clearly written that it is the Muslims of India whose condition is worse than even the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes of India. Now only one solution is left and that is providing reservation to Muslims. Who said this? Who set up this Committee - it was set up by the Hon. Prime Minister and this Government. Sachar Committee and ...*(Interruptions)* Ranganath Mishra Commission both have presented almost same type of reports. Thus, I want the reports of Ranganath Mishra and Sachar Committee to be immediately implemented. As it has been highlighted that there is a resentment among the people throughout the country. Discontent is rising in the country. Youth are disgruntled. Employees are dissatisfied. This is very uncommon. Farmers are already in distress. It is the farmer and Muslims who are the most distressed in India. I repeat it many a time. Let anyone carry out a discussion in this regard. Let the Prime Minister be a part of it. Let the Scholars be invited for it. We will prove that whatever you have done for the farmers, it has not improved their condition. Their condition is very pitiable. Our Government of Uttar Pradesh has done a lot for the farmers and that is too rapidly. Firstly, loans upto fifty thousand rupees given to the farmers by land development bank have been waived. I tell you how it has been done. The entire land of the farmer is mortgaged with the Land Development Bank. But in a situation of flood, hailstorm, drought or crops getting infested with pests and insects, the farmer becomes more poor. He is unable to repay his loan. In such a scenario, Land Development Bank helps him. Look at the Land Development Corporation. This is the first Government of Uttar Pradesh which has waived fifty thousand rupees of loans to farmers given by Land Development Bank and put a check on the auction of farm/land of the farmers. The said Bank has not been able to auction the farm land of the farmers. The government had to intervene to provide help and some solution had to be provided. But the land of farmers cannot be auctioned in Uttar Pradesh and this is the first law which the government of Uttar Pradesh formulated. I would like to congratulate the government which has been formed recently

for implementing and fulfilling the promise made in the election manifesto. You did not make any suggestion in the election manifesto and you said something which I don't want to repeat. Whether the government or any party, whoever does not fulfill the promise made in the election manifesto before the people comes within the ambit of corruption. If any government or the political party garners vote by telling lies, this is corruption. Till now, your government has not fulfilled even a single promise. Let someone stand and respond to my question. But we have fulfilled our promise. You should accept as to what promises you have made for the farmers and what you have done about them.

So far as the issue of water is concerned, Hon. Rajnath Singhji has spoken well but there is no way out. The only solution to the problem of water for the farmers is that ponds should be dug in each village. In earlier times, every village had a pond. Now, these ponds no longer exist. The situation in those villages where ponds exist and where the water level hasn't gone deep is alright. But now the water level is going down, so the problem is going to be serious. I mentioned the Brahmaputra river in respect of this problem. After construction of dam on the Brahmaputra river, all the Subas of North-East will face huge water crisis. Thus, I am unable to understand as to whatever the government is doing, is it in the interest of the country or the government is pleasing China. When I asked, I was told that talks have been held with China in the right direction, what conversation has taken place? The work there has been started and even the preparations have been completed. Full preparations of constructing the dam has been completed but it is yet to be constructed. However, the preparations for carrying out the said work has been completed. Even this dam will be constructed. Thus, in my opinion, a scenario of anarchy prevailing in our country has emerged. Several incidents have taken place. I don't want to repeat them. Some other Hon. Members have stated about this and Hon. Rajnath Singhji has also hinted in this regard. The Hon. President is well aware of the real situation of the country because he has been the important part of the government. This is a constitutional tradition that the President has to read out what the Cabinet writes. This is a compulsion but the Hon. President knows, what is the real situation in the country. The President is well aware of everything but such an occasion has come that the President had to read out the speech against his wishes, his policies, his ideology and his knowledge merely to fulfill his constitutional responsibility, otherwise this speech has to be discarded. This is his

compulsion and constitutional compulsion. This is the real picture of the country which is before us.

The problem of unemployment is not a small problem in the country. Unemployment has caused poverty in the country. If all the unemployed get employment, there would be no poverty in India. Today, I want to say that if the farmer have increased their yield, that is not due to government's support rather that is a result of the labour and wisdom of the farmers. They have increased their yield even with their old seeds. The government of India has not provided any relief or support to the farmers. Today our country has got plenty of foodgrains but sufficient godowns were not constructed for storage of foodgrains. Lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains were rotted on account of rain and are being eaten by the rats. On one hand the farmers, the poor and the workers were committing suicide due to hunger and on the other hand foodgrains were rotting, being eaten by the birds and rats and turning into waste. I had said this earlier also in this House but sufficient number of godowns have not been constructed for storage of foodgrains till date. We had faced this problem in the year 1977, I was the Minister of Cooperatives at that time and anybody can find out as to how many godowns were constructed at that time. Sufficient godowns were constructed for storage of produce in Uttar Pradesh at that time. Even now godowns are being constructed in Uttar Pradesh. Ponds are being dug. We got ponds dug at large scale and even at present Uttar Pradesh government proposes to get ponds dug in every village so as to maintain ground water level. If there are ponds, water table does not go down. It is not a difficult job. The government is not providing funds to Uttar Pradesh. The requests of Uttar Pradesh are lying pending with the government. Uttar Pradesh government has not got any help till date. Nothing has been provided even under MNREGS. MNREGS is the root of all the corruption. MNREGS should be discontinued and the funds should be provided directly to the state government. MNREGS has been misused to a great extent...(*Interruptions*) and is being misused.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: MNREGS should be linked with cultivation.

SHRI MULAYAM SING YADAV: You are right. I am happy that Hon. Prime Minister has come. You should discontinue MNREGS and provide help to the states directly so that every state may develop on its own. Funds are being looted under MNREGS and no work is being carried out under MNREGS. You may visit any of the villages with me and find out what

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

works have been carried out under MNREGS. I would seek pardon if any work is found to be carried out in any village under MNREGS. No works have been carried out anywhere under MNREGS. Entire system has looted the funds under this scheme. Rajiv Gandhi was referred to just now. Rajiv Gandhi ji had said that only 13 to 14 percent of the funds released is used and 86 percent of funds is wasted. ...*(Interruptions)* Funds are being more wasted under MNREGS. Even the drains are not being cleaned. Several officers and our public representatives are involved in this loot and I do not want to speak much in this regard, some people would take it otherwise. Hon. Prime Minister is supposed to reply. I would like to ask when the growth rate was 8 percent during the 11th five year plan, how did it come down to 5 or 5.5 percent? I am referring to the figure which you have accepted. Reserve Bank of India has also given the figure but we accept the figure given by the government. So the government has to clarify the reasons for the growth rate declining to 5.5 percent. It should have increased rather it has decreased by 2/5 percent. Why? When the growth rate had increased to 8 percent I was also glad that the government had been increasing the growth rate. But now it has decreased. As per the government, it is 5.4 percent during the 12th five year plan and it was 8 percent during the 11th five year plan. How did it happen? The farmers have increased their yield. When you were not here I had said that the increase in yield is not on account of the government's support. The farmers have increased their yield by dint of hard labour. The farmers have irrigated their fields with the water of ponds or water from the borewells installed by themselves. They have taken loan for installing boring pumps and only then they have been able to irrigate their fields. Tell me what percentage of fields has been irrigated by the government? Agriculture has been providing employment to 65 percent people. If anyone is providing employment in India, that is the farmer of the country who are providing 65 percent of employment. In general, 72 percent people are dependent on agriculture but 65 percent people are engaged in agriculture. Today it is only the farmer who have been decreasing unemployment in India. As on date the most ignored people are the Muslims and the farmers. I would like to tell the BJP leaders that even now 80 percent handicraft work is done by the Muslims.

15.00 hrs.

If we talk of hair-cutting, the Muslims cut hair better, if we

talk of jewellery, the Muslims are better artisans, i.e., from manufacturing and repairing of shoes to tractor, car etc, the Muslims are more accomplished in all the said handicrafts and 80 percent of Muslims of the country are engaged in these works. All of them are poor. I am not saying this but Sachchhar Committee has stated in its report that the Muslims are leading a miserable life in the country. I used to say earlier that the Muslims make better jewellery and jewellery is mostly used by the Hindus i.e. the people of BJP. ...*(Interruptions)* You may go to village and see that our sister and daughter use jewellery. ...*(Interruptions)*

DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mulayam Ji, you please look at the chair and address the chair and don't speak looking elsewhere.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: There are people on both sides of the Chair who can afford to buy jewellery. I am saying the truth without being partial. The Muslims are the most backward community in terms of development.

Hon'ble Prime Minister, you had admitted recently that the commission constituted for minorities has submitted its report and you have given assurance to discuss the same with me. I went there to meet you. You said that you did not reply to my last statement as you intended to talk to me personally. You said so here in the House and I felt proud that you came here to my seat and said that you would talk to me in this regard. You have honoured me. But instead of the intended issue, other issues were discussed in that meeting.

I have extended support to the Government in order to put a check on the Government. I supported the Government to put a check on you to some extent. I would not have supported the Government if you had kept yourself under control and this Government would have fallen at that time itself. If you check yourself and change your opinion about Muslims and Kashmir, then the difference between us will be bridged. Your party is responsible to bring Congress Party to power. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Mulayam Singh ji.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You have fuelled up the issue of Mandir-Masjid. Even now claims are being made

*Not recorded.

that temple will be constructed there and on other hand you are saying that no such statements are being given. Shri Rajnath Singh ji has been elected the President of BJP and he has given statement to construct temple there. But I would like to say that the issue no longer offer any political mileage. Such statement was made 15-20 days ago. I would like to say that the issue has lost its significance and relevance. Hence it has given strength to us and we are working to build nation and to maintain unity in the country.

80 percent Muslims are engaged in handicraft business in the country. I can say firmly that farmers and Muslims have contributed greatly in the development of country. If you prove me wrong then I will accept and tender my apology. The people belonging to these two sections of society are the most neglected and distressed groups and reeling under acute poverty and hunger and as a result incidents of suicide among these communities is quite high. It is a matter of shame for us when farmers of the country commit suicide. Our country is a country primarily dependent on agriculture but it is a fact that the farmers are the most distressed people in the country.

I would like to say in respect of the issue of Tibet that the said problem persists since 1962. It gave me immense pleasure when you said to me that you too admire Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia ji. You also told that when he visited your university, you listened to the speech delivered by him. I was very happy that day and my respect for you has increased even more as you admitted that you also heard Dr. Lohia's speech. I have been raising the issue of our neighbouring country for the past ten years. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had said about Tibet well before 1962 that India should be aware of China. If there is Tibet, our security will remain intact. Today, the Himalayas is playing an important role in protecting our country from China. I would like to say the Hon'ble Prime Minister clearly that China will never be India's friend. I would like to repeat it before you that China is a great threat to India. India can deal any kind of threat but India need to be cautious in view of the manner in which China is progressing. The Chief Minister of Kashmir, whose father is the Minister at the Centre told that China is encroaching our borders. The government should consider the issue seriously. India is not a weak country as citizens of the country are with you. The entire country is united in terms of patriotism and defence issues as well as making the country self-reliant and progressive. I assure you on behalf of each party that if you take action in this direction, you definitely will get support of

entire country. The country is above party politics and if the country does not exist then how we will get elected to Lok Sabha and discuss the issues here. There is no other democratic country like ours in the world. The democratic system of our country is very good and citizens have been provided fundamental rights and you will not find a country with such democratic rights anywhere in the world.

Here we can raise voice against the hon'ble Prime Minister but no one dare to raise his voice against dictatorship in Pakistan? That person will be hanged. No one can raise his voice in this manner either in China. There is a single newspaper published in China and there is only one political party in that country. How can we trust such a country? I do not want to know the details of our preparedness against such country as we all are aware of it. I have served as the Minister of Defence and I am aware that such matters are confidential. But I am of the opinion that we have to be fully prepared and have to deal with any such threat seriously.

Hon'ble Prime Minister, you have got a long tenure of 9 years, so do some remarkable work for the country, for the farmers, labourers, weavers, Muslims and the unemployed. You, yourself are an economist.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): For the first time Hon'ble Prime Minister laughed on your speech.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: This is a good thing, he understands everything and is a good economist. But his economics should also materialize in practice. It is a good thing that you do not need to be explained, you understand everything. You are an economist and you know the conditions of other countries, the entire scenario of the world is before you. And it is your responsibility to make India great in that scenario. We all are ready for that. We have serious differences with the BJP but the policies of BJP and Samajwadi Party regarding patriotism, language and border are same. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had accepted it and told Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaji. At that time, I had become MLA for the first time and it was an incident of that time. I am delighted that all of us are united on the question of country and all are with you. But you have to do some remarkable work, remarkable work means such a work which make about 125 crore people of this country feel that a very good thing has been done under the leadership of our Prime Minister. It

will increase your vote bank, otherwise your condition will be pathetic in the coming elections. ...*(Interruptions)* We are hurdle for that.

China annexed Tibet, India should have reacted in respect of Tibet, irrespective of the power of China. Many refugees of Tibet have taken shelter here. Lohiaji had started talking about Tibet from 1952 itself. But the contemporary government turned a deaf ear towards his statements. Even today I am saying that after the annexation of Tibet we have more threat from China. Had Tibet been not annexed our relations with China would have been better and our country would have also remained secured. But now China is preparing for the war.

I have already said about the Brahmaputra river. The Dam in China is likely to cause water crisis for the north-eastern states. You could not interlink the rivers. A survey had been conducted, but this work was not easy. Hon'ble Atalji had talked of launching it but soon he realized that it was very difficult. We had raised this issue for the first time, but practically it is very difficult to interlink all the rivers. Vast land areas will also be required in this project. One of the reasons for this is that population is continuously increasing. Our production will remain the same as our area of land will remain static. Foodgrain crisis may surface in the country. Therefore, Mr. Prime Minister, do something so that the coming generation does not think that the freedom fighters had made sacrifices to make such a country. They wanted to make it a great country and establish Ram Rajya here. The freedom fighters had never imagined that there would be corruption or such reckless spending or the farmers of the country would commit suicide. The farmers are unable to irrigate their land till date. I want if someone speaks from that side, he should clarify what percentage of the land of farmers is irrigated.

I said in the morning also that there should be guarantee of security for the citizens. If a citizen of India visits any part of the country, he should not feel scared. I just want to say that earlier many people used to visit Kashmir. Today people are scared lest a bomb explodes during their visit. There is a need to remove that fear. Fear among people has increased after explosion in Hyderabad because there was prior information regarding this terrorist attack and Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs had accepted it. We had information and

despite that the terrorists succeeded in attacking Hyderabad. Mumbai was attacked but somehow our Parliament was saved otherwise many of us would have got decimated at that very time. This glorious temple of democracy would also be destroyed. But somehow we escaped. Several of our soldiers were martyred in that attack. A girl of our area also martyred. Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad are not safe and the hon'ble President has said a self-respectful government will be set up. It was well said. Make self-respectful government, but why to follow the tradition of President's Address? I am saying this. I will be happy if you make it a self-respectful nation we shall try to put a garland on you. It is not an ordinary thing.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Even now the garland is there on account of you.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Yes right. It is a question of the country. There is no difference between us regarding patriotism, language, border. We are saying this here openly. We do not have any differences with BJP on these three issues. But we are quite apart regarding issues related to temple-mosque. The police of our government had to open fire in helplessness. Are we happy in this regard? How many people got injured? How many people died? I was Chief Minister at that time. Our police and the security forces of the Union saved the unity of the country.

Had the mosque not been protected at that time, there certainly would have been a demand for division of India. Whether you believe or not, I have worked with them and the day the people and the youth felt secured about the mosque, they threw away their weapons. The youth of a particular community surrendered their weapons. They did excellent job at that time and see how much the Muslims cooperated and saved this country and all people made their contribution. Hair dressers are mainly Muslim people. Benaras Saree making people are Muslims. People making jewellery for marriages are Muslims. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you conclude your speech.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, one more point and I will conclude my speech. What happened with the daughter of this country was very shameful.

The whole country stood up. The youth stood up but has there been a decline in rape incidents? Has rape incidents ceased to happen? Rape cases haven't ceased to take place. Rapes are still being committed rather their number is going up. This is very shameful. One of our daughters got sacrificed and the whole country stood up at that time and there was a resentment in the whole country. When will the Government get such an opportunity when the whole country stands behind you. The Government should have done something and brought out some solution then. There was a talk of making laws. I want to say that law is already there and perhaps there has been an incident of hanging the culprits in one rape incident in Jaipur or somewhere else in India. The laws are so tough. But there has even been a demand for changing the laws formulated by the Britishers. Such stringent laws are already in place and so many people are being hanged under the same laws. Recently, Afzal Guru has been hanged under the law of this country. One more execution has taken place earlier. Where is the law weak? Demands of change in the laws are all excuses. Where is the law lacking? The laws are already so tough. Nowhere in the world are the laws so tough as they are in India. It is because of the laws that so many people have been hanged and got life imprisonment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have still sometime to speak. Permit me so that I don't have the feeling that something has remained to be spoken. Hon. Rajnath Singhji has used the work "willpower" and rightly said so. Of course, that Government which will have all the three qualities namely will power, determination and courage, can do miraculous work. The intention should not be to save the chair. Pakistan and India can be friends but will the things not move without friendship?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude. The members of your party will get less time.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Let them have any policy. I want to ask if the people of India and Pakistan become friends someday, can any other country win the game? Can any other country win the cricket game? Most of the best players in the world will be from India and Pakistan. It cannot happen. It is impossible. You try to set up a confederation. I felt glad to hear that there should be confederation. The Prime

Minister of Bangladesh gave a statement. You should take initiative. The people are ready for a confederation. Political people and those in power are not prepared but the people are in favour of setting up a confederation. So far as the people of India and Pakistan are concerned, I think that they will readily accept this proposition. You take the initiative. You have taken initiatives in some works and now do it more emphatically. What are you afraid of? We are giving you support. You should not care about anything on such occasions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the internal security is concerned, I want to give an opinion. The Government has given suggestions which are alright. Give some other work to the Ministry of Home Affairs. I want an internal security department to be created within the Ministry of Home Affairs which will look after only internal security. This provision existed earlier. The Prime Minister and Home Minister can do this by having a discussion. It is not a difficult task. Create one department of internal security in the Ministry of Home Affairs because the threat of terrorism is increasing. In such a situation, this department will take care of internal security. Involve the people also and their lives will remain secured. So far as the present Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned, the work relating to official language, political pension, Padmashree, Padma Vibhushan and other awards should be handed over to some other Ministry. I want to urge that a separate internal security department should be created. The whole country will welcome that this government has at least carried out some miraculous task.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken double the time allotted to you.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I am supporting you and cooperating with you in this regard. I am telling you that we are not a part of the UPA but are giving support to you. You separate the Ministry of Home Affairs in two parts as per my
[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

opinion. It will have no difficulty. You can see that everyone is supporting you in this task and he is the president of BJP. Let the Hon. Prime Minister and Home Minister together discuss in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request that the government should take care of the farmers and the poor. If you pay attention to the farmers then several problems would be resolved. 65 percent farmers are addressing unemployment at present. It is agriculture which has addressed unemployment the most. 65 percent people are engaged in agriculture but they have the least resources and they are the weakest lot. Though there has been increase in production but the government has no contribution in it. I am myself a farmer and I should not say but I go to see my fields once in a month or two months. Hon. Rajnath Singhji may find out that our harvest is the maximum but the government has no contribution in it. So you give priority to the farmers as the farmers will make this country great. The sons of the farmers are at borders and they are protecting our country. They have got rifles in their hands and they are fighting against our enemies. All of them are the sons of the farmers. The foodgrains are also being produced by the farmers.

Another thing which I had referred to is that your mules would take three and a half days to reach the border and China would enter into your country within three hours. Think over it seriously. China can enter into our country within three or three and half hours as it has constructed all the roads and got other works completed. Your mules will take three and a half day to carry goods for the Army. What will happen during this period of time? Keeping in view the modern weapons and several scientific inventions in this field how much helpful are these asses and mules likely to be? So you should also get roads constructed there. When China can build roads and other things there, why can't you do this? You have to cut down your expenses, you have to provide funds from anywhere and tell the country that these expenses are being cut down for security of the country. I assure you if you ask for one rupee or two rupees from the farmers for security of the country, the people of this country would give you crores of rupees in a day. You have to just appeal to the country that you do not have funds for security of the country. You would get the required funds. In addition to this, an independent internal security department should be set up by the Government in consultation with the Home Minister and other departments of Home Ministry may be transferred to other Ministry.

You have formulated such policies in this country that the entire assets of this country are in possession of only ten percent people of this country. These people have got all the power, capital, resources and money. Today such a situation has emerged in the country that ten percent people have money, power, facilities and everything and 90 percent people are neglected.

In the last I would like to say that the government has failed on the three fronts- political, economic and cultural though we are with you. The government would have to bear its consequences. So be careful, he has said just now. *...(Interruptions)* It is a threat for democracy. Now-a-days the people are supporting non-political people. I would not name them. But there are three such non-political persons in this country who are being supported by the mass.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you conclude otherwise your speech will not go on record further. You have said twice that you are concluding.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my views on the last issue. Now, the people are being attracted towards non-political parties and they are getting much support. There are three such non-political persons who have been successfully getting support of the mass. So it is a big threat for politicians like us. If non-political persons become leaders, what will be the fate of this country? You have to think about this. I can't say how much support they are likely to get. But I have already told you that three such non-political persons are influencing the public. It is another thing as to how much influence they are likely to have on the public.

In the last, I would like to conclude by saying that you should give priority to the cottage industries. The day you start giving priority to the cottage industries, our country would become great and prosperous country. With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request the hon. members who are yet to speak, to take care of their quota of time otherwise it is likely to be difficult to run the House.

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Address of the Hon. President. In the Address of the President to the joint

session of the Parliament on 21 February, 2013 gave an indication of the upcoming budget provisions was given. The Hon. President has discussed poverty in his Address and asserted that poverty has declined.

15.32 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the chair*]

Sir, I want to know and the people of the country want to know the signs of decline in poverty. Poverty is rising steadily. No concrete measures have been undertaken to check the rise of poverty. Regarding MGNREGS the President has said in his Address that five crore people have been provided employment. But, seeing the situation of MGNREGS, the claim is not beyond doubt that five crore people are getting its benefits.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, he has mentioned the need for upliftment of the poor and their progress in his Address. But, I would like to point out that the government has not been able to calculate the number of poor in the country till date. When a poor person goes to get his income certificate the accountant refuses to certify that the person has an income of less than three thousand rupees. 120 per day wages are being given under MGNREGS. It is proposed to increase the said amount. The rate has been increased in many states through various means but if we calculate on the basis of 120 rupees pm then the annual income comes to 12000 rupees. But the Lekhapal is not willing to record income lesser than 3000 rupees per month then how would the poor get the facilities and we giving this facility to only those whose income conforms to the norms.

Sir, through you I would like to say that the BPL list made in the year 2002 had not included the actual poor. And no campaign was started after that to identify the actual poor to enable them to get the benefits of the schemes of the state government and the Union Government. The hon. President said in his Address that agricultural sector has given us reason to celebrate. Yesterday the issues of drought and hailstorm was being discussed in the House and it was said that the farmers in the country were committing suicide. But only the farmers are not committing suicide. More than 30 percent of the people do not own land. They work in other people's farms. The hon. President has not mentioned any scheme for ameliorating the poverty of such people in his Address.

Sir, I would like to ask how the farmers can be happy?

The farmers have produced foodgrain even in drought and flood situations but paddy and wheat are getting spoiled unsold and they are not being paid for sugarcane crops. How can the farmers be happy? Paddy is not being procured, wheat is not being procured, government is not making sacks available to them.

Sir, I would like to say that you will be happy to know that we are moving ahead in the matter of foodgrain production but proper storage is not available. Today, subsidies on fertilizers and other commodities are being reduced. The price of wheat has been raised from 1180 rupees to 1300 rupees but against this rise the price of fertilisers has risen much more. Accordingly, the farmers are not getting a fair price. As far as the question of loan waiver for farmers is concerned, this issue raises its head only at the time of elections. At that time all the parties promise loan waiver in their manifestos. The UPA-I government had waived their loans but the RBI said that it would not be possible and loans from such farmers would be recovered. Just now one Netaji was saying that his manifesto promises loan waiver upto 50000 rupees but by the time of ending his speech he said that only that loan which was taken from Bhoomi Vikas Bank would be waived, not loan taken from any other bank. Now this bank does not give loan. ...*(Interruption)* Hence, I would like to say that we do not make such announcements but in fact are concerned about the farmers.

The hon. President has talked of making drinking water available in his Address. I would like to say to the government, through you, that the state governments give hand pumps to the MLAs but not to MPs. ...*(Interruptions)* Hence I would like to ask the government to provide at least 1000 handpumps to each MP, only then would we be able to make clean drinking water available to the people.

The ground water in my constituency Azamgarh as well as Ballia and Mau districts is contaminated with fluoride and other chemicals due to which various kinds of diseases are spreading. People are suffering from cancer and stomach related diseases. Therefore, I demand that provision should be made to permit MPs to install 1000 hand pumps. Sir, today poor people in large number are suffering from various serious diseases such as cancer, heart disease, kidney problems etc. These poor people are unable to afford the treatment of such diseases. But no mention has made in the Address as to how they could get treatment.

[Dr. Baliram]

Sir, just now all the hon'ble Members have said about will power. When Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar handed over the Constitution of India to Babu Rajendra Prasad on 26th January, 1950 then he claimed that the Constitution of India is better and the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world. If the intention of enforcement agencies is not clear then the significance of the Constitution is set to decline. It is not just enough to make announcement or enact a law but intention, too, should be clear and most importantly, willpower should be there to do so. When we work with good intention and have will power then all our works will be completed and we could be able to eliminate poverty and hunger, and address the problem of unemployment.

The hon. President has said in his Address that the Government will provide houses to 10 lakh people across the country. I would like to state that during the regime of Bahujan Samaj Party Government in Uttar Pradesh, hon'ble Mayawati implemented Manyawar Shri Kanshiram Ji Shehri Garib Awas Yojana in the name of Manyawar Kanshiram Saheb wherein 1,31,000 families were proposed to be provided houses. Each housing unit contains two rooms, one toilet and a kitchen and the cost of the house was Rs. 2.75 lakh. Therefore, I would like to say as to how it is possible? Through you, I would like to give suggestion to the government that the number of housing units should be increased from ten lakh because the number of the poor is rising rapidly. When we visit villages and find that houses of poor people are made of mud and straw which catches fire during summer season and they are forced to live under polythene cover.

Sir, as far as employment is concerned, there is a provision to provide 22.5 percent reservation to the scheduled castes/tribes in government jobs in the Constitution of India. The backward castes have been provided 27.5 percent reservation under the report of Mandal Commission. But, even after 65 years of independence, reservation is still incomplete. The hon. President in his Address declared to provide employment opportunities to 5 crore people. Will the reservation quota for scheduled castes/tribes and backward classes be fulfilled or not? Apart from this, will the backlog in jobs be fulfilled or not? I would like to submit that during the regime of Bahujan Samaj Party Government in Uttar Pradesh, hon'ble Mayawati provided jobs to 8.5 lakh people and fulfilled

the reservation quota of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes hundred percent because she had the will power and her intentions were clear. Hon'ble Mayawati ji has stated that Dalits and backwards are not the only ones reeling under poverty but even upper class people reeling under poverty. Hence, injustice should not be meted out to them. She had written letter to the Union Government. She said that there is a need to carry out amendment in the Constitution since a large number of upper class people in Uttar Pradesh are poor. Even other people have made announcements prior to her but no one has asked to amend the Constitution. There is a provision to provide fifty percent reservation which include 22.5 percent to scheduled castes/tribes and 27.5 percent to backward classes. There is no provision in the Constitution to provide more than 50 percent reservation. If intentions are clear then everything is possible as Kumari Mayawati ji has requested the Government to carry out amendment in the Constitution and increase reservation limit to 60 percent from 50 percent so as to provide reservation benefits to upper caste and Muslim community.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Baliram, there is one more hon. Member from your party yet to speak. So, please conclude your speech within a minute.

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM: The President in his Address raised the issue of empowerment of women. But what is the condition of women today. The recent incident with a girl in Delhi brought the whole nation to turmoil. But I would like to say that the incident of Delhi is just one incident. A number of such incidents are taking place daily in the country and people are not doing anything for them. Today we are making speeches in the Parliament and discussing the issue, but the Government should consider as to what is being done for empowerment of women. What action is being taken in the matters of harassment of women? Nothing has been said in the Address in this regard. Atrocities are being committed on the women belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and religious minority community i.e. Muslim community. Therefore, there is a need to take strict action in this regard.

Today hon'ble Members discussed Sachar Committee and Rangnath Mishra Committee. It is my view that there is not much benefit of discussing these things here. You can at least implement the recommendations of Sachar Committee

and Rangnath Mishra Committee in the states where your Party is in power. That is not being implemented there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. BALIRAM: You say that you will provide reservation to eighteen percent people of Muslim Community. They say that there is a need to check communal forces. The communal forces are raising their heads. It is a fact that Muslim community lives in a state of fear and terror in this country, lest their business is destroyed, their dignity is robbed. That is why they are always scared. The Sachar Committee and Rangnath Committee have submitted their reports, and if their recommendations are implemented with honesty, integrity and will power, then the poor Muslims may come into the main stream.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not delve further into this issue, but I must say that such type of instructions should be issued to the government on your behalf. At present poverty is increasing on a large scale. Inflation is increasing in such a way that the common poor people are unable to consume essential goods. Whose responsibility is this to check the rising prices? It is the responsibility of the government. The government must check inflation. Now diesel and petrol have been decontrolled. Now it is left to the companies to decide the prices of the same.

Why don't they provide concessions to the farmers as concessions are given to the mill owners, factory owners who have the freedom to fix the prices of goods produced by them. Then farmers should also have the freedom to fix the prices of their produce. Why is there such a dual policy?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it should also be mentioned by the government. Initiatives should also be taken in this regard. The prices of diesel, petroleum and gases have increased. Hon'ble Minister of Railway while presenting the Rail Budget, said that due to increase in the prices of petrol, diesel, he had to increase freight and passenger fare. When there is Ministry of Petroleum, what are its responsibilities? What are its functions? When companies will fix the prices what will the Ministry do? Therefore, I would request the Chair to issue instruction to this government that the concessions provided to the oil companies should be taken back. When diesel, petrol come under control, inflation will also be brought down a bit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me

an opportunity to speak on the motion of thanks. With this I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Saugata Roy.

Prof. Saugata Roy, before you begin, you have 25 minutes. Either you can take the full time or if your colleagues will be speaking, then accordingly, you take the time. Dr. Baliram has consumed the full time of the Party. So, it is up to you.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Sir, I was told that we have 30 minutes, of which I will speak for 20 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Party's time is 25 minutes. You can use the full time also.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I will take 20 minutes.

Sir, I rise to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President, which was initiated by you while you were down sitting here.

Sir, I think that after 63 years of the Constitution, we have to re-consider whether this rigmarole. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh): The mike is not working.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You move towards the left. That one is working.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I will start from the beginning. I think that this rigmarole of a Presidential Address under article 87(1) of the Constitution has become an anachronism in a modern democracy like India. The President coming on a horse drawn carriage and into a procession in the Central Hall does not inspire anybody.

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (Narsapuram): Sir, he should not speak like this.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I am suggesting a change.

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Prof. Saugata Roy, you have to withdraw that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He knows how to use his discretion. He need not speak about the President's paraphernalia and all those things.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: The only thing is, ultimately the President's speech does not reflect his own opinion. He is

[Prof. Saugata Roy]

bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. So, when he makes that speech, he is not speaking for himself. He is speaking on behalf of the Government. What is the necessity of this speech? In America when the US President makes his State of Union Address, he is speaking about the policy of the Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Does the West Bengal Governor read his own speech?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I think the same thing should apply to the Governor of West Bengal and to all the other States. I am saying that this has become an anachronism in a modern democracy and needs to be considered.

Sir, I have read the President's Speech very carefully. It consists of 114 points spread over 22 pages. But it is a cut and paste job. It does not reflect a broad holistic view of the problems facing the country. Different Ministries have submitted their report and somebody in his office has done a cut and paste. This does not reflect any view of the Government or the State of the country. What is missing in the President's Address is that it does not reflect the recent realities of the country.

16.00 hrs.

What are the issues, which have rocked the country recently? You know, Sir, Delhi boiled over against the rape and murder of a young girl. Thousands of civilians, with no connection from political parties, came out on the streets. Does the President's Speech speak about that? No, it does not. It speaks about some law, which has been promulgated by the Government.

The President's Speech does not speak about the corruption scandal which has erupted on the purchase of 12 Agusta Westland helicopters for VVIP, a deal totalling Rs. 3,546 crore and out of which Rs. 357 crore are alleged to have been paid as kickbacks. Does the President's Speech speak about that matter? No, it does not. It does not address the problems of corruption. Only in paragraph 90 of the Speech, he says, Government is doing this. He does not say that the Government has not been able to enact a Lokpal. He does not say it. The President's Speech does not mention

any of the corruption scandals bedevilled this Government.

Sir, we were also part of this Government when the Commonwealth Games scandal broke; we were also a part of it, when 2-G scam, where the Government is supposed to have lost an amount of Rs. 1,76,000 crore, broke, over which, Ministers of the Government were arrested and over which you are presiding over a Committee to probe into. The President's Speech does not mention about it.

The President's Speech does not speak of Coalgate, where according to the C&AG, Rs. 1,86,000 crore was the total loss to the nation over the allocation of the coal blocks. The President's Speech does not speak of that. So, in general, the President's Speech does not speak of the burning issues before the country.

On the 20th and 21st, all the central trade unions went on strike. Sir, in our State, in our party, we opposed the strike and we kept West Bengal run. But, one cannot deny that the issues raised during the strike were right. The contract workers are not getting proper wages. Minimum wages are not enforced in this country, The companies are still resorting to retrenchment. The President's Speech does not speak a word about labour matter. This is unfortunate. It does not reflect the State of the Union of India at all.

Sir, let me say something, as I said, it is a very long speech of 114 points. It lists the achievement of the various Departments. After Independence, as you well know, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru laid the basis of democracy and also of planned development. He set our heavy industrial base and also laid the foundation for advancement in science and technology and nuclear sciences. Indira Gandhi's major achievement was in Green Revolution and carrying on some of the programmes of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Shri Rajiv Gandhi heralded the IT revolution in India. Since 1990, after Dr. Manmohan Singh, as Finance Minister, released the economy from shackle of the licence control raj, the economy has grown in its own esteem. Now, the country has made a certain amount of progress in agriculture, in science and technology. No Government should appropriate the credit for that. If our scientists are able to explode nuclear bombs, if our scientists are able to send missiles, if we are able to send satellites into space, this is not the credit of any Government, it is the credit of the scientists.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you were mentioning in your speech about 260 million tonnes of food production by the farmers.

This production has been achieved irrespective of the vagaries of weather by the farmers themselves. No Government should appropriate the credit. In different States, different parties are ruling. It is to their credit that they have given the necessary inputs.

Sir, in computers and IT, our country has made phenomenal progress. Our IT companies have set up bases all over the world. Now, is it the credit of any particular Government? If any new Government comes, the progress will be the same because we have reached a base level. Now once you reach the take off stage, any economy flourishes on its own. So, when the hon. President lists all these achievements as if they are the achievement of his Governments, he is not presenting a realistic picture. In the advanced economies of the world, in spite of the instability of the Government, progress is taking place. Look at Japan. Every year they have a new Prime Minister. Does Japan's progress stop because of that? Look at Italy. Just now Berlusconi has conceded defeat. Does the Fiat company depends on who is the Prime Minister of Italy? It is not so because the economies progress, technologies progress irrespective of who is in power. So, to tom-tom the achievement of our scientists, our technologists, our farmers, our manufacturers and our IT specialists as that of the Government, it is appropriating the credit wrongly. It should not have been that way.

I am not saying that the Government has not done anything. After Dr. Manmohan Singh became the Prime Minister, MGNREGA was launched; NRHM was launched; JNNURM-I for the cities was launched; PMGSY, though it was started by the Vajpayee Government, was taken forward; IAY was launched; and RGGVY was launched. These are all good flagship programmes. But now in 2013, the time has come to assess whether they are reaching their goals because as Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav said, under MGNREGA, the benefits are not reaching the farmers or the poor people for whom it is meant. There is also a complaint that this is making our rural people lazy. No assessment is made how much permanent asset is created in our countryside through MGNREGA.

Sir, please understand that NRHM is a good programme, but today the ASHA workers are crying because they are not even given a cycle to go around the villages. The Government is trying to make no assessment. The JNNURM-I ended on 31st March, 2012. It is almost one year, but the Government

has not been able to announce JNNURM-II for the development of cities. RGGVY has done good work in some places, while in some other places, like UP, it is very much behind scheduled. It is very much behind schedule in many States. In West Bengal, the programme has not made progress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I have a simple request to make to the Government. Why must all flagship programmes of the Government be named only after Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Smt. Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi? They were great leaders. Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi sacrificed their lives for the country, but there have been other great leaders also in the country. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose has also been a leader in this country. Why can a national flagship programme not be named after him? The prerogative of doing good for the country should not belong... *(Interruptions)* We were all in the Congress, but the prerogative of doing good for the country need not rest in one family. The country, as a mature democracy, must come out of the shackles of dynastic politics and show that the poorest of the poor can achieve and reach the highest place in the country.

Sir, there are certain other points that I would like to make with your permission. The President's speech takes three paragraphs on the economic slowdown. The growth has come down to 5.4 per cent. The value of rupee has come to Rs. 57 per Dollar. Can you ascribe this whole slowdown to external factors alone, namely, slowdown in America, crisis in Greece and the Euro zone? No. There have been several wrong economic decisions taken by the Government of tightening credit that has led to this slowdown.

The *Economic Survey*, which was published today, admits this. Dr. Manmohan Singh, as Finance Minister — as Shri Mulayam was saying — was like a magician as he had turned around the economy. He unshackled the economy from the license control-raj. I am sorry to say that he has not been able to match his performance in his nine-years as Prime Minister. During his time, growth has come down from nearly 9 per cent to 5.4 per cent.

What is the Government's formula? It is a formula, which I totally oppose, that is, they say remove subsidies; put more burden on the poor; and invite Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Only FDI in every sector would change it. Sir, you know that in your State, the Government has opposed FDI in multi-

[Prof. Saugata Roy]

brand retail — whatever you may have said over here — because it will affect 4 crore of small traders in this country and this has been done, I beg to say, under the pressure of Americans.

When I was speaking on FDI in multi-brand retail here, many people told me: "Why are you speaking? He is the Prime Minister and against Mrs. Hillary Clinton." I told that I am a small man. Yes, I know that the Prime Minister has got the CBI and I know that Mrs. Hillary Clinton has got the CIA, but I have also got Madam Mamata and the people of Bengal. They are supporting it what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)* I have said that we need not be afraid.

After we quit the Government, the Government was literally reduced to a minority. They had 273, and it became 254. It has survived due to various reasons, which I do not want to say. ...*(Interruptions)* When we moved the No-Confidence Motion, some friends from the BJP said: "No, you do not move the No-Confidence Motion. You better let us pin them down on 184 and they may change." But they did not change. They walked out to make the Government's task easy. So, I told them, namely, my friends who had advised me not to move the No-Confidence Motion this:

"Pankshi jo udati hai, gagan badal gaya
Hanste hain sitare, chaman badal gaya
Shamshan ki khamoshi bata rahi hai
Lash vahi hai, sirf kafan badal gaya"

So, for them the things have remained the same.

Sir, with your indulgence, I want to say that the President has not addressed the most complex question facing the country, which is that of Centre-State relations. Shrimati Gandhi had set up Sarkaria Commission to judge this problem. Today, there are different Governments of different Parties in different States. Now, you are trying to impose the NCTC after the Hyderabad blasts, which showed the Government's failure to contain terrorism. It is being touted that NCTC is the panacea cure for use of terrorism. NCTC impinges on the right of the States. Why should not the States be taken together in the fight against terrorism? Is the Centre alone powerful? In the United States, there was 9/11 in 2001. They set up a Department of Homeland Security. After that there has not been a single terror-related incident in the USA. Our Government has failed miserably. Today, it is Bengaluru,

tomorrow it is Mumbai, day after it is Pune, then it is Hyderabad, then it is Delhi, the Capital; we are not able to control.

I will wind up shortly. This is a major failure of the Government in controlling terrorism, which the President's Speech has not mentioned.

Sir, let me also say that we had opposed the Lokpal even while we were in the UPA. We opposed the Lokpal because they included Lokayukta, whereas Lokayukta is the right of the States. Why should you impinge on the right of the State? The President has not clarified his attitude.

Similarly, I read in the papers that the President is going to Bangladesh. He may well go. Bangladesh is our neighbouring country and friend. We all participated in their freedom struggle. But no settlement on Teesta waters should be made without the concurrence of the Government of West Bengal. We suffered because of the Agreement on Ganga waters. Our Kolkata Port is dying. We do not want the whole of the North of Bengal to die.

Sir, I want to say that we had quit the UPA on the issue of pressures on the common man, when diesel prices were raised, when subsidy on LPG was removed, and when FDI in Multi Brand Retail was introduced. Thank God that we came out because after that diesel and petrol prices have been increased again, and railway fares have been increased again. The President's Speech speaks of only one rail factory in Raebareli. May I tell you, Sir, five or ten railway factories which had started work in Bengal have been given no money in the Railway Budget? We shall speak in detail on that. There is an effort in the Rail Budget which is pro-rich. It wants to create 'Anubhuti' compartment for the rich people of the country. They forget that two crores of Indians travel on Indian Railways and when they increase the fare by 20 per cent, putting a load of Rs. 6,600 crore on the common man, it hurts the common man. They have not provided better services, but it is only promises. They are putting load on the common man by again increasing the charges on reservation, cancellation, *tatkal*, and everything else. This is leading the country's poor to destruction and destitution.

The rise of freight cost will also be inflationary. I do not want to speak at length on railways, but I want to say that the Government is acting in a vindictive manner, with vengeance, to destroy Bengal just because we dared to differ with the Central Government. People of Bengal will not tolerate it.

Where the question of national security is concerned, Bengal is not behind anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The interruptions will not go on record. Please sit down. Please take your seat, Mr. Aaron Rashid.

*(Interruptions)...**

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, where tackling terrorism is concerned...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have one more Member from your Party.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: That dear Member is saying that I can take his time. We have excellent understanding amongst us. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalyan Banerjee, the Chair will control. Please do not create any problems.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Where controlling of terror is concerned, it is a national problem. The Prime Minister called the Maoists the biggest internal security threat to the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interfere.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: The only State which has controlled Maoist in a peaceful manner is West Bengal. Even after the death of Kishanji, there has not been a single Maoist related incident in West Bengal. How have we done it? We have done it by taking development to the Maoist affected areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: There is no fight with CPM, we are against the Government. We do not want to confuse. *[English]* Today I may say that the Centre has given Backward Region Grant Fund. But today we need money for development of those Maoist affected areas. The Centre is not coming forward to help us in developing the Jangal Mahal areas. Even the Railway Minister Mamata Banerjee has proposed one railway line from Baduthala to Jharna. All allotment to that has been cut by this heartless Railway Minister. Is this the way to control Maoism? You are spending hundreds of crore by way of buying weapons, helicopters.

You cannot give simple roads. What is the attitude of the Government? It is doing beautification of Delhi. What are you doing? You are taking away the forests. You are taking away the forests and turning the tribals into Maoists. The forests of India cannot be the home of multinational mining companies. Yes, we want development but the development should not be at the cost of forests; development should not be at the cost of tribals. Even the Tribal Affairs Minister has written to the Environment Minister saying that the Forests Rights Act is being violated in giving environmental clearance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: One of the major impediments to investment and development is that we have not been able to arrive at a consensus regarding two issues. One is the land issue and the other one is the Environment and Forest issue. There must be a consensus. We are against forcible acquisition of land for private industry. We are also against violation of forest and environmental principles but we want the Government of India to give its mind to these matters. Unless these two matters are solved, everywhere like it took place in Bengal, like it took place in Noida, like it takes place in Odisha sometimes, there will be protests by the people. You cannot ride roughshod over people in order to facilitate your so-called development for the capitalism. The advent of the capitalism is not the solution in this country. The President's speech has admitted that in this country, 65 years after Independence, people still defecate in the open. We have not been able to provide latrines, sanitary toilets to all the villages. Half of the villages in this country are not connected by metal roads. Even with the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuthikaran Yojana, electricity has not reached the home of the poor and the dispossessed. So, what is the direction of development?

Unfortunately, if the President had spoken on his own, he might have given his views. But these are the Government views, this litany of so-called achievement, yes it is the achievement of the missile scientists. They say that they can send a missile beyond 5000 kilometres. It should not be appropriated by the Government. The Government should tell us what they are doing for the poor to change their lives. I support all the amendments to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address and I say that we cannot support the Motion of Thanks which was unfortunately moved by a very eminent Member like you Sir. Some people tell me:—

*Not recorded.

[Prof. Saugata Roy]

[Translation]

Do not speak so much against the Government. There may be trouble for you. I just say.

*Sar faroshi ki tamanna aaj hamare del main hai
Dekhana hai jor kitna baju-e-katel main hai*

Until people are with us, what Government will do.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members please be mindful about the time allotted to each party. Next is Shri B. Mahtab. The time of your party is 19 minutes.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, it has been very customary to adopt the Motion of Thanks by the hon. President for addressing the hon. Members of both the Houses of Parliament. Though a large number of amendments are filed and at times some are also moved, yet the trend is to adopt the Motion.

The Address of the Head of State should clearly project the goals to be attained by the nation in the coming years and also inspire people to participate in the process of realizing those goals. Great leaders have always done that. In fact, our own first Prime Minister ushered in our Independence with his inspiring speech, *Tryst with Destiny*. In this context, hon. President's speech at the start of the ongoing Budget Session is futile. No doubt, in a parliamentary system of democracy, the President's speech is prepared and approved by the Cabinet to avoid "blushes" over sensitive and controversial issues but nothing prevents him from making speeches within the guidelines.

The country is passing through a grave crisis of confidence over the various democratic institutions because they have failed to meet the aspirations of the people. It is most unfortunate that the President has not touched upon any of those burning issues. There is every reason to be disillusioned with his speech. If there are two ideas that seem to have confirmed some sort of legitimacy to the policy makers' social concern, they are "poverty line" and "social exclusion". I would delve into these two aspects.

No country has devoted so much time and intellectual capital doing a Radcliffe demarcation between the poor and the not poor. No policy making machinery has based its

legitimacy on directing resources to those below that line. Social inclusion has found wide currency in our policy circles especially after 2006 Budget speech when the economy was glowing.

I am of the opinion that social inclusion in the official lexicon is but an empty phrase, a form of double speak in an economy that actually furthers exclusion. Here, I would mention that discussion today also is being done relating to food security. My limited view today will be that the individual entitlement should be made realistic. There should be universal coverage of vulnerable sections of the society like Scheduled Tribes, primitive tribes and the disabled. Burden of cost should not be transferred to State; support is required for system improvement. The nutrition component needs improvement also. Odisha under Mamata Scheme is providing Rs. 5000 for pregnant, lactating mothers but the Government of India talks of providing only Rs. 1000. There is need to have universal coverage for KBK areas where we are already providing for both BPL and APL. Further criteria of identification of beneficiaries should be left to the States.

In a recent meeting in Rome, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation felt that the world's important challenge in the coming years would be the complete conquest of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. Though it is agreed that this should be the most basic aim of mankind, it is at once ambitious, and some might even say impossible to achieve. One of the Millennium Development Goals was to halve hunger by 2015. It may not be achieved, though there is some success.

Odisha under the able leadership of Mr. Naveen Patnaik is providing rice at Re.1 a kg, around 25 kg of rice per family, to all BPL families including all APL families of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput region. The difference between reduction and eradication of hunger is very huge. But today production of paddy has multiplied in Odisha. One can be surprised to know that Kalahandi District is the second highest producer of paddy in our State.

16.32 hrs.

[SHRI Inder Singh Namdhari *in the Chair*]

I would draw the attention of the House to a very important aspect of the *Economic Survey* which was placed before us today. Towards the last portion of that chapter relating to agriculture, challenges and outlook have been mentioned.

There, it has been categorically stated, "Though India is one of the leading producers in the world of many major crops like paddy, wheat, pulses, sugarcane, spices and plantation crops, the comparison in terms of yield level is not credible, with it achieving a much lower rank in many of these crops." There is a suggestion which has come and we will be waiting to see what the Finance Minister is going to propose tomorrow in the Budget. "Agricultural production can be substantially increased if we address this yield gap by adopting technological and policy interventions." If this is the issue, why was this not mentioned in hon. President's address?

I would also like to delve into another aspect of our body politic. Decentralisation of fiscal, political and administrative responsibility is the call of the hour. The Union Government should allocate more financial resources to the States. Take the case of Nagaland. Invariably we do not discuss the North East in that detail. Nagaland has invited bids from industry for exploration of oil and gas in 11 blocks in that State. The State has argued that it has special powers to undertake such auctions of natural resources found within its own territory. Petroleum and Natural Gas Ministry is naturally worried and has sought legal advice.

Some years ago, Gujarat had proposed to undertake gas distribution within the State but had dropped that move since Supreme Court ruled against it. The point here is not what Nagaland or Gujarat proposed to do but to note that the States have become more proactive, and are securing a larger say in an economic policy sphere that still largely remains the domain of Union Government.

Consider a few recent instances of economic policy making — FDI in multi-brand retail or the GST. It would be naïve to see this assertion of State power in the Union Government's economic policy sphere only as a natural corollary to the rise of coalition politics at the Centre and the emergence of regional political parties, many of whom run Governments in several States. Yes, to survive, the Union Government is becoming accommodative, not necessarily only UPA-I or UPA-II, to the concerns of the supporting parties. Similarly, the rise of the regional parties also is to be recognized.

But what has been happening of late is far more interesting and significant. Even if the Congress-led alliance at the Centre decides to allow FDI in multi-brand retail, the State Government of Kerala which too is ruled by the

Congress-led alliance, opposes the proposal. If in the Empowered Committee, the Deputy-Chief Minister of Bihar is in support of GST, the Finance Minister of Madhya Pradesh is against it, though both belong to the same political party, that is, BJP. In other words, the States are beginning to act independently, realizing perhaps both their power and responsibility to the electorate whose interest they must serve. It is this awakening of sorts, that has made the recent rise of States, a fascinating spectacle, which appears to have many possibilities. I am not going to delve into that aspect; it will give rise to many possibilities. Does this find any mention in the Address of the hon. President? It may manifest itself in the next ensuing General Election, be it in 2013 or in 2014.

I would come to the fourth aspect of my deliberation, that is relating to the terrorist strike in Hyderabad. It is more an instance of intelligence failure. It reflects the continuing incoherence in the UPA Government on the issue of combating terror. Its failures are systematic and demonstrate a marked weakness of will on the subject. Much has been made of the availability of the prior warnings about the possibility of a terrorist strike in the city. The question is why was this information not processed, processed into actionable intelligence — of their parlance? If actionable intelligence was available with the Union Government, what impeded the Union Government to transmit that information to the State Government which is also being run by the Congress Party, and ultimately, to the Andhra Pradesh police? I fail to understand and I hope — when somebody from the Treasury Benches is going to rise and reply — them we would get an answer to this aspect.

Now, a talk of NCTC is going on. What purpose will it serve, rather than making the State police important? We hear that the Union Government has cleared the Lokpal Bill with certain modifications. In Paragraph 90 of the hon. President's speech, three specific phrases are being used — greater transparency, probity, integrity and accountability in governance. While narrating what other Bills are before the Parliament, it says Lokpal and Lokayukta Bills.

I would like to mention here, Sir, it is good that Lookayukt part is to be made law by respective State Governments but the issue is that of CBI. An effort has been made in the Lokpal Bill to release the CBI from the Government's stranglehold. But that is not enough because the Government will still retain the power to transfer officers probing graft under the Lokpal gaze. With past records to go-by this is fraught with danger.

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

I am reminded, and I would like to mention, of an article published in the *Outlook* dated February 11, 2013. I would like to quote it. The topic is : 'How to Waive Crores Goodbye.' The first line starts with a quote and it says: "Please stand up and be counted. Are you for the farmer or against the farmer?" Union Finance Minister P. Chidambaram had famously asked five years ago after unveiling the mammoth Rs. 52,275 crore loan waiver scheme for small and marginal farmers". Subsequently it also quotes what the draft Report of CAG has mentioned. It says: "CAG has found gaping holes in the implementation of the scheme....In some cases it is not the farmers who have got the loan waiver. Micro finance institutions have taken it in their name." There is another quotation: "If such a well-intentioned programme to provide relief to those who would otherwise be driven to suicide failed to deliver, I would equate it with the rape of the public." Who has said this? It is Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, a Member of the other House. I am not going to quote what the Headlines Today have said but the whole story depicts what type of embezzlement that has taken place.

An hon. Member of the Union Cabinet, the Union Minister for Civil Aviation wonders aloud why such a major welfare and "life-saving" scheme for the farmers was not implemented properly. Then he goes on to say, "No one has taken the Swaminathan Commission's Report seriously; not a single discussion on it has taken place. Farmer-related issues are off-stage now." This is the view of an hon. Member of the Union Cabinet.

Hon. President has mentioned about our relations with immediate neighbours. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is here in this House. A close look at the Government's neighbourhood policy shows a pattern of missed steps. If one looks at the ties with big powers like the United States, the United Kingdom or France we seem to have done well.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Today the US Secretary of Defence nominee said that India is creating problems in Afghanistan.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: That was two days back. And very wittily our Government has replied to that aspect. But I am not going to dwell into that. We are doing well with France, the United Kingdom and with the United States. We are cozying up to them. What is our neighbourhood policy? If one looks at the ties with big powers it is well and good. But in terms of our neighbourhood policy we have been less

effective or less successful. For instance, Maldives could have been handled in a more dignified way because that is the main point in Indian ocean, a middle ground the African continent and also the Australian continent. It is in Indian Ocean and it will work as a bull work to other powers which are operating in the Indian Ocean. It seems that the dipping economic growth and corruption allegations that have swamped this Government have cast a shadow over the entire process of decision making unsettling the Government's calculation regarding foreign policy. Be it the case of Sri Lanka or Bangladesh or Pakistan, tensions are building up and it is not a good sign.

Before I conclude, I must say that one need not be cynical about a great human aspiration for a world power. The nation should have the will to dream it and work for it. I am sorry to say that there was no dream in hon. President's Speech.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO (Buldhana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the President's Address.

Sir, Marathi Divas is celebrated on the birth anniversary of the great poet of Maharashtra Kusumagraj. Yesterday only, I had given the notice that I would speak in Marathi language in the House but I have been told just now that Marathi translator is not presently available, so if the speech is delivered in Marathi language, its translation will not take place and the people will not be able to understand your view point and it will also not go on record. This is highly unfortunate that centre tries to do injustice with Maharashtra in every possible manner whenever it gets an opportunity for the same. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can speak some part of your speech in Marathi.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Today, Marathi language day is being celebrated in Maharashtra. Besides this, the birth anniversary of poet Kusumagraj is being celebrated. I wanted to speak in Marathi today. But it is quite sad that there is no provision of Marathi interpretation in the House. This is great injustice to the state of Maharashtra. This injustice has not stopped at that only.

Sir, a great injustice was done to Maharashtra when the Railway budget was presented here yesterday. Railways earn maximum profit from Maharashtra because maximum number

of people transit through Maharashtra. The people of Mumbai give maximum profit to the Railways but there was no scheme for Maharashtra in yesterday's Railway Budget.

Sir, while speaking on the President's Address first of all I want to congratulate the Hon. President for working towards hanging Afzal Guru and Kasab under the law who were the country's enemy for last several years and the court had also held Afzal Guru and Kasab culprit. But I fail to understand as to why such secrecy was maintained while hanging them when they were the nation's enemy. They should have been hanged in the public. After hanging them, the news was conveyed to the public. If they were the country's enemy and their guilt was also proven, why were they hanged under a cloud of fear and secrecy. Myself and the people of the country also have some confusion in this regard.

Speaking on the President's Address, I want to say with regret that a lot of farmers are committing suicide in the area of Vidharba region to which I belong. Paragraph 10 of the President's Address mentions that we should feel happy on the issue of farmers. I am unable to understand your claim of terming the rise in production of farmers as an issue of happiness but the farmers of the country are committing suicide, so what is the reason of happiness in this case?

Ours is an agriculture dominated country. Here the number of farmers is quite large. 60 to 70% people depend on agriculture but the budget of the Union Government and the policy of the Union Government regarding farmers is anti-farmer and it is against the labourers engaged in farming. Due to this reason, our farmers are committing suicide. In para 13, it is mentioned that there has been a record production of sugarcane and cotton in our country this year. Our Vidarbha region is a region carrying out record production of cotton. If huge production of cotton takes place in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions and the people produce a very large quantity of cotton, then why are the farmers committing suicide? The reason behind this is that they are unable to recover even the cost incurred on production. As an example, I want to say that there was an occasion last year, when the rate of cotton rose to Rs. 6500 per quintal. But today, when the farmer goes to market to sell his cotton, he is getting a rate of Rupees 3800 or 4000 per quintal which is not helping him to recover even the cost involved.

With regret, I want to say that there is no mention of the prices of the fertilizers in the President's Address on which

the subsidies have been withdrawn. Last year, the price of the DAP fertilizer was Rupees 485 per bag which has risen to Rupees 1300 per bag today. The subsidy on the same has been removed. It is not mentioned as to when will the farmers get the subsidy. The rates of each farm input whether be it fertilizers or any other item have increased manifold. But the rates of the produce of the farmer are declining day by day. If we see today, the prices of cotton have come down. The price of our Arhar is low. The prices of the crops of Urad and Moong in Maharashtra have also declined. Procurement centres have indeed been opened but no purchasing is taking place there due to lack of storage facilities. Sacks of foodgrains numbering five or ten or twenty are lying in open at Mandi or market for the last two-three months. These foodgrains are being eaten by animals particularly rats and getting damaged due to rain. In the Address there is no mention that when the Union Government determines minimum support price (MSP) and prices of farmers produces decline below the MSP then the Government will procure the foodgrains without any hesitation. Nothing has been said in the Address in this regard.

I hail from Vidarbha region and the farmers are committing suicide there and the main reason for such trend is that agriculture is totally dependent on monsoons. Irrigation projects should have been completed in this area but these projects are not coming up with desired pace. In Buldhana district of Maharashtra the work on Jeegha Prakalp is progressing at snail's pace. If the said project is declared as a national project and the Union Government provide assistance then irrigation problem of this backward region could be addressed. The completion of the project will solve drinking water problem of Vidarbha and Marathwada region. There is a long pending demand of the people for laying Jalna-Khama railway line in the backward Vidarbha region. The survey work of the said project was completed during the previous budget and the scheme of Rs. 1026 crores was handed over to Railway Board. I was hopeful that monetary provision will be made in the budget but not a single penny has been provided so as to start the work.

Sir, the condition of people residing in Vidarbha or any other backward areas will not improve until any facility is provided there. In Buldhana district, there is a pond at Lohar Crator site for the past 50,000 years which was created because of impact of a meteor. The Union Government granted A Grade Tourism status to it in 1996 but not a single penny

[Shri Prataprao Ganpatrao Jadhao]

has been allocated so far. This place is visited by a number of foreign tourists. If arrangements are made to provide accommodation facility at that place, a large number of tourists will go there. In the Address there is no mention as to how the money will be spent to develop it as A Grade Tourism site by the Union Government.

Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon'ble Members have mentioned about NREGA. So, I will not say much in this regard. In Maharashtra, all the works under NREGA have been stalled. Even the name of the scheme has been changed there. There was Rojgar Hami Yojana implemented in Maharashtra under which works to the tune of thousand crores rupees were carried out in rural areas. Under the said scheme works related to construction of minor roads, irrigation schemes and water resources programmes were taken up. But the Union Government has discontinued Rojgar Hami Yojana due to NREGA scheme. The scheme provided 365 days of employment whereas the NREGA scheme of the Union Government provides 100 days employment. The scheme providing 365 days employment has been discontinued due to the scheme which gives guarantee of only 100 days of employment. The ongoing works of said scheme has been transferred under the NREGA. The concerned department in Maharashtra are totally indifferent towards all the works. I would like to tell you about Buldhana district. People should be provided money for digging of well but Gram Panchayat has not been provided money despite the fact that the work is in progress. In my constituency, we call Gram Sewak as Gram Panchayat Secretary. These people boycotted work on the issue claiming that this is not their job. Even technical people and Panchayat Samiti Accountants have joined such boycott of work. People are not provided backlog of NREGA payment for nine months.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude your speech by speaking in Marathi for two minutes.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Sir, the scheme was formulated to provide employment to poor people so as to ensure that nobody remains starved. But, the intention of implementing agency is not clear due to which NREGA scheme is a failure in Maharashtra. There are several such issues. I just want to submit that drought situation only in Marathwada and Western Maharashtra region of Maharashtra is being discussed and even fund is provided only for these two regions.

17:00 hrs.

But 9 tehsil out of 13 tehsils in Buldhana district of Vidarbha region have been declared drought affected. People are devoid of drinking water and there is no fodder for livestock in that area.

Sir, it has been said in the President's Address that we have to produce record production of milk in the next few years. Today India has become largest milk producing country in the world. But, cattle is dying of drought in Maharashtra which is the highest milk producing State. People are compelled to sell their cattle in the market and some of them are compelled to sell their cattle even to butchers. I would like to ask how the country will become self-dependent in milk production and the milk requirement of people can be met if there is reduction in the number of milch cattle? Therefore, there is a need to preserve milch cattle and the Union Government must provide assistance to the State Government. The Union Government has provided only Rs. 1200 crores to Marathwada and Western Maharashtra for drought so far whereas the demand was for more than Rs. 6000 crores. If the said money is not given then farmers and their cattle will not survive. If the region receives good monsoon rain next year it would be good for them but if the farmers do not have cattle then how they will not be able to cultivate their fields.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jadhao ji, at the outset you said that you would like to speak in Marathi. I am requesting you from the Chair to conclude your speech in Marathi. But you are not listening.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: Sir, I am going to conclude my speech in Marathi. But, I am disappointed that I intended to deliver my speech in Marathi but due to unavailability of Marathi Interpreter I could not do so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: I would like to urge upon that Buldhana district of Vidharbha region should also be declared drought affected along with Marathwada and Western Maharashtra and assistance should be provided accordingly.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Supriya Sule, would you also like to deliver your speech in Marathi.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): Sir, I am proud of Marathi Language. Be it the Shivsena or the Congress, all the Members speak in Marathi. Two of the senior Congress Leaders are present here today. Shri Milind Deora is also setting here. He is Marwari but his mother is Maharastrian. All of us are proud of our Mother tongue Marathi.

[English]

Today, I stand in support of the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to thank the hon. President for very encouraging speech that he has made. I have been hearing various speeches this afternoon. I would definitely admit that the face of the future of India is the youths of today. when I look back at the hon. President's speech, India is full of lot of hope. I go back to the thought of our earlier President, Shri Abdul Kalam when he said, India is a roaring tiger and had Vision 2020. I see that under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh ji, we will definitely achieve all the goals and aspirations that we the youth of India looking for today.

There has been record agricultural production. Then we talk of infrastructure like roads, electricity, and all the efforts that our scientists have put together. Then comes industrial growth. Yes, we have had a setback in the last few months. That reason really is, probably some of the decisions that we have taken. I won't put it completely on the global economy. Today India is not an insulated economy. Today whatever in the world may affect us, but under the leadership of one of the best economists in the world, I have full faith, that under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, India is in very very safe hands and we will make sure that we will lead only to a better future for the citizens of this country.

While this is the entire background, Maharashtra, as the earlier speaker mentioned, is going through a very difficult period after four decades. Since 1972, this is the first time when we had a very bad drought in Maharashtra. When there was ample water, there was no food. Right now, 40 years later, the entire story has changed when there is food available in Maharashtra and various parts of the country, but there is absolutely no water.

I think drought is the biggest challenge that – even Rajnath Singhji said in his speech – a lot of our States are definitely facing and we really don't know how to deal with it. We definitely need a serious intervention from the Central Government for us to come across the next four months and hope and pray that we have good rains in June and July.

The Drought Manual that the Government of India has prepared is a very good piece of document. But definitely drought is something different than a tsunami and an earthquake which the Manual does talk about, but all the programmes in the Drought Manual are only for 90 days which is not good enough in a drought situation, especially what we are going through in Maharashtra right now. So, I would urge the Government of India to extend it depending on the availability of water because drought programmes cannot be kept only for 90 days or 180 days. I think the Drought Manual definitely needs to be looked into and the programmes should be extended subject to availability of rains because the entire agriculture of this country, especially some parts of Maharashtra are totally dependent on rain. We have only about 36 per cent of irrigated agriculture in Maharashtra and today, most of our dams, which are in totally irrigated areas, have 'zero' water right now. I am sure most of the Members must have heard a lot of speeches made by a number of my esteemed colleagues yesterday.

Sir, the Integrated Watershed Management Programme which the Government of India has introduced has increased the price. First, under this programme, the amount given was Rs. 6,000 per hectare. Now the Government has increased it to Rs. 12,000 per hectare, but it is not good enough because the watershed management is not only about soil erosion or just looking at those watershed development schemes. We have things like capacity building in it, we have administrative cost in it and we have livelihoods in it. So, the amount of Rs. 12,000 per hectare does not cover it because the only amount that is really increased is only by upto 56 per cent of the amount of Rs. 12,000 which is Rs. 7,200. Actually, the rainfed work amount has gone up from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,200 which is nothing compared to the costs of everything that have gone up. So, I would urge the Government of India to increase this amount to anywhere between Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 21,000 per hectare, only then this Integrated Watershed Management Programme will be of any use to our State. Otherwise, right now, the Government of Maharashtra has put in a lot of money in it. We have put over Rs. 400 crore into this project, but we need definitely much more support from the Central Government.

Besides this, the intervention that we have done is the creation of Rainfed Area Development Zone. We are even looking for a chain of check dams. There are a lot of check dams in Maharashtra. It is a programme which is unique for

[Shrimati Supriya Sule]

Maharashtra where there are cement dams built one after the other so that the water stops at various levels, the ground water level also goes up, soil erosion is also limited because of this experiment that we have done. So, we need a lot more support from the Government of India to support our programme and this helps in water recharge. In the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for the drought affected areas, the construction of a chain of check dams is a very critical quotient of it.

Sir, in the Repair, Renovation and Restoration Programme of the Government of India, 70 per cent contribution is from the Government of India and 30 per cent contribution is to be made by the State Government which is impossible for our State which is so affected and hurt right now with drought. We need to take it back to the IWMP under which the contribution of the Central Government is 90 per cent and the States are asked to put only 10 per cent. I think Maharashtra, which is going through its most difficult drought, definitely needs the support of the Government of India. A proposal amounting to Rs. 317.21 crore has been submitted to the Government of India and I would take this opportunity to request the Government to consider this.

I would now talk about the other incomplete irrigation projects. My colleague earlier talked about Vidharba's problem. There was a huge package given to Bundhelkhand and a huge package was given to Vidharba also. We are very happy about it because the farmers, who are completely in dire straits, are supported. But right now, it is our turn as well in Marathwada, Western Maharashtra and parts of Nashik area as well where we are very much affected and I am reminded of Dr. Sika Committee Report in this context.

I remember even the hon. Prime Minister had made an intervention, when he was reviewing Maharashtra's drought, that instead of making new projects now, let us first put all our money into projects which are held back. So, I would urge the Government not to hold back just the way they did a Bundelkhand Package and a Vidharbha Package; right now the rest of Maharashtra also needs a package to the tune of Rs. 317 crore that we have asked for. Over and above that we have asked for Rs. 1800 crore for cattle-feed, which is a huge problem; drinking water tankers, which is today a huge problem; the labour is a problem; we are really going through a very difficult situation.

My esteemed colleague earlier talked about NREGA. Today, Maharashtra is struggling with NREGA because we want more people. He was talking about wells. But we need to move beyond wells. Wells are not enough because they are not labour intensive. We need to do labour intensive projects where more people get jobs. In NREGA we give Rs. 145 per day per person and thanks to the Government of India's last year's intervention, the programme was, instead of 100 days, increased to 150 days in 2011-12. I would urge the Government of India to extend it from 2012-13 to 250 days and because Maharashtra situation being so critical we definitely need to add some more money. The Government of Maharashtra is considering making it 200 days with some support from the Government of India. I am sure we can achieve that.

Besides this, the micro irrigation and small and marginal farmers are also an issue. There is 60 per cent of funding coming, we needed to go out to 90 per cent. That is the only way our small irrigation projects can be covered.

Coming back to the NREGA problem, besides NREGA right now we are only doing one family one person in NREGA, which is not going to work in the drought that we have in our State right now. We definitely needed per person not per family so that at least some livelihood can be of some support under this.

I am going on and on about the drought in my State because drought is really the most difficult period Maharashtra is going through and probably by May we may not even have water. There is talk about water coming by train to Maharashtra. I do not know how we are going to go through the summer without rains. We are just praying and hoping to get a lot of support from the Government of India and various States.

Besides this, the intervention required from the States is regarding the Aadhar and the BPL cards since we are going through such a difficult situation. The Government of India has got both these programmes in, we are getting a lot of help from them, but the Aadhar Card Programme definitely needs to be accelerated because all our subsidies are today connected to it. Even the students going to college today need that. Each one of us has this problem in our constituency because their scholarships are linked to Aadhar. Unless they have an Aadhar Card, they cannot get scholarships and hence the children are not getting their scholarships. So, I would urge the Government to look into these issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: There are a lot of issues regarding the Skill Mission, the MSEB, etc. I am short of time, so I will lay part of my points which are very critical concerning my State.

PROF. SAUGATAROY: Sir, let her continue. She is making valuable points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: The Skill Mission is something which we are very proud of. It is a flagship programme of the Government of India, which the hon. Prime Minister with the intervention of the Labour Ministry and the Higher Secondary Technical Institute, HRD Mantralaya, has brought in a programme which we are very proud of to strengthen all our ITIs. A lot of ITIs have got good buildings, but still today we have a huge problem with faculties and a lot of our courses in the ITIs in the Skill Mission are completely outdated and they are not connected to industry. So, I would like the hon. Prime Minister to make an intervention in Skill Mission and see how we can upgrade it and connect all these courses to job development for the next generation.

Besides this, the other problem that we have in various places is about electricity in the ITIs. The ITIs are there and with regard to electricity generation, there has been a lot of support from the Government to various States. Today, I have heard some of my BJP colleagues talking but I think a lot of BJP States also today have very good electricity. I think it is Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Chhatisgarh which are doing very well and so is Maharashtra, I am very proud to say that it is a promise that we made when we fought our 2009 election that we will have 100 per cent electricity which we have achieved in Maharashtra. But at the same time there is a very good programme to connect all little villages under the Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana. I would urge the Government of India to look into this because a lot of money does come here but because a part of these hamlets which are very far away where we have issues with Forests, we do not get clearances from here. These hamlets, though we have infrastructure, do not get electricity just because of the rulings by the Forests Department. We definitely need an intervention here from the Government of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Supriya Ji.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Sir, just one last point. The

debate on women's security issue is going on and on in this country. The internal security as well as the women security is something that definitely I would like to highlight. Being a woman I feel very safe in this country, but at the same time atrocities against women and women's rights is an issue. I think the Government has reiterated and the hon. President has said in his Speech also. But I would urge the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement and send a complete signal to everybody in the police and the Home Ministry that India is serious and committed. They will have zero tolerance against terrorism and any atrocities against women.

The ASHAs and the Anganwadi sevikas are two people in our society who are women, who really stretch themselves to reach every corner of the village. If we can give them an opportunity and increase their salaries, it will be a great benefit to society.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Dr. Thambidurai. Thambidurai ji, since the Members are opting to initiate their speeches in their own mother tongue, would you like to do it?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Sir, I am very much interested to speak in Tamil but, at the same time, I would request the Members of Parliament to pass a resolution making all the scheduled languages as our official languages. It should not be Hindi alone. If you make all the other languages as official languages — it is a befitting reply for that — if we are agreeing to that, I am ready to speak in Tamil. Till then, I will speak only in English. But I am for Tamil.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You start in Tamil and shift also to English.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Let there be some kind of consensus among the Members of Parliament and others to see that all our regional languages are declared as official languages of this country. Then only it will be possible.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. At the outset, I would like to quote what the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu said in the NDC meeting. There, she said about our Central Government's functioning. She said:

"We get the impression that the Government at the Centre is indifferent to reducing poverty. Large-scale poverty and inequality persist, and even widens with every Plan.

[Dr. M. Thambidurai]

The Union Government, far from serving the common man/woman, is conspiring against him/her by hiking prices of essential commodities and inputs and appears more focused on facilitating the interests of foreign investors."

Sir, this is what I want to say. Also it is real because India is facing a lot of problems....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members are requested not to make noise.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, India is facing innumerable problems on all fronts. There is monthly hike in the prices of petrol and diesel. There is de-control of diesel prices. There is rise in the prices of essential commodities. There are farmer crises. There is threat to internal security and there is terrorism from across the border. There is Sri Lankan Tamil problem. There are inter-State river water disputes. Above all, there is corruption at high levels. The President has not mentioned about any of these problems and he has also not mentioned how we are going to tackle them. The Government has failed to tackle all the problems facing the country. The Centre has neither time nor intention to pay attention to the problems of the people of the country. This is what I am concerned about.

One of our hon. Members said that India is proud of not going to foreign countries or foreign institutions to get financial assistance; they do not want to go there with begging bowls. But, because of the wrong policy of the Central Government, the State Governments are coming to beg before the Centre. The Centre is giving step-motherly treatment to the States. Whenever the State Governments are raising their problems and demanding certain financial packages, the Centre is not at all bothering. It is because, most of the financial decisions are taken by the Central Government. Tomorrow, anyhow the Finance Minister is going to submit the Budget. He is not bothering about the State Governments and treating them as glorified municipalities. That is the problem we are facing.

Sir, welfare programmes are very important. The Central Government has announced certain things regarding food security. As far as food security is concerned, our State Government is very far ahead. We are giving 20 kilos of rice free of cost. There is no price for that at all.

Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is implementing that scheme. I request the Central Government to come

forward and implement such kind of scheme and give free food to all our citizens. Then only it will be useful. Otherwise, by putting a price of Rs. 3 per kilogram, you are once again charging money from them. Food is an essential thing.

One hon. Member has already said that all our godowns are full of foodgrains. What is the use of keeping this foodgrains in godowns? Let the foodgrains come out of the godowns. Give this foodgrain free to the people. That is what we are requesting. Whatever our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is doing, let the Central Government take this as a model and implement that scheme. This is what we are expecting.

Now, I want to tell something regarding Direct Cash Transfer Scheme. There are many lacunae in that Scheme. For example, if you are giving subsidy, it is also going to the farmers. If you put the money in the farmer's account, the head of the family will misuse it. It would not go to the family members. Ladies are suffering a lot due to that. Therefore, this kind of cash transfer programme will not give heal to the project. It may be a popular Scheme and we must not withdraw the subsidy. Subsidy is very essential for many of our programmes. Our country is a developing and a poor country. We need Government's assistance. If you take for example U.S.A., they are also giving a lot of subsidies to their programmes and to marketing their products. Even China is introducing all the cheap products in the markets of India. Therefore, we have to protect our industries and our farmers. Our farmers are suffering a lot. Most of the Members are concerned about the agricultural activities in the country. Agriculture is more or less neglected in our country. Even 60 per cent of the people are still depending on agriculture but the Government is not coming with a good policy to improve agriculture. When the drought affects any State, the Central Government is not coming to help the State Government.

In Tamil Nadu, we are facing a lot of problems in regard to water dispute. We could not get Cauvery river water. The delta farmers have suffered a lot. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has come forward and given relief to the farmers of Rs. 15,000 per acre. If you take it for per hectare, it works out to be Rs. 37,500. It is given as compensation. In India, the maximum amount given as compensation by the centre is Rs. 7,500 per hectare. We have already spent Rs. 540 crores for that. We have also sent letters to the Central Government to give more assistance to the farmers. Till now we could not get any assistance.

Yesterday, our hon. Members spoke about drought, famine and other conditions in the country apart from cyclone. The Tamil Nadu Government has already spent nearly Rs. 2,000 crores on this. We sought more assistance from the Central Government. The Central Government Officials have only visited. That is only what they did, but we could not get any assistance from the Central Government. Therefore, the Central Government has to come forward with proper scheme to tackle the problems that agriculture is facing. The State Governments alone could not implement such schemes.

Sir, regarding Cauvery issue, we are happy that at the behest of the Supreme Court, ultimately the Central Government has to notify the Award of 'Cauvery Water Tribunal' in the Official Gazette. This is only a beginning. Already our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister requesting him to constitute the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Commission. This is very important. Without that we cannot implement whatever the Central Notification says. The Central Government cannot keep quiet. In the year 2007, this Tribunal gave the Award. We have taken so many years just to notify it in the Gazette, on the direction of the Supreme Court. The Central Government never bothered because of political reasons. They may be interested to take care of Karnataka. Without going into all these disputes, we have to see the farmers' interest. When the farmers are suffering, the Central Government must solve their problem. When we are ready to help Pakistan and Bangladesh, with regard to river disputes, why are we not solving an inter-river dispute of the States? Then what is the integrity of the Central Government?

These are the riparian areas. Therefore, the interest of the State must be protected. The Central Government must come forward to do it. Our Madam suffered a lot by undertaking fast and protests, to protect the farmers* she went to the Supreme Court. Only then, she was able to get the judgment and this Award. Otherwise, the Centre would not have implemented it. So, the credit for this goes to the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. She had taken a lot of efforts to see that the Cauvery river water dispute is solved to some extent but we still require the Central assistance for forming the Board and the Commission. ...*(Interruptions)* My time must not be taken by other Members. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Aaron Rashid, you are a

*Since the Centre did not heed to her demands.

gentleman. Therefore, you kindly address the Chair. No cross-talking please.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, coming to the ethnic war in Sri Lanka, the Sri Lankan Government indulged in excesses is and killed more than two lakh innocent civilian Sri Lankan Tamils. The Report of the United States quotes that number is more than 50,000. They have quoted this figure. But more than two lakh people had died. It is unfortunate. The Central Government has not taken any steps in persuading the Sri Lankan Government to solve this problem. Sir, you would have seen recently that the son of Mr. Prabakaran, a 12-year old boy, was brutally killed during the ethnic war, by the Sri Lankan Army. It is an inhuman activity — cold blooded. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Our late Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was also killed in an inhuman act. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: We are condemning that also. At the same time, the innocent Sri Lankan Tamil people must not be killed.

That is what our Chief Minister has clearly stated. We are against terrorism. We are not for terrorist activities. We want everything to be settled peacefully. The genuine demands of the Sri Lankan Tamils have to be settled. That can be done by the persuasion of the Indian Government. We have to take up this issue at the international level and also in various other forums. When other countries are raising this issue, in the International forums, we are failing to raise this issue. They are our brothers who have suffered. Therefore, I am requesting the Central Government to take adequate steps in this regard but there is no mention about these things in the President's Address. That is why, I am insisting that necessary steps must be taken in this regard.

Now, I come to the issue of Katchatheevu. Our fishermen are suffering a lot. Katchatheevu is a part of the Indian Territory but it has gone to Sri Lanka illegally. Therefore, we have to get it back. Our fishermen have got every right to go there for fishing and stay there. But what is happening now? The Sri Lankan Navy is misusing its power and killing our fishermen. They are arresting our fishermen. These fishermen are innocent people. They depend on fishing profession. The Central Government is not taking care of these fishermen. Only they are doing an eye-wash. Therefore, I am requesting the Central Government to take necessary steps in protecting

[Dr. M. Thambidurai]

our fishermen. The President's Address has not mentioned anything regarding this issue.

Now, I come to the issue of power shortage. ... *(Interruptions)* Regarding the power problem, our hon. President has mentioned in his Address that the Government is going to generate 1,00,000 MW power. How are they going to distribute it? If you take Tamil Nadu, when our Chief Minister was in power in 2006, we generated 10,500 MW power. We were a surplus State at that time. Now, we are having the power shortage. We wanted to modernize the existing power generating plants. Now when we are facing the power shortage, we requested the Central Government to allocate at least 1,000 MW power but we have not got anything till now from the Central Government. They are giving some excuses – like Corridor for transmission. They can solve this problem, if they want. Already there are power generating plants in Tamil Nadu such as Neyveli project, Kalpakkam project. There are many other plants. The Central Government could have given at least 1,000 MW power from these plants as a temporary measure. Our hon. Chief Minister wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister requesting him to give at least 1,000 MW power for a short period, till we solve our problems but the Central Government has not given anything. And due to this power shortage, our farmers are suffering. This power shortage problem is a big problem. Therefore, even if you are generating more power, how are you going to transmit it? Therefore, grid must be provided for transmitting power. We are having only one southern grid. It does not have the capacity to transmit power to all the four States. Therefore, it is very important to have one more grid to transmit power. Then only, it can be linked with the other States of the country. Then only, wherever there is excess of power, it can be transmitted and distributed to other parts of the country. Therefore, one more grid is very much required. Even though, there is a mention of it in the President's Address, how are they going to distribute it throughout the country is not mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you kindly conclude now?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: There is a power shortage. That is why I am not in a position to conclude!... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, another thing is regarding Centre-State relations. The relations between the Centre and the States are very important. The States' right must be respected by the Centre.

In the name of taking certain measures, if the Centre is taking all the powers, to itself, then they are making the States as glorified municipalities. What is the use of doing it? You envisage and prepare a plan, and the State Governments are going to implement the programmes. So the States' rights must be respected.

Mr. Chairman Sir, what we had learned from the hon. Minister earlier was that the growth rate would be 8.5 per cent or nine per cent. But actually, what they are telling now is that the growth rate expected is five per cent. In the agriculture sector also, the growth rate has gone down. Earlier, it was said that it would be 2.5 per cent. But actually, it is 1.8 per cent growth in the agriculture sector. Therefore, if you neglect the agriculture sector, where would the country go? The issue of food is very important. If you neglect the agriculture sector, we cannot move forward.

If you take the example of Tamil Nadu, it is the number one State in regard to performance in the agriculture sector. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has got the award also for the best performance in the field of agriculture in India. The credit for doing this goes to our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu because she did so many things and she has been taking so many measures to help the farmers. That kind of attitude must be there at the Centre also. Then only, we can achieve sufficient agricultural growth.

Sir, another point is regarding cable TV in Tamil Nadu. We have sent so many letters regarding cable TV problems. We have the Digital Addressable System. We have asked for further licenses because it would help the common man. The Tamil Nadu Government is not asking this for doing some business. It will actually help the people. Private operators are charging Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per household connection. But if the scheme is implemented and comes through the Tamil Nadu Government, it would be of great help to the people. What they are doing is, for Madras city it is only Rs. 70 and elsewhere, it is Rs. 100. Therefore, we are asking for this kind of request. But till now, the Central Government has not taken any action on our request. The problem has not been solved so far. It seems, some private players are having vested interests in this. So, this problem needs to be addressed immediately.

Sir, another point is regarding scams. There are so many scams, which have come to light. A Joint Parliamentary Committee was also constituted regarding the 2G spectrum

case. Then, there was a coal block allocation scam. Then, there was a scam regarding helicopter deals. Especially, 2009 onwards, the Parliament has been discussing so many scams. Therefore, the Government must come forward and make sure that all those who did all these kinds of activities and who are involved there, are booked and arrested; and severe action must be taken against them. Then only, people will have confidence in our democracy. India is the biggest democracy of the world. We are proud of that. But at the same time, we are ashamed to see that so many scams are taking place. For that, we have to take necessary action. Whatever scandals have surfaced, the Government should come forward, take necessary action and give a clean image to the country. That is what we are requesting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ajnala Sahib, will you start your speech in Punjabi?

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): Chairman Sir, I will start as well as end my speech in Punjabi as I am going to speak in Punjabi only.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Motion for Vote of Thanks on the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament. Sir, I have gone through this Address by the President at least four times.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you read it four times?

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Yes, Sir. I've read it four times. However, I could not find anything useful or fruitful in it. Tall but unsubstantiated claims have been made in this Address. The growth rate was supposed to be 8%. However, it has fallen back to 5%.

Chairman Sir, ours is a great country where wonderful people reside. However, the unfortunate part is that those at the helm of affairs often indulge in scams. It leads to great losses for the country.

Sir, 66 years have passed since we attained independence. The Congress party has ruled this country for about 55 years. If we are still plagued by poverty, illiteracy and corruption, only Congress party is responsible for this sorry State of affairs.

Sir, since 2009, a plethora of scams have rocked this nation. Whether it is the 2G Spectrum Scam, Commonwealth

Games Scam or Defence Deal Scam, they have sullied the image of the nation and resulted in losses to the national exchequer worth thousands of crores of rupees. Both Houses of Parliament have been interrupted in all the Sessions due to these scams. The Government indulged in knee-jerk reactions to defuse the crisis. When the 2G Scam came to light, JPC was constituted. Its report is still awaited. The Helicopter Scam has also resulted in the constitution of another JPC. Commissions and JPCs have done little to re-instill the confidence of the common man in the system. The guilty are still roaming scot-free.

Chairman Sir, I hail from Punjab. Agriculture is the mainstay of our economy. However, agriculture is no longer a remunerative profession. In fact, it has now become a loss bearing venture. The farmer can no longer recover his input-cost. Sir, we in Punjab produce wheat as well as paddy. Punjab constitutes hardly 1½ % of the total land area of the country. The population of Punjab is hardly 2% of India's population. However, we provide 60% of foodgrains in the central pool. By the dint of their sweat and blood, the farmers of Punjab produce a bumper harvest for the country. However, they find themselves in a miserable condition. They have been compelled to commit suicides. They cannot recover even the input-cost of agriculture. They are neck-deep in debt.

Sir, some time back, the rains failed in Punjab. A drought like situation was there. I and the Chief Minister of Punjab requested the Power Minister to provide adequate electricity to Punjab so that our farmers could cultivate paddy. However, the Power Minister came up with the alibi that he could not spare electricity for Punjab. We were willing to pay extra money for the electricity. However, the Centre washed its hands off the whole affair. Sir, the farmers of Punjab love and take care of their crops like their children. So, the farmers spent their hard-earned money on costly diesel for cultivation purpose. The Centre simply looked the other way. It did not provide even a single rupee to bail out these hapless farmers. The FCI even refused to purchase the paddy produced by our farmers. It lay rotting in the open.

Sir, the godowns of Punjab are filled with foodgrains. The FCI has turned a blind eye towards fresh stocks. The Supreme Court has said that it is better to distribute the foodgrains free of cost to the poor and needy instead of allowing it to rot. However, the Centre has turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to this plea. Unless space is created for storage of fresh stock of wheat, it is bound to rot in the open. Such is

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

[Dr. Rattan Singh Ajnala]

the plight of the farmers of Punjab that they have been compelled to commit suicide. However, the UPA Government at the centre remains apathetic towards our needs.

Sir, the centre-state relations have also taken a beating. A duly constituted commission reported that Punjab, West Bengal and Kerala are deficit States and must be bailed out by the Centre. However, the Centre remains unaffected by these demands.

Sir, 66 years have passed since we attained independence. However, the Central Government has failed to identify the genuine number of those below poverty line. The BPL list is full of lacuna and short comings. How can we provide aid to the BPL families if we cannot even properly identify the exact number of genuine people below poverty line?

Sir, the Government claims that it will provide subsidy to these people on the basis of Aadhaar Card. But, two days ago, there was a newspaper report that Aadhaar Cards had been found in drains in Haryana. There has been rampant corruption and bungling in the making of Aadhaar cards. The very purpose of providing subsidy to these people is being defeated due to these irregularities.

Sir, this UPA Government is only indulging in election-stunts by announcing various ambitious schemes which cannot be realised. The sole intention of the Central Government is to somehow befool the poor people and get their votes by making false promises. Sir, this is why electoral reforms are badly needed. Crores of rupees are being spent on elections. What is the source of this money? The Election Commission must look into all this. Therefore, electoral reforms are the need of the hour.

Chairman Sir, the Address by the Hon'ble President fails to mention any effort being made by the Centre to check the menace of ever-increasing population. The population of India has gone past 120 crores. It is increasing by leaps and bounds. It is draining our resources and proving to be a stumbling-block in the path of progress. The population of poor people is also increasing considerably. Who will feed these hungry millions? Our neighbour China has successfully controlled its population whereas we have miserably failed in this effort. It is because our Government lacks the will to do so.

Sir, Punjab is a border State. Pakistan is our neighbour. It

is pumping in fake and counterfeit currency into Punjab. Drugs are being smuggled into our State from across the border. Unfortunately our youths have become addicted to the bane of drugs. The central agencies like BSF should foil the nefarious designs of Pakistan.

Sir, my constituency lies on the border. The barbed wire fence on the border has resulted in a loss to the farmers of border-areas. During the NDA regime, the farmers whose land fell beyond the barbed wire fence, used to get a compensation of Rs.2500/- per acre. However, this was done away with when the UPA Government came to power in 2004. The BSF doesn't easily allow these farmers to go beyond the barbed wire fence and cultivate their lands located there. So, these farmers are suffering heavy losses.

Sir, Pakistan is indulging in a proxy-war with India. It has become a breeding ground of anti-India terrorists. ISI is sponsoring and training these terrorists who sneak into India and detonate bombs here. What is the Government doing in this matter?

Sir, China has become a source of danger for us. It harbours evil intentions against us. Chinese soldiers are regularly intruding into Indian territory. Dams are being built by China on river Brahmaputra on its side of the border without even intimating us. It will result in ecological imbalance in Assam and North-East. China has already occupied Indian territory in the Ladakh region of Kashmir. What is the Government doing in this matter?

Sir, the Government intends to get passed the Food Security Bill in the Parliament. But, what about the plight of the farmers? Who will provide relief and succour to the needy, hapless farmers? The Government has left them in the lurch.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: I urge upon the Central Government to bail out the farmers of Punjab and India. Only then can the people of India prosper.

[Translation]

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): I have been listening to the discussion since morning. There are a total of 22 pages in the President's Address. My other friends were speaking on agriculture, some spoke about horticulture but I would like to talk about the area from where I have been elected. I represent South Kashmir and there is a lot of

pressure on me from the people there. I would like to talk a little bit about the hanging of Afzal Guru since it has been mentioned here. Hon. President you have talked about horticultural production on page 3. You know that the fruits apple, apricot, cherry, walnuts, almonds grown in Kashmir are sold all over the world. The hon. President has said:

[English]

In para 15 of his Address, the hon. President says:

"A National Centre for Cold Chain Development has been constituted to give a fillip to the cold chain sector."

[Translation]

I would like to request the government to take special care of Kashmir in this regard. Similarly there is a mention of the urban local bodies in the Address by the Hon. President and the government has decided upon a separate fund amounting to one thousand crore rupees for it. I would like to request the government to use this fund of one thousand crore rupees for areas in Kashmir such as Anantnag or some other town for their development in form of special package. This would send across a positive message.

In his Address the hon. President has also said that there are a number of schemes for the minorities. There is no doubt that many schemes have been floated by UPA I and UPA II but I have learnt that there are some states which are not implementing these schemes. Now the Government of India cannot throw up its hands and say that we are providing the scheme but the state government is not implementing it. I have heard that there are beneficiary schemes for minorities in Gujarat but the BJP government there is not implementing them. It is the duty of the Government of India to look into the matter. The minority communities are part of this country. They have the same rights as the people from other communities. Similarly the report of the Verma Committee was mentioned. Justice Verma has raised certain important issues in the said report. The Government of India quietly swept it under the carpet. In it certain points have been made about the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, which has oppressed Jammu and Kashmir for more than two decades, [English] for the last more than two decades I have been saying it again and again. It is a shame that in a democratic country like ours, you have a place called Jammu and Kashmir which we cannot govern it unless we have laws like Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act in place. [Translation] Verma Committee had also

said this in its recommendation but we don't know why the Government of India is silent about this or there is no mention of this. This is very important for us. Besides, he has also talked for increasing the MBBS or post graduate seats. This is important. There is a shortage of doctors in Jammu and Kashmir and this shortage cannot be fulfilled easily. This is a very good step for long term planning but the shortage being faced by Jammu and Kashmir should be given the same consideration as is given to other States.

You know that Kashmir is disconnected physically as well. After 1947, our road connectivity was cut off due to a number of political reasons. Be it the Srinagar-Rawalpindi road, Jammu-Sialkot road, Kargir-Skirdu road, Poonch-Rawalpura road, ail were closed for passage. Now there is the single Srinagar-Jammu national highway which connects us to the rest of the world. Many former Prime Ministers such as Rajivji, Gujralji, Deve Gowdaji laid the foundation stone for a railway link in Kashmir but the link rail line from Srinagar to Jammu has not been completed so far. Yesterday, the new Railway Minister had made a special mention of Jammu and Kashmir. I hope he would take some steps in this regard.

I would like to talk about something about which I have a been facing a lot of pressure. A confusion is being created all over the country. The hon. President talked about the situation of Jammu and Kashmir and rightly said that lakhs of tourists visited Kashmir during 2010-2011 and 2011-2012. We have seen a peaceful Kashmir after many years. Lakhs of pilgrims made an incident free journey to the Amarnath shrine. But this is a fragile peace, it is not a permanent peace. A number of committees were constituted to bring permanent peace in the Valley.

17.52 hrs.

[DR. M. THAMBIDURAI in the chair]

[Translation]

If I list the names of the committees — Pant Committee, Vohra Committee, Kashmir Committee and so on — they ran out of names to give titles to the committees. There were interlocutors, PM's Working Groups, Working Groups who made recommendations. The President of one working group was the hon Vice-President. Centre-State relationship was given consideration. The recommendations were swept under the carpet and forgotten. Then the issue of Afzal Guru's hanging came up.

[Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg]

Our heart bleeds for those innocent people who sacrificed their lives while on duty. But confusion was created in the whole country. Afzal Guru was not among those attackers who attacked the biggest temple of democracy. A sort of confusion was created. Was Afzal Guru not a citizen of this country? If he was a terrorist, did he get the constitutional rights which others got? I am talking about constitutional rights. Is it not right that when the case of hanging of Rajo Aana came up, he did not make a mercy petition. He said that he was eager to get hanged. My colleagues know it. Even then, the government of Punjab made an appeal for mercy. An appointment was fixed with the President and his hanging was stayed. It was rightly decided not to hang him, as it would revive militancy in Punjab. It got stopped. That was a good thing. Two murderers among the murderers of Rajiv Gandhi are from Sri Lanka. Tamil Nadu assembly passed a resolution appealing not to hang them because it would deteriorate situation in Tamil Nadu. Our Chief Minister Shri Omar Abdullah Ji had also made an appeal to grant mercy to Afzal Guru also under the same procedure as was granted to other people. It was not accepted. Are we not right in thinking so because he was famous and belonged to a particular region and community? Therefore, he was hanged in the middle of the night. We are asked to make a reply in this regard. But we don't have any reply to tell them. The people are asking that if a normal hanging can be stayed, if the hanging of the killers of Rajiv Gandhi can be stayed, why was Afzal Guru hanged? Our Chief Minister doesn't have any reply to it. You are not aware as to what kind of a difficult situation he has to face. He is at a loss for words. Doesn't his family have the right to be told that Afzal Guru is being hanged. The family came to know through Speed Post when his wife got the information after two days while the whole world had already known that Afzal Guru had been hanged in Tihar Jail. After two days, his wife and his family came to know that Afzal Guru had been hanged. What reply will we give to the family? Did Afzal Guru not have the right like Rajoana has, who killed the Chief Minister or those people have who killed our former Prime Minister. Today, the Supreme Court is hearing their cases. The colleagues of Veerappan who killed 22 policemen are having the hearing of their case in the Supreme Court today. Today, they have got the breathing time and the breathing space which Afzal Guru didn't get. We are not in favour of him but two laws are being implemented in the country and two

different procedures, approaches and attitudes are being adopted in one country. Please tell me. ...*(Interruptions)* I am concluding. Our Chief Minister has requested. Law and order is State Government's subject. He has requested to hand over the dead body to Afzal Guru's family. The honourable Minister is sitting here. One report was leaked that Prime Minister was upset with the way Afzal Guru was hanged. If this is correct and if we really believe it and if he is repenting for mishandling of the case, I would request the Prime Minister to at least hand over the dead body about which our Chief Minister has appealed and written a letter to the Prime Minister and also requested him in a meeting. If you actually regret it and if any unfair deal has been given to him who was a citizen of this country and his family, at least hand over his dead body to the family so that they can perform his last rites.

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Sir, many people who spoke here said that no development has taken place in this country. Sixty-five per cent of the people are living in villages. After 65 years of Independence, when we look back, we see today that so many changes have taken place. Earlier, villages used to be in dark because there was no electricity, and the villagers used to worry about devils, thieves, snakes, scorpions, etc. Today, every village has electricity and you will find lights everywhere. Almost 90 per cent of the people of this country, whether they are poor or rich, have got a bulb in their house. Earlier, the villages did not have drinking water. Today, every village has got drinking water. Every village has got a primary school, and every village has got a sub-centre. Everybody is covered by good healthcare systems. Earlier villages did not have telephone connections. We have six lakh villages, and I can confidently say that every village is almost covered with telephone connections. Earlier, we used to have small transistors and we used to have radios. Now, in every village, you will find the households having a television set. Earlier, villages used to have wells and people used to draw water from the wells by the use of bucket tied to a rope.

18.00 hrs.

I would also like to say a word about untouchability in this country. Nobody can say, even our enemies cannot say no to this. Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru brought equality in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chinta Mohan, you can continue tomorrow. Now, we will take up the 'Zero Hour' matters. If the

House agrees, we will extend the House till completion of the 'Zero Hour.'

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: We agree to extend the House for the 'Zero Hour.'

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyagani): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this burning issue looming large before the country. This is a matter of urgent public importance and a relevant one. I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on such issue of urgent public importance. The cases of swine flu have reported an increase in all states of the country be it capital city Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. It is not my report. 794 patients of swine flu have been admitted to hospitals in Delhi and 23 people have died so far. As per the statement of Dr. Charan Singh, the Nodal Officer, Government of NCT of Delhi, 35 patients of swine flu have been admitted in hospitals out of which two people have died. The cases of swine flu have increased due to incessant rain during the month of February. The outbreak of swine flu in four major states of North India — Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan has become deadly. ...*(Interruptions)* I have also taken the name of Uttar Pradesh. This question is not related to any party. The whole House, be it ruling or opposition parties both have raised concern on this issue. The whole House has raised its concern over the issue and as per the report 118 people have died due to swine flu within a span of one month. The patients of swine flu in large number are being admitted to medical colleges of Lucknow, Meerut and Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh. The Government of India and the State Governments should make an integrated effort in this regard. Swine flu is an infectious disease due to which victims are succumbed to death even before the treatment. In Rajasthan, 64 people have died due to swine flu and it is the largest number in any State.

Sir, the outbreak of swine flu has become pandemic which spreads through H1N1 virus. Three cases of swine flu tested positive in Jaipur. Around 700 cases of swine flu tested positive in Rajasthan since 1st April, 2012. There are similar data reported from other states. The outbreak of swine flu has spread to cities of Western Uttar Pradesh i.e. Ghaziabad, Meerut, Saharanpur and upto Eastern Uttar Pradesh. I was in Lucknow few days back. There is a need to take timely

action to tackle outbreak of swine flu in Lucknow otherwise the situation will become very serious. The victims of swine flu are getting treatment in hospitals of Gurgaon, Faridabad, Kurukshetra and Karnal. I have information of each State. Dr. Deepak Bhatia, Health Department, Punjab has stated about swine flu that 12 cases of swine flu tested positive there in Malwa region. He has been sent to P.G.I. Chandigarh. One person has died due to swine flu in Bhatinda. Similarly, a doctor of Ram Manohar Lohia hospital tested positive for swine flu and one person has died there due to swine flu. At present, hundreds of deaths are being reported due to swine flu. The disease is not restricted to any region. The disease is fast spreading to Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and all other states. I would like to request that the Government should issue instructions to the Health Department in this regard. There is a fear among people due to the said disease. Hence, people should be made aware of the preventive measures and treatment thereto. It is the most serious issue before the country at present. The total number of cases of swine flu have been reported so far since the year 2009 is 53943 and out of which 3315 people have died. 3315 people have died due to swine flu and the disease has turned to an epidemic in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have taken five minutes. You are a senior member. You have to cooperate.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I am referring to the report of World Health Organization of the year 2010. There is need to take action to tackle H1N1 virus. Sir, I want a reply from the Government on the issue.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajendra Agrawal and Shri Virendra Kumar are allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri Jagdambika Pal.

[Translation]

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): Sir, through you, I would like to draw attention of the House and the Hon'ble Minister Shri Kapil Sibal towards pathetic state of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and its subscribers.

Sir, there are four zones of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and the status of these four zones is that work to

[Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary]

install tower in three zones has been started after a long time. The work in fourth zone i.e. Eastern India has not been started so far. I hail from Katihar in Bihar. The work to install tower in states of Eastern India is lagging far behind. You must be well aware of the fact that the teledensity in my constituency is quite low but the entire Eastern Zone which includes state like West Bengal, Bihar and North-Eastern States, the situation is likely to deteriorate in case required numbers of mobile towers are not installed. The people are switching over to other service providers in place of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited. The said undertaking of the Government of India should survive and provide better services to its subscribers.

The fact which has come to the fore in the TAC meeting held in my Parliamentary Constituency Katihar is that the number of towers set up in rural and urban areas are quite inadequate and there is a need to install more towers. I want the government to take necessary steps in this direction at the earliest and towers should be supplied there.

SHRJ BHAKT CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Sir, there is a very sensitive issue. About 35,000 Village Health Guides of Odisha are not getting salary for the last two years and these 35,000 VHGS are forced to live in a state of poverty and helplessness.

Sir, there are about 5,93,731 villages in our country with a population of 100 to 3000. Even today there is no sufficient number of doctors, medical colleges, hospitals, nursing colleges, pharmaceutical colleges, dispensaries, sub-centres in our country to provide health care facilities in rural areas, therefore, ASHA employees were appointed to provide general health care facilities in villages. Similarly, under the Scheme of Village Health Guide which was in operation from 1996 to 2001-2002, about three and half lakh workers were working. A total of 35,000 Village Health Workers in Odisha were working in my Parliamentary Constituency. When NRHM scheme was introduced the VHG of the entire country were employed therein, but unfortunately Village Health Workers of Odisha were not included in that. They have not yet received their salaries of last two years as yet. 35,000 VHGs of Odisha have not got salary for the last two years which comes to the tune of three crore rupees. The State Government has also written a letter to the Department of Health, Government of India. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the

Department of Health, Government of India to provide grant to the State Government for the salary of VHGs who are on the verge of starvation. Apart from that Government should issue instruction to the State Government to make arrangement for their employment under NRHM.

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I, through you, would like to submit to the government that construction of three flyovers have been sanctioned at National Highway No. 2 for the last several years, but the work has not yet started. I have been continuously raising this issue during zero hour and under rule 377 also. Apart from that I have called on hon'ble Minister scores of time in this regard. Every time I get assurance that the work will start in one month's time. The work was to be completed in the year 2014. The traffic arrangement break down to such a point at National Highway No. 2 passing through the middle of Agra town that several accidents occur there each year and often students become victim and many of them die. About 50,000- 60,000 vehicles pass through locations where three flyovers are proposed at National Highway No. 2 in which most of the vehicles carry tourists, both local and foreign ones who go to see Tajmahal. Hon'ble Minister continuously assure me that the work will start within the next 15 days or one month, but it has not yet started. Therefore, it is my demand and with heavy heart I appeal that work on these three flyovers should be started at the earliest so that the death of students in accidents may be checked. In addition to that, Agra town may also get freedom from heavy traffic jams.

[English]

SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me this opportunity to speak on an urgent issue of horrible and rampant sexual abuse of minor tribal girls in tribal ashrams of Chhattisgarh. The Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh had awarded Mrs. Anita Thakur, who was the Chief Warden of a tribal girls ashram in Amadula, Dondi in Balod District of Chhattisgarh. The same Government was compelled to arrest Mrs. Anita Thakur on charges of abetting sexual abuse of poor, hapless, minor girls in the ashram. In an earlier incident, the teachers of a Government-run school were visiting a girls ashram in Jhaliyamari village of Kanker District of Chhattisgarh. They were visiting the ashram during the night on the pretext of giving tuition. They alongwith a guard of the ashram sexually abused twenty minor girls in the ashram over the period of one year.

The Ashram has 43 minor girls packed in a space of 600 sq. ft. with no toilets. There are about 30-40 such reported incidents in the last one month alone in Chhattisgarh. No minor girl is safe in Chhattisgarh and because of the repeated sexual abuse on minor girls, the parents are now afraid of sending their children to any ashram or school. The Jhaliyamari incident is being hushed up by the Chhattisgarh Government; the Collector did not allow any female public representative to meet the minor girls; but according to the Media reports the male Ministers of the Chhattisgarh Government were meeting the minor girls and the parents, to terrifying them into hushing up the matter. I therefore request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and the hon. Minister of Tribal Affairs to take immediate action and investigate the matter, since the ashrams are being run by the Central funds.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw attention of the House towards a highly sensitive and an important issue. Snan Parva (Holy Bath Parv) is going on in Allahabad Mahakumbh Mela region where pilgrims and tourists are coming from within the country and abroad. Sir, a very gruesome incident happened there whereas big hoardings were put up there by the state government regarding proper arrangement and commitments were made to provide the services there. But very sadly I am saying that a number of people died and injured in a stampede at the railway station in an incident happened on Amavasya. Several people were admitted in the hospital. Both husband and wife of one Gupta family from my constituency Gyanpur got injured in the incident. Wife is dead and treatment of husband is going on. The shortcomings in the proper order were behind this incident. There were potholes on the sides of the roads and they were not repaired. Moreover, the place where Kalpwasis, who come from villages and cities to observe Kalpwasi for one month, stayed, had no electricity and road facility. The Sadhus and Sanyasis, coming to Dandi Ashram were also kept so far away that they had to face difficulties while reaching Triveni Sangam.

Sir, on the day of the incident, the administration did not discharge its responsibility properly. People reached railway station but the stampede broke out after a poor quality overbridge railing collapsed wherein more than 50 people died and more than 150 people got injured. The sad thing is that the administration remained unconcerned for one and half - two hours and the volunteers of voluntary organizations

helped in transferring people to hospital. This scene was telecast on television also. Sir, had there been a proper management, the life of a number of people could have been saved by providing them timely treatment, but that could not happen. While three crore people took holy bath in a single day and people from the country and all over the world came, the image of the country also got tarnished because of disorderliness and mismanagement.

I would like to demand from the Government to conduct a CBI investigation of such a big incident happened due to such irresponsible arrangement. The families of deceased persons are running from pillar to post but they haven't got the compensation which they should get. I demand a CBI inquiry in this regard and request that compensation should be provided to the families of the deceased after identifying them.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Sir, I would like to place before this House some important issues with regard to the NRIs, Non Resident Indians. Today, thousands of NRIs have come to Delhi, the Capital city of our country. There was a march to Parliament and they have also given representation to the Government. Sir, India has been claimed as the highest exporter of the human resource, especially in 2004, and has retained this position till this date even though there was global economic crisis which caused loss of employment and a drop in the income of the Non Residents.

Sir, in 2011-12 the foreign currency inflow was 66 billion US Dollars which comes to about Rs.3,30,000 crore. Lakhs of Indians are working abroad not because of pleasure but to get jobs to feed their families and thereby contributing to the income of our country. They are really serving the nation by giving foreign currency. Out of this huge foreign currency remittance major portion is by a majority of the unskilled and the semi-skilled labourers. But the burning issues which these NRIs are raising are not being addressed by the Government.

Sir, the most important issue is the introduction of a comprehensive Emigration Act. The first Act was enacted in 1922 that is at the time of the British Government. It was replaced in 1983. We know that there are many changes in the international sphere as also in India. So, there should be a change, and a new Act should be introduced giving protection to their remunerative working hours, safety, accommodation, legal aid and medical facility. The other most

important issue is the traveling facility. Especially in Gulf countries the flight charge is really a very big issue. Air India and other private airlines are looting these people. We know that they are coming back after two or three years, maybe at the time of Christmas, Yeshua or Bakrid. In these days, the Air India and the private airlines are hiking their charges to a great extent. There is no reason, no norms or regulations to do that. The Government should interfere because these people are working in other countries for our country only.

It is estimated that there are about 10,000 Indians in foreign jails, especially in Gulf countries. They are not getting proper legal aid in time. The Government should take initiative and negotiate with these Governments. Proper arrangements should be made to provide them legal aid. Some mechanism can also be thought of to transfer these prisoners to our country because we are not the signatory of the SAARC Summit as far as the Gulf countries are concerned. If the Government of India take initiative we can help them to a great extent. So, the Government should take up all these issues.

Sir, when NRIs come back, especially when they have lost their jobs at the time of global recession, it is the duty of the Government to take care of them. As far as Kerala is concerned, it passed a Non-Resident Welfare Fund Act, 2008 giving assistance, pensions and also rehabilitation facilities. When foreign exchange comes to the Government of India through them, the Government has not thought of any package, any financial assistance for them. I urge upon the Government to take these issues seriously and give them proper help.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri A. Sampath is allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri P. Karunakaran.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government towards a matter of urgent public importance.

Sir, State Bank of India appointed more than 20 thousand individual business facilitators in all its rural and semi-urban branches throughout the country to provide services in the rural areas out of which approximately five thousand business facilitators got appointed in Uttar Pradesh only. All these business facilitators have been rendered jobless through a circular dated 11 April, 2012. Since 11 April, the business

facilitators in all the states of the country have staged protest demonstrations at the regional offices, divisional offices, local head offices and Mumbai based corporate office of State Bank of India. I have been told that the business of State Bank of India has gone four times high after the appointment of business facilitators.

Most of the business facilitators have brought much more business to the fixed target to the banks. Now, after four years, chucking out more than 20,000 facilitators suddenly without giving any reason and rendering them jobless is a totally unjustified step by the banks. High Courts of many States including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Assam have also ordered a stay on this step of the SBI and cancelled the circular of 11 April 2012. In this context, I had also written a letter to the hon. Finance Minister. He had not given any direct reply but on the basis of his letter the General Manager of the State Bank of India has submitted a reply saying that the facilitators cannot be reappointed. I oppose this stand completely. I request the government, through you, to ensure that the Finance Minister himself intervenes in this regard and saves the jobs of the thousands of people who take banking services to the common man as business facilitators.

SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH (Balaghat): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Nai caste which is also called the Sen community is neglected in the country. The people of this caste are still earning their livelihood by following their traditional, undesired profession of cutting hair. The people of this caste are lagging behind in social, economic and educational terms also. The women of this caste earn their livelihood and bring up their children by fulfilling their traditional roles in rituals related to weddings and last rites. But non-inclusion of Nai caste in scheduled castes is hindering the all-round development of the caste. In the year 2007, a non-governmental resolution was passed in the Madhya Pradesh legislative assembly and submitted to the Union Government but Nai community has still not been included in SC category. All India Nai Samaj Sangathan has been demanding the inclusion of this caste into SC category for many years but the demand of this category is being ignored. Hence, through you, I would like to request the Union Government to take the required action for inclusion of Nai caste into SC category.

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): Hon. Chairman, Sir, you have given me the opportunity to speak on this subject. Through you, I would like to say to the government that we place our

issues before it in the zero hour but no action is taken thereon. The government and its Ministers are not very serious about addressing our issues. Three years ago Shinde Saheb had announced the establishment of NTPC plant in my Lok Sabha constituency Etawah, UP. It was announced that areas upto five km. would be provided electricity from it(??) I think that even after the dissolution of the term of the fifteenth Lok Sabha this plant would not be setup. Farmers make invaluable land available for setting-up plants. But they are not heard. NTPC supplies electricity to the entire country. I urge the Minister that he should get this work completed within the term of the fifteenth Lok Sabha else the farmers are getting very resentful and may resort to an agitation. There is no other higher place where we can place our demands. If we are not given a hearing here then where else can we go. Shinde Saheb had made the announcement, still this injustice is going on. Hence the government should try to get this work completed seriously.

Dr. Bhola Singh (Navada): Hon. Chairman Sir,

*Shikasta kobron ki laashein bhi mujhse behtar hain
Kom se kom unhe qayamat ka intzaar to hai*

In 1988-89, the Union Ministry for Environment and Forests had announced the establishment of a bird sanctuary in Begusarai, the birthplace of the poet Dinkar.

Birds from Syberia, Australia and other countries used to migrate here to breed. There were water bodies there and fishermen used to catch fish. But there has not been a drop of water there for the last 25 years still this place attracts birds. Farmers are cultivating 15000 acres of land. Wheat, maize and mustard are grown here. Beautiful butterflies playfully dance amongst the golden ears of wheatgrains and the bees steal nectar from the mustard flowers to make honey. The anklets of the adolescent daughters of farmers ring musically as they dance and play on the boundary strips of fields and harvest the crops. The Union Government has taken away all this.

Hon. Chairman Sir, if water had remained, if the birds had remained I would have had no objections. Today a sanctuary for farmers is needed. I would like to urge the Union Government, through you, that Kaabar lake is a means of livelihood for the husbands of our daughters, it provides clothes and food for our families, it provides for the education and milk for the children. If the farmers are forced to give up their land without acquisition and compensation then I would

like to tell the House in all seriousness that Begusarai would go the Singur way. We do not want that to happen. I would like to urge the Union Government, through you, that Kabar lake should be declared to be not a bird sanctuary but a farmer sanctuary. Steps in the interests of the farmers should be taken and their land should be returned.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): I associate myself with this matter.

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA (Palamu): Mr. Chairman, Sir I had raised a most important issue of public interest during the zero hour on 25.08.2011 and had urged for the construction of a road bridge on the Son river which links the three states of Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh through Pakuda village in Sasaram-Nauhata division in Bihar and Srinagar village in Kandi division of Jharkhand. I had informed the House it takes people two full days of travelling to cover the distance between Sasaram to Bhaya Daltonganj.

Mr. Chairman I would like to inform you that the people have to cross the river by boat due to the absence of a road bridge. Boat mishaps are a frequent occurrence. We do not have data about the number of deaths caused as a result thereof. But thousands of cattle have been killed. I would like to tell the House that the Chief Engineer, Road Construction Department, Jharkhand government has submitted a detailed report including estimated cost of Rs. 5600 lakh and map to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways on 18.10.2012 but the Union Government has not taken any concrete step in this regard so far. I would like to request the Minister concerned, through you, to start the work of construction of the road bridge within the current financial year. As you very well know, Shrimati Meera Kumar belonging to my parliamentary constituency Sasaram occupies the Chair where you are presently sitting, next to her Shri Pakodi Lalji belongs to Robertsganj and I myself am from Palamu in Jharkhand. So this becomes the case of three parliamentary constituencies. I had met the hon. Speaker and had spoken about the issue and she had consented to my request.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, you have already said it. The hon. Minister will take care of it.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: I request you to start the work in the current financial year itself. This is my request to you.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar) : Hon. Chairman, Sir I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak during the zero hour. "*Hungama khada karno mera maqsad nahi, soorat badalni chahiye, mere seene me nohi to opke seene me aag jalni chahiye*" and the work of zero hour should not stop.

Sir, the farmer in the Eastern district of my parliamentary constituency Sheohar had got the insurance of standing crops done through various branches of the cooperative bank of the district. The insurance premium fixed by the bank for the purpose had also been paid by the farmers and they had filled the application for the insurance as per the instructions of the bank officials. But, after three years when the insurance of the standing crops of farmers was sanctioned by the government and the amount due was also deposited into the account of the bank concerned, the said bank is depriving nearly 11 thousand farmers of the due benefits under various pretexts. Although actually the bank should have given them the right guidance and addressed any shortcomings at the time of submission of applications or the application should have been rejected after returning the premium deposited by the farmers. But this attitude of the bank is not justified now that three years have passed since the filing of insurance and the approved amount has been deposited therein. This step of the bank has created unrest amongst the farmers and they are ready to hold an intense agitation. If the officials of the bank and the cooperative had complied with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India then the farmers would not have had to face this situation.

Hence, through the House, I request the government to conduct an investigation into the irregularities by the cooperative bank in East Champaran district and ensure that the farmers get their dues on an immediate basis.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I got a Kendriya Vidyalaya opened in my parliamentary constituency within a year of my winning elections. That school runs in Primary School Building. I hail from Salempur Lok Sabha constituency which is in Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh located at the eastern end of Poorvanchal. Chero gram sabha provided the land free of cost in that area for setting up a Kendriya Vidyalaya whose boundary is to be constructed. You will be surprised to know what the Ministry of Human Resource Development is doing. The Ministry is saying that the land is located at low-lying area, whereas gram sabha has given the land free of cost. The Ministry is saying that the land is low-lying, if the gram

sabha get it raised, we will construct Kendriya Vidyalaya there. A second Kendriya Vidyalaya got opened in Deoria district in the year 2002 and that Vidyalaya has been running in ITI school building since 2002. District Magistrate also has made land available to the ITI school building. But so far funds for construction of boundary wall has been given and not for construction of building. The engineer looking after the ITI department building has clearly stated this year that it has no appropriate place where children can study and this building will collapse any time.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is an issue concerning the children who are studying in Kendriya Vidyalayas. I want to say in the interest of the children studying in Chero Kendriya Vidyalaya in Deoria district and Deoria Kendriya Vidyalaya that I have raised this issue in the House a day before budget, so it has become all the more important. I urge upon the Union Minister of Human Resource Development to immediate release the funds for construction of buildings of Kendriya Vidyalaya located in Deoria and Chero.

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise this important issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all of us know that the United States is proposing to move a Resolution against Sri Lanka for its war crimes and human rights violations committed on the innocent Tamils.

First of all, I feel very sorry that the country from which the Tamils moved to Sri Lanka centuries ago did not find time to move or does not have the intention to move a Resolution against the Sri Lankan Government for its human rights violations against the Sri Lankan Tamils.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all of us know that the United States is proposing to move a Resolution against Sri Lanka for the war crimes and genocides committed on the innocent Tamils.

First of all, I feel very sorry that the country from which the Tamils moved to Sri Lanka centuries ago, did not find time to move or is there an intention to move a Resolution against the Sri Lankan Government for its human rights violations against Sri Lankan Tamils. But we are happy that now the US has initiated this step. When the entire world has taken note of Sri Lankan President, Mahinda Rajapaksa's dictatorial policies and condemned him as an international war criminal,

we are unable to understand as to why our Government has failed to move a Resolution against the Sri Lankan Government. Why is our Government hesitating to move such a Resolution before the UN Human Rights Commission?

Sir, our Government has totally failed to recognize the double standards of Rajapaksa. When will India understand the man who poses a smiling face but harbours a heart full of poisonous vengeance against Sri Lankan Tamils?

Channel 4 has recently telecast the photographs of war crimes committed by Sri Lankan Army against innocent Tamil people. One such photograph was that of the brutal killing of innocent 12 year old boy, Balachandran, who is the younger son of Pirabhakaran. But our hon. Minister for External Affairs says that this photograph could not vouch for its authenticity. We feel that this is a very unfortunate statement from the hon. Minister for External Affairs of our country.

We cannot forget that the Sri Lankan Government, in a single day, massacred more than 40,000 Tamil people consisting of children, women and elderly people. So far more than two lakh Tamils were killed by them. There are even reports that the United Nations authorities were unable to trace the population of Tamils there. Once the places filled with Tamil people, now, looks like a desert and nobody knows about their whereabouts.

The funds provided by our Government have been diverted to Sinhalese people. Therefore, I strongly urge upon the Government to move our own Resolution before the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva to try Mahinda Rajapaksa for his war crimes, human rights violations and genocide committed against innocent Sri Lankan Tamils as well as support the Resolution to be moved by the United Nations in the UNHRC.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today I want to talk about the issue of water and particularly drinking water. As it is a known fact that 65 percent population is engaged in agriculture and it has grown over the years but the agricultural sector has not registered growth rate beyond 3.4% and 2.4%. I would like to inform you that the entire House and the whole world knows that if there will be a third world war, it will be on the problem of water. If any issue is being neglected this time, it is the issue of water. Our Bundelkhand region has

two big rivers, Betwa and Yamuna. There are five small rivers besides them. The Supreme Court had given an order to get a dam constructed over Ken and Betwa rivers by inter-linking them. Its DPR also got prepared. Order has also been passed in this regard. But the Government of India is carrying out review and revision of the same which is delaying the whole process. But it is an important issue as has been written in Article 21 of our Constitution that *[English]* every citizen will have the right of life and liberty. *[Translation]* Supreme Court has said that life does not mean animal living. Such is the problem of water.

Yesterday when I read H.E. President's Address, I found the provision of five thousand crore rupees has been made for drinking water this time. If only five thousand crore rupees has been provided for drinking water in this country of 28 or 30 provinces with which hardly two or four water tanks can be set up in each of the six thousand district. Six out of ten children are suffering from water borne diseases. I just want to inform that there is negligence even in setting up hand pumps by Member of Parliament. If a Member of Parliament is not from the ruling party then even hand pumps are not set up on their recommendation. It is my demand that arrangement for supply of water through water tanks in the country should be made on war footing. Even today the people who take water from hand pumps have to face problem during summer as water level goes down up to 40-50% during this season. Sir, I would like to demand through this House that each Member of Parliament, irrespective of his party position should be conferred power to get, at least, one thousand hand pumps installed. Secondly, in the entire area, supply of water through water tanks on the lines of electrification should be ensured, otherwise all of us, all the parties and power will be rendered useless in the event of third world war.

SHRI HUKUMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very important issue. The supply of Ayurvedic medicines get delayed, it takes about one-two months' time. In North Avenue Dispensary Members of Parliament get medical treatment, Members who have faith in Ayurvedic system of medicine, opt for Ayurvedic medicines, but here too, the suppliers do not provide medicine for one-two month, the life saving drugs, medicines to treat heart diseases, medicines for diabetes, blood pressure are not provided on time and the dealer simply writes 'not available'.

[Shri Hukumadeo Narayan Yadav]

The second thing is that medicines of Patanjali Yoga Sansthan are being sold across India, these medicines are well known, authentic having good quality, but some of the officers of Ministry of Health, Government of India have secretly issued instructions to in-charge of all the dispensaries not to procure medicines from Patanjali Yoga Sansthan. The medicines, for the treatment of heart diseases and diabetes, which I have been taking since the year 2004 are not supplied now, it is causing many problems. The medicines of Patanjali Yoga Sansthan are of very good quality. The prices of these drugs are comparatively low. No medicine in Ayurveda is prepared without 'swarna bhasma' but it has been laid down that no medicine containing 'swarna bhasma' will be supplied in government dispensaries.

Sir, all of us know that the quality of power of allopathic medicines are increased by making them double strength by writing D.S. similarly the quality and strength of Ayurvedic medicines are increased by mixing 'swarna bhasma' in them, whose supply has been banned. In the end, I would say that there are certain officers in the headquarter who pressurize the in-charge of dispensaries to delay the supply of medicines prescribed on the prescription of Members of Parliament and provide them the medicines of fake companies. Do not provide them good medicines of Patanjali Yoga Sansthan. I have drawn the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards this issue several times by writing letters but no action is being taken in this regard because those officers have political protection. I demand that action should be taken in this regard.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virendra Kashyap and Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal will associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Hukumadev Narayan Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a serious issue. The rising incidents of sexual abuse of children in the country indicate the fragmented social structure. As per a speculation 15 crore girls and 7.3 crore boys below the age of 18 have experienced forced sexual abuse during their life. The incidents of sexual abuse of children have registered a sharp increase during

the recent years. When such incidents are taking place in the National Capital city then one can imagine the status of other cities of the country. Last week, the incidents of Maharashtra where three minor sisters were kidnapped and raped has shocked the nation. Violent behavior in our society is increasing. The following incidents that took place in Delhi are published in today's newspaper — son of a police officer sexually abused, 11 year old girl was raped by son of houseowner, 13 year old girl was abducted and molested in a car, 5 year imprisonment for trying to molest a 4 year old girl, rape of a 9 year old girl by her own father. When the savior turns hostile then what would be the social system of our society? Girls are worshipped as Goddesses Ganga, Gita, Gayatri, Sandhya, Seeta, Savitri, Durga, Lakshmi and Saraswati in our country.

Sir, through you, I urge upon the Union Government that special courts should be set up in each district for hearing of cases related to sexual abuse of children under section 28 and immediate action should be taken to appoint special public prosecutors under the section 32 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 in order to check child abuse.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the List is over. I request other Members to briefly make their submission.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, I would like to draw your attention in order to identify the eco-sensitive zone around the National Parks. The hon'ble Supreme Court has issued direction in this regard that the State Government to identify the eco-sensitive zones and declare the same at the earliest otherwise the hon'ble Supreme Court will declare the same. I would like to inform that Jim Corbett National Park and Rajaji National Park fall under my Parliamentary Constituency. Various old cities such as Ramnagar Kalagarh and a number of villages falling within a radius of 10 km. area earmarked to be declared as eco-sensitive zones. In such a scenario the opinion of local MPs and MLAs should be sought so as to avoid any inconvenience to local traders and residents of the area. The people residing there for long time should not be displaced but local residents should be made aware about wild life. The 10 k.m. area limit to be declared as eco-sensitive zone is not a rationale decision, this limit should

be relaxed and eco sensitive zone should be selected in a scientific manner.

Sir, through you, I urge upon the Union Government to seek the opinion of local MPs and MLAs before identification of eco sensitive zone.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the damage caused due to recent hailstorm in Madhya Pradesh, particularly, my parliamentary constituency Hoshangabad, Harsinghpur.

Around 200 villages have been ruined in Gadarwada, Kareli, Narsinghpur Tehsil in Narsinghpur district and Seoni, Malwa, Hoshangabad, Pipriya and Bankhedi Kesala area of Hoshangabad district and Chickpea, Masoor and Wheat crops have been destroyed completely due to heavy hailstorm last week. Farmers find themselves helpless. The BJP Government of Madhya Pradesh is making false announcements and claims.

Through you, I urge upon the Government to issue guidelines to provide compensation to farmers at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per acre and exempt interest on agriculture loan and provide seeds for ensuing crop and to carry out amendment in the law to consider the farmer as a unit in the event of any natural calamity by the national insurance scheme.

In the end, I earnestly request that in view of the step motherly treatment being meted out to farmers by the State Government in the wake of natural calamity, the Government of India should provide additional assistance to farmers. In the end, I would like to submit—

*"Na Pooch Ki Shikayatein Kitni Hain Tujhse Zindagi,
Sirf Yeh Bata Ki Koi Aur Sitam Baki To Nahi."*

I would like to request that the Government of India should provide assistance to poor farmers through the State Government.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Narayan Singh Amlabe associates with the matter raised by Shri Uday Pratap Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to inform the

Government that crops of most of the farmers have been damaged due to heavy rain, storm, hailstorm and frost my Parliamentary Constituency Jalaun and surrounding areas Kanpur Dehat, Jhansi, Hamirpur and entire Bundelkhand and Uttar Pradesh. The situation is critical there. My entire Parliamentary Constituency and Bundelkhand region are dependent on agriculture. The population there is solely dependent on agriculture for livelihood and now that source of livelihood has been ruined. These farmers are living on the edge of starvation and situation of critical there. Through you, I urge upon the Union Government to provide proper compensation to farmers for spending made fertilizer, seed and labour so as to ensure relief to these farmers. The Government should consider the issue seriously otherwise the farmer will be ruined as crops have been damaged there completely.

SHRI BADRIRAM JAKHAR (Pali): Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on such an important matter. Sojat city in my parliamentary constituency is the only place where henna is grown in the country. The Government has imposed excise duty on henna. I want the Government to withdraw excise duty on henna. I would like to submit that henna is applied on the hands of women during weddings. I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to withdraw tax imposed on henna, as the farmers are quitting henna farming due to tax imposed on it. Henna is largely used by women who constitutes half of the total population of one billion twenty five crore of India. Hence, through you, I urge upon the Minister of Finance to withdraw the tax imposed on henna.

[English]

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID (Theni): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for the opportunity. I have already requested the hon. Railway Minister for a railway line from Dindigul to Devadanapatti, Kodaikanal base and Periyakulam joining at Theni. From Theni to Gudalur, an existing line is there. The work in the line is going very slow. The Madurai-Bodi gauge conversion work is going very slow. It has become a big train for the traders of the Theni district. There are about 25 lakh tonne spices. Tea, cardamom and all other things have been exported to various parts of India from Theni. The work has been pending for about 3 years. If this new line comes, then this work has to be speeded up. If the new line from Dindigul via Theni, from Bodi to Gudalur, if it goes to the base camp, a lot of Ayappan devotees will be benefitted. Every day, minimum 10 accidents are happening. Through

[Shri J.M. Aaron Rashid]

RTI, if you ask, really it will become a pathetic condition. Every day, Theni Government Hospital is filled with accident casualties. As they do not have much equipments, they are sending all the patients to Madurai Rajaji Hospital.

My request is that the gauge conversion work should be speeded up and the work should be finished within 2013-14. They say, it will be done in 2014-15. Sir, the work should be finished within this year on war-footing.

The other new line from Dindigul to Devadanapatti, Theni, Bodi, Uthamapalayam, Chinnamanur, Kambam and Gudalur should also be taken into consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, through you, I want to bring it to the kind notice of the Government of India as to why any assistance is not given to the farmers in a timebound manner when a natural calamity falls on them? You may take the recent case of hailstorm. I hail from Rajasthan. Hailstorm has also taken place in Rajasthan. Hailstorm has taken place in Loonkaransar, Khajuwala, Anoopgarh, Shrikolayat, Sridungarpur and Nookha tehsils of my parliamentary constituency Bikaner as well in entire Rajasthan. After hailstorm, the crops of gram, barley, wheat, mustard etc. have got damaged. I want to ask the reason behind the mandatory application being sought from the farmers if there is a provision in the norms of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). Why is the Girdawari report called for? When a redressal cell of the Government of India or the State Government is set up for making time bound disposal, why it is not included under the same and why the said assistance is not provided to the farmers within a period of 15 days? My request to the Government of India is that there should not be any requirement of submitting application and the process of girdawari or record of land cultivation should be automatic and the assistance should be given within a period of 15 days.

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. This is an important problem regarding the Employees Pension Scheme. In our country, there are 36 lakh pensioners. Out of these 36 lakhs, 13 lakhs are getting pension below Rs. 1000 per month. In my area, beedi workers,

especially ladies, are getting only a minimum of Rs. 200 or Rs. 100 or even below this amount. So, I would request that at least minimum pension should be given to these people.

Upto March, 2011, in the EPS Pension Fund Account, Rs. 1,42,000 crore are there. The interest also accrues roughly to Rs. 12,000 crore. But the pensioners are requesting now that at least Rs. 3000 per month should be given to the pensioners. This demand of the pensioners is very important. An expert committee also already recommended and our Labour Department also recommended to the Finance Department, at least, we have to give Rs. 1000 per month as pension. But this pension should be given. I humbly urge upon our hon. Minister of Labour and Employment to kindly enhance the minimum pension under EPF 95 Scheme to Rs. 3000 at the earliest and the recommended money must be allotted by the Finance Department for the pension holders. Thank you very much.

19.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government in the House for the second time towards the expansion of National Highway No. 12 passing through my parliamentary constituency, Rajgarh. Simultaneously, it is my special request to the Hon. Minister to consider this matter with all seriousness and accordingly direct the department concerned to take action in this regard.

National Highway No. 12 passing through my parliamentary constituency, Rajgarh stretches from Jabalpur to Jaipur. In August 2009, I had requested the then Hon. Minister to extend the said Highway from Khichalipur to Teendhar via Jeerapur, Machalpur, Bakani. On my request, the Hon. Minister had directed the Department concerned to conduct a survey in this regard but no action has been taken in respect of above as on date.

Sir, with the expansion of the said Highway, the distance will get reduced by almost ten kilometers. At present, this National Highway stretches from Khichalipur to Teendhar via Iklara, in which there is almost a six kilometer ghat section where accidents keep on happening frequently which lead to the loss of lives and property and there are almost four or five culverts where traffic often remains obstructed in monsoon season. ... (Interruptions)

Sir, if the expansion of this National Highway is done from Khichalpur to Teendhar via Jeerapur, Machalpur and Bakani besides Iklera, it will be in the interest of the people.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I would like to tell you that Rajiv Gandhi Gramēen Vidyutikaran Yojana is being run in the whole country under which it was planned to electrify all the villages in the country which are deprived and unelectrified. Work was carried out accordingly. I want to tell you that there are several villages in our country which have not been included in this project and my constituency and my state are also among them. These areas have not been included in that scheme. They have been kept out of its purview. There have been several works under electrification which have remained unfinished. The Government entrusted the task to NHPC and NHPC further assigned the work to L&T. L&T got the work done by local people. The cost of one rupee escalated to 1000 rupees and the money sanctioned for many villages was exhausted on just a few.

I request you Sir, to tell us what the government intends to do about the villages which have not been electrified and have not been included in this scheme. I would like to request the government to pay attention to this matter.

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE (Betul): Hon. Chairman, Sir thank you. I have got the opportunity to present an important issue relating to my parliamentary constituency and I thank you for that.

Hon. Sir, I request that train number 12111/12112 which runs from Mumbai to Amravati should be extended upto Betul. ...*(Interruptions)*

If this train which runs from Amravati to Narkhed is run

via Chandur Bazar, Varud, Morshi, Narkhed, Pandurna, Multai Amla to Betul then it would make it easy for the people of Betul to reach Mumbai. I hope that in the near future the people of this area would get this benefit.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the government towards the fact that the workers employed in Coal India from before the registration of the company get meager pensions. They did not have PF facilities when they worked under the owners. Now some people are getting two hundred to three hundred rupees and a few are getting a thousand rupees as pension.

Hon. Chairman Sir, I would like to say through you that the government should give a message to Coal India Limited that the CMPF, and the pension they get through Coal Mines Project Fund should be a minimum of three thousand rupees. They do not get medical allowances or medical facilities. The labourers who were employed earlier at the time of coal mines owners have worked for a lesser time for CIL. Such people are facing many difficulties and I would like to place these difficulties before you and request you to increase their pension and provide them all facilities.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

19.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the
Clock on Thursday, February 28, 2013/
Phalgunā 9, 1934 (Saka).*

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